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The Financial Situation.

The stock market has had a further accession of strength the present week, with easier money and a superabundance of loanable funds, as in the recent past, the chief stimulating influence. The call loan rate on the Stock Exchange dropped to 3½%, while in the outside markets demand loans were obtainable on Thursday as low as 3%. The stock market gave the usual immediate response, and this aided the pools operating in special stocks in establishing new high levels for their favorites, though it must be admitted that the market has for many weeks been showing considerable discrimination.

Operators have been giving their attention mainly to shares of properties in enjoyment of an exceptional degree of prosperity. In other words those engaged in advancing prices, have selected for the purpose stocks of companies with large earnings and good prospects, certain high-priced specialties like General Motors, E. I. du Pont de Nemours, United States Steel and a few others of the same grade, being foremost among these. Stocks not so favorably endowed as to their immediate prospects, have been let severely alone.

It is thus happening that while certain stocks are moving steadily upward, many of them establishing new high levels with each succeeding week, other stocks have been lagging behind or tending downward and some have experienced severe declines, because of unfavorable conditions relating to themselves or to the industries in which their activities are being carried on. It has also happened, however, that other stocks possessing equal merit with those made the subject of sharp up-rushes, have not participated in the general advance simply because there was no one actively engaged in moving them upward, showing that the motive power which is lifting the market steadily higher is mainly speculative rather than the result of buying for investment, though such buying has been by no means absent.

Speculation is also evident in the fact that the present week certain groups of stocks which for the time being may be said to be under a cloud, because of distinctly adverse conditions in their sphere of activities, such as the oil stocks, which are passing through a period of severe depression, because of the low price of petroleum and its products, have been taken in hand and moved sharply upward. The theory here is not that any immediate improvement in the oil outlook is discernible, but that it is felt that prices of these shares by reason of their recent severe declines must be scraping near the bottom and therefore must be safe ventures for movements toward higher levels.

While recurring ease in money has given a new stimulus to the upward movement in Stock Exchange values, the exereme ease that has now developed is rather difficult to reconcile with the condition of banking institutions as reflected in their periodic reports. We may refer first, in illustration, to last Saturday's statement of the New York Clearing House banks and trust companies. In the statistics showing the actual condition of the institutions at the end of the week, no indication of any great strain is in evidence. The statement for July 9 had shown (after five successive weeks of deficient reserves) excess reserves of $25,004,990, which was very gratifying under the circumstances. The statement for last Saturday was hardly less satisfactory, inasmuch as it showed excess reserves only slightly smaller in amount, namely $22,573,250.

But when we come to examine the figures of averages for the week the situation assumes a somewhat different aspect. These figures of averages for the six days, as we pointed out in these columns a week ago, are often decidedly misleading and never can be accepted as an index to the real status of the institutions. And yet their plain import cannot be ignored, when the actual figures are available, in addition, for their proper interpretation. The statement of averages for July 9 had shown a deficiency in reserves of $2,714,450, something very unusual in the case of the averages. The averages for July 16 show the impairment eliminated, and the deficit in reserves replaced by excess resrves, but the excess in the averages proves to be only $777,460.

There would be nothing very noteworthy in the change if we did not have the actual figures at the

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end of each week so widely at variance with them to puzzle and mystify us. The excess reserve, as just stated, in the averages for the week, was last Saturday only $777,460. Yet the actual excess on the same date was $22,573,250 and the actual excess at the end of the previous week was, as we have also already seen, $25,004,990. With such large excesses both at the beginning and at the end of the week there must have been some very heavy deficits in reserves in the intervening five days in order to whittle down the excess in the averages to the insignificant amount of $777,460. Nevertheless, there was growing ease in money all through last week, with declines in rates, just as there has been further development of ease the present week with rates still lower.

The loan item of the Clearing House institutions last Saturday (which really means "loans, discounts, investments, etc.") showed a further decline, according to the actual figures of $52,701,000 in addition to the $141,332,000 decline of the previous week. Deposits, however, showed no corresponding change, though the previous Saturday these deposits had shown a shrinkage of no less than $260,480,000. Net demand deposits in the return for last Saturday really showed $6,422,000 increase, though this was offset by a decrease of $10,119,000 in the time deposits. Reserve kept by members of the Federal Reserve System with the Federal Reserve Bank registered only a relatively slight change, showing a decrease of $794,000. Cash-in-own vaults decreased $5,512,000 after an increase the previous Saturday of $5,354,000. Altogether it would seem as if these Clearing House institutions had realized on some of their investments and thereby had been put into possession of additional loanable funds, since it is difficult in any other way to account for the drop in money rates, and yet even that explanation is obviously faulty, or at least inadequate, since it makes the heavy impairment of reserves to which we have referred in the intermediate period of five days all the more difficult to understand.

In the returns of the Federal Reserve Board issued Thursday evening we have figures that bring us down to a period several days later, and this is true both as regards the Federal Reserve banks themselves and the reporting member banks in the New York and the Chicago Reserve districts now that the figures of the reporting member banks in these two districts are given out simultaneously with those of the Reserve banks. Looking first at the loans to brokers and dealers (secured by stocks and bonds) we find no diminution in the demand from that source. The figures remain very close to the highest on record, and far above the amounts at the corresponding date a year ago. As compared with last week the changes are so small as to be without significance, the total on July 20 being reported at $3,058,974,000, as against $3,059,279,000 July 13. On July 21 last year the total of these brokers' loans was $438,022,000 less, it being then $2,620,952,000, showing how greatly the demand for accommodation at the banks has expanded. The very highest total ever recorded was $3,159,876,000 June 15. The changes as compared with a week ago are comparatively small also as respects the different items making up the total. For their own account these reporting member banks were loaning $981,769,000 July 20, against $991,498,000 July 13; for account of out-of-town banks they were loaning $1,202,644,000, against $1,204,315,000 and for account of others $874,561,000, against $863,466,000. The changes in the proportions loaned on demand and on time during the week were likewise relatively slight, the demand portion constituting, as always, the preponderating amount and being $2,294,481,000 July 20, against $2,299,507,000 July 13 and the time loans $764,493,000, against $759,772,000.

Total loans and discounts of the reporting member banks in the New York District also showed very slight changes for the week, the grand aggregate for July 20 being $4,671,228,000 and for July 13 $4,672,548,000. Deposits, too, have changed comparatively little, all of which affords little or no clue to the pronounced ease in money that has developed. It is true the investments of these reporting member banks in New York City were reduced from $1,899,907,000 July 13 to $1,860,182,000 July 20, but during the same interval these institutions reduced their borrowings at the Federal Reserve from $77,124,000 to $37,620,000, so they had no more available than before, while the demand was just as great, as the loan item shows.

Coming now to the return of the Federal Reserve banks themselves, we find only confirmation of what has been already said, and no clearing up of the mystery of the extreme ease of money. The total of discounts for the member banks has fallen during the week from $426,202,000 to $403,322,000; the holdings of acceptances from $193,207,000 to $185,379,000, while against these reductions the Reserve banks have increased their holdings of Government securities only from $377,803,000 to $385,769,000. The net result is that the total of bills and securities (which represents the extent to which Federal Reserve credit is being enjoyed) has declined during the week from $998,512,000 to $975,770,000. The changes in the other items of the return of the twelve Reserve banks correspond closely with those already indicated, the amount of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation having decreased from $1,703,288,000 to $1,676,411,000 and the total of deposits from $2,361,240,000 to $2,346,278,000. Member bank reserves, which constitutes the main item in the deposits, decreased from $2,315,003,000 to $2,300,585,000. Gold reserves fell off slightly, that is from $3,012,678,000 to $3,011,679,000. The ratio of reserves to liabilities (owing to the shrinkage in deposits and in note circulation) moved up from 78.0 to 78.8. Gold holdings abroad remained at what they were a week ago, namely $2,682,000. And the same is true of the amount due from foreign banks, which is reported at $48,718,000 for July 20 and was $48,716,000 July 13.

Quiet was restored in Vienna last Sunday, after two days of bloody rioting and street fighting which bore all the ear-marks of a revolution. The disorders started July 15 when Socialist leaders staged a demonstration of protest against a court decision. Between 10,000 and 12,000 Socialists gathered in the centre of the Austrian capital before the Palace of Justice to voice their anger at the freeing of three Fascisti who had killed two radicals last January. Through this mass, eye-witnesses said, a band of 500 to 600 Communists made their way toward the Palace of Justice. Herr Fiala, leader of the Austrian Communists, marched at their head and, it is said, fired a shot at the police. Others followed suit and

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soon the fine old capital was in a turmoil with pitched battles on between the Socialist mob and the police. The mob rapidly gained recruits from the 100,000 unemployed of the city and carried the Palace of Justice, by assault, sacking it and setting it afire. Mayor Seitz, himself a Socialist, mounted a fire engine at the outbreak of the rioting and implored the mob to allow firemen to extinguish the flames. His plea was greeting with shouts of derision and cries of "Traitor." The unruly crowd then made for the police station, first stopping at the moderate newspaper, the "Neueste Wiener Nachrichten," where the presses were destroyed and the furniture thrown into the street. The police station was chosen for attack, probably because the police are under the command of the anti-Socialist Nationalist Government, and not of the Socialist administration of the city. The mob forced an entrance into the building and overpowered the handful of gendarmes, murdering several. The building was set afire. The fighting quickly spread to other parts of the city and continued along the right front of the Opera House throughout the night, where Socialists were only moved from behind temporary barricades thrown across the Ringstrasse by the arrival of superior forces of State troops. Gun and ammunition shops were raided and the armed mob controlled more than a third of the city's districts.

The resignation of Chancellor Seipel was demanded by the Socialists as well as that of Herr Schober, Prefect of Police, who was blamed by the Socialists for "forcing the riots." A general strike of the labor unions was called Friday as a further protest against the freeing of the Fascists, paralyzing all activities in the country. No trains ran on Saturday and no factories, posts or telegraph offices opened, even the shops remaining with shutters up in fear of attacks by the mob. Sporadic outbreaks continued Friday night and Saturday morning with the populace in an ugly mood. The police, however, aided by several thousand Federal troops called into the city, restored comparative order by noon Saturday and the chastened Viennese began to count the cost. More than one hundred deaths resulted from the fracas, while the seriously injured numbered between five hundred and one thousand. The loss at the Palace of Justice alone was estimated at $36,000,000, while that occasioned by the strike, stoppage of services, etc., added heavily to the total. Chancellor Seipel remained in office unshaken throughout the rioting, though some political bargaining apparently occurred. Responsible Socialists, it was said, in particular Mayor Seitz and Dr. Otto Bauer, Chairman of the Socialist Party, approached Chancellor Seipel Saturday with a request that he continue in office. The general strike continued until midnight Monday and was then called off on reports of a bourgeois uprising in the country districts. The surrender of the Socialists, it was declared, was complete. Chancellor Seipel, commenting Tuesday on the disorders, declared the events were among the most regrettable Vienna ever witnessed and in the number of victims, "the bloodiest since 1846." "Never," he said, "has an innocent State been entangled in such a movement." Referring to the Heiweel murder trial, which was the immediate provocation for the mob outbursts, the Chancellor declared the unpopular verdict of acquittal had been arrived at independently and without untoward influence. More than 500 Communists were arrested in Vienna as implicated in the uprising, while a bitter controversy followed between the Socialist civic administration and the Nationalist State Government as to the provocation for the riots.

The bloody events in Vienna were watched with the keenest interest and, in most cases, with great anxiety by the other European capitals. In Paris and London particularly, the fear was expressed that in the Austrian situation lies the danger of much larger trouble and endless complications. Vienna, it was pointed out, is the overgrown capital of a nation that numbers only six million people. The city itself contains two million of these and, though there are manufacturing and banking facilities capable of supplying the old Empire, at present there is no outlet for the goods and services. Consequently, there is a chronic state of unemployment and much social pressure. The city administration is Socialist throughout, though of a moderate stripe. Nevertheless, there is an ample sprinkling of Communists who receive much aid and encouragement from Moscow. Should the Communists gain the upper hand in Vienna, then either Hungary or Italy would certainly intervene to prevent the establishment of a red republic at their doors. Nor would Germany remain passive in such an eventuality.

A more imminent danger, from the Parisian point of view, is that of "Anschluss," or political union of Austria with Germany. The campaign for "Anschluss" has been going on constantly in both the German-speaking countries, Austria having voted for it at one time. The Treaty of St. Germain expressly provides that such union will not be entertained by Austria, but observers in Paris declare that de facto union is already occurring from which the step to de jure union is only a small one, treaty or no treaty. Such events as the Vienna riots, it was said, might be made the occasion for a *coup d'etat,* which would give France little opportunity for contrary action. Still wider implications were touched on on a dispatch of July 19 from Paris to the New York "Times": "Not only are the French coming to see that the continuance of the economic difficulties for the top-heavy little Danubian Republic affords the best sort of material for those working for an 'anschluss' with Germany, but there is a wider interest because any developments in Austria which would lead to intervention by any neighbor or, what is more likely, by several of them, would precipitate a crisis of no little immediate seriousness. Suppose a repetition of recent events in Vienna went further and Hungary or Germany saw reason to intervene to protect their interests. Certainly, in that case Italy would not remain quiet. If these three countries or any of them got troops into Austrian territory it might take more than diplomacy to get them out again." The Little Entente of Europe, by which is meant in this case chiefly Czechoslovakia, also was said to be deeply concerned over the Vienna disturbances. Here, also, the possibility of "anschluss" looms as a grave danger and could not be viewed with equanimity. Indeed, a Paris dispatch of Tuesday said that the Governments of Paris, London and Rome had been advised that Austro-German union "would be opposed by the Little Entente with armed force." Apprehensions were expressed in Warsaw also. Moscow, as was to be expected, read the Vienna situa-

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tion differently, adopting the published conclusion of a German Communist to the effect that "Vienna is a terrible omen for capitalist Europe; events there show the volcano whereon capitalist imperialism is sitting." A Moscow dispatch of July 18 from Walter Duranty, special correspondent of the New York "Times," said further: "The events in Vienna are regarded as the first crack in the 'temporary stabilization' by capitalism, which Moscow unwillingly recognized as established in Europe. Moscow expects similar manifestations to occur elsewhere—in Italy, for instance, despite the Fascist 'terror,' because the position of the working class and poor peasants is believed to be greatly inferior to that of five or six years ago. Whatever happens, it is hardly doubtful that Vienna will have influence on Russian Communist Party politics in turning the eyes of the leaders back from the East—where they admit a recent setback—to the West. This would further strengthen the existing tendency to one of the periodic swings between 'Eastern' and 'Western' activity that have been characteristic of Russian policy in the past hundred years."

King Ferdinand of Rumania died peacefully Wednesday morning at his summer palace near Bucharest. His family was at his bedside, with the exception of Carol, the exiled Crown Prince. His end came after a long and painful illness. The last official act of the Sovereign was to confirm the outcome of the national election and the retention of Jon Bratiano as head of his Government. The Premier, whose dictatorial powers, it was said, were increased rather than diminished by Ferdinand's passing, was present at the deathbed. The dead King's six-year-old grandson Mihai, or Michael, becomes his successor. King Mihai ascended the throne before the National Assembly Wednesday afternoon with impressive ceremonies. A regency, named on Jan. 4 1926, will conduct the affairs of Rumania for the next thirteen years in the name of the young King. The regents are Prince Nicholas, Miron Christea, Patriarch of the Rumanian Church, and Judge Buzdugan, President of the Supreme Court. Each swore fidelity to King Mihai.

Some doubt as to Carol's intentions was expressed in Bucharest Wednesday. His voluntary renouncement of the throne a year and a half ago did not prevent some agitation for his return by his followers. The Prince himself indicated at his Paris residence Thursday that he is ready to assume the sovereignty. "I now call myself 'Majesty,'" he told a correspondent of the New York "Times.". Later he issued a statement to the press as King Carol of Rumania, saying that he had telegraphed members of his family expressing his desire to be present at the funeral of his father. He indicated, however, that he would not seek to leave Paris unless his telegram were favorably considered and an invitation extended. "I am patient," he said, "because there is now not the slightest doubt about my coming back to Rumania, called there by the nation as its legitimate sovereign."

A highly important development the present week in connection with the Geneva Naval Conference has made the outcome of the Conference rather uncertain. A few halting steps toward agreement on cruiser limitation early in the week appeared to have some elements of promise, inasmuch as they marked the first definite sign of a break in the deadlock which has prevailed since the beginning of the Conference on June 20. The problem of limitation of this type of warship had become sharply defined late in the previous week, with the British delegation holding out for a total tonnage of 600,000 tons, while Admiral Saito, speaking for Japan, insisted on the original American proposal of from 250,000 to 300,000 tons as a basis for discussion. The suggested American compromise of 400,000 tons was unacceptable both to the British and the Japanese. Further conferences between the British and Japanese experts followed, with the United States in the middle ground, though leaning avowedly toward the lower total favored by Japan. Hugh S. Gibson, Chairman of the Conference and head of the American delegation, said of this situation: "We feel that we are in such close agreement with the Japanese delegation with respect to total tonnage limitation and types of the cruiser class that we could easily find a basis of agreement with them. But that is not enough. All three of us must be in agreement. If some basis can be found which is mutually acceptable to the British and Japanese delegations, I feel sure that it will be possible for the American delegation to make the agreement complete." A suggested basis for discussion finally developed from the prolonged conferences on July 18. This envisaged a total of 500,000 tons of cruisers and destroyers, but with provisos which, according to a dispatch of Monday to the "Herald Tribune," would make a "burlesque of the original American ideas of naval limitation."

The first of these provisos, it was said, would exempt as "obsolescent tonnage" 25% of the present auxiliary strength of the three Powers and would result in a corresponding understatement of the real naval strengths of the nations involved. The second proviso was reported as stipulating a strict limitation upon both 10,000-ton cruisers and smaller vessels carrying eight-inch guns. This would be in direct contravention of the American demand for eight-inch guns on all cruisers of 6,000 tons or more. A third proviso had to do, according to the dispatch mentioned, with an increased ratio of submarines for Japan, even parity with Britain and the United States being considered. The injection of submarines into the cruiser controversy made the whole subject hopelessly intricate. A further possible complication was hinted at in the Conference by members of the American delegation. This had to do with British insistence on six-inch guns instead of eight-inch on cruisers smaller than 10,000 tons. Ambassador Gibson, it was said, "will ask the British if they would give up their three naval bases flanking the American coast and the Panama Canal if the United States accepts the smaller calibre guns for cruisers." Nevertheless, an official communique, which indicated that the Conference had taken a favorable turn, was issued Monday evening by the representatives of the three Powers. It read: "Following discussions in the plenary meeting (last Thursday) and acting on the suggestion there made that one of the chief difficulties was to reconcile the views of the British and Japanese delegations, conversations have been proceeding between the three Powers with respect to auxiliary surface craft with the purpose of bridging those differences. The progress has been sufficiently encouraging to warrant further examination of the matter in detail."

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But the optimism embodied in the foregoing statement was quickly dispelled. On Tuesday the deliberations were suddenly interrupted when W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, and head of the British delegation, and Viscount Cecil of Shelwood announced that they had been called to London. The only reason assigned for this, according to a New York "Times" dispatch, was a "desire to elucidate the position with the entire Cabinet." Viscount Cecil said simply: "I am returning in obedience to the instructions of His Majesty's Government." At the executive meeting Tuesday the "Times" correspondent said Ambassador Gibson declared the new proposals resulting from the British and Japanese consultations over the week-end parties did not appear to offer any great change "except in costume" from the original British program; that it was unacceptable to our delegation in respect to gun calibres and also as to the number of cruisers of 10,000 tons registry. Later on Mr. Gibson assured press correspondents that "all the delegates were now using most cordial terms and all gatherings seemed imbued with the notion that a common agreement must be found." The British announcement, therefore, came as a surprise and aroused much speculation as to the result upon the Conference. All delegates insisted that it was not due to any new disagreement at Tuesday's executive meeting. Regarding the diplomatic aspect of the sudden announcement, a dispatch to the New York "Times" said: "Both Ambassador Gibson and Admiral Saito, although preserving considerable diplomatic caution in the choice of their words, appear to think the British move a somewhat strange procedure for international pourparlers." One reason for the hasty departure, it was assumed, was the scheduled sailing of Premier Baldwin for Canada to-day. Indicating again that no collapse of the Conference was intended, Viscount Cecil declared on his arrival in London Wednesday, "I am optimistic about the Naval Conference; there is nothing in the nature of a breakdown and I hope to be back in Geneva in the course of a few days."

Officials in London maintained an attitude of secrecy regarding the British action, but it became known that the situation was thoroughly gone into at a Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon. All members of the British Government were present at the meeting, which lasted more than three hours. A communique, issued after the session in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons, simply said that the Cabinet had met. In Parliamentary circles it was reported, according to a dispatch to the New York "Evening Post," that a decision to stand pat upon the Anglo-Japanese agreement provisionally entered into at Geneva had been reached by the Government. It was understood Mr. Bridgeman and Viscount Cecil were authorized to return to Geneva and resume negotiations on the basis of that accord, the British view being that the onus then would be on America if the Conference should collapse.

Nicaraguan matters have also taken an unfortunate turn. A desperate conflict ensued at Ocotal, Nicaragua, last Saturday between thirty-nine besieged American Marines supported by forty-eight native constabulary, and four hundred revolutionists led by General Sandino. The latter refused to surrender last May when Henry L. Stimson, as President Coolidge's personal representative, arranged a conclusion of the civil strife that had torn the country for months previously. "The forces of the United States," Colonel Stimson said at the time, "will be authorized to accept the custody of the arms of those willing to lay them down, including the Government's, and to disarm forcibly those who will not do so." The revolutionists, under General Moncada, accordingly surrendered their arms, with the exception of Sandino, who fled to the mountains in the north. Here he gathered a force of sympathizers and proceeded forcibly to occupy American owned mines at San Fernando. Major G. R. Hatfield, stationed at El Ocotal, near by, demanded that he surrender, to which Sandino replied, "Your communication has been received and understood. I will not surrender and will await you here. I want a free country or death. I have no fear and rely on the bravery and patriotism of my followers." The recalcitrant General, however, did not await the Marines but elected to attack with his greatly superior forces. The decision proved costly, the Marines defending the town grimly through an engagement that lasted 17 hours until well into Sunday morning.

One American Marine was killed and another seriously injured in the fighting, while the rebels lost more than fifty men. Then two American scout planes traversed the lines and quickly brought out a squadron of five bombers. These swung low, according to the reports, across the attacking lines, raking Sandino's riflemen and machine gunners with point-blank fire. Bombs also were dropped into the group and the rebels fled, leaving on the field, finally, more than 300 killed. General Sandino was reported later to have isolated himself in a remote and inaccessible part of the country. Major Hatfield reported the situation well in hand and his garrison in good shape. General Moncada who, as mentioned, adhered to the peace settlement arranged by Colonel Stimson, gave out the following statement Tuesday: "General Sandino was entirely responsible for the engagement at Ocotal as he refused to lay down his arms and return to peaceful pursuits. He preferred to gather together a band of bandits and assassins, creating disorder in the republic. The Ocotal battle never would have occurred had not Sandino attacked the garrisons at Ocotal. I am entirely satisfied with the present peaceful conditions, and I am hoping that they will continue. The country is gradually becoming better, as there are fewer assassinations and depredations." Further detachments of Marines were dispatched northward, it was said, to seek out General Sandino. Planes also continued to scour the country for traces of the rebel and were fired upon near the mines. One airplane was forced down temporarily, though without casualties. General Sandino issued a further defiant statement Wednesday in which he placed responsibility for the happening on President Coolidge for supporting Adolfo Diaz, Conservative President of Nicaragua.

The development in Nicaragua aroused heated discussion at the Pan-American Labor Congress which opened in Washington, July 18. The Nicaraguan delegates to the Congress had submitted a statement to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which it was charged that American Marines "threaten to attack Nicaraguan forces." This charge Mr. Green repeated to Frank

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B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, adding that the officers and members of the Pan-American Federation of Labor "are deeply concerned because of the exceedingly disturbed conditions in Nicaragua." Secretary Kellogg replied to Mr. Green on July 18 and said that peace was established in Nicaragua with the sole exception of the small band under Sandino. These forces, he added, resorted to banditry, preying on the country and terrorizing the inhabitants. They are, in effect, the Secretary said, "nothing more than common outlaws," and do not have the support or approval of any of the leaders of either of the political parties in Nicaragua. Sandino's activities, Mr. Kellogg declared, cannot be considered to have any political significance whatever. A few of Sandino's acts of banditry were listed in the latter.

The delegates to the Pan-American labor meeting continued their protests and a resolution was adopted Thursday by a unanimous rising vote urging immediate withdrawal of American forces in Nicaragua so that the people of that country "may fully and freely work out their own problems." We discuss the subject in an editorial article on a subsequent page."

A complete about-face in the Chinese civil war was reported in Peking dispatches of Tuesday. General Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Moderate Southern Nationalists, whose avowed intention it was to capture Peking, concluded a truce with the Northern War Lords Alliance and proceeded to withdraw from Shantung Province. Chiang, according to well-informed foreigners, might have taken Peking a month ago, but contented himself with occupying part of Shantung on the southern bank of the Hoang Ho. Much negotiation between the Southerners and Northerners followed, Chiang obviously having an eye to the radical Hankow Government which threatened his flank. His withdrawal at this time to his base at Nanking aroused considerable speculation, but no indication of what it may presage was forthcoming. Five important army groups, it is said, are now in the field in China. These are enumerated by Frederick Moore, Peking correspondent of the New York "Times," as follows: First, the Nanking army, of which Chiang Kai-shek is the leader; second, the Hankow forces; third, the meandering "Christian General" Feng Yu-siang, at present quartered temporarily in Honan Province; fourth, the army of General Yen Shi-shan, the model Governor of Shansi Province, and fifth, this Northern coalition of three Marshals, Chang Tso-lin, Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang, the last two of whom were at war two years ago. The highest placed foreign officials in China, Mr. Moore added, are of the opinion that things in that country are going steadily from bad to worse. One uncertain ray of light, however, manages to straggle through these dark clouds. This is furnished by the capture of the Han cities—Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchow—by General Ho Chien, the Conservative Southern Commander. A Reuters dispatch of July 18 from Shanghai said: "General Ho Chien is reported to have carried out a *coup d'etat* against the radicals, occupying Hanyang yesterday and Hankow to-day. He is also said to have captured railway and other strategic points. The General has been commandant of the garrison at Wuchang, opposite Hankow. The manoeuvre is stated to have been executed with remarkable smoothness, adds the dispatch. There was no sign of a military movement and the public was undisturbed outwardly. Probably the overthrowing of the Communists, says Reuter's correspondent, has the approval of the Hankow Government as a preparatory move to the latter coming out on the side of the moderates. All dispatches agree that Ho Chien is violently anti-red. The departure of Michael Borodin, the Russian Communist adviser to the Nationalists, is again reported from Hankow, but at length with some semblance of truth.

A trade agreement between Germany and Japan was signed at Tokio Wednesday by Dr. Solf, the German Ambassador, and Premier Tanaka, of Japan. The treaty is a general one which grants most favored nation privileges to both parties. The treaty was called in Berlin "the first great success for German foreign trade politics." One observer added that it was not without importance politically, and was destined to strengthen friendly German-Japanese relations. The chief impediment to an earlier conclusion of the accord lay, it was said, in Japan's prohibition of the importation of dyes which has now been removed. Germany, on her part, undertook not to export to Japan certain dyestuffs in the production of which Japan is especially interested for reasons of national defense. Negotiations on the customs, it is stated, are still being carried on.

Threatening letters to American Consul Murphy at Nice, France, evidently written by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Massachusetts radicals convicted of murder, were followed Monday by a bomb explosion in the gardens of the Consulate. No one was injured, although every window in the house was blown out by the force of the explosion. Consul Murphy and the members of his family were asleep in the Consulate at the time. A hurried search of the district was made by the police, but no trace of the bomb throwers could be found. Agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti is increasing in European Anarchist and Socialist circles as the week of Aug. 10, set for their execution, draws near. Some of the more violent radicals were reported to have sworn to take formidable reprisals against American officials in the event the men are executed. Consul Murphy asserted Tuesday that many of the letters received by him threatened death and destruction to American people and property unless Sacco and Vanzetti were released. Mr. Murphy does not believe, dispatches said, that Monday's bomb was anything but a sort of preliminary warning. Much damage might have been caused if the bomb had been thrown through a window or onto the porch, he pointed out. The Consulate was placed under heavy guard by the police, and this will be maintained until the case of the two condemned men is disposed of.

The National Bank of Austria on Thursday advanced its discount rate from 6%, the quotation prevailing since Feb. 4, to 7%. Otherwise no change has occurred this week in official discount rates at leading European centres, which remain at 7% in Italy; 6% in Berlin; 5% in Paris, Belgium, Denmark and Madrid; 4½% in London and Norway; 4% in Sweden, and 3½% in Holland and Switzerland. In London open market discounts closed yesterday at 4 5-16% for short bills, against 4 5-16@ 4⅜% on Friday of last week, and at 4 5-16@4⅜%

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for three months' bills, the same as last week. Money on call in London was quoted on Tuesday and Wednesday at 4⅛%, but has sharply declined since then, and yesterday was down to 3⅛%, against 3¼% on Friday of last week. At Paris open market discount rates have declined from 2¼% to 2%, but in Switzerland they remain unchanged at 3 7-16%.

Gold holdings of the Bank of England for the week ended July 20 increased £740,275. Total gold holdings now aggregate £151,808,702, as against £151,733,845 in 1926 and £163,234,260 the previous year. Reserve of gold and notes in banking department rose £964,000, notes in cicrculating having fallen off £223,000. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liabilities dropped to 29.93% from 30.18% last week. Two weeks ago it was 26.34%. Public deposits gained £2,596,000 and "other" deposits £155,-posits gained £2,596,000, and "other" deposits £1,554,000. Loans on Government securities expanded £950,000 and loans on other securities gained £2,248,000. Notes in circulation total £137,362,000, against £141,347,125 a year ago and £143,391,635 two years ago. The Bank's official discount rate remains unchanged at 4½%. Below we furnish comparisons of the various items in the Bank of England return for a period of five years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1927. *July* 20.	1926. *July* 21.	1925. *July* 22.	1924. *July* 23.	1923. *July* 25.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	b137,362,000	141,347,125	143,391,635	126,272,720	125,717,465
Public deposits	12,629,000	7,611,660	15,574,113	11,336,368	10,462,544
Other deposits	101,980,000	114,971,979	110,690,934	105,575,091	109,383,966
Governm't securities	49,867,000	40,540,328	34,960,069	39,682,467	45,633,731
Other securities	48,611,000	69,942,348	69,761,557	73,509,754	70,556,056
Reserve notes & coin	34,297,000	30,136,720	39,592,625	21,747,003	21,672,843
Coin and bullion	a151,808,702	151,733,845	163,234,260	128,269,723	127,640,308
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	29.93%	24.59%	31⅜%	18⅝%	18%
Bank rate	4½%	5%	5%	4%	4%

a Includes, beginning with April 29 1925, £27,000,000 gold coin and bullion previously held as security for currency note issues and which was transferred to the Bank of England on the British Government's decision to return to gold standard.
b Beginning with the statement for April 1925, includes £27,000,000 of Bank of England notes issued in return for the same amount of gold coin and bullion held up to that time in redemption account of currency note issue.

The Bank of France in its weekly statement issued July 20 reported a decline of 358,940,000 francs in note circulation, the total of which is now 53,131,-378,615 francs. Last year it stood at 55,005,854,665 francs and the previous year at 44,220,912,845 francs. A reduction of 300,000,000 francs in advances to the State lowered that item to 26,250,000,-000 francs, a new low level for 1927. At the corresponding period in 1926 the State owed the Bank 38,350,000,000 francs and in 1925 27,400,000,000 francs. Gold holdings at home declined 1,000,000 francs, but gold abroad both available and unavailable remained unchanged. The grand aggregate of all gold now stands at 5,545,894,343 francs, against 5,548,647,418 francs ast year and 5,546,831,184 francs two years ago. Bills discounted decreased 291,676,000 francs and silver 17,000 francs. Advances to trade increased 1,453,000 francs, Treasury deposits 42,253,000 francs and general deposits 293,-786,000 francs. Comparisons of the various items in the Bank of France statement are as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.	Status as of July 20 1927.	July 21 1926.	July 23 1925.
Gold Holdings—	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
In France	Dec. 1,000,000	3,681,573,441	3,684,326,510	3,682,510,276
Abroad—Available	Unchanged	462,771,478	1,864,320,907	1,864,320,907
Abroad—non-avail.	Unchanged	1,401,549,425		
Total	Dec. 1,000,000	5,545,894,343	5,548,647,418	5,546,831,184
Silver	Dec. 17,000	344,514,015	337,760,615	312,021,639
Bills Discounted	Dec 291,676,000	1,324,974,931	5,217,981,545	3,044,675,703
Trade advances	Inc. 1,453,000	1,654,343,959	2,340,870,227	2,986,509,070
Note circulation	Dec 358,940,000	53,131,378,615	55,005,854,665	44,220,912,845
Treasury deposits	Inc. 42,253,000	215,983,676	38,264,208	51,461,526
General deposits	Inc. 293,786,000	12,817,151,907	3,846,733,569	2,278,400,262
Advances to State	Dec 300,000,000	26,250,000,000	38,350,000,000	27,400,000,000

The German Reichsbank in its return for the week ended July 15 reported a decrease in note circulation of 158,325,000 marks. Other liabilities, however, increased 32,150,000 marks and other daily maturing obligations the sum of 158,523,000 marks. Total notes in circulation now aggregate 3,518,322,-000 marks, comparing with 2,738,054,000 marks a year ago and 2,297,861,000 marks in 1925. The assets of the Bank showed for the most part increases: Reserve in foreign currencies expanded 22,695,000 marks; silver and other coin, 4,054,000 marks; notes on other German banks, 4,429,000 marks; advances, 44,617,000 marks, and other assets 38,310,000 marks. Gold holdings registered a reduction of 590,000 marks, bringing the total amount down to 1,801,533,-000 marks. A year ago the amount was 1,492,304,-000 marks and in 1925 1,068,673,000 marks. Holdings of bills of exchange and checks fell off 81,032,-000 marks and investments 35,000 marks. Deposits abroad remained unchanged. The following shows the different items in the Reichsbank returns for a period of three years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.	July 20 1927.	July 21 1926.	July 22 1925
Assets—	*Reichsmarks.*	*Reichsmarks.*	*Reichsmarks.*	*Reichsmarks.*
Gold and bullion	Dec. 590,000	1,801,533,000	1,492,304,000	1,068,673,000
Of which depos. abroad	Unchanged	57,876,000	260,435,000	93,099,000
Res've in for'n curr	Inc. 22,695,000	96,237,000	335,447,000	356,224,000
Bills of exch. & checks	Dec. 81,032,000	2,236,597,000	1,192,509,000	1,526,453,000
Silver and other coin	Inc. 4,054,000	96,020,000	110,271,000	69,637,000
Notes on oth. Ger. bks	Inc. 4,429,000	21,267,000	20,945,000	26,204,000
Advances	Inc. 44,617,000	116,470,000	12,896,000	13,431,000
Investments	Dec. 35,000	93,016,000	89,494,000	201,450,000
Other assets	Inc. 38,310,000	529,999,000	693,494,000	730,542,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	Dec 158,225,000	3,518,322,000	2,738,054,000	2,297,861,000
Oth. daily matur. oblig.	Inc. 158,523,000	746,412,000	705,623,000	765,786,000
Other liabilities	Inc. 32,150,000	360,224,000	143,810,000	619,650,000

Money has been conspicuously abundant in all departments of the market the past week, resulting in very low lending rates. There was a veritable plethora of funds at all times, and though many reasons have been advanced to account for this, none of them seems to afford an adequate explanation. Call money rates have been reflecting the abundance of funds for several weeks, with the Stock Exchange quotation unchanged at 4%, and "outside" money available at 3¾%. The same conditions prevailed on Monday and Tuesday of the present week also. Calling of loans by the banks was practically nil, last Saturday's Clearing House statement having again shown a substantial excess of reserves. On Wednesday the pressure of funds on the market finally sent the Stock Exchange rate down to 3¾%, after renewals had been negotiated at 4%. "Street" trades dropped to 3½%. Renewals were again 4% Thursday, but later in the day the rate at the Stock Exchange lending table fell to 3½%, while outside the Exchange some money on call, it is understood, was loaned as low as 3%. The renewal rate yesterday was reduced to 3¾%, the lowest figure in a long while. New business also was done at this figure, with the outside rate at 3½%. Time funds ruled at 4⅜% to 4⅝%, with some 60-day borrowing arranged Thursday at 4¼%. Brokers' loans against stock and bond collateral showed almost no change in the Federal Reserve Board statement for reporting New York member banks. A decline occurred, but it amounted only to $305,000, which is insignificant in view of the huge total outstanding. Gold imports during the week at the Port of New York amounted to $2,242,000, of which $2,000,000 was shipped from Holland. Gold exports were $124,000.

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Dealing specifically with the rates from day to day, all call loans on the Stock Exchange on Monday and Tuesday, whether renewals or new loans, were at 4%. On Wednesday, while renewals were again at 4%, some other loans were put through at 3¾%. On Thursday the renewal rate still remained at 4%, but some other loans were made at 3½%. On Friday, as aready stated, the renewal rate on the Exchange was lowered to 3¾% and all other loans were at the same figure. In the time loan branch of the market ease was almost equally pronounced. Thirty-day loans all through the week have been down to 4¼%. Sixty-day loans were 4⅜@4½% until yesterday, when there was a reduction to 4¼@4⅜. Ninety-day loans throughout have been at 4⅜@4½%, and these were also the rates on four, five and six months' maturities until Wednesday, when there was a change to the single figure of 4½%. Some demand for loans to extend over the end of the year has been in evidence off and on through the week, and some money was placed in this way at 4⅝%. Commercial paper has also felt the influence of the prevailing ease and four to six months' names of choice character dropped the latter part of the week to 4%. For names less well known the quotation now is pretty generally 4¼%, which is also the quotation for New England mill paper.

The market for banks' and bankers' acceptances has likewise yielded to the prevailing ease. For call loans against bankers' acceptances the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council was reduced on Thursday from 3¾% to 3½%, but advanced again to 3¾% yesterday. Rates for acceptances have been reduced by ⅛ of 1%, except in the case of 30-day bills. The Acceptance Council now makes the discount rate on prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks 3⅝% bid and 3½% asked for bills running 30 days, and the same for bills running 60 days and 90 days; 3¾% bid and 3⅝% asked for 120 days, and 3⅞% bid and 3¾% asked for 150 and 180 days. Open market quotations have likewise been reduced and now are as follows:

SPOT DELIVERY.

	180 Days		150 Days		120 Days	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
	90 Days		60 Days		30 Days	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½

FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Eligible member banks ..... 3⅝ bid
Eligible non-member banks ..... 3¾ bid

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

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ON ALL CLASSES AND MATURITIES OF ELIGIBLE PAPER.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Rate in Effect on July 22.	Date Established.	Previous Rate.
Boston	4	Nov. 10 1925	3½
New York	4	Aug. 13 1926	3½
Philadelphia	4	Nov. 20 1925	3½
Cleveland	4	Nov. 17 1925	3½
Richmond	4	June 14 1924	4½
Atlanta	4	June 18 1924	4½
Chicago	4	June 14 1924	4½
St. Louis	4	June 19 1924	4½
Minneapolis	4	Oct. 15 1924	4½
Kansas City	4	July 1 1924	4½
Dallas	4	July 16 1924	4½
San Francisco	4	Nov. 23 1925	3½

Sterling exchange has been extremely dull throughout the week. The market has been nominally quoted at 4.85¼ for checks and 4.85⅝ for cable transfers, but on all offerings, however slight, there has been a noticeable tendency to ease and actual trading has been generally 1-16 to ⅛ under the nominal quotation. The actual range in rates has been generally 1-16. Cable transfers have sold between 4.85 9-16 and 4.85 3-16: sixty-day commercial bills between 4.81¼ and 4.81⅛; commercial ninety-day bills between 4.79½ and 4.79 7-16; seven-day sight between 4.84½ and 4.84⅜. The character of the market is practically unchanged from a week ago. It is now, as then, described by bankers as the dullest market seen in many years, this aside from the fact that July and early August are an intermediate period between active seasons. The commercial bills and bankers bills now offering are covered by the expression "routine transactions." London cable advices state that the loan market is quieting, nevertheless the weekly absorption of gold without definite statement as to its destination continues to act adversely on sterling exchange. A reflection of this nervousness was seen last Saturday in the erroneous cable to the effect that the Bank of England is seeking a new credit of $200,000,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The cable was promptly denied in responsible quarters. It is believed that the Bank of England is exerting indirect influence upon issue houses to discourage further foreign financing in the near future, as several apparently inspired articles have appeared in London papers warning against the dangers of extensive lending abroad, owing to the unfavorable sterling position and the continued gold exports. A few of the largest London issue houses have stated that they do not contemplate further foreign loans during the summer season. Such announcements lend color to the belief that the Bank of England is employing its indirect influence in the interest of sterling quotations.

The Bank of England, according to reports, has been unable to obtain any of the open-market supplies, owing to the activity of the undisclosed buyer. Yet the weekly return of the Bank of England on Thursday showed an increase in gold holdings of no less than £740,275. The foreign exchange market is watching with considerable interest the lower trend of money rates in New York and there are still suggestions that the New York Federal Reserve Bank may lower its rediscount rate. Should a reduction take place, it would be interpreted as a bullish factor for sterling, as it would doubtless induce the Bank of England to reduce its rate from 4½% to 4%, which London traders believe would promote business expansion in England and thereby strengthen the sterling quotation. France, Germany, Austria, Hungary and The Netherlands, as well as India, are credited with drawing gold from the London open market during the week. The facts have not yet been disclosed, but it is confidently asserted that German takings were large this week. On Monday the Bank of England shipped £11,000 sovereigns to Germany. On Thursday the Bank received £18,000 sovereigns from Cyprus. At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended July 20 consisted of imports of $2,242,000, of which $2,000,000 came from The Netherlands and the remainder from Latin America. Exports totaled $124,000 to Mexico. There was no Canadian movement of gold either to or from the United States.

Canadian exchange continues at a discount, fluctuating this week between ⅛ and 5-32 of 1% dis-

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count. Canadian business is probably at the highest levels in the history of the Dominion. The June employment situation in industry was better than in any month since 1920. Nevertheless the continued increase in imports is having an adverse effect on Canadian exchange which cannot be offset until the grain exports assume some volume. Imports of manufactured goods are held responsible for 65% of the increase recorded in the imports for the year.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in a dull half-holiday market. Nevertheless there was sufficient inquiry to cause some fluctuation. Demand bills were 4.85 3-16 @4.85¼. Cable transfers were 4.85½@4.85 9-16. Neither the Austrian riots nor the report that the Bank of England was seeking a large credit in New York had any influence on the market. On Monday there was the same range, namely, 4.85 3-16@4.85¼ for demand and 4.85½@4.85 9-16 for cable transfers. On Tuesday there was a quiet market with demand still at 4.85 3-16@4.85¼, and cable transfers at 4.85½@4.85 9-16. On Wednesday the market continued dull and trading lifeless. Demand was steady at 4.85 3-16 and cable transfers at 4.85½. Thursday was a repetition of Wednesday. On Friday the range for demand was 4.85⅛@4.85 3-16; cable transfers sold at 4.85½. Closing quotations yesterday were 4.85⅛ for demand and 4.85 7-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4.85 sixty-day bills at 4.81 3-16, ninety-day bills at 4.79½, documents for payment (sixty days) at 4.81 1-16, and seven-day grain bills at 4.84 5-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4.85.

In the Continental exchanges the feature of the present, as of the past week, has been the strength in German marks. The mark sold as high as 23.78½ for checks and 23.79½ for cable transfers in the middle of the week, later reacting to 23.74½ for checks and to 23.76¼ for cable transfers. The low point for the week was last Saturday at 23.73 for checks and 23.74¾ for cable transfers. The greater part of all the foreign exchange trading in New York this week has been in marks. The buying is attributed to uncompleted purchases to cover the Agricultural Bank loan and to favorable cable advices over the week-end, indicating the probability of still further loans to German industrialists, both in London and New York. A considerable volume of New York funds has gone to Germany for short-term investment, much of it indirectly through London. The dominant factor in the strength of the mark is undoubtedly the expectation of much German long-term financing abroad in the coming months. French exchange presents no special features this week. There seems to be no change in the attitude of the Government on the question of stabilization. The Bank of France statement continues to show extraordinarily large holdings of gold and foreign exchange. Italian exchange continues unchanged in all essential respects from a week ago. Operators find little incentive for speculation in lire at present. Aside from the Government's announced intention to keep the rate from rising further this summer, developments which might attract speculative following are absent from the market. There is practically no Italian financing here at the moment, though a resumption is expected in the fall. Seasonal purchases of foreign grain and cotton begin soon, but any reaction which might develop in lire will be met, as was recently shown, with official stabilizing operations. The index number of average Italian prices compiled by the Chamber of Commerce at Milan was 497.4 for the week ended July 2. This compares with 500.2 the week before, and with 521.4 four weeks earlier. This July 2 average is the lowest of the year. The steady fall in the index number has contributed largely to the firmness in lire exchange. The Vienna riots on Saturday last were without the slightest effect on the Austrian schilling, which is pegged at approximately 14⅛, as it has been ever since the unit was introduced. It is kept there through the use of the foreign balances of the Austrian national bank, and with the co-operation of other central banks, particularly the Reichsbank. On Thursday the National Bank of Austria advanced its discount rate to 7% from 6%, where it had been since Feb. 4. The news of the death of King Ferdinand of Rumania had an adverse effect on the leu, largely the result of selling of Rumanian currency in Paris. Lei were quoted as low as 0.58 on Wednesday, whereas the rate has been rather steady around 0.62 for some time. There was no business at the lower level in New York, where the actual market was closer to 0.60. In London the bulk of transactions were made between 0.58 and 0.59, and Rumanian securities declined slightly. New York bankers in touch with the Rumanian situation are satisfied that no untoward events are likely to follow the death of the king. The exchange market confirms this opinion, as Rumanian lei closed at 0.61, compared with 0.61¾, the closing quotation a week ago.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 124.02 on Friday of this week, against 124.02 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 3.91¼, against 3.91½ a week ago, cable transfers at 3.91½, against 3.91¾, and commercial sight bills at 3.91, against 3.91 a week ago. Antwerp francs finished at 13.89 for checks and at 13.90 for cable transfers, as against 13.90 and 13.91. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 23.76¼ for checks and 23.77¼ for cable transfers, in comparison with 23.73½ and 23.74½ a week earlier. Italian lire closed at 5.43 for bankers' sight bills and at 5.43½ for cable transfers, as against 5.44 and 5.44½ last week. Austrian schillings have not been changed from 14⅛. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 2.96¼, against 2.96¼; on Bucharest at 0.61, against 0.61¾; on Poland at 11.40, against 11.50, and on Finland at 2.52 (unchanged). Greek exchange closed at 1.31 for checks and at 1.31¼ for cable transfers, against 1.33 and 1.33¼ a week ago.

On the exchanges of the countries neutral during the war, activity was largely confined to transactions in Holland guilders. There were considerable offerings of guilder cotton and grain bills. Conditions in The Netherlands show little change from the satisfactory conditions noted in May and June. Considerable capital has been going from the Dutch capital to Germany for investment owing to the higher money rates there. Holland exchange shows a firm undertone, but The Netherlands Bank prevents any appreciation in the quotation by selling foreign bills and exporting gold. This is seen in frequent small shipments of gold to the United States and London, as, for instance, the arrival this week of $2,000,000 at New York from The Netherlands. Spanish exchange continues to show

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some slight activity and firmness. Fluctuations during the week ranged from 17.11, the closing quotation for checks last Friday, down to 17.06 on Monday, then recovered to 17.13 Tuesday, dropped again to 17.07 on Thursday, and was 17.08@17.10 yesterday. The Scandinavian exchanges have been dull. A feature of interest is the arrangement of a one-year revolving credit of $20,000,000 by the Government of Denmark with the National City Bank of New York, which will be used to finance the obligations of the Government as a guarantor of the liabilities of the Danish agricultural bank, pending a reorganization of the institution to become effective within a year. This credit is distinct from the currency stabilization credits which have been arranged from time to time by the National City Bank in favor of the National Bank of Denmark. Stabilization of the Danish currency on a gold basis is fully accomplished, and the dollar credits have been allowed to expire.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 40.04½, against 40.04 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 40.06½, against 40.06, and commercial sight bills at 40.02¼, against 40.02. Swiss francs closed at 19.25½ for bankers' sight bills and at 19.26 for cable transfers, in comparison with 19.24½ and 19.25 a week earlier. Copenhagen checks finished at 26.73½ and cable transfers at 26.74½, against 26.74 and 26.75. Checks on Sweden closed at 26.78 and cable transfers at 26.79, against 26.78 and 26.79, while checks on Norway finished at 25.83 and cable transfers at 25.84, against 25.83 and 25.84. Spanish pesetas closed at 17.09½ for checks and at 17.10½ for cable transfers, which compares with 17.11 and 17.12 a week earlier.

The South American exchanges have continued dull as for the past several weeks. Argentine paper pesos closed at 42.46 for checks, as compared with 42.42 last week, and at 42.51 for cable transfers, against 42.47. Brazilian milreis finished at 11.81 for checks and at 11.82 for cable transfers, against 11.82 and 11.83. Chilean exchange closed at 12.00, against 12.00, and Peru at 3.74, against 3.76 last week.

In the Far Eastern exchanges interest centres on Japanese yen, which were in demand during the latter part of the week. Yokohama exchange declined from 47.15@47.25 for checks last Friday to 46.88 Wednesday, but recovered to 46.98 Thursday, and closed yesterday at 46.95@47⅛. The lower quotation was due to heavy selling at Shanghai and other Eastern points, rather than to transactions in the Occident. Indian exchange is practically stabilized. The foreign exchange market during the week was interested in the recommendation adopted by the Indian Currency Commission that the silver reserve be reduced from 950,000,000 rupees to 500,000,000 rupees over a period of seven years. The silver, it is recommended, will not be disposed of by open market sales. The Indian Government will probably make private deals with other countries seeking silver for coinage. The amount to be disposed of during the period, at present exchange rates, would be worth about $162,000,000. Closing quotations for yen checks were 46.95@47⅛, against 47.15@47¼ on Friday of last week. Hong Kong closed at 49⅛@49¼, against 49⅛@49¼; Shanghai at 62¼@62⅝, against 62@62 9-16; Manila at 49½, against 49½; Singapore at 56⅛@56⅜ (unchanged); Bombay at 36¼, against 36¼, and Calcutta, 36¼, against 36¼.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just past:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922, JULY 16 1927 TO JULY 22 1927, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers to New York. Value in United States Money.					
	July 16.	July 18.	July 19.	July 20.	July 21.	July 22.
EUROPE—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Austria, schilling	.14065	.14070	.14056	.14069	.14069	.14069
Belgium, belga	.1390	.1390	.1390	.1390	.1390	.1390
Bulgaria, lev	.007259	.007259	.007213	.007241	.007214	.007232
Czechoslovakia, krone	.029629	.029629	.029628	.029628	.029629	.029629
Denmark, krone	.2673	.2673	.2674	.2673	.2674	.2674
England, pound sterling	4.8553	4.8550	4.8549	4.8548	4.8546	4.8545
Finland, markka	.025199	.025199	.025200	.025197	.025197	.025197
France, franc	.0391	.0391	.0391	.0391	.0391	.0391
Germany, reichsmark	.2374	.2376	.2378	.2377	.2376	.2377
Greece, drachma	.013286	.013223	.013213	.013163	.013163	.013141
Holland, guilder	.4005	.4006	.4006	.4006	.4006	.4006
Hungary, pengo	.1743	.1744	.1744	.1744	.1743	.1744
Italy, lira	.0543	.0542	.0544	.0543	.0543	.0543
Norway, krone	.2582	.2582	.2583	.2582	.2584	.2583
Poland, zloty	.1131	.1129	.1121	.1124	.1125	.1123
Portugal, escudo	.0499	.0500	.0498	.0499	.0499	.0498
Rumania, leu	.006138	.006048	.006049	.005862	.006026	.006020
Spain, peseta	.1711	.1708	.1712	.1710	.1709	.1710
Sweden, krona	.2678	.2678	.2679	.2678	.2678	.2678
Switzerland, franc	.1925	.1925	.1925	.1925	.1925	.1926
Yugoslavia, dinar	.017582	.017587	.017588	.017588	.017587	.017587
ASIA—						
China—						
Chefoo, tael	.6473	.6475	.6517	.6508	.6485	.6475
Hankow, tael	.6417	.6469	.6469	.6463	.6439	.6438
Shanghai, tael	.6221	.6250	.6270	.6259	.6240	.6239
Tientsin, tael	.6540	.6575	.6592	.6575	.6552	.6542
Hong Kong, dollar	.4897	.4908	.4917	.4921	.4903	.4899
Mexican dollar	.4446	.4470	.4468	.4468	.4450	.4453
Tientsin or Peiyang dollar	.4385	.4404	.4404	.4400	.4392	.4388
Yuan, dollar	.4352	.4371	.4371	.4367	.4358	.4354
India, rupee	.3611	.3610	.3611	.3611	.3610	.3610
Japan, yen	.4718	.4707	.4696	.4692	.4700	.4701
Singapore (S.S.), dollar	.5596	.5596	.5596	.5596	.5596	.5596
NORTH AMER.—						
Canada, dollar	.998535	.998497	.998428	.998272	.998286	.998212
Cuba, peso	.999094	.999094	.999156	.999094	.999156	.999156
Mexico, peso	.463083	.463333	.464167	.465167	.467167	.467167
Newfoundland, dollar	.996063	.996031	.996109	.995969	.995984	.996063
SOUTH AMER.—						
Argentina, peso (gold)	.9656	.9658	.9653	.9656	.9657	.9658
Brazil, milreis	.1179	.1179	.1182	.1181	.1181	.1180
Chile, peso	.1201	.1201	.1203	.1203	.1203	.1203
Uruguay, peso	.9889	.9878	.9897	.9901	.9918	.9925

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained $4,232,205 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ended July 21. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated $4,890,905, while the shipments have reached $658,700, as per the following table:

CURRENCY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY NEW YORK BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Week Ended July 21.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Gain or Loss to Banks.
Banks' interior movement	$4,890,905	$658,700	Gain $4,232,205

As the Sub-Treasury was taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank on Dec. 6 1920, it is no longer possible to show the effect of Government operations on the Clearing House institutions. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was creditor at the Clearing House each day as follows:

DAILY CREDIT BALANCES OF NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AT CLEARING HOUSE.

Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesd'y, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.	Aggregate for Week.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
96,000,000	98,000,000	92,000,000	77,000,000	94,000,000	88,000,000	Cr. 545,000,000

Note.—The foregoing heavy credits reflect the huge mass of checks which come to the New York Reserve Bank from all parts of the country in the operation of the Federal Reserve System's par collection scheme. These large credit balances, however, reflect only a prt of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions, as ony the items payable in New York City are represented in the daily balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of New York are not accounted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do not pass through the Clearing House but are deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank for collection for the account of the local Clearing House banks.

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks:

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Banks of—	July 21 1927.			July 22 1926.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	151,808,702	--------	151,808,702	151,733,845	--------	151,733,845
France a	147,262,937	13,760,000	161,022,937	147,373,061	13,480,000	160,853,061
Germany b	87,182,850	c994,600	88,177,450	61,600,000	c994,600	62,594,600
Spain	103,898,000	27,156,000	131,054,000	101,883,000	26,762,000	128,645,000
Italy	46,611,000	3,835,000	50,446,000	35,743,000	3,425,000	39,168,000
Netherl'ds.	33,484,000	2,367,000	35,851,000	35,084,000	22,840,000	57,924,000
Nat. Belg.	18,404,000	1,168,000	19,572,000	10,955,000	3,534,000	14,489,000
Switzerl'd.	17,799,000	2,732,000	20,531,000	16,778,000	3,524,000	20,302,000
Sweden	12,300,000	--------	12,300,000	12,689,000	--------	12,689,000
Denmark	10,700,000	719,000	11,419,000	11,619,000	854,000	12,473,000
Norway	8,180,000	--------	8,180,000	8,180,000	--------	8,180,000
Total week	637,630,489	52,731,600	690,362,089	593,637,906	75,413,600	669,051,506
Prev. week	637,355,715	53,051,600	690,407,315	593,580,861	296,471,600	890,052,461

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France are exclusive of gold held abroad, amounting the present year to £74,572,836. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is £2,893,800 c As of Oct. 7 1924.

Perils of Intervention—The Fighting in Nicaragua.

The news of a battle on Sunday at Ocotal, Nicaragua, between a small company of American Marines and native constabulary and a force of several hundred revolutionaries led by General Sandino, has come as a rude shock to the American public, which has been led to believe that the disorders which were made the occasion of the recent American intervention in Nicaragua had been settled. It is nearly two and a half months since Mr. Coolidge's special representative, Henry L. Stimson, announced that both of the then warring factions, represented by the adherents of Diaz and Sacasa, were to be disarmed, if need be by force, and that an orderly election would be held under American supervision in 1928. Subsequent dispatches reported that the process of disarming was going on under the direction of Admiral Latimer, and apparently no further trouble was to be expected. Now the settlement, such as it was, turns out to be considerably less definitive than the American public had assumed it to be, and a pitched battle lasting for seventeen hours, with American airplanes bombing Sandino's forces, and a casualty list among the Nicaraguans variously estimated at from 200 to 300, testifies to the continuance of organized resistance of formidable proportions to American intervention.

The facts in the case, as set forth in the letter which Secretary of State Kellogg wrote on Monday in reply to a letter from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, expressing the "deep concern" of the Federation "because of the exceedingly disturbed condition that exists in Nicaragua," are, briefly, as follows: The Stimson agreement, under which both the Government and the then revolutionary forces were to surrender their arms or be forcibly deprived of them, was not accepted by General Sandino, one of the supporters of General Moncada, the revolutionary commander, and Sandino and his followers, said to have numbered at that time about two hundred, withdrew into the interior and became bandits. Specific allegations of lawlessness cited by Secretary Kellogg comprise a report, on June 14, of the seizure by Sandino of the managers of French and German concerns near Ocotal "until part payment in cash was made of a total of $5,000 which he demanded under threat of returning to burn their buildings if the entire amount was not paid to him within a few days at his camp some miles distant"; and a further report, on June 30, of a raid on a mine at San Albino, in northwestern Nueva Segovia, owned or operated by an American citizen, Charles Butters, and the carrying off, under threat of death to Butters, of some fifty pounds of dynamite and subsequent forcible seizure of the mine. The activities of Sandino, Secretary Kellogg assured Mr. Green, "cannot be considered to have had any political significance whatsoever," and the Nicaraguan forces under his command "are in effect nothing more than common outlaws."

If Sandino and his forces were only common outlaws, and their acts of no political significance whatsoever, the duty of dealing with them would seem to have devolved upon the Nicaraguan Government which the United States had recognized, and for whose support there were, at last reports, some 3,000 American Marines still in the country. Following the report of the San Albino raid, however, the commander of the American special service squadron in Nicaragua directed the commander of the Marines to "inaugurate operations to disarm Sandino as soon as possible." Whether the combined forces of Marines and native constabulary that were attacked at Ocotal on Sunday were engaged in carrying out this program is not clear; if they were, the force, which is said to have numbered less than ninety, seems ridiculously small in view of reports that Sandino had at the time not far from 1,000 men under his command. The bombing planes which wrought destruction among Sandino's contingent appear not to have been employed on this occasion for the first time, for an Associated Press dispatch from Managua on Wednesday reported that "blank bombs and small, harmless missiles dropped several weeks ago deceived the rebel forces regarding the effectiveness of bombing operations." According to a dispatch from the same source on Monday, when the five planes which had been hurried from Managua, 110 miles distant, arrived, "they swung low across the attacking lines, raking Sandino's riflemen and machine gunners with point-blank fire. One bomb dropped into a group of skirmishers, killed thirty." The Associated Press correspondent, who on Wednesday placed the casualties on the Sandino side at 300 and possibly more, stated that 200 were killed by bombs and 100 by the Marines and constabulary. For "the highest tactical skill and distinguished courage" with which he "led the planes to the attack," their commander, Major Ross E. Rowell, has been recommended by Brigadier-General Feland for the Distinguished Service Medal.

Such is the latest development of American intervention in Nicaragua. Assuming that the facts as stated in Secretary Kellogg's letter are, in substance at least, the whole story, and that the Marines and constabulary at Ocotal were engaged simply in carrying into effect an agreement concurred in by the leaders of the Government and revolutionary parties with whom Mr. Stimson dealt, the Marines and constabulary could not have been expected to do less than to defend themselves as stoutly as possible when they were attacked, and a reported American loss of one killed and one seriously wounded is gratifyingly small. Nevertheless, the affair is deeply to be regretted. A human life is a human life, whether its possessor be an American or a Nicaraguan, a regular soldier or a revolutionary, and a slaughter of two or three hundred Nicaraguans with the aid of bombing planes is deplorable. No glory was added to the British name when British airplanes, not so very long ago, bombed native forces in Arabia and drove them from the desert wells to die of thirst,

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and none will be added to the American name by strewing the forests of Nicaragua with corpses upon which, according to the reports, the vultures hastened to feed.

The whole episode is the more regrettable and disturbing because it appears to be only the beginning of military operations which are almost certain to bring further casualties. Tuesday's dispatches reported that Brigadier-General Feland was "concentrating his forces for a relentless campaign to rid Nicaragua of General Sandino and his marauding band, which hourly is still expected to attack Ocotal or some other point," that a force of 75 Marines and light pack trains was expected to reach Ocotal that night, with 24 Marines to follow on Wednesday; that another force of 50 men, convoying a heavy train, would probably reach Ocotal on Thursday, and that 85 men were to move north from Matagalpa. Unless these plans miscarry or are changed, Sandino will in due time be surrounded, and bombs and bullets will complete what a dispatch describes as "the task of destroying him and his band." Then, presumably, Nicaragua will have peace—until the next revolt can be organized.

From whatever angle it may be regarded, intervention is a perilous course. The internal quarrels which it settles rarely remain settled for long, the very presence of foreign troops is an incitement to revolt, and the spectre of occupation haunts the trail of the armed peacemaker, however high his motives. Whether it be the League of Nations intervening in the affairs of the small States of Eastern Europe, or Italy or France intervening in Albania or Syria, or the United States intervening in Central or South America, the story is the same: intervention breeds intervention, and what is begun has to be continued. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the opening session of the fifth Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor at Washington on Monday, voiced a widespread conviction when he declared that he could not conceive "of any dispute of any kind or character that could arise between the Latin-American republics and the United States that cannot be settled through the process of arbitration, understanding and good-will," and that "we believe that every country should be accorded the fullest and freest opportunity to work out its own political salvation; that the self-determination of every country, great and small, must be recognized."

Wherever American citizens or American interests are imperiled, they must, as a matter of course, be amply protected, but beyond the obvious necessities of protection, intervention should be scrupulously restrained. It will contribute nothing to the political development of the Nicaraguan people for the United States to assume, of its own motion, police duties in Nicaragua, nor will political ties be strengthened or trade encouraged by the spectacle of American Marines waging war against Nicaraguan bandits. It may be, as Secretary Kellogg affirms, that the acts of Sandino and his followers have no political significance, but it is precisely such affairs as that which has just occurred in Nicaragua that have again and again, in Central and South America, developed a political significance of first-rate importance. We cannot, apparently, undo what has been done at Ocotal, but we can at least avoid aggravating the situation by further military exploits of so distressing a kind.

Elements of Stabilization in Business.

Writing in a recent issue of "Commerce Monthly," Robert M. McIsaac, of the National Bank of Commerce, has this to say on business stabilization in the course of his article: "Fluctuations in business activity and profits have not been, nor will they be, ever entirely leveled out. But the frequently recurring crises, panics and extreme depressions that darkened our past history should by now have disappeared, along with the senseless booms that usually produce them. . . . This condition of stability is the outcome of many diverse forces. Some of them involve fundamental trends in the growth of population, communications and production, and have been operating slowly and cumulatively over many years. Others, such as the current phenomena of hand-to-mouth buying and installment selling, have developed on their present scale only very recently. Obviously all the factors involved are not working in unison. But conflicting though individual currents may be, in their confluence they do seem to be bringing the country a steadiness that its business lacked in earlier periods." The writer believes we have now "reached a fair degree of economic maturity." He finds "our natural resources are now being utilized extensively; our manufactures, commerce and transportation have all been highly developed and effectively co-ordinated. Organization of banking has been perfected to supply the varying financial requirements of business adequately and without strain. Markets have been extended, and the essential groundwork of facts which must be known to guide business operations intelligently has been greatly broadened. All of these things supply a foundation for a sustained level of economic activity."

In their broad outlines these statements are undoubtedly true. And it is a service to have the development culminating in our present business activities so clearly brought out. We have performed a wonderful work in the last century of our history. We have laid our foundations deep and strong. Production, trade and transportation mark an advance unequaled elsewhere. And our present volume of domestic and foreign trade should show a reasonable increase in the decades to come. But despite this natural optimism we are not convinced that we have yet reached a degree of stabilization that will forestall future periods of depression. The writer we have quoted does not go so far as to indicate that we are past the possibility. If we read the part we have quoted aright he is concerned chiefly in pointing out the elements that *ought* to save us from conditions of the past, if we use our fundamental elements of economic strength in a salutary and safe way. But are we doing this? Are our resources and energies put to a proper use?

It is difficult, while a part of the advance, for us to measure the speed at which we are traveling. What is normal in our present so-called "prosperity"? This, we must define and also determine before we can obtain the elements of stabilization. In other words, we must study the people as well as their business. To produce and exchange and use the elements of normal life must be our chief motive. But how ascertain the normal? Of course it includes our primal needs. But another need at once appears—that we go forward all the time. At what rate shall we progress? We cannot at once

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say—at such a rate as we can pay for as we go. Credit is an invaluable element in trade. We cannot discard it if we would. How shall we fix the ratio of credit permissible to the normal advance? It is hard to do and we cannot evade the "standard of living." Surely, here we must consider frugality and thrift—the saving for a future, rather than reckless spending. For when we spend without proper saving the purse is always full until—very suddenly—it is empty! Then—depression.

But a reasonable use of credit is only one of the components of the normal—work, saving, borrowing for increase and conservation according to a well-ordered social life. Business itself must find its poise, its normalcy. The law of profit is only a hurrying of the ways unless it be first founded in service. Newer things and better things all the time to minister to a rapid increase in mere pleasure, this is not normal. Thus the use of credit is determined by the mode of living and the mode of living determined by credit. Bankers with high financial skill, we may say, construct with the aid of law and government, the means and machinery of credit, having for its reserve backing the resources and energies of the people. But something outside the people and the bankers must establish the normal—a normal that includes a constant and reasonable advance—before we are safe in saying, here is the basis of stabilization and no wis the time. We cannot repeople and reproduce the last fifty years of development. We cannot expect the same ratio of advance to continue. We must know exactly where we are, "where we stand," before we can drive down the peg of stabilization.

If having reached the culmination of adventitious factors lying in the nature of things, we can then be bound by our needs and learn to curb our wants, we may be able to reach a normal plane of living and a normal emission of credit to sustain it—always including a proper ratio of advance. But there are so many elements in this that he would be overbold who would try to declare what they are. At this point it would seem that however close we may come to stabilization there must be reaction to control tendencies that are always going toward too great increase and too rapid momentum. Since business taken as a whole has no dictator save natural law, natural law must always assert itself to restore equilibrium. As pointed out in the article, the efforts of the many, as the waves of the sea, *do* finally result in a sustaining whole. But the works of individuals may be sadly disordered by the individuals themselves. The perfect curve is a circle. If we suppose an upward move as continuous it becomes at once impossible, for it never returns. There must come in all rational and right progress a time when the unreal ratio of advance will correct itself. We cannot, as in the old saying, "eat our cake and have it."

It cannot be gainsaid, we think, that theoretically we could wipe out some of our leading industries of to-day and add to our business stability as a whole. But we now have them, and this cannot be done. They grow like Jonah's gourd. They did not mark normalcy in our advance. And we have got in the way of embracing new things simply because they seem to indicate progress. Perhaps the chief enemy to an even and sustained advance is our appeal to artificial forces such as Government and politics. Either of these may set in motion a tidal wave or a hurricane that devastates and destroys. It cannot be said that all our industries are at the present time successful. And until labor and capital can unite free from coercion, the stabilization, whatever it is, is subject to disruption. When all the elements of progress are free they *tend* toward harmony, which in other words *is* stabilization. To say that we are now reaping the rewards of half a century of development, comparatively free from the preceding periodic panics, is quite true. But panics are sudden alarms. Depressions steal on us unawares. They *may* come without panics to introduce them. When too many kinds of business are dull and unresponsive depressions are on the way.

The flood waters of a vaunted prosperity once they break the levees of a normal condition of business may destroy only a small portion of our activities and industries. To look at the productive power of the American people as a whole we are little affected by the Mississippi disaster. But if a floodtide of credit should overflow in like manner the whole of industry would feel it. Credit is a unit, broadly considered.

The sudden failure of two or three of our major industries would undoubtedly be felt everywhere. Such a calamity might announce the beginning of depression. And at the last, we must hold credit to be the key to stabilization, not bank credits, which are closely watched, skillfully handled, and in large degree controlled. But must we not over and against the solidity of our development, put the enormous increase of what we may term the inchoate mass of credit as a whole? Certainly we cannot go on indefinitely on the path we have established. Nor can we be a spendthrift people without some time reaching the end of our tether.

Labor—And Politics.

It is refreshing to read the recent statement of Mr. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, given out over the radio, to the effect that "whatever reason there may be for a political labor party in other countries, there is no such need here." To this he adds: "The American Federation of Labor is an economic organization with a non-partisan political policy and program." But what is a "political policy and program" in a purely "economic organization"? In the past, it has been plainly proven just what this is—a selection of political nominees for Congress favorable to labor, irrespective of party, for whom to cast the vote of this "economic organization." Seeing the uselessness of a labor party with nominees sure to be defeated at the polls, it has been thought politic to enter politics, thus, by the back door. Given votes enough in Congress and Legisatures favorable legislation may be obtained. What does any political party seek more than the carrying out of policies? This is the sum of all political effort. But these political parties, out in the open, have at least the courage of their convictions. To be sure they have more than one plank in their platforms. They do not stop at political measures, but often invade the field of economics. But they do not herald themselves forth as "economic organizations." And is labor the only constituent that goes to make up an economic organization?

The history of this Federation shows that it is concerned chiefly with the betterment of labor con-

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ditions and the lifting up of wages. And it has done much in this behalf, though it cannot rightly claim to be the sole cause of present labor conditions as compared with those in other countries. President Coolidge said recently that to hold a job in this country is to have the best one in the world. But he referred to the priceless opportunities here and the wonderful state of our trade and industry. Labor alone did not make these, though it enjoys the benefits. As we have so repeatedly affirmed, this Federation has done a great, good work in teaching labor to respect its own place and dignity in affairs, but the means it has used to coerce employers to grant its often inordinate demands for higher wages cannot be thoughtfully endorsed either as economics or politics. In fact, as many see it, it has not always been the friend of the workingman by forcing him to "strike." This method of advancing wages has cost labor millions of dollars—and if there were data sufficient it would be enlightening to compare the cost of "strikes" with the increases obtained thereby. Economics covers the whole cost and method of production, distribution and use.

Political economy, while not a fixed science, has to do with the form and purpose of government. Economics has to do with all the "business" enterprises by which we sustain ourselves and support our Government. As Mr. Frayne says, there is no place in our country for a labor party. Likewise there is no place in our economics for an "economic organization" which looks alone to the selfish betterment of labor by methods that bear upon the normal conditions and enterprises of the whole people. In the vast literature that has accumulated in the last quarter century on the "relations of labor and capital" there are so many conflicting and contradictory issues that it is well-nigh impossible to point out the acts of labor that "have done more to promote the general welfare of the masses of the people than any other agency that has been developed in our day and time." This is a mere claim. In the first place, the caim ignores the inevitable and inescapable part played by capital, by enterprise and energy of the unorganized workers, by general education, by the creation and operation of railroads and the primal development of lands; in fact, it attributes the condition of labor to organized labor as the main motive force of our present welfare.

Organized labor always has been, and is now, only a minority of all labor. The A. F. of L. has fallen into the habit of speaking as if with the voice of the whole of labor. Yet it, in itself, is an organization in the main of mechanical workers. It often affiliates with the railroad workers' organizations, but does not include them. And it has opposed, and still opposes what are known as "shop unions" or unions inside the plant. Our main consideration here, however, is with the assumption that the A. F. of L. is an "economic organization." We cannot admit it to that title. An economic organization entitled to the name must have in view the welfare of all the workers, all the people, in all their varied industries and occupations. The weapon of the "strike" could never be used by such an organization. It would harm more persons than it would or could help. Organizers of the A. F. of L. often say they deprecate resort to the "strike," but that they must sometimes use it as a last resort. It cannot be so used on the basis of the general welfare. It never would be used if the selfish interests of organized workers was not the first consideration. "The strike" is proof that it is not an "economic organization."

In order to estimate what this organization has done for the "masses of the people," we must analyze its activities. If it has always pursued a non-partisan political policy it has originated none of those policies for good which are claimed by one or the other of the two great parties who have claimed an interest in the dear people. Whatever its work through Congressmen favorable to labor must be in support of itself and therefore secondary. Again, has not its chief work for the "masses" been obtained through work for its own policies, its own members, first? Take the eight-hour day. Was this primarily advocated by the manufacturers, the farmers, the non-unionized labor? Supposing it to be a good in every way and for every one, for the sake of the argument, was it not advocated *by* union labor in its own interest first—and therefore a means of forcing its own idea of good upon the masses? Take better "living conditions." Has it not sought to obtain these, first, by a measurement of wages? And granting, for sake of the argument, that this has had a secondary effect of lifting up the standard of wages for non-union labor also, has this always been in the interest of the masses that ultimately *pay* the wages? Further, if it is true that better living conditions are thus obtained by and through high wages only, have the masses, that only feel the pull secondarily, been helped? More, has not this whole work been in the interest of a so-called standard of living that cannot be specified and therefore at last is reduced to a movement for high wages?

We may go a step further and ask: Have not *living* conditions been put before *working* conditions? That aside, is no credit due to the pioneer employers who have actually put into effect better working and living conditions? In a word, are not the industries of the country and the laws of the country, and the general uplift through liberty and education, to have chief credit for the advancement of the "masses"? We have not space to trace this history, and it is hardly necessary. This organization deserves commendation in that it has kept away from Communism and the Internationale. Yet some of its claims for "the masses" have come perilously near to Socialism, or to put it more succinctly, for so-called rights in contravention of established laws. Claiming the right to "strike," to "picket," to resist "injunctions" are not in the interest of the masses who must obey the law, until such controversies are conclusively settled. And is it not a moderate statement to say that it is the zeal of the leaders of this organization that has led it far beyond its original intent—and to change it from an educative agency into one of combat and of force? Holding power over certain key industries it has much exaggerated its influence in affairs.

Now, it is a serious question to ask, both as to politics and economics, is the A. F. of L. to be considered as a voluntary philanthropic organization working for the masses or an agency selfishly working for itself? What has it done primarily for the people? Through its spokesmen it seems to believe it has been a great instrument in our progress. Yet industries have prospered that have no connection with the union. Can it be said that high wages for the trades is the cause of present prosperity? Has not agriculture been always outside its pale? Have

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not mining and manufacture suffered from its costly "strikes"? Have not all other activities paid a share of the cost without compensatory benefit? Has not accumulated capital played a huge part in the advance? Is labor, in *fact*, as some would assert (and not alone union labor), the creator of all wealth and therefore entitled to a share in management and profits? Figures cannot avail us herein. Principles can. Principles show us that as individuals we labor together for good, subject to the laws of supply and demand, and subject to the leveling of universal demand. Therefore unions are in opposition to a natural tendency toward equality.

BOOK NOTICES.

A HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE. By Max L. Margolis and Alexander Marx. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. 823 pages.

To write the history of the Jewish people without at the same time writing what, in effect, would be a history of civilization, would be a difficult task. The story of the Jewish race dates back to the beginnings of recorded history, and for thousands of years has been interwoven with the annals of most of the nations that have made important contributions to the world's development. Moreover, while the Jews are the only example of a people that has preserved its identity and solidarity, throughout the greater part of the Christian era, without the help of political organization, they have nevertheless succeeded, in spite of widespread discrimination and much persecution, in making themselves an influence of first-rate importance in politics, industry, trade and finance, and have left deep marks upon literature, philosophy, art, music and science. To no other society could the term "a peculiar people" be so appropriately applied, and with no other has continuous social evolution run so long a course.

The authors of "A History of the Jewish People" have succeeded commendably in their undertaking. They have not tried to produce a work of original scholarship, but have sought, rather, to embody in a single volume a concise summary of Jewish history adapted to the requirements of the general reader. There was need for such a book, for most of the learned books on the subject are too elaborate for any except specialists, and most of the popular accounts stress the earlier rather than the later times. Thanks to Mr. Margolis, who appears to be the primary author of the work, and his colleague, Mr. Marx, we now have a volume which traces the fortunes of the Jewish people through the ages down almost to the present moment, and which can be turned to with confidence as a comprehensive and reliable compendium.

For the period up to the beginning of the Christian era, the principal source of Jewish history is, of course, the Old Testament writings and those of the so-called Apocrypha, and the first part of the present work is, in substance, a re-writing of the Biblical narrative, rearranged so as to show events in their proper chronological order. Any one whose acquaintance with Old Testament history is confined to a reading of the Old Testament "in course" will find much of the story taking on new significance as the prophetic or poetical books, outgrowths of particular episodes in the national experience, are here worked into the chronological conspectus and made to illustrate the national development. Historical research and archaeology, however, have in late years added greatly to the at times meagre details of the Biblical record, and the authors have drawn upon what these new sources have revealed in the history of the Egyptians, the Babylonians and Assyrians, and the early centuries of Greece and Rome, to complete the picture and give Jewish events their proper historical setting.

With the advent of the Christian era, Jewish history becomes, in large measure, a part of the history of the States which were gradually formed out of the dismembered Roman Empire, and which embraced Christianity as the State religion. Here the stream divides, and we follow first the Eastern centre of Jewish culture in Babylon, and the schisms which accompanied the Mohammedan conquest, until about the middle of the eleventh century, and then the West European centres of Jewish influence in Italy, Spain, France, Germany and England, and the story of the Crusades, until the expulsion of the Jews from Portugal and Spain brought this middle period to an end. Thereafter, until the French Revolution, we have the story of the establishment of new Jewish centres in Eastern and Western Europe, followed by what the authors call "the age of emancipation," 1787-1925, which brings us to the present time.

Much of the picture, it must be confessed, is dark. One of the consequences of the establishment of the Christian Church as a society with universal claims was a more or less systematic effort to put all non-Christian faiths under the ban. Religious bigotry, hostile as yet to enlightened toleration, lent its aid in a long and grievous record of discrimination against the Jews, in repeated outbreaks of violent persecution, and in occasional expulsions and plunderings, while to religious enmity was added official and popular hostility born of the persistent survival of the Jews under hard conditions, and their repeated recovery of influence in trade and finance. There is no more amazing story in modern history than that of the vitality of the Jewish people in the face of what often appeared to be a veritable world purpose to crush them.

To the natural questions why the Jewish spirit remained unbroken and why the Jewish race survived, this book offers a reasonably clear answer. Something of explanation is undoubtedly to be found in the maintenance of exceptional racial purity of blood, notwithstanding divisions among the Jews themselves into at least two well-marked groups, and more inter-marriage than has often been supposed. Financial and trading ability, sharpened and developed during the long periods when landholding was frowned upon in various countries, gave the Jews an economic status which often amounted to virtual economic control. The larger reason, however, as the authors of this work exhibit it, would appear to have been religious. Even the anti-Pope Benedict XIII conceded, at the great disputation at Tortosa, Spain, in 1413-1414, that while the truth of the Christian religion was "above contention," the truth of Judaism "was equally admitted up to the time of the rise of Christianity"; and since the Jews, with all their persecutions and internal divisions, continued to worship the God of the Old Testament and to look for a Messiah, their religious solidarity joined with the influence of race in maintaining a social unity greater than even the Christians could show.

The same idealism and expectancy which characterize the Jewish faith go far, also, to explain the success of the Jews in the fields of literature and philosophy. Messrs. Margolis and Marx disavow any intention of writing here a history of the intellectual achievements of the Jews, but they nevertheless find place for informing comment upon the work of philosophers like Spinoza, scholars like Maimonides, and many others who have left an indelible mark upon art, science or thought. It is well to be reminded, in an age when the Jewish banker, merchant or manufacturer seems often most in evidence as a typical representative of the race, that the same race has long exhibited an almost incomparable eagerness in the pursuit of learning, and to-day is contributing inestimably to the advance of science and research.

Many readers will doubtless find Book V of this volume, dealing in the main with the history of the Jewish people since the beginning of the nineteenth century, particularly interesting because of the light which it throws upon contemporary or comparatively recent events. In a series of nineteen short chapters the authors trace the course of Jewish emancipation in France, Prussia and other countries of Western Europe, the struggles for emancipation in Russia, Rumania and Poland, the pogrom atrocities which have shocked all friends of humanity, German and Russian anti-Semitism, the Zionist movement, and the question of Jewish minorities during and after the World War. The principal criticism to be passed upon this portion of the book is that the narrative is predominantly political, and that less attention than many readers would have desired has been paid to contemporary activities of the Jews in the financial and business world of which they now form so important a part; but there was perhaps design in the omission, the authors wishing to avoid even the appearance of personal leanings or personal prompting which naming of individuals might have involved.

Whether the racial and religious prejudice with which the Jewish people have had to contend may be expected to

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disappear, now that legal disabilities in most countries have been removed, is a question which the authors of this volume do not permit themselves to discuss. They have written a Jewish history, leaving prophecy and propaganda to others. It is evident enough, however, even from these straightforward pages, that the racial, religious or social influences which in the past have served to keep the Jews together, and at the same time to mark them off from the Gentile world, are being to a considerable degree counterbalanced, if not appreciably weakened, by the increasingly active part which Jewish leaders have taken for a generation and more in philanthropy and public service. Here, at least, if race or religiou count at all, they count less and less in the face of the vast problems of human betterment which intelligence and wealth have set themselves to solve. The Rothschilds and Baron de Hirsch in Europe, and the late Oscar Strauss in this country, not to mention a long list of men and women now living, are only the more striking examples of an interest in social welfare which Jewish leaders have manifested, and to which they continue to devote themselves with a zeal worthy of emulation as well as praise.

Some one has remarked that it has been easy for the Jews to be an international group because for centuries they have had no Government or law of their own, and must needs regard the world as their country. Perhaps the Zionist movement, now that it has taken form in the establishment of a Palestinian State, may in time modify the non-nationalist attitude which the Jewish people in Europe have often shown. Looking back, however, over the long story which Messrs. Margolis and Marx have undertaken to summarize, and contrasting the restriction and suffering of earlier times with the spacious liberty which is now offered almost everywhere, there will be many to echo the words of the Hebrew benediction with which the Jewish High Commissioner for Palestine closed his address at the opening of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, in April 1925: "Blessed be He who hath kept us alive to reach this day."

STATESMANSHIP OR WAR? By John M. Palmer. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The constant difficulty attending every effort to obtain international agreement on disarmament is evidence of the prevalence of erroneous views of the purpose and use of war. General John M. Palmer, a distingushed student and experienced military officer, who was Assistant Chief of Staff in the war and influential adviser of the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs in 1919, and who wrote the bill enacted in 1920 establishing our present military system, has written a book dealing with the fundamental difficulties of the situation which is well worthy of wide attention. It is clear, forceful and intelligent.

Starting with Clausewitz's principle that war as a phenomenon of human nature is a "special form of politics" to which nations resort for purposes of their own, he shows how this has prevailed and stands in the way of every proposition or conference to reduce armaments or establish peace. Evidence is abundant; but it is best illustrated in the history of Germany that began under Frederick the Great and led up to that of Bismarck and von Tirpitz, ending with the armistice of November 1918. It produced a nation turned into an armed camp, nominally under civil leadership but in fact under military control and subjected to it absolutely the moment war was declared. Clausewitz saw that war in international politics is simply the forceful subjection of an opposing will; and this can best be accomplished by destroying the opposing army in battle. Bismarck expanded this teaching by turning the entire manhood of the nation into a legal caste of organized soldiery, an expanded standing army. This superseded the civil authorities and obliterated democracy. Von Tirpitz said in May 1914: "It is peace that Germany wants, but the way to maintain it is to put fear in the hearts of her enemies"; and the Kaiser said in June: "Our strength is in being always prepared for war at a moment's notice, and to give our enemies no time to prepare."

So far as Germany is concerned, this policy is dead; and emancipated Germany is to be recognized as struggling under heavy burdens to re-establish civic freedom. Her bondage in the past he thus describes: "A false economics taught the lie that commerce depends on conquest. A false history taught the lie that free peoples are weak. A false biology taught the lie that war is nececssary. A false art taught the lie that war is beautiful. A false religion taught the lie that war is good." When it is remembered that false teaching is not eradicated by a single defeat, however signal, it will be understood why under its still prevailing influence efforts to establish peace are so evasive and disappointing. Over against a half dozen new republics finding every difficulty besetting them stands Switzerland with her two centuries of freedom, and across the sea the United States.

Europe is still struggling with the old conception. France, for instance, maintains substantially the same position and policy she held during the war. By shortening the term of service in training required of her conscripts she has reduced her standing force and possibly has slightly diminished her instant readiness, but the general type of her land armament remains the same, and while reducing her burden of expense, she holds fast to a greater organized preponderance of striking power than Germany ever had. Notwithstanding her passionate desire for security, it must in all fairness be seen how great an obstacle she to-day is in the way of a reduction of armaments.

The development of the United States as a nation has been in connection with an incomplete and inadequate military system which has at least in two great wars imperiled its existence. Washington hated war, but recognized it as a fact in human society and that the political structure must be planned to deal with it. He therefore proposed a type of military institution designed not for aggression but to resist aggression by maintaining a "respectably defensive attitude." When we were a group of sharply rival communities and it was necessary to unite if the liberty dear to all was to be preserved, he was the first to see the necessity of a national union. Others caught the vision imperfectly from him. Over against the narrow conservative politics of the past and the radical democracy of the French Revolution he conceived the idea of one great nation charged with the two-fold task of "cultivating its own heritage and being prepared to defend it." For more than a century we observed the first of these tasks and ignored the other. We have gained great material prosperity while time and again we have found ourselves unprepared for sudden emergencies which have exposed us to great loss and serious risk.

General Palmer now points out the cause of this and the steps that have been taken to remedy it. We have to deal with a world-wide situation. All desire peace, but it is an unsolvable problem so long as the idea maintains of the necessity, even for defense, of a standing army large enough to inspire fear. It is coming to be recognized that standing armies are provocative of war, and it is held by many that they threaten government of the people not so much because they constantly seek to pervert liberty, as because they relieve the people from a common responsibility. A people accustomed to let a special class defend them sooner or later become unfit for liberty. There is ground for the statement that "the maintenance of a single professional soldier more than is necessary threatens the very groundwork of free institutions."

The war forced upon us the inconsistency of our own system. We had become satisfactorily one people. With a single purpose we had met a great crisis, but with no little confusion and every probability of heavy loss. The immediate outlay, exceptional as were our circumstances, involved severe disturbance of all our economic conditions. The attempts to secure general agreement on terms of disarmament that would secure peace emphasize the fact that we were committed to what is in reality an unworkable policy. Our two Departments of the army and the navy are each committed to the same purpose, both of defense and offense. They are parallel and distinct, and often in their immediate interests rival and competitive, as appears when the question of the Budget is under debate, and when their heads are called before the Government for advice. It is obvious that when adequacy of defense with the minimum of aggressive offense is the one object, such a combination of the military force, both army and navy, is requisite as will promptly secure this result.

The experience of the British War Office after the Boer War made it clear that a change was needed, certainly in nations similarly constituted, as Britain and America are. There must be a method of reaching decisions by the civil Government aided by experts acting together, presenting *ex parte* views each in the presence of the other and seeking one end. The first step to accomplish this was the National Defense Act of June 1920, amended in June 1921.

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It is the charter of all that has been done since. It is based on the idea that great wars are to be fought in the main by armies composed of soldiers temporarily drawn into active military service. No longer are these forces to be completely extemporized or materially reorganized in the presence of an emergency. An "Army of the United States" was created, to include the Regular Army, the National Guard when in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves composed of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. This plan, with its many specific details, was formally accepted and interpreted by the War Department as "our traditional mode of military expansion," when that is needed. Nothing is said of co-operation with the navy, nor of any distinction between the function for a defense that shall be adequate at all times, and such other service as may require a permanent expert professional force available for immediate protective use on land or sea.

Since the enactment of this law the country has witnessed yearly heated debate in Congress and the uncertainty of the public as to what should be the proper size of the army and of the navy, and the continued conflict of official demands in the shaping of the annual budget of the Government. Party controversy is warm between those who believe in the abolition of war by the putting away of every possible instrument of war and those who hold that superior force, military and naval, is the only safety; and the many between these extremes who incline to the one or the other.

To-day America presents the spectacle of a partially organized democratic republic still unprovided with a well-planned machinery of defense adapted to her political ideals and competent to secure the stability of her institutions and the cheerful sense of responsibility on the part of her citizens. Our author, who has exceptional knowledge, speaks of this fact as "the keynote of the nation's history, the cause of her greatest perils in the past, the secret of her present financial burdens, and the unsettled question upon which her future destiny depends." Should anyone think this an unjustified or overdrawn statement it is to be remembered that the author is a military officer of long and distinguished service, who has been frequently called into the highest councils, and who certainly has the right to bear witness to existing facts if any one has.

Having read his statement of the situation, we may ask with him the question: "Can this problem be solved by existing agencies of the Government?" and hear his answer, "No." What we have already described must serve to justify his position. By the Act of 1920 Congress clearly intended that the system proposed should be effectively worked out and established. That this might be the case the President was given unprecedented discretionary powers.

He then proceeds to outline a plan by which the desired result may under existing law be established and for which the State Militia is incompetent.

1. In the National Citizen Army the National Guard should constitute the first line of defense with the Organized Reserves as the second line. The National Guard is fully equipped and prepared for immediate effective resistance against sudden invasion. It will have three lines of service; (a) the garrisoning of our outlying posts, as the Canal, the Philippines, and Oahu, where effective defense must be maintained; (b) special force against sudden outbreaks at home. For which regular skeleton divisions are unnecessary; (c) professional officers and enlisted men needed to give training to recruits in the Citizen Army and to develop men of ability for position in the National Guard and as officers in the Reserve.

2. The Organized Reserve is a peacetime framework for the additional needs of a great force. It is composed of volunteers trained in periodic short-time camps, having promotion to the National Guard on proof of fitness.

3. Military training provided in schools and colleges will keep ways open on the basis of efficiency; and the recognized use of the complete system authorized by law will meet existing need. Our author thinks it would do away with the present confusion, materially reduce present cost, develop great increase of defensive power, create a new connection with our foreign policy and be an example and a proof of our peaceful intentions. It would release the navy for the performance of the co-operative functions which are peculiarly its own, for while the distinct services of the army and the navy would be maintained unity of direction and action would be secured.

America has an exceptional opportunity in forwarding a greatly needed world movement. Switzerland has for a long period set the example of a democracy able to preserve its integrity and its freedom in the presence of recurring aggressive peril. Different as her situation is from ours, a commission sent to study her system would do much to create the public sentiment that would carry conviction and secure the modification that would make it simple and for all occasions adequate and complete.

Indications of Business Activity

STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, July 22 1927.

Retail trade is on the whole quiet, as is not usually the case at this time. It is true that special sales have stimulated business to some extent and the recent warm spell for a time had its natural effect in some directions. Wholesale trade is only fair at best. The buying continues to be in small lots to meet present emergencies. Nobody is buying heavily for forward delivery. The disposition, in other words, is to keep rather close to shore and buy goods as they are needed. The grain markets show some advance, with the wheat outlook not altogether favorable and some adverse crop advices from Europe, in particular to-day from France. The uncertainty as to the prospects for the corn crop, or rather the reasonable certainty that it will be smaller than that of recent years is registered in a further advance of some 2 to 2½ cents net for the week despite the fact that the prospects are a trifle better than recently. Some export business has been done in oats, rye and barley, though it has not been large. All of these grains have advanced somewhat, especially rye. Provisions have latterly declined, with packers selling and the home and foreign trade rather disappointing. Cotton has advanced some 50 to 70 points, largely because of growing fears of serious damage by the weevil from recent rains in the Atlantic, Central and Western sections of the belt. Even Texas, it seems, is not escaping more or less damage. There has not been so much actual injury done in the belt as a whole; in fact, the damage is comparatively rare and only in spots. But there is a fear that the South will not escape the weevil as it has for the lats three years, especially last year. The infestation is admittedly heavy and recently, as already intimated, there has been a good deal of rain. It looks like further showers over the week-end. If August should be wet the effects on the crop might be regrettable.

Meanwhile unfinished cotton goods have advanced here ⅛ to ¼c. Business has not been brisk, because buyers have not been willing to follow the advance. Only a moderate amount of new business has been done in print cloths, sheetings, tobacco cloths and convertibles for immediate or nearby shipment. Trade, moreover, was slow in finished cotton goods like brown, bleached and colored domestics, though there was a somewhat better business in printed and some other fabrics. There was a good demand for blankets and flannels at a recent advance of 10%. Woolen goods were somewhat steadier, with a fair trade in tropical worsteds, but in general it does not appear that the woolen business has improved. Raw silk has been steady with, however, only a moderate business. Broad silks met with a rather brisk demand, especially as regards the more popular sorts. And there was some business done for fall delivery. Shoe manufacturers have raised prices 6 to 10% because of the recent rise in quotations for hides and leather, and a fair business for fall delivery was done. Wool has been firm, with a fair demand under the rather bracing effects of the London auctions, which show a net rise for the series just closed of 5 to 7½%. Knit goods mills have done a good business for fall delivery. Coal has been dull, with prices tending downward. No signs appear of a settlement of the union soft coal strike, but a few more mines have resumed operations on the basis of the Jacksonville scale of prices. Some others started up with

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non-union labor. In the first six months of the year soft coal output was about 2½% larger than in the same period last year, while anthracite gained a little over 13%. Petroleum prices show something of a downward tendency, as the Seminole field makes new high record in output almost daily. The low price of crude oil affects trade in the producing sections. In lumber trade has been slow. The furniture business shows no improvement.

Coffee has advanced noticeably with Brazilian markets firm or higher and the spot prices here noticeably steady, while shorts have been covering in futures. It may turn out that consumers have relied a little too much on reports of an impending big crop and predictions of much lower prices. Mild coffee is in light supply and particularly firm. To all appearances consumers are carrying rather small supplies of the various grades of coffee. Sugar futures have declined and there has been a kind of "war" among the sugar refiners whereby the price was cut to 5.80c. But latterly raw sugar has been more active at 2¾c. and it is now said that refined quotations will be raised early next week some 10 points. The business in refined in the last six months has undoubtedly been more or less disappointing, especially in the last six weeks. Automobile output is much smaller than at this time last year and the trade is comparatively dull. The Detroit employment total is some 4,900 larger than last week, but nearly 30,000 less than a year ago. Prices of hogs are the highest of the season, with prices for corn 20 to 25 cents higher than a year ago. Failures show some increase. Some increase in the steel trade is noticed, but the sales are mostly of small lots. Pig iron is 50 cents lower in some sections, but at the West business is better. Car loadings have decreased somewhat owing partly to diminished coal shipments, but the total is still far larger than was once considered as satisfactory. Competition in general trade is sharp. The fittest concerns naturally make the best showing. Some have large earnings. Some industries are doing better than others. The trade of woolen manufacturing concerns is not in so good shape as that of cotton mills. Rubber has been irregular but in the end higher, with a better demand. The British Government will stick to its restrictive plan, but supplies are plentiful and independent production large. Bank clearings are something larger than those of a year ago. The food index shows a small decline.

Stocks have continued to move in somewhat irregular fashion and to-day, after an advance due to a fall in money to 3½ to 3¾%, and with time money also showing a downward drift, there was some reaction on profit-taking. But General Motors reached a new high level and in general prices were well maintained. Setbacks from profit-taking are, of course, to be expected from time to time. London was quiet as usual on the eve of the settlements, although it was noticed that some of the industrial shares advanced, including rubber. Here brokers' loans remain very close to the maximum.

Fall River, Mass., wired that curtailment in the print cloth division was increasing. Production was estimated at 60 to 65%, as against about 75 some weeks ago. At Lowell, Mass., the Pepperell mills, formerly the Massachusetts cotton mills, are busy in the manufacture of finer fabrics, including Celanese cloths, and operating at a higher capacity than recently. The Ipswich and Booth mills are filling considerable orders. The Nashua mills are doing a good business in blankets. Caution has become the watchword of mills to their agents on all cloth deliveries after September. At Greenville, S. C., mills are quiet.

Sales of 127 chain store organizations covering every variety of merchandise and including the 12 principal 5-10-25-cent store companies in the country, are reported to have amounted to $494,958,294 in the first half of 1927, an increase of $63,245,103 compared with the same period last year, or a gain of 14.8%.

The week has latterly been cooler here, although at times still rather warm. To-day was the coolest of any day this week. It was 68 degrees here this afternoon. Latterly Chicago has been 62 to 82, Cincinnati 66 to 90, Kansas City 66 to 88, Milwaukee 60 to 82, Philadelphia 66 to 84, Boston 56 to 74, St. Paul 54 to 68. The forecast for overnight is showers, with clearing weather for Saturday.

Increase in Electricity Used.

The monthly report of the production of electricity by utility power plants for May, issued by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, shows a total for the first five months of the year amounting to 32.4 billion kilowatt-hours, or about 9½% more than the output for the same period in 1926. An estimate based on the output so far this year and on comparable figures for 1926 indicates that the total output for 1927 will be in the neighborhood of 80 billion kilowatt-hours. The total for 1926 was 73.8 billion kilowatt-hours.

The effect of the increasing hours of daylight and the rising temperature from the first to the middle of the year on the demand for electricity for light and heat is shown in the decrease in the average daily production of electricity that occurs during this period each year. This year the decrease in the average daily output from January to May was about 3%; in 1926 the decrease was about 5%; in 1925, 6%. The lessening of the decrease in 1927 may be due, in part, to the increasing load for electrical refrigeration.

The average daily production of electricity by the use of water power in 1927 has set a record for each month from March to May. As the amount of electricity produced by water power is directly dependent on the amount of water flowing in the streams used for the development of power, it is expected that the output will begin to decrease after the month of May, as March, April, and May are generally months of maximum flow for streams in the United States.

Notwithstanding the record-breaking output of petroleum this year, the consumption of fuel oil by public utility power plants has decreased each month, and the consumption in May was less than in any other month since the Geological Survey began to publish monthly power reports in 1919.

Large Volume of Life Insurance Sold in June and the Half Year, Both in the United States and Canada.

June sales of ordinary life insurance in the United States, according to the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Conn., amounted to $763,495,000—a gain of 2% over last June. The New England States led with a monthly increase of 9%. For the first six months of this year sales gained 4% over the same period last year, with the high ratio of 8% in the Middle Atlantic section. The increase for the twelve months just ended is 4% over the year ended June 1926. The 81 companies whose statistics are included in this report had 88% of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the United States on Jan. 1 1926.

Canadian purchases of ordinary life insurance during the month totaled $45,298,000, according to figures issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford. The report includes the production of new paid-for business by companies having in force 84% of the total outstanding business in Canada. This is the highest record made in any month with the exception of December 1926, when sales were only 4% above this month's record. The Bureau's records show that December is generally the highest month in the year in Canada, with June following closely. Sales in June 1926 totaled $44,634,000—only 1% below the record of June this year. New Brunswick leads the Provinces in its monthly gain of 13%. Quebec and Ontario, the two most important Provinces, show gains of 7% and 3%, respectively.

The Dominion sales in the first six months of this year are 8% higher than in the same period 1926. The highest gain of 17% is in Prince Edward Island, followed by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each showing a 13% increase. For the six-month period all the reporting cities show gains. Ottawa continues to lead both the monthly and year-to-date increases by a large margin. The average increase in Canada in the twelve months ended June 30 1927 over the preceding twelve months is 10%. Every province with the exception of Manitoba shows a gain of at least 5%. Sales in New Brunswick and Quebec increased 16% in the twelve-month period.

Wholesale Prices in June Decline Slightly.

A slight decline in the general level of wholesale prices from May to June is shown by information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number registered 143.7 for June compared with 144.1 for May, a decline of one-fourth of 1%. Compared with June 1926, with an index number of 152.3, there was a decrease of nearly 5¾%.

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Small decreases are shown for the groups of foods and building materials, with negligible decreases for chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods. Farm products, fuels, metals, and miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, increased slightly. No change in the price level was reported for clothing materials.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for May and June was collected, increases were shown in 105 instances and decreases in 118 instances. In 181 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS OF COMMODITIES (1913=100.0).

Groups and Sub-Groups.	1926 June.	1927 May.	1927 June.	1927 Purchas'g Power of 1913 Dollar in June. (Cents)
Farm products	143.7	137.4	138.2	72.4
Grains	145.0	151.3	157.3	63.6
Livestock and poultry	143.5	130.7	126.6	79.0
Other farm products	141.6	135.8	138.7	72.1
Foods	156.6	148.0	146.4	68.3
Meats	163.8	149.3	142.3	70.3
Butter, cheese, and milk	142.6	147.6	145.8	68.6
Other foods	158.8	148.6	149.4	66.9
Clothing materials	175.1	169.6	169.6	59.0
Boots and shoes	185.8	184.5	184.7	54.1
Cotton goods	158.8	151.7	153.9	65.0
Woolen and worsted goods	192.6	187.7	187.1	53.4
Silk, &c	157.8	144.4	139.8	71.5
Fuels	179.2	158.2	158.7	63.0
Anthracite coal	222.9	214.6	217.3	46.0
Bituminous coal	196.2	205.5	206.6	48.4
Other fuels	160.4	133.6	113.1	88.4
Metals and metal products	125.1	120.6	121.7	82.2
Iron and steel	133.7	131.0	129.9	77.0
Nonferrous metals	106.2	97.7	96.7	103.4
Building materials	171.2	165.6	164.3	60.9
Lumber	183.4	177.2	176.2	56.8
Brick	204.3	206.9	206.5	48.4
Structural steel	122.5	125.8	122.5	81.6
Other building materials	161.2	153.7	152.4	65.6
Chemicals and drugs	131.1	121.9	121.8	82.1
Chemicals	118.7	117.3	117.2	85.3
Fertilizer materials	108.1	104.0	103.8	96.3
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	184.4	150.0	149.8	66.8
Housefurnishing goods	161.7	157.4	157.3	63.6
Furniture	141.3	137.6	137.6	72.7
Furnishings	228.4	222.3	222.0	45.0
Miscellaneous	122.5	120.2	120.5	83.0
Cattle feed	111.0	140.2	139.8	71.5
Leather	136.0	142.2	148.6	67.3
Paper and pulp	175.3	152.7	152.2	65.7
Other miscellaneous	104.6	100.8	99.5	100.5
All commodities	152.3	144.1	143.7	69.6

Retail Prices of Food Show Increase.

The retail food index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows for June 15 1927 an increase of 2% since May 15 1927; a decrease of about eight-tenths of 1% since June 15 1926, and an increase of a little more than 62% since June 15 1913. The index number (1913=100.0) was 159.7 in June 1926, 155.4 in May 1927, and 158.5 in June 1927. During the month from May 15 1927 to June 15 1927 10 articles on which monthly prices were secured increased as follows: Potatoes, 33%; cabbage, 10%; navy beans, 3%; corn meal, 2%; rice, onions and prunes, 1%; and sirloin steak, round steak and vegetable lard substitute, less than five-tenths of 1%. Twenty articles decreased: Pork chops and hens, 5%; butter, 3%; bacon, ham, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, lard bread, cornflakes, baked beans, canned peas, canned tomatoes, coffee, bananas and oranges, 1%; and rib roast, strictly fresh eggs, wheat cereal and tea, less than five-tenths of 1%. The following 12 articles showed no change: Chuck roast, plate beef, leg of lamb, fresh milk, evaporated milk, cheese, flour, rolled oats, macaroni, canned corn, sugar and raisins.

Changes in Retail Prices of Food by Cities.

During the month from May 15 1927 to June 15 1927 the average cost of food increased in 46 of the 51 cities as follows: Cincinnati and Denver, 5%; Atlanta, Chicago, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Omaha and Salt Lake City, 4%; Butte, Detroit, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Rochester and Savannah, 3%; Bridgeport, Cleveland, Fall River, Houston, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Mobile, New Haven, New Orleans, Portland, Me., St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Scranton and Springfield, Ill., 2%; Boston, Buffalo, Dallas, Manchester, Memphis, New York, Norfolk, Portland, Ore., Providence, Richmond and Seattle, 1%; Birmingham and Charleston, S. C., less than five-tenths of 1%. In four cities there was a decrease: Little Rock and Washington, 1%; and Newark and Philadelphia, less than five-tenths of 1%. In Baltimore there was no change in the month.

For the year period June 15 1926 to June 15 1927, 31 cities showed a decrease: Birmingham, Jacksonville and Washington, 5%; Charleston, S. C., and Little Rock, 4%; Baltimore, Buffalo, Houston, Kansas City, Memphis, Richmond and Savannah, 3%; Cleveland, Dallas, Minneapolis, Newark, Philadelphia and St. Paul, 2%; Boston, Milwaukee, Mobile, New York, Norfolk, Providence, Rochester, St. Louis and Scranton, 1%, and Atlanta, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Springfield, Ill., less than five-tenths of 1%. Nineteen cities showed an increase: Salt Lake City, 4%; Columbus, 2%; Bridgeport, Butte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Indianapolis, New Haven, New Orleans, Omaha, Peoria and San Francisco, 1%; and Fall River, Los Angeles, Manchester, Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, less than five-tenths of 1%. In Louisville there was no change in the year.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, food on June 15 1927 was 73% higher in Chicago; 70% in Detroit; 66% in Richmond; 65% in Atlanta; 64% in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Scranton; 62% in Baltimore, Buffalo and Milwaukee; 61% in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington; 60% in Birmingham, Cleveland and Omaha; 59% in Indianapolis, Minneapolis and New Haven; 58% in Providence; 57% in Boston and Louisville; 56% in Fall River and Kansas City; 55% in Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans; 54% in Manchester; 52% in Dallas and San Francisco; 51% in Jacksonville; 50% in Newark; 49% in Seattle; 48% in Denver and Memphis; 46% in Little Rock; 43% in Los Angeles; 42% in Salt Lake City; and 41% in Portland, Ore. Prices were not obtained in Bridgeport, Butte, Columbus, Houston, Mobile, Norfolk, Peoria, Portland, Me., Rochester, St. Paul, Savannah and Springfield, Ill., in 1913, hence no comparison for the 14-year period can be given for these cities.

Sharp Reduction in Loading of Railroad Revenue Freight on Account of Holiday.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on July 9 totaled 839,308 cars, according to reports filed on July 19 by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. Due to the observance of Fourth of July, this was a decrease of 181,954 cars under the preceding week. Compared with the corresponding week last year, the total for the week of July 9 was a decrease of 58,248 cars, and it was a decrease of 147,585 cars under the corresponding week in 1925, which did not include a holiday. Further details are given as follows:

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week of July 9 totaled 328,877 cars, a decrease of 909 cars under the corresponding week last year and 38,953 cars under the same week in 1925.

Loading of merchandise and less than carload lot freight for the week totaled 220,412 cars, a decrease of 3,164 cars under the same week last year and 33,780 cars under the corresponding week two years ago.

Coal loading amounted to 115,318 cars. This was a decrease of 32,240 cars under the same week last year, and a decrease of 46,762 cars compared with the same period two years ago.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 36.185 cars, a decrease of 6,512 cars under the same week in 1926 and 2,099 cars below the same period in 1925. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading totaled 25,582 cars, a decrease of 5,804 cars below the same week last year.

Livestock loading amounted to 23,143 cars, a decrease of 2,676 cars under the same week last year and 4,550 cars below the same week in 1925. In the western districts alone, live stock loading totaled 16,607 cars, a decrease of 2,670 cars under the same week last year.

Forest products loading totaled 48,759 cars, 3,338 cars below the same week last year and 12,479 cars below the same week in 1925.

Ore loading totaled 57,047 cars, 8,103 cars below the same week in 1926 and 9,145 cars below the corresponding period two years ago.

Coke loading amounted to 9,567 cars, a decrease of 1,306 cars under the same week in 1926 but 183 cars above the same period in 1925.

All districts reported decreases in the total loading of all commodities compared not only with the corresponding period in 1926 but also with the corresponding period in 1925.

Loading of revenue freight this year compared with the two previous years follows:

	1927.	1926.	1925.
Five weeks in January	4,524,749	4,428,256	4,456,949
Four weeks in February	3,823,931	3,677,332	3,623,047
Four weeks in March	4,016,395	3,877,397	3,702,413
Five weeks in April	4,890,749	4,791,006	4,710,903
Four weeks in May	4,096,742	4,145,820	3,869,306
Four weeks in June	3,974,160	4,089,340	3,965,872
Week of July 2	1,021,262	1,065,641	866,199
Week of July 9	839,308	897,556	986,893
Total	27,187,296	26,972,348	26,181,582

Increased Business Activity in Mid-West During Coming Quarter Looked for by Committees of Shippers' Advisory Board.

Some quickening in business activity in general in the Mid-West territory in the coming three months, as contrasted with the corresponding quarter last year, was indicated by the reports of the various commodity committees of the Mid-West Shippers' Advisory Board at the thirteenth regular meeting of that organization which was held at Green Bay, Wis., July 13. The Board, which includes in its territory the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and part of Indiana and Michigan, is composed of forty-four commodity committees representing all of the principal lines of agriculture and industry in this section. At the meeting July 13 each committee reported upon the probable business outlook for its particular line in the coming three months, these reports being made in order to furnish the Mid-West railroads with advance information as to the traffic which they will be called upon to handle, in order that the roads may make the necessary preparations to handle this traffic without delay. The Board in announcing this says:

The reports presented by the various commodity committees fell into three general classifications—those in which increased business, as compared with the corresponding months last year, was anticipated in the next quarter; those in which the level of business activity will show little or no change, and those in which some recession of activity is anticipated. Combining all of these reports, however, and viewing the situation as a whole, it appears that there will be some slight increase in Mid-West traffice movement during July, August and September this year when compared with the same months of 1926.

The brick and clay products committee anticipated an increase of approximately 10% in their shipments, while an increase of from 8 to 10% is expected by the cement committee. This committee reported that prospects for the coming quarter are very bright. Highway work in prac-

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tically every State will show an increase, while city work, building and subdivision work will also show a higher level of activity throughout the Mid-West territory than a year ago.

For cereal beverages and mineral waters an increase of 5% in business was predicted, while the grain products industry anticipates better business by 10% than in the third quarter of 1926. The hides and leather trade also expects a business improvement of about 20% as compared with a year ago, while a 5% increase is predicted in the movement of lumber, and an 8% increase in paper and pulp.

The sand, gravel and stone committee reported an expected increase of 15% over a year ago with a fairly good outlook for the future, while the movement of silica sand is expected to show a 5% increase.

Business approximately equal to that done in the third quarter of 1926 is anticipated in the next three months by the acid and checmical industry; the agricultural implement industry; the corn products industry; fresh fruits and vegetables; glass containers; livestock; packing house products; petroleum; shells, and soap. The furniture committee reported stocks at about the same level as a year ago with about the same business prevailing as last year, while the grain committee also anticipated little change in shipments.

The movement of field seeds in the coming three months will be lighter than during the corresponding period last year by from 15 to 20%. The movement of new crop seed to the terminal market will begin during the latter part of August, and the volume of this movement will largely depend upon the outcome of the crops. It is anticipated that the movement will be about 85% as large as a year ago, with the possibility, however, that weather conditions will better this situation. The iron and steel industry is operating on a basis of approximately 75 to 80% capacity, which is 10% below the 1926 business for this period. This lower basis will be maintained during the coming three months.

A 5% decrease is anticipated in the shipments of products manufactured from lumber, with the same percentage of decrease expected in the movement of machinery. The present condition of the paper board and paper board box industry is reported as 15% below normal for this time of year and will remain correspondingly below normal during July, August and September. The salt business is also a little below normal, but it is hopeful for increased activity within a short period. Conditions in the waste material trade are likewise reported as quiet at present, with a slight decline anticipated for the coming three months.

In addition to the business forecast as outlined above presented by the commodity committees constituting the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, reports on the railway situation were presented by L. M. Betts, of Washington, D. C., and by W. D. Beck, of Chicago. An address was also made before the meeting by C. T. Jaffray, President of the Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway. The meeting was attended by several hundred representatives of agrieulture, industry and transportation from the entire territory included within the Board's activities.

Agricultural Income for Year Slightly Lower.

Gross agricultural income is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, at $12,080,000,000 for the crop year July 1926 to June 1927, compared with $12,670,000,000 the preceding year, a decrease of about 5%, due chiefly to the decline in cotton prices. Smaller income is also estimated for feed grains, apples and potatoes, which was only partially offset by somewhat higher returns from livestock and livestock products.

The total gross income is made up of $9,549,000,000 compute das cash income from sales, and $2,531,000,000, the value of food and fuel consumed on farms. The preceding year the cash income from sales was $10,135,000,000 and the value of food and fuel consumed on farms $2,535,000,000.

Net income, after deducting expenses, is estimated at $2,440,000,000 last year, against $3,082,000,000 the preceding year, a decrease of about 20%. Expenses of production decreased only 2%, while the gross income decreased about 5%.

Reports to the Bureau from 13,475 farm owners reporting for their own farms also show a decreased average income for 1926 compared with 1925. According to the reports from these farms, which are somewhat above the average of the United States in size and investment, average incomes decreased in all geographic divisions of the country excepting the South Central Division.

Cash income from sales last year as estimated for the country as a whole included $3,754,000,000 for dairy and poultry products against $3,589,000,000 the preceding year; $2,892,000,000 for meat animals against $2,848,000,000; $1,511,000,000 for fruits and vegetables against $1,686,000,000; $1,456,000,000 for grains against $1,594,000,000, and $1,291,000,000 for cotton and cotton seed against $1,749,000,000.

Out of the year's income farmers paid $6.671,000,000, which included $1,238,000,000 for wages to hired labor; $2,987,000,000 operating costs; $654,000,000 taxes on operator-owned investment; $1,042,000,000 rent on property rented from non-operators, and $750,000,000 interest on debts to non-operators.

The decreased earnings, says the Bureau, represent a decline in the average income per farm operator available for labor, capital and management from $922 in 1925-26 to $853 in 1926-27. If 4½% interest is allowed as the return on the operator's net capital investment, there is indicated a decline in the return for the operator's labor (including family labor) and management from $690 in 1925-26 to $627 in 1926-27. If the operator and his family are allowed a wage equivalent to that of hired labor, these returns represent a decline in the rates earned on the farmer's own capital investment including return for management from 4.3% to 2.7% in 1926-27.

For the industry as a whole, the net earnings available for capital and management as percentages of all capital employed decreased from 5.2% to 4.2%, whereas comparable percentages earned by all corporations on their total capital investment, says the Bureau, appear to have been about 13% in 1925 as computed from reports of the United States Treasury Department and available data indicate that about the same percentage was earned in 1926.

The returns from agricultural production have been earned on declining values of agricultural capital. Between January 1926 and January 1927, agricultural capital declined from $59,712,000,000 to $58,255,000,000, a reduction of $1,457,000,000.

Compared with earnings for the preceding year, the return for the labor of the farmer and his family declined nearly 10%, wages paid to hired hands increased 2%, while the earnings of factory employees were as high in 1926-27 as in 1925-26.

Chain Store Sales Gain 14.8%—Reports Made for Half Year by Twenty-seven Leading Companies. Tabulated.

Sales of twenty-seven chain store organizations covering every variety of merchandise and including the twelve principal 5-10-25-cent store companies in the country, amounted to $494,958,294 in the first half of 1927, an increase of $63,245,103 in comparison with the same period of 1926, or a gain of 14.8%, according to compilations presented by the New York "Times," which reviews the figures as follows:

The half-year just ended was a record period for the great majority of the twenty-seven companies used in compiling this report. Two of the companies reported gains in excess of 75%, three showed gains of more than 50%; ten gains of more than 25%, and twenty gains in excess of 10%. Only four organizations showed declines from last year, and these are of small proportions.

The twelve 5-10-25-cent stores all showed gains for the period. Their sales aggregated $259,057,908, against $229,226,556 in the same part of 1926, a gain of 13%.

Sales by Months.

The following table shows the sales of twenty-four organizations for each month of the first half of 1927 and of 1926, as compiled by the New York "Times":

	1927.	1926.	P.C. of Gain.
Six months	$428,156,113	$373,384,681	14.6
June	75,340,618	66,178,338	13.8
May	76,030,060	70,205,911	8.3
April	79,806,484	66,466,335	20.1
March	71,208,387	63,595,813	11.9
February	62,535 807	53,803,892	16.2
January	59,105,990	53,013,402	11.5

The total of the sales reported for each of the months above does not agree with that for the six months, inasmuch as the companies do not issue revised monthly figures for past months, but merely change their total amounts.

The twenty-four companies used in making up this table include the following twelve 5-10-25-cent stores: Grand, Grant, Kresge, Kress, McCrory, Metropolitan, McLellan, Murphy, Neisner, Newberry, Silver and Woolworth; also the following twelve miscellaneous chain stores or restaurants: Childs, Davega, Fanny Farmer, Candy Loft, David Pender Grocery, Penney, People's Drug Stores, Piggly Wiggly Western States, Thompson, Liggett, National Tea and Hartman.

Figures for Twenty-seven Organizations.

The following tables, compiled by the New York "Times," show the sales for June and for the first half of 1927 for twenty-seven chain store organizations, showing in general substantial increases over last year. Where there has been a decline it has been generally due to particular circumstances. It will be noted that these twenty-seven stores alone are doing business this year on a basis approaching a billion dollars a year.

JUNE SALES.	1927.	1926.	P. C. of Gain.
Woolworth	$20,405,990	$19,021,868	7.3
Penney	11,377,059	9,092,361	25.1
Kresge	10,064,047	8,834,380	13.9
Safeway	6,649,186	4,788,286	38.8
Liggett	4.628,769	4,117,354	12.4
National Tea	[illegible] 731	4,324,435	3.6
Kress	[illegible] 8	3,807,155	7.9
Nat. Bellas Hess	3,8 256	4,433,667	*12.5
Grant	3,2 119	2,639,608	25.0
McCrory	2.864,968	2,362,629	21.1
Childs	2,281,565	2,113,289	7.9
Hartman	1,270,127	1,447,337	*12.2
Thompson	1,173,163	1,210,268	*3.0
Newberry	1,168,284	758,315	54.0
Pigg.y-Wiggly Western	1,150,546	593,097	93.9
Grand	1,016,151	778,784	30.5
David Pender	997,399	874,855	14.0
Metropolitan	902,655	855,820	5.4
McLellan	770,047	582,255	32.2
Murphy	731,844	603,106	21.3
People's Drug	650,092	485,584	33.9
Loft	542,058	601,194	*9.8
Nesiner	507,602	292,645	73.4
Silver	430,411	329,133	30.7
Davega	272,071	222,924	22.6
Fanny Farmer	248,072	229,942	7.9
Economical Drug	218,885	111,953	95.5
Total	$86,087,945	$75,512,244	14.0

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	SIX MONTHS. 1927.	1926.	P.C. of Gain.
Woolworth	$116,766,245	$107,201,449	8.9
Penney	59,712,527	46,074,564	29.6
Kresge	55,901,171	49,337,824	12.2
Safeway	34,942,281	25,836,831	35.2
Liggett	28,475,654	24,711,111	15.2
National Tea	27,502,742	26,466,358	3.9
Kress	23,359,046	21,688,113	7.7
Nat. Bellas Hess	23,264,900	25,429,679	*8.5
Grant	17,066,083	14,395,449	18.5
McCrory	16,972,689	14,183,099	19.6
Childs	14,505,696	12,637,335	14.7
Hartman	8,692,093	9,225,770	*5.8
Dominion	8,595,000	7,062,000	21.7
Thompson	7,178,688	7,189,277	*0.1
Piggly-Wiggly Western	6,502,696	3,560,720	82.6
David Pender	5,949,856	5,039,458	18.0
Grand	5,388,813	4,409,640	22.2
Newberry	5,381,646	3,502,570	53.6
Metropolitan	4,906,631	4,305,592	13.9
McLellan	4,248,830	3,183,787	33.4
Murphy	4,188,347	3,261,180	28.4
Loft	3,797,545	3,868,161	*1.8
People's Drug	3,743,297	2,829,550	32.3
Nesiner	2,593,069	1,470,118	76.3
Silver	2,285,338	1,788,235	27.7
Fanny Farmer	1,712,536	1,514,268	13.1
Davega	1,324,875	1,041,553	27.2
Total	$494,958,294	$431,713,191	14.8

* Decrease.

The Bank of Montreal on the Canadian Crop Outlook.

Under date of July 21 the Bank of Montreal furnishes a synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank from its branches. The Branch Managers have complete and intimate knowledge of each local situation and are in close touch with crop conditions in all sections of the districts mentioned. The synopsis follows:

General.

Favorable reports upon the progress of the crops have been received from all sections of the country. From the Prairie Provinces good progress is reported with some further scattered losses from hail which in the aggregate are larger than last year. In Quebec and Ontario recent rainfalls have done much to advance crops in general but have retarded haying operations. In the Maritime Provinces excellent growing weather has benefited all crops and warm dry weather is now needed. In British Columbia hot dry weather prevails and all crops are doing well.

Prairie Provinces.

In Alberta conditions continue favorable with ample rains and while the weather has been warm, sunshine would be beneficial. Crops are about one week late but growth good with wheat heading. Total hail damage has been comparatively small. Alberta Western Area: Crops are growing rapidly. The beet crop has been thinned and is good. Alberta Northeastern Area: Conditions continue ideal. The crops are gaining and heavy yields are expected. Alberta Southeastern Area: Conditions are satisfactory. There is a heavy hay crop. Saskatchewan Northern Area: Weather conditions most favorable. A large percentage of wheat is now headed out. Saskatchewan Southern Area: With ample moisture and warm weather grains are advancing rapidly although still somewhat behind last year. Manitoba: While crops generally are a little later than usual satisfactory progress has been made during the past week. Wheat is heading out and all growth is luxuriant with moisture excessive in some localities.

Province of Quebec.

The hay crop is good; cutting is general but rainfalls have retarded curing. Oats look well and other grains are making steady progress. Potatoes are average. Recent rains and warm weather have done much to advance root crops and other vegetables, which were somewhat backward. Tobacco is coming along nicely. Strawberries are plentiful; other berries and small fruits promising. Pasturage is excellent.

Province of Ontario.

Fall wheat is ripening fast and while much cutting has been done in Central and Southwestern Ontario it will not be general throughout the Province for another week; crop is a good average and much better than anticipated six weeks ago. Barley and oats are in head and filling well. Hay is a very heavy crop and recent rains have not damaged it to any extent. Favorable weather has caused a further improvement in corn. Root crops continue to do well. Tobacco, sugar beets, beans and tomatoes all promise to be good crops. Cherries and plums reported light but apples are average. Pastures are exceptionally good for this season.

Maritime Provinces.

In New Brunswick potato plants are healthy and continue to show rapid growth. Hay and pasturage are particularly good. In Nova Scotia conditions generally have been very favorable. Potatoes show good growth. Hay promises above an average crop and is now being cut in some districts. Pasturage is very good. Apples promise well but constant rains have caused some to become spotty. In Prince Edward Island crop prospects in general are good.

Province of British Columbia.

Haying is well advanced and a good yield is assured. Grains are making satisfactory growth and should be a good average crop. Roots promise well. Early vegetables are high grade and are now moving. Apples are about 80% of average and are sizing well with high quality anticipated. Apricots 45%. Peaches 65%, plums and prunes 75%, pears 50%, hops excellent. Pasturage is good.

Increase in Postal Receipts at Fifty Industrial Cities During June.

Postal receipts at fifty industrial cities for June 1927 totaled $3,068,775.91, as compared with $2,952,486.56 for June 1926, an increase of $116,289.35, or 3.94%. The greatest percentage of increase was reported by Springfield, Ill., where the gain was 36.59%. Harrisburg, Pa., ranked second with a percentage increase of 27.95; Reno, Nev., third with 17.48%; Bridgeport, Conn., fourth, with 16.92%, and Phoenix, Ariz., fifth with 16.05%. Tabulated figures follow:

STATEMENT OF POSTAL RECEIPTS AT FIFTY INDUSTRIAL OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1927.

Offices.	June 1927.	June 1926.	Increase.	Per Ct. 1927 over 1926.	Per Ct. 1926 over 1925.	Per Ct. 1925 over 1924.
Springfield, Ohio	$152,894.01	$167,323.17	*$14,429.16	*8.62	14.75	26.67
Oklahoma, Okla.	124,182.16	123,614.51	567.65	0.46	*2.24	25.06
Albany, N. Y.	141,598.46	127,030.71	14,567.75	11.47	7.05	11.39
Scranton, Pa.	95,139.57	87,987.38	7,152.19	8.13	*0.62	6.41
Harrisburg, Pa.	116,732.24	91,234.47	25,497.77	27.95	*8.35	25.46
San Antonio, Texas	98,110.48	93,560.29	4,550.19	4.86	11.82	7.29
Spokane, Wash.	85,065.75	80,969.54	4,096.21	5.06	1.03	12.06
Oakland, Calif.	158,204.89	144,491.35	13,713.54	9.49	9.05	31.14
Birmingham, Ala.	139,271.65	123,760.31	15,511.34	12.53	10.78	21.31
Topeka, Kan.	84,850.43	78,744.23	6,106.20	7.75	*3.39	11.05
Peoria, Ill.	82,536.98	82,212.34	324.64	0.39	3.79	12.41
Norfolk, Va.	67,248.21	67,723.88	*475 67	*0.70	8.27	3.53
Tampa, Fla.	62,579.83	68,911.47	*6,331.64	*9.19	*11.16	40.35
Fort Wayne, Ind.	81,315.93	78,981.48	2,334.45	2.96	1.37	17.35
Lincoln, Neb.	68,303.34	65,509.48	2,793.86	4.26	0.21	12.09
Duluth, Minn.	65,583.42	67,512.26	*1,928.84	*2.86	6.72	6.39
Little Rock, Ark.	67,315.83	74,086.03	*6,770.20	*9.14	13.23	15.46
Sioux City, Iowa	63,071.39	65,194.71	*2,123.32	*3.26	*0.78	9.58
Bridgeport, Conn.	84,610.57	72,368.52	12,242.05	16.92	2.47	19.95
Portland, Me.	68,296.85	66,456.82	1,840.03	2.77	*13.14	22.14
St. Joseph, Mo.	53,199.44	58,223.14	*5,023.70	*8.63	12.91	8.04
Springfield, Ill.	85,647.58	62,705.28	22,942.30	36.59	21.93	11.68
Trenton, N. J.	63,389.29	61,671.75	1,717.54	2.78	2.52	21.86
Wilmington, Del.	57,763.46	59,085.42	*1,321.96	*2.24	3.64	18.14
Madison, Wis.	60,827.23	58,900.06	1,927.17	3.27	0.73	27.54
South Bend, Ind.	79,393.17	81,143.97	*1,750.80	*2.16	27.90	31.21
Charlotte, N. C.	60,465.12	59,509.91	955.21	1.60	5.39	12.71
Savannah, Ga.	42,419.92	44,716.13	*2,296.21	*5.13	8.66	2.82
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	46,667.68	44,432.13	2,235.55	5.03	8.15	11.68
Charleston, W. Va.	47,268.98	42,190.01	5,078.97	12.04	*0.62	18.95
Chattanooga, Tenn.	60,590.78	63,573.01	*2,982.23	*4.69	9.29	5.80
Schenectady, N. Y.	42,837.38	42,812.58	24.80	0.06	*0.56	17.77
Lynn, Mass.	37,962.99	37,774.11	188.88	0.50	10.08	13.69
Shreveport, La.	37,638.94	39,316.03	*1,677.09	*4.27	4.53	17.48
Columbia, S. C.	28,664.86	26,355.61	2,309.25	8.76	*13.11	12.29
Fargo, No. Dak.	33,548.15	34,982.14	*1,433.99	*4.10	22.84	15.73
Sioux Falls, So. Dak.	32,153.95	30,964.40	1,189.55	3.84	*12.62	41.00
Waterbury, Conn.	35,626.30	34,730.71	895.59	2.58	7.95	8.74
Pueblo, Colo.	27,059.99	26,939.87	120.12	0.45	0.37	2.20
Manchester, N. H.	25,721.54	25,691.60	29.94	0.11	8.94	6.54
Lexington, Ky.	31,936.88	30,797.07	1,139.81	3.70	*2.41	28.27
Phoenix, Ariz.	32,032.28	27,602.10	4,430.18	16.05	4.89	15.14
Butte, Mont.	20,248.29	18,878.92	1,369.37	7.25	1.04	9.02
Jackson, Miss.	27,521.34	26,045.14	1,476.20	5.67	4.86	25.32
Boise, Ida.	19,274.00	18,326.00	948.00	5.17	5.58	*12.86
Burlington, Vt.	20,475.82	20,275.66	200.16	0.99	2.16	10.11
Cumberland, Md.	12,998.09	12,989.74	8.35	0.06	3.52	12.29
Reno, Nev.	15,257.37	12,986.67	2,270.70	17.48	*1.48	2.66
Albuquerque, N. M.	13,519.24	12,248.45	1,270.79	10.37	*4.86	19.42
Cheyenne, Wyo.	9,753.86	8,946.00	807.86	9.02	3.55	5.48
Total	$3,068,775.91	$2,952,486.56	$116,289.35	3.94	4.23	16.45

* Decrease.

March 1927 over March 1926, 1.34%; April 1927 over April 1926, 3.22%; May 1927 over May 1926, 3.23%.

Real Estate Market Index for June Is 163.

Real estate market activity for the month of June showed a slight acceleration over that of May, according to the index of real estate market activity compiled monthly by the National Association of Real Estate Boards from official reports of total number of transactions and conveyances recorded in 41 typical cities.

The index for June stood at 163, five points higher than the index for May, but twelve points under that of June 1926. The index record of real estate activity for the past 12 months, as shown by the Association's reports, is as follows:

1926—June	17[illegible]	1927—January	170
July	176	February	180
August	16[illegible]	March	173
September	164	April	166
October	160	May	156
November	160	June	163
December	155		

Record June Construction in New York City.

The June total for building contracts in New York City, amounting to $93,376,500, was the largest June figure yet recorded in this city, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. It was also the largest monthly contract total since last December, and the first month of this year to exceed the corresponding month of last year. Last month's total was 35% over the May 1927 total and 39% over the June 1926 total.

At the end of January New York City was 53% behind the January record of last year; at the end of the first quarter it was 33% behind, and at the end of the first half it had caught up to the point where it was only 21% behind. Last year had the larger portion of its contract total in the first half of the year, and it seems likely that the remaining months of 1927 may compare more favorably with the second half of last year than the first half did. Residential construction leads all other classes in building and engineering work, being 57% of the total. Commercial buildings were 21% of the total; public works and utilities were 11%, and educational projects were 3%. The following table gives a comparison of classes between the first half of last year and the first half of this year.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS BY CLASSES.

	1st Half 1926.	1st Half 1927.
Commercial buildings	$132,279,300	$103,118,400
Educational buildings	17,934,500	12,613,600
Industrial buildings	71,597,700	9,612,100
Public works and utilities	31,924,400	54,208,100
Residential buildings	327,053,400	276,641,200
All other classes	26,310,000	25,824,700
Total	$607,099,300	$482,018,100

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Contemplated construction reported in this city in the first half of 1927 has reached a total of $644,010,500, as compared with $807,387,100 for the first half of last year, being a decrease of 20%.

Demolition of Buildings in Manhattan at Present Misleading as a Sign of Building Activity.

Allen E. Beals in the current "Dow Service Building Reports," says that the building wrecker has been a sort of barometer of the probable trend of building ever since its rebuilding program was started. When wreckers are busy, good building always has been right around the corner. They have been the first harbinger of building trade revival, while their inactivity, on the other hand, has been the herald of hard times. Their activity foretold the scope of the building revival that followed the war and, in like manner, their remarkable increase in numbers just prior to the late building boom gave the first tangible evidence that something out of the ordinary was about to occur. But wrecking activity this year tells a false tale, says the "Dow Service," and adds:

Much of the recent building destruction did not represent immediate building construction.

But it does account, to some extent at least, for some of the abnormal conditions pertaining to basic building material supply and demand. The common brick manufacturers say the bottom has dropped out of their market. But pipe, fireproofing, lumber and other manufacturers have not been anywhere near so disheartened as the brick men have been. They have been doing business when the brick people seemed to have been standing still.

That difference has not been wholly imaginary as is shown by the fact that from a $19 wholesale price level, the top price for the very best brick at the week-end was $14, and $10 a thousand would buy the lower grades at wholesale.

Common brick taken from jobs that are being wrecked require cement or lime and sand in about the same quantity that new brick takes. Used brick go into buildings requiring pipe, lumber, bathroom fixtures, flooring, plaster, etc., and when 150,000,000 such brick are hurled onto the market because the city decides to extend certain streets, widen others, or to provide for bus terminals and other traffic relief, it is small wonder that an entire industry has been thrown out of balance.

The year 1913 holds the record for Manhattan building demolition, with a total of 750. The first half of this year alone records almost that number. Wreckers in charge of the salvage of common brick on the Church Street extension are authority for the statement that this improvement alone has netted 50,000,000 second-hand brick which have been sold at prices that have declined from $35 a load of 3,000 earlier in the year to prices quoted around $26 per 3,000 load. The Allen Street widening demolition job brought out 20,000,000, and the 458 applications for building permits filed in the Bureau of Buildings up to July 5 represent approximately 80,000,000 more second-hand brick from resultant demolition.

S. W. Straus & Co. Find Building Activities to Be on the Decline.

The beginning of the second half of the year 1927 finds building activities throughout the United States on a down grade. Official reports made to S. W. Straus & Co. by the building departments of 481 leading cities and towns revealed a shrinkage of slightly less than 10% during the first half of the year compared with the same period in 1926, while in June the issuance of permits dropped off approximately 15% from the same month last year. From these official records it is apparent says the report of S. W. Straus & Co., that the operations of the industry, insofar as they apply to the erection and alteration of buildings, are not quite up to the standards of any one of the last three years. Comparison with official building records shows that 1927 has so far fallen considerably short both of 1926 and 1925 and that it is less by a narrow margin than 1924.

The official building department records in the 481 cities reveal the issuance of $2,034,696,939 in permits for the semi-annual period compared with $2,245,030,070 in the same cities for the first half of last year, the loss being $210,333,131. The same cities in June issued building permits of $351,719,088, compared with $411,051,351 in June 1926. The losses are fairly well distributed, although some of the large cities, where building has been going on during the last three or four years on rather high levels, are now showing very heavy losses. The report continues as follows:

Inflated Reports Unfortunate.

The persistent falling off in the filing of new building projects is to be accepted as a definite indication of the general downward tendency in the building industry, although the figures are not to be confused with those relating to the completion of work officially permitted in months gone by or for road building, public utility plants outside of incorporated cities, or for public buildings for which permits are not required. The significance of building permit records in the 481 leading cities of the country will be accepted for their barometric value by the conservative element in the industry with the hope of prolonging the present period of soundness and stability.

Only harmful results can come from unfounded reports of inflation and boom-like conditions. It is not necessary for the industry to be in the midst of a constant "boom" in order to be sound and prosperous and the best interests of the industry will be served always by the dissemination only of complete authentic information.

Twenty-five Leading Cities.

The 25 leading cities which for the half-year exhibited the largest volume of permits issued showed a grand total of $1,244,583,412, against $1,314,359,963 last year, a loss of about 5%. June permits issued in these same cities amounted to $209,882,010, compared with $233,977,363 in June 1926, a shrinkage of a little more than 10%. In round numbers the half yearly losses sustained by some of the cities that have been the backbone of building activities in recent years, in round numbers, as follows: New York, $22,000,000; Detroit, $17,500,000; Cleveland, $15,000,000; Washington, $13,500,000; St. Louis, $9,000,000; Philadelphia, $8,500,000; San Francisco, $8,000,000; Los Angeles, $5,000,000; Boston, $3,400,000; Baltimore, $3,000,000; Pittsburgh, Seattle and Houston, $2,000,000 each. Balanced against these losses were gains as follows: Chicago, $23,400,000; Milwaukee, $5,000,000; Indianapolis, $3,500,000; Portland, Ore., $3,000,000; Newark, $2,500,000; Louisville, $1,700,000; Columbus and Yonkers, $1,500,000 each; Minneapolis, $1,300,000, and Cincinnati and Buffalo, $400,000 each.

Building Materials.

The weakness which has been apparent in the building materials market for some months became more pronounced during June. Standard indexes of construction cost declined a point or more during the month and are now from 2 to 3% below the level of a year ago. The June decrease is due mainly to lower prices for structural steel, though weakness extended to many materials and most markets. In lumber, softwoods showed a downward price tendency. Brick was lower at New York, while Portland cement suffered an abrupt decline in the Boston market, due, it was alleged, to foreign competition.

The Labor Situation.

Labor demand in the building trades for the coming months may be expected to be less than during the last six months of last year, because of the declining building volume throughout the country. There are possible compensating factors to counter-balance the lessened demand, however. Present building operations and other construction work now under way will assure a fair labor demand during the rest of the summer and the decline in building volume during the first six months of the year may, in the belief of some observers, create a situation calling for slightly increased activities in the closing months of the year. While there are spasmodic demands for increased wages, labor generally seems inclined to accept present scales. If prices generally decline, wages in the building crafts will be the last to be affected.

TWENTY-FIVE CITIES REPORTING LARGEST VOLUME OF PERMITS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1927 AND JUNE WITH COMPARISONS.

	First Half 1927.	*First Half 1926.*	*June 1927.*	*June 1926.*
1 New York (P. F.)	$493,315,695	$516,040,504	$80,117,252	$86,977,585
2 Chicago	202,841,050	179,427,000	27,939,850	31,374,500
3 Detroit	78,742,327	96,204,087	19,071,218	17,376,824
4 Philadelphia	61,511,450	70,167,265	14,843,590	16,642,745
5 Los Angeles	58,192,977	63,161,395	9,355,175	11,856,082
6 Newark	26,787,684	24,329,339	3,413,719	2,936,696
7 Milwaukee	24,957,826	20,030,528	3,720,209	3,635,679
8 Boston (P. F.)	24,272,536	27,673,787	5,302,622	4,545,825
9 San Francisco	24,270,531	32,223,117	3,926,432	8,479,058
10 Washington	21,141,650	34,864,115	2,962,880	6,063,980
11 Portland	20,129,115	17,257,075	2,372,240	2,879,180
12 Cleveland	19,827,825	35,000,400	3,414,025	7,056,875
13 Pittsburgh	17,952,156	20,070,013	2,293,534	3,731,897
14 Seattle	16,447,910	18,330,470	3,266,055	2,670,380
15 St. Louis	15,468,713	24,385,856	4,300,152	3,791,284
16 Yonkers	15,441,794	14,906,610	2,485,824	3,104,280
17 Cincinnati	14,834,258	14,453,570	2,616,370	3,292,440
18 Houston	14,548,052	16,588,435	1,726,731	1,761,946
19 Buffalo	14,396,345	13,986,708	2,616,970	3,470,013
20 Louisville	14,056,800	12,353,145	1,062,225	2,415,040
21 Indianapolis	13,951,393	10,451,384	4,078,642	2,111,999
22 Baltimore	13,697,300	16,920,430	3,548,700	1,670,900
23 Columbus	13,189,500	11,668,700	1,262,900	2,276,100
24 Minneapolis	12,472,310	11,199,530	2,947,965	1,793,555
25 Providence	12,136,215	12,666,500	1,236,730	2,061,600
	$1,244,583,412	$1,314,359,963	$209,882,010	$233,977,363

Canadian Building Permits for Six Months.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, Canada issued on July 20 its report on building permits issued in Canada during the first six months of 1927 with comparisons with previous years. The report is as follows:

The 1927 aggregate of the value of building permits issued in Canada for the first half-year was $18,373,619; this was an increase of 3.3 p. c., 23.5 p. c., 34.1 p. c., 11.4 p. c., 14.2 p. c., 45.9 p. c. and 31.8 p. c. as compared with the first six months of 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921 and 1920, respectively. Since the average index number of wholesale prices of building material is this year considerably lower than in any other since 1920, the advance in the volume of construction is greater than would be indicated by the percentage gain in the value of the building authorized by the co-operating cities.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in the first six months of last year; in Saskatchewan, in fact, the total was greater than in any other year since 1920. Nova Scotia registered the greatest proportionate gain of $714,382, or 242.7 p. c., while the largest absolute increase of $4,667,963, or 14.9 p. c., was in Ontario. Of the remaining procinves, Quebec showed a decline of only 3.0 p. c., in Manitoba and British Columbia, however, there were reductions of 40.7 p. c. and 10.8 p. c. respectively.

During the first six months of this year, the 31 cities furnishing returns in Ontario reported 44.2 p. c. of the total value of the building authorized, as compared with 39.8 in the same months of 1926. In Quebec, the proportion declined from 24.9 last year to 23.3 in the clasped months of 1927, in British Columbia from 16.7 p. c. to 14.5 p. c. and in Manitoba from 10.8 to 6.2 p. c. There were increases in this proportion in the remaining provinces.

According to the MacLean Building Review, the value of construction contracts awarded thorughout the Dominion during the January-June period, 1927, was $191,323,800, as compared with $194,543,600 in 1926 and $125,544,100 in 1925. Of the total contracts awarded this year, $58,688,300 was classed as residential building, $73,561,500 as business, $22,889,300 as industrial, and $36,184,700 as engineering. In 1926, the total was divided as follows: residential, $56,415,300, business, $53,760,500, industrial, $43,879,500 and engineering, $40,488,300. There were thus increases during the first half of 1927 as compared with last

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year in the two classes most heavily represented in the building permits statistic —residential and business building.

The following table shows the value of the building permits issued during the first six months by provinces for the last four years:

PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY SIXTY-THREE CITIES DURING FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1924-1927.

Province—	*No. of Cities*	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Prince Edward Island	1	--------	$17,000	$11,000	$16,700
Nova Scotia	3	$1,008,779	294,397	851,958	603,754
New Brunswick	3	784,821	551,353	755,090	304,289
Quebec	6	18,995,229	19,575,823	16,647,887	16,523,301
Ontario	31	36,002,910	31,334,947	31,808,126	29,028,415
Manitoba	3	5,037,890	8,491,110	3,140,730	2,201,396
Saskatchewan	3	4,485,147	2,884,162	1,506,755	1,863,334
Alberta	4	3,297,769	2,429,373	1,508,554	2,522,201
British Columbia	9	11,761,074	13,182,254	9,669,617	7,610,764
Canada (63 cities), 6 mos.	----	$81,373,619	$78,760,419	$65,899,717	$60,674,154
Canada (63 cities) 12 mos.	----	----------	156,386,607	125,029,367	126,583,148
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 months to total for year	----	----------	50.4	52.7	47.9
*Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, 6 months		147.3	150.6	154.1	165.2
xAverage index numbers of wages in building trades (for year)		----------	172.1	170.4	169.7

* Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, average, 1913 equals 100.
x Compiled by Department of Labor, average, 1913 equals 100.

In the following table are shown the aggregates of permits issued in the four largest cities in the first half of each year since 1924, together with the proportion that their totals are of the yearly and half-yearly totals for the 63 cities. The building authorized was valued at $35,330,568 in the first six months of 1927; this was 12.7 p. c. lower than in the same months of last year, but it was higher than in any other year of the record except 1923, when the cost of building materials was considerably higher.

The aggregate for Montreal was rather lower than in 1926, but was greater than in any other year except 1923. The total for Toronto, which was exceeded only in 1923 and 1922, was 9.1 p. c. above last year's aggregate. Winnipeg registered a smaller total of estimated building than in the first half of 1926, but greater than in any other of the last eight years, except 1920, while in Vancouver the 1927 aggregate was only exceeded in 1926.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY FOUR LARGEST CITIES IN FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1924-1927.

City—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Montreal	$11,689,052	$12,682,239	$11,440,158	$11,248,115
Toronto	13,038,265	11,945,913	12,998,633	11,007,603
Winnipeg	4,579,300	8,069,600	2,412,940	1,770,000
Vancouver	6,023,951	7,756,825	4,899,543	4,137,261
Total 4 largest cities, 6 months	$35,330,568	$40,454,577	$31,790,174	$28,162,979
Total 4 largest cities, 12 months	--------	83,613,495	63,438,784	64,348,121
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in first 6 months to total for year	----------	48.4%	50.1%	43.8%
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in 6 months to 6 months' total for 63 cities	43.4%	51.4%	48.2%	46.4%

Building High-Wage Era Nearing Close, According to American Bond & Mortgage Co.—Monthly Review Sees End of Upward Movement of Labor Costs and Reductions Probable.

The peak of the the high-wage era in the building industry appears to have about been reached and a slight recession in labor costs in some sections of the country is not unlikely during the next six months, according to the national monthly building review of the American Bond & Mortgage Co. "The upward swing of wages in the construction industry is gradually losing its momentum," says the review, "and there is little likelihood of any further widespread major increases being granted building craftsmen. With the exception of a few cities, labor's hectic demands for increases appear to have subsided and present scales are being amicably maintained. Such movement as exists for wage advances seems largely confined to cities where the rates are below the average." It is pointed out, however, that "building activity continues sufficient to prevent any immediate widespread radical downward revision of present scales, although during the last thirty days some building trades in four Southern cities, St. Petersburg, Fla., Daytona Beach, Fla., Columbia, S. C., and Norfolk, Va., accepted wage cuts ranging from 15 to 35 cents per hour. Further reductions are expected in the South and other sections of the country as the building industry slackens its pace and returns to normalcy." The reports goes on to say:

Where building craftsmen are demanding increases the employers are putting up a pronounced resistance, which is resulting in a number of important strikes and wage controversies. In Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., and vicinity, upwards of $12,000,000 worth of building is affected by a strike of approximately 4,500 Rhode Island carpenters, hod carriers and common laborers, who are demanding a 15-cent-an-hour increase. In Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,000 painters, for the second time this year, have walked out, demanding a $2 a day increase. The strike of hod carriers and building laborers in Syracuse, N. Y., for a 15-cent-an-hour increase, continues to impede building operations in that city. Other cities reporting major labor controversies were Newark, N. J., New Haven, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Montreal, Quebec, and South Bergen County, N. J.

The carpenters at Reading, Pa., have return to work without a wage increase, and the plumbers of Salem, Ore., have failed to win advances demanded. The bricklayers and masons of Portland, Ore., who asked $12 per day, have been allowed $11.60 by arbitration. Strikes at Erie, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., and Cedar Rapids, Ia., have been settled by the granting of increases.

The plumbers' strike in the New York district has been called off and the demands of the workers for $13.20 per day and the five-day week, against the present rate of $12 and the 44-hour week, will be subject of further negotiation.

Cities in which some crafts were granted wage increases during the last month are Akron, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Erie, Pa., Dayton, O., Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Wis., New Haven, Conn., Portland, Me., San Antonio, Tex., Seattle, Wash., Sioux City, Ia., St. Joseph, Mo., Ottawa, Ont., Newark, N. J., and Somerville and Bound Brook, N. J.

In New York City the municipal authorities have increased the wages of 25,000 skilled workers by $1,300,000 a year. These increases, retroactive to Jan. 1, brings the earnings of the building trades workers in the city's employ up to a point equaling the prevailing wages paid by private employers.

Reports from the principal cities of the country indicate that there is little unemployment in the building trades and that the productivity of the building workers seems to be on the increase. Some over-supply of craftsmen was revealed in reports from Birmingham, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francicso and Seattle. In Canada, however, the recent upward trend in building activity has resulted in a scarcity of bricklayers and other building mechanics.

Although skilled labor rates are at least 5% above the 1926 levels, the "Engineering News-Record" Construction Cost Index shows building costs as a whole are about 1.9% below July 1926, 26% under the peak, June 1920, and 103% above 1913. The decrease is this year largely due to the continued recession in the prices of material such as structural steel, cement, lumber, paint stuffs, etc. During the last month price declines have taken on increased importance in the building materials market, due to a further recession in demand, and the end of the downward movement is not yet in sight.

Building Operations in Illinois in June 1927 Show Decline.

According to Sidney W. Wilcox, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Illinois Department of Labor, during June building fell off 3.5% from May, as shown by building permits issued in 27 Illinois cities.* June building showed a total of $39,652,535 as compared with $41,079,517 in May, a decrease of $1,426,982. June of this year also showed a decrease of 6.3% from the value of building authorized in the same cities a year ago. Chicago increased from $29,-130,680 in May to $29,458,020 in June, a gain of 10.1%. As compared with June a year ago, however, Chicago showed a loss of 10.8%.

Of the 27 cities reporting, 15 showed increases in value of building over the preceding month and 17 showed gains this month over June 1926. The cities which showed gains both over May and over June a year ago are Aurora, Berwyn, Bloomington, Decatur, East St. Louis, Glen Ellyn, Joliet, Oak Park, Rock Island, Wilmette and Winnetka. The cities which showed a gain over May but a loss as compared with June a year ago are Blue Island, Chicago, Murphysboro and Peoria. Those which showed a loss from May but a gain over June 1926 are Cicero, Evanston, Highland Park, Rockford and Waukegan.

In the metropolitan area outside Chicago, Evanston leads all other cities with $1,816,345 and Oak Park with $1,426,562 is second. In home-building in the same region Oak Park leads with new housekeeping dwellings for 213 families. Berwyn is second with similar provision for 157 families and Evanston third with accommodations for 132 families.

Outside the metropolitan area Rockford ranks first with building valued at $677,235. Decatur is second with $510,760 and Aurora third with $437,233. In home-building Rockford leads with provision for 97 families. Aurora is second in this respect with 89 families and Decatur third with 72 families.

During the first six months of 1927 building showed an increase over the corresponding months of 1926 amounting to 12.7% (exclusive of Joliet, for which complete figures for 1926 are not available). Without Joliet the figures for the remaining 26 cities for the first six months of 1927 are $263,433,615 as compared with $233,844,149 for the same cities in the first six months of 1926. Chicago gained 14.7% in the first six months of 1927 over the corresponding months of 1926, a net increase of $27,218,734. Outside Chicago 12 cities showed gains over a year ago. They are Berwyn, Canton, Decatur, East St. Louis, Evanston, Oak Park, Rockford, Rock Island, Springfield, Waukegan, Wilmette and Winnetka. During this period in 1927 Chicago has provided housekeeping dwellings for 23,729 families.

In the metropolitan area outside Chicago, Evanston leads in total value of building during the first six months of this year with $10,715,895. Berwyn is second with $4,816,800, Waukegan third with $4,183,584 and Oak Park fourth with $4,018,540. Evanston also leads this district in home-building during the first six months of 1927 with accommodations in house-

*Freeport is omitted this month because no figures were reported in time for this release.

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keeping dwellings for 1,027 families. Berwyn is second with provision for 839 families.

For the first six months of 1927 outside the metropolitan area, Rozcford leads in total value of building with $3,732,036. Decatur is second with $3,178,250, Springfield third with $2,746,863 and East St. Louis fourth with $2,727,921. In home-building during this period Rockford leads with provision for 477 families, Decatur is second with 347 families and East St. Louis is third with 314 families.

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN ILLINOIS CITIES IN JUNE 1927 BY CITIES.

Cities.	Total June 1927.		Total June 1926.	Residential Buildings June 1927.	Non-Res'l Buildings June 1927.	Add., Alt., Rep.,instal. June 1927.
	No. Bldgs.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Cost.
		$	$	$	$	$
Whole State	4,985	39,652,535	42,301,507	26,238,340	11,110,605	2,142,520
Chicago	2,779	29,458,020	33,024,610	19,370,150	8,587,850	1,500,020
Outside Chic'o	2,206	10,194,515	9,276,897	6,868,190	2,522,755	642,500
Aurora	131	437,233	309,745	348,500	44,767	43,966
Berwyn	140	830,400	813,700	772,700	51,300	6,400
Bloomington	17	260,300	66,000	46,000	194,800	19,500
Blue Island	46	96,428	177,235	74,200	10,798	11,430
Canton	4	4,885	8,175	3,000	1,885	------
Cicero	66	638,455	621,597	333,400	285,815	19,240
Danville	14	44,700	492,000	43,200	------	1,500
Decatur	197	510,760	434,240	377,850	91,260	41,650
E. St. Louis	114	363,670	300,411	169,150	175,830	18,690
Elgin	97	143,288	221,337	103,800	15,048	24,440
Evanston	167	1,816,345	1,561,650	1,367,000	364,675	84,670
Glen Ellyn	33	164,650	105,400	139,150	4,200	21,300
Highland Pk.	26	125,190	113,302	119,730	5,460	------
Joliet	65	246,750	121,565	163,000	45,800	37,950
Maywood *	52	161,070	471,525	*	*	*
Moline	119	78,414	231,573	56,250	7,270	14,894
Murphysb'ro	1	500	69,500	------	500	------
Oak Park	92	1,426,562	462,904	1,114,700	299,787	12,075
Peoria	164	348,550	386,885	195,600	114,400	38,550
Quincy	25	72,410	137,925	67,700	2,260	2,450
Rockford	238	677,235	663,335	324,800	313,910	38,525
Rock Island	117	279,358	251,341	191,000	6,675	81,683
Springfield	127	250,447	377,572	184,710	30,535	35,202
Waukegan	87	569,085	421,300	214,500	346,500	8,085
Wilmette	35	283,860	199,130	250,750	21,310	11,800
Winnetka	32	363,970	257,550	207,500	87,970	68,500

*Complete total figure exceeds detail totals by $161,070, since classified figures are not available for Maywood.

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN ILLINOIS CITIES FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30 1927, BY CITIES.

Cities.	Total Jan.-June 1927.		Total Jan.-June 1926.	Residential Buildings Jan.-June 1927.	Non-Res'l Buildings Jan.-June 1927.	Add., Alt., Rep.,instal. Jan.-June 1927.
	No. Bldgs.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Cost.a	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Cost.
		$	$	$	$	$
Whole State	26,431	264,672,015	233,844,149	173,129,180	79,681,783	10,669,507
Chicago	15,375	211,814,675	184,595,941	138,646,400	65,787,325	7,380,950
Outside Chic'o	11,056	52,857,340	49,248,208	34,482,780	13,894,458	3,288,557
Aurora	556	1,526,975	2,059,657	1,128,850	210,129	187,996
Berwyn	873	4,816,800	4,674,700	4,468,700	315,000	33,100
Bloomington	89	510,400	588,250	212,000	245,400	53,000
Blue Island	242	547,430	732,860	423,350	50,175	73,905
Canton	19	111,045	54,650	3,000	103,595	4,450
Cicero	345	2,812,876	2,911,904	1,960,100	760,176	92,600
Danville	113	565,500	933,300	457,800	19,800	87,900
Decatur	866	3,178,250	2,362,040	1,833,550	1,211,575	133,125
E. St. Louis	663	2,727,921	2,566,321	1,159,850	1,382,485	185,586
Elgin	579	968,971	1,264,495	593,200	192,023	183,748
Evanston	778	10,715,895	8,445,320	8,060,500	2,296,525	358,870
Glen Ellyn	130	827,950	1,116,500	627,525	167,625	32,800
Highland Pk.	190	1,061,726	1,189,161	879,270	45,706	136,750
Joliet a	313	1,238,400	a	781,600	307,600	149,200
Maywood b	318	1,191,545	2,578,140	b	b	b
Moline	480	454,429	733,486	245,200	76,016	133,213
Murphysb'ro	8	18,000	202,400	15,100	2,900	------
Oak Park	507	4,018,540	3,179,607	3,135,400	758,725	124,415
Peoria	792	1,463,645	3,229,995	929,950	297,560	236,135
Quincy	177	385,991	654,841	290,350	83,038	12,603
Rockford	1,148	3,732,036	2,890,800	2,654,100	805,963	271,973
Rock Island	526	836,567	795,895	525,375	111,790	199,402
Springfield	592	2,746,863	2,239,623	934,360	1,486,069	326,434
Waukegan	461	4,183,584	2,302,784	1,377,500	2,734,782	71,302
Wilmette	158	1,034,121	794,104	904,050	94,971	35,100
Winnetka	133	1,181,880	747,375	882,100	134,830	164,950

a Figures for Joliet not available before April 1926.
b Detailed figures for Maywood not available.

Factory Employment in Illinois Shows Slight Decline.

From a review of the industrial situation in Illinois by cities in June 1927, prepared by the Illinois Department of Labor, it appears that factory employment declined 0.3% in Illinois during June as a result of general reductions of the metal and chemical industries. A 9.8% gain in meat packing establishments is an unprecedented June record for that activity. Payroll records show that 2.1% more people are employed by men's clothing manufacturers, and printing establishments report that their working forces have been increased by 2.5%. In the non-manufacturing groups several increases are indicated. Builders and contractors have a larger working force than in May. Coal mine operators also report additions. Railroad car shops have more names on their payroll than they had in May. The average wage for factory employees is now larger than for any June in the last five years. The manufacturing payroll is 2.6% greater than it was a month ago. Men's clothing manufacturers have paid 22.5% more money in wages than in May. A payroll increase of 7.9% is reported by meat packing establishments. One hundred and eighty people applied for every 100 places offered to the free employment offices. Work is more difficult to obtain in Illinois than it has been for any corresponding period since 1921. In nine of the free employment offices more applications for work have been received than in the previous month, and with two exceptions fewer placements have been made.

Employment Goes Up 3.6% in Stone and Clay Industries.

An increase of 3.6% more workers are reported by manufacturers of building stone and clay products. Thirteen per cent more glass workers are employed than was the case in May. In the group as a whole 2.7% fewer people have jobs than a year ago.

Employment in Metals Declines in Eleven of Twelve Groups.

Employment in the metal industries is 2.9% below that of May. At the present time 9.2% fewer workers are employed in metal industries than in June 1926. Every group, except cars and locomotives, reports reduction of working forces during the last thirty days. There are 2.9% fewer workers employed in iron foundries and 5.0% fewer names on payrolls of electrical products manufacturing establishments than in May.

Gain of Employment in All Wood Products Industries.

Every industry manufacturing wood products reports more employees than in May. Furniture factories scored a gain of 0.3%, and sawmills increased their working forces by 11.6%. Labor difficulties in May caused employment to be unusually low in that month.

Leather Products Establishments Report Usual June Employment Increase.

Manufacturers of boots, shoes and leather gloves have all increased their working forces. Fur establishments report fewer workers than in May. Employment in the entire fur and leather industry is 3.4% higher than in June 1926.

Chemicals Undergo Usual June Recession.

Reductions of working forces in oil refineries are largely responsible for the 1.6% employment decline in the chemical group. Lesser reductions have been made by manufacturers of medicinals. More people are working in paint factories than was the case in May.

2.5% More Printers on June Payroll.

Increased working forces are reported in three of the five paper and printing industries. The most significant increases have been scored by job printers and manufacturers of paper.

Textile Employment 6.3% Above June 1926.

Manufacturers of cotton and woolen cloth report that they have 0.3% more workers than in May. Knit products establishments have increased their working forces by 2.5%. It is a matter of significance that 18.2% more workers are on the payrolls of cotton cloths factories than was the case in June 1926.

Men's Clothing Goes Up 2.1%.

Seasonal activity is responsible for the 2.1% gain in men's clothing establishments. A reduction of 11% in the number of workers employed in factories making women's clothing is also due to seasonal causes.

Meat Packers Hire 9.8% More Workers.

Employment in the food group registered a 5.0% gain during the last thirty days. Meat packers made the greatest increases. Canning establishments declined 0.7% in contrast to a 6% gain in New York State. Three and six-tenths more bakers have jobs than in May.

Mail Order Houses Reduce Working Forces.

Very little change is reported in the trade group. Employment in retail firms increased slightly in comparison with May. Mail order houses report decreases.

Employment Increases in Public Utilities.

Water, light and power establishments make up the only public utility group in which fewer workers are employed than a month ago.

Chicago.—Chicago factories have added 1.6% more names to their payroll. Increased activity in men's clothing factories and in meat packing establishments is largely responsible for the improved situation. Fewer names appear on the June payrolls of metal manufacturers than was the case in May. In the printing industry increased working forces are reported. Women's clothing manufacturers followed their usual June policy of laying off help.

The free employment office reports indicate that jobs have been less plentiful than they were a month ago. The surplus of labor is greater at the present time than it has been in any June in the last six years. Three thousand fewer jobs have been offered to the free employment office than was the case in June 1926. A reduction of 680 applications is reported. However, since unemployment is usually greater in June than in May, the present increase in the free employment office ratio is not necessarily an indication of a poorer industrial trend.

Aurora.—Nineteen Aurora factory reports indicate that employment is 0.7% greater than it was in May. The sheet metal group scored the greatest gain, but increases were general in all lines of manufacturing activity. Building activity shows gains over May and over June of a year ago. The free employment office reports that greater difficulty is being experienced in the placing of help than was the case in May. During the last 30 days 182 people asked for every 100 jobs offered to the free employment office.

Bloomington.—For the third successive June, Bloomington led in the percentage of workers added to the factory payroll. Gains in the metal industry have been responsible in the past years. While the same is largely true at the present time, an increase of 37 workers by a food manufacturing establishment must be accredited with some of the improvement. Continued expansion in building operations is also reported. Despite this industrial improvement the Bloomington free employment office reports that it is more difficult to obtain jobs for workers. Seventy fewer jobs were offered than in May.

Cicero.—Considerable irregularity is noted in the reports of Cicero manufacturers. Electrical product makers report increases, and cuts are reported in factories making heating equipment. Building permits indicate that contractors are less busy than they were in May. The removal of the free employment office to its new offices makes it unfair to interpret the gain in the free employment office ratio as an index of poorer labor conditions in Cicero.

Danville.—Fourteen Danville manufacturers reported a slight gain in employment. One brick manufacturer added 25 workers to his payroll, and several men were hired by owners of artificial ice manufacturing establishments. A reduction of 21 workers in the sheet iron group is the most significant exception to the upward course in employment. Reports from the free employment offices indicate that hobs are more scarce than they were in May. Perhaps this situation is due to the decline in the building industry which has become quite inactive during the last two months.

Decatur.—The course of factory employment has been very irregular during the past month. A food manufacturer reported 50 additional employees; 40 names are missing on the payroll of a foundry. Clothing manufacturers reported that no changes have been made during the past month. An increase in residential building is creating jobs for many, although work is more difficult to obtain than it was a month ago. The

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beginning of the wheat harvest within the next two weeks is expected to create a ready market for farm hands.

East St. Louis.—A reduction of 93 workers in a meat packing establishment, and the dismissal of 47 employees by a firm making chemical products led to a sharp decline in East St. Louis factory employment. However, the policy of East St. Louis manufacturers was not to reduce their working forces. In the majority of cases more names appear on payrolls than was the case in May. Building activities are greater than they were in May. The free employment office reports that there has been a very considerable increase in the labor supply during June. The number of jobs offered to the free employment office is only slightly higher than it was a month ago.

Joliet.—Additions in the working forces of two manufacturing establishments have led to a gain in Joliet factory employment. The rubber and metal industries are the lines of activity represented by the two firms. Aside from the dismissal of 40 men by an iron foundry owner, very few workers lost their jobs during June. Building activity is on a higher level than either a month or a year ago. Jobs are more difficult to secure than for any corresponding period in the last six years. One hundred fewer jobs were available this month than was the case in May. The number of people applying for work was the same as a month ago.

Moline-Rock Island.—A general recession of employment is reported in the Moline-Rock Island district. In only four instances significant gains over May have been made. Metals factories in both centres are operating with reduced forces. In Rock Island the heightened activity by a firm making food products counterbalanced reductions in other industries so that total employment showed a very slight increase. Reports indicate building activity is becoming greater in Rock Island and less in Moline. The free employment office in the latter city reports that neither the supply nor the demand for labor has changed in comparison with May.

Peoria.—Increased activity in the leather products industry led to a gain in Peoria factory employment. The trend was very irregular, however. In the paper and metal groups reductions have been quite general. A large number of transient working men have appeared in Peoria during the last 30 days, so that the labor market is considerably oversupplied. Even with a healthy increase in building and an active demand for farm hands, there have been 220 men available for every 100 jobs open.

Quincy.—One hundred and seventy workers who were employed by an establishment making leather products lost their jobs during June. With the exception of the metal trade the reducing of working forces has been a general policy. There have been also some labor difficulties. Carpenters and iron workers are not working at present because of differences between their locals and the contractors of the city. The demand for jobs is greater than it was a month ago, although comparison with the previous year shows no significant difference. Building activity is declining both in comparison with a month and a year ago.

Rockford.—Employment has declined 3% in Rockford. Metal products owners reported the heaviest reductions, but there was no regularity in the reports. In one establishment 90 workers were dismissed; in another 49 were given jobs. In the furniture group approximately as many men have been given jobs as were discharged. The free employment office reports that jobs are slightly more difficult to obtain than they were a month ago. Building operations have declined in comparison with May, although they continue to be higher than they were in June 1926.

Springfield.—A slackening in all major industries is reported. Two per cent fewer factory workers have jobs than in May. The demand for agricultural labor is very dull. Building activity is on a lower level than it was in June 1926. With the exception of a high peak in May its course has been downward during 1927. Reports from the free employment office indicate that the competition for jobs is less than it was in May and June 1926.

Automobile Prices and New Models.

An addition to the La Salle line has been announced by the Cadillac Motor Car Co. This is a town sedan, a five-passenger model listing at $2,650. The new model has the characteristic La Salle lines but is marked by unusual features in seating arrangement, curves of the rear and design of rear quarter.

Dodge Bros. on July 14 announced an entirely new line of four-cylinder cars to sell at the lowest price levels in the company's history for fully equipped cars of similar body types. The list prices of fully equipped cars, with comparisons for corresponding models of old line, follow:

Model.	*New Four*	*Old Four.*
De Luxe Sedan	$975	$1,105
Sedan	875	945
Coupe	855	895
Cabriolet roadster	955	995

Initial production of the new line will embrace three body types, a sedan, cabriolet roadster and coupe. Only the sedan is available for immediate delivery, but within a short time the roadster and coupe will be in dealers' hands, according to available information from Detroit. The new cars are to be advertised as the fastest four-cylinder cars in America. They are powered by the new 124 motor developed by Dodge Bros. and introduced May 1 in the old line. On the brake block test this motor developed 40 horsepower, which is one horsepower for every 68 pounds of weight of the new sedan. Wheels of smaller diameter and reduction of over three inches in overall height of sedan provide a greater factor of safety at high speeds. Additional power, faster, acceleration and 25 miles to a gallon of gasoline are other features claimed for the new line. Gear ratio has been changed so that engine speed is slower than before, permitting sustained higher speeds without vibration. Cars are completely equipped, including nickeled bumpers, front and rear, motometer, speedometer, ammeter, oil-gauge, automatic windshield wiper, etc.

Announcement of new Erskine prices ranging from $895 to $965, effective July 13, has been made by A. R. Erskine, President of The Studebaker Corporation. These are from $30 to $50 lower than the former prices and compare as follows: Coupe, reduced from $945 to $895; tourer from $945 to $915, and sedan from $995 to $965.

Prices of Studebaker Corporation's new Dictator models correspond with old Standard Six prices with exception of a four passenger sport Standard Six sport roadster, declares a press dispatch from Detroit on July 12. The company has added to the Dictator line a two passenger business coupe at $1,245 and a four passenger sport coupe at $1,345.

The Oakland Motor Car Co. (General Motors Corp.) has reduced Pontiac models from $30 to $50 per car. The new and old factory prices are as follows: Coupe, $745, reduced from $775; sport roadster, $745, reduced from $775; cabriolet, $795, reduced from $835; landau sedan, $845, reduced from $895 and de luxe landau sedan, $925, reduced from $975. The new prices are effective immediately.

The Hudson Motor Car Co. has introduced new Hudson Super-Six models on a wheel base of 118 inches. There are two body types, the coach at $1,175 and the 4-door sedan at $1,285. This gives Hudson an intermediate line between its Essex Super-Six and its Hudson Super-Six on the 127 inch chassis. Hudson-Essex cars now cover the field from $700 for Essex roadster to $1,850 for 7-passenger Hudson sedan.

New 1928 models are soon to be announced by the Buick division of General Motors Corporation. They are in sixteen body types mounted to 115-inch, 120-inch and 128-inch chassis. Use of a new double drop frame has made the body of the 115-inch series two inches lower and those of the other two types three inches lower. The engine changes include a new spherical type cylinder head which gives higher compression according to available advices from Detroit. With this comes a new noise-reducing valve mechanism. The rear axle gear ratios have been changed to give the cars more powerful acceleration in first and second speeds and to bring the heavier sedan models up to new lively standards of performance. Hydraulic shock absorbers have been added as standard equipment as well as centralized chassis lubrication.

The Chandler-Cleveland Motor Co. has announced a complete new line of 1928 motor cars on the Royal Eight, Big Six and Special Six chassis, along with price reductions of $100 to $200 which are on different models of the line. The outstanding features of the new models are lower body lines, new style, full crown fenders, brilliant color combinations and a newly designed radiator. Officials of the company also announced a new Royal Six, five passenger sedan listing at $1,795, Special Six coupe listed at $1,135 and a five passenger special sportster prices $1,145. The 1928 schedule of production by the company is on 25 different models with two chassis lengths.

Automobile Production Lower in June.

June production (factory sales) of motor vehicles in the United States, as reported to the Department of Commerce, was 314,552 (of which 274,374 were passenger cars and 40,178 were trucks), as compared with 395,674 passenger cars and trucks in May and 380,372 in June 1926. For the six months to June 30 the output of vehicles in the United States has been 2,027,840, against 2,305,877; in Canada, 126,176, against 124,877.

The table below is based on figures received from 156 manufacturers in the United States for recent months, 53 making passenger cars and 121 making trucks (18 making both passenger cars and trucks). Data for earlier months include 95 additional manufacturers now out of business, while June data for 24 small firms, mostly truck manufacturers, were not received in time for inclusion in this report. Figures for passenger cars include taxicabs and those for trucks include ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers and buses. Canadian figures have been supplied by Dominion Bureau of Statistics since Jan. 1926:

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION.
(Number of Machines.)

	United States.			*Canada.*		
	Total.	*Passenger Cars.*	*Trucks.*	*Total.*	*Passenger Cars.*	*Trucks.*
1926.						
January	300,612	272,922	27,690	15,479	11,781	3,698
February	354,431	319,763	34,668	18,838	14,761	4,077
March	422,728	381,116	41,612	22,374	17,999	4,384
April	430,523	383,907	46,616	21,502	17,929	3,573
May	417,211	373,140	44,071	24,934	21,429	3,505
June	380,372	339,570	40,802	21,751	18,818	2,933
Total (6 months)	2,305,877	2,070,418	235,459	124,877	102,707	22,170
July	354,394	317,006	37,388	15,208	12,953	2,255
August	422,294	380,282	42,012	15,285	12,782	2,503
September	393,356	350,923	42,433	17,495	12,624	4,871
October	329,142	289,565	39,577	14,670	10,595	4,075
November	250,950	219,504	31,446	9,828	6,774	3,054
December	163,429	137,361	26,068	7,752	6,052	1,700
Total (year)	4,219,442	3,765,059	454,383	205,116	164,487	40,629
1927.						
January	*234,216	*196,989	37,243	15,376	11,745	3,631
February	*298,750	*260,632	*38,118	18,655	14,826	3,829
March	*386,721	*341,665	45,165	2,263	19,089	3,534
April	*397,629	*353,076	*44,553	24,611	20,890	3,721
May	*395,674	*352,428	*43,246	25,708	21,991	3,717
June	314,552	274,374	40,178	19,203	16,470	2,733
Total (6 months)	2,027,840	1,779,334	248,506	126,176	105,011	21,167

(1) Reported by Dominion Bureau of Statistics since Jan. 1926. * Revi

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Automotive Parts and Accessory Business Holds Strong at Mid-Year.

The automotive parts and accessory business has entered upon the second half of 1927 in a strong position, according to the Motor & Accessory Manufacturers Association. June output was very little below the high May level and July, it was indicated, would show results approximately as good as the previous month's. The monthly "Business Bulletin" of the association compiles the shipments of a large and representative group of members on a dollar basis, using January 1925 as an index figure of 100. With this base, June business aggregated 167 as compared with 172 in May, 175 in April and 181 in March.

Parts and accessory manufacturers supplying original equipment units to passenger car and truck makers did business in June reaching a total index figure of 176 as compared with 184 in May, 185 in April and 195 in March. The June figure for these companies a year ago was only 140. Replacement parts shipments through the wholesale trade reached an index of 130 in June, as compared with 123 in May and 117 in April. The figure for last June was 135.

Accessory shipments to the trade stood at an index of 132 for June as compared with 131 in May and 156 in April, while last June's figure was 140. The general index for makers of garage machinery and tools was 171 as compared with 192 in May and 223 in April. Last June's figure was 184.

Informal reports of July business indicated a volume of trade sales somewhat less than June, while original equipment shipments were expected to run as high or higher than the previous month in anticipation of larger production schedules in the passenger car factories in August. "The parts and accessory industry, like most others, is operating with only short notice of future business, but opinion is general that volume may be expected to continue on a reasonably strong basis throughout the year."

Lumber Industry Increases Sales.

Rebounding from the characteristic midsummer curtailment or suspension of activity, the lumber industry, during the week ending July 16, increased its sales about 30% over the preceding week, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Shipments increased in about the same proportion and production at an even greater rate. These are the conclusions arrived at from an examination of reports from 350 of the leading softwood, and 154 of the chief hardwood, lumber mills. The resumption of activity was shared by both hardwood and softwood operations. As compared with a year ago, the softwood lumber industry again presents the exceptional occurrence of equaling, if not exceeding, last year's figures, but the hardwood industry continues to lag behind 1926, declares the report of the Association, further portions of which we quote as follows:

Unfilled Orders Increase Sharply.

The unfilled orders of 215 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 634,665,060 feet, as against 546,836,465 feet for 202 mills the previous week. The 107 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of 224,989,596 feet last week, as against 227,650,608 feet for the week before. For the 108 West Coast mills the unfilled orders were 409,675,464 feet, as against 320,185,857 feet for 95 mills a week earlier.

Altogether the 332 comparably reporting softwood mills had shipments 95% and orders 98% of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were, respectively, 93 and 89; and for the West Coast mills 100 and 113.

Of the reporting mills, the 309 with an established normal production for the week of 223,840,141 feet, gave actual production 102%, shipments 97% and orders 101% thereof.

The following table compares the lumber movement, as reflected by the reporting mills of seven softwood and two hardwood regional associations, for the three weeks indicated:

	Past Week.		*Corresponding Week 1926.*		*Preceding Week 1927 (Revised).*	
	Softwood.	*Hardwood.*	*Softwood.*	*Hardwood.*	*Softwood.*	*Hardwood.*
*Mills	332	154	354	152	324	131
Production	241,686,000	20,542,000	234,561,000	25,169,000	157,066,000	14,772,000
Shipments	228,527,000	21,175,000	244,512,000	25,614,000	157,164,000	13,873,000
Orders	237,913,000	20,597,000	244,447,000	29,541,000	170,383,000	11,727,000

* Fewer West Coast mills are reporting this year; to make allowance for this add 7,000,000 to production, 9,000,000 to shipments and 10,000,000 to orders in comparing softwood with last year.

Because of considerably smaller number of West Coast mills making statistical reports this year, cumulative figures comparing production, shipments and orders for 1927 and 1926 are discontinued.

The mills of the California White & Sugar Pine Association make weekly reports, but not being comparable, are not included in the foregoing tables. Eighteen of these mills, representing 54% of the cut of the California pine region, gave their production for the week as 26,145,000, shipments 19,187,000 and new business 18,946,000. Last week's report from 16 mills, representing 48% of the cut was: Production 18,298,000 feet, shipments 13,675,000 and new business 12,553,000.

West Coast Movement.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wires from Seattle that new business for the 108 mills reporting for the week ended July 16 was 13% above production, and shipments offset production. Of all new business taken during the week 57% was for future water delivery, amounting to 73,066,970 feet, of which 30,959,386 feet was for domestic cargo delivery and 42,107,584 feet export. New business by rail amounted to 50,528,007 feet, or 40% of the week's new business. Fifty per cent of the week's shipments moved by water, amounting to 56,430,038 feet, of which 37,080,195 feet moved coastwise and intercoastal, and 19,349,843 feet export. Rail shipments totaId 53,163,950 feet, or 47% of the week's shipments, and local deliveries 4,042,576 feet. Unshipped domestic cargo orders totaled 138,948,078 feet, foreign 136,607,235 feet and rail trade 134,120,151 feet.

Southern Pine Reports.

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 107 mills reporting, shipments were 6.99% below production and orders were 11.05% below production and 4.36% below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 58,356,612 feet (previous week 48,278,880); shipments 61,017,624 feet (previous week 51,889,480), and production 65,605,367 feet (previous week 56,492,146). The normal production of these mills is 71,962,072 feet. Of the 103 mills reporting running time, 75 operated full time, 22 of the latter overtime. Four mills were shut down, and the rest operated from four to 5½ days.

The Western Pine Manufacturers Association of Portland, Ore., with one more mill reporting, shows heavy increase in production and shipments, and new business slightly above that reported for the preceding week.

The California Redwood Association of San Francisco, Calif., reports production nearly tripled, a substantial increase in shipments and a notable increase in new business.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., with one more mill reporting, shows production about the same, a marked increase in shipments and new business somewhat in advance of that reported for the previous week.

The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., with one less mill reporting, shows some increase in production, a slight decrease in shipments and 50% increase in new business.

The Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Oshkosh, Wis. (in its softwood production), with one less mill reporting, shows production and shipments about the same, and new business slightly below that reported for the week earlier.

Hardwood Reports.

The Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reported from fourteen mills (one less mill than reported for the week before) production about the same and substantial increases in shipments and new business.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reported from 140 mills (24 fewer mills than reported for the previous week) considerable increases in all three items. The normal production of these units is 23,520,000 feet.

West Coast Lumbermen's Association Weekly Report.

Ninety-five mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the week ended July 9 manufactured 51,738,450 feet, sold 76,035,037 feet and shipped 62,806,685 feet. New business was 24,296,587 feet more than production and shipments 11,068,235 feet more than production.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION, NEW BUSINESS, SHIPMENTS AND UNFILLED ORDERS.

Week Ended—	*July 9.*	*July 2.*	*June 25.*	*June 18.*
Number of mills reporting	95	83	72	72
Production (feet)	51,738,450	70,432,990	76,043,487	76,269,005
New business (feet)	76,035,037	71,428,962	78,434,732	71,515,998
Shipments (feet)	62,806,685	78,058,166	87,213,374	78,676,919
Unshipped balances:				
Rail (feet)	117,936,916	105,395,315	101,260,416	97,831,276
Domestic cargo (feet)	107,949,456	102,123,192	98,645,948	107,168,212
Exports (feet)	94,299,485	85,692,286	74,981,242	79,351,238
Total (feet)	320,185,857	293,210,793	274,887,606	284,350,726
First 27 Weeks of—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Average number of mills	77	105	118	126
Production (feet)	1,951,047,730	2,786,820,783	2,727,276,339	2,569,561,246
New business (feet)	2,078,006,486	2,920,120,805	2,816,189,522	2,467,572,735
Shipments (feet)	2,043,173,857	2,878,771,891	2,837,676,812	2,684,227,659

Paper Production—June Newsprint Output in Canada Lower—Six-Month Output 12 Per Cent Higher.

The production of Canadian newsprint mills during the month of June showed a slight falling off as compared with the previous month, says the Montreal "Gazette," the total output being 170,590 tons, as compared with 171,819 tons, according to the reports of the Newsprint Service Bureau. The output represented 84.7% of the capacity of the mills, a slight decline from the May percentage of 86.7. The drop in the percentage was due partly to the decrease of 1,229 tons in output and partly to the fact that one new machine, of 125 tons capacity, was added during the month.

Production of United States mills fell off by a little over 2,000 tons as compared with May, the totals being 125,284 tons for June, as against 127,395 for May. The percentage of output to capacity also declined, standing at 82.9%, as against 83.8% for May. The combined output of Canadian and United States mills in June was 295,874 tons, compared with 299,214 tons for May.

Shipments in June were 4,656 tons below production, Canadian shipments being 168,841 and United States shipments 122,377. The slight decline in production for the month of June must be considered as seasonable.

Production for the first six months of 1927 of Canadian mills amounted to 996,673 tons, as compared with 893,753

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for the same period last year, a gain of 102,920 tons, or 12%. United States output, on the other hand, of 771,220 tons, was down 72,797 tons, or 9% below the output of 844,017 tons for the first half of 1926.

The combined output of Canadian and United States mills for the first half of 1927 was 1,767,893 tons, as compared with 1,737,770 tons, a gain for 1927 of 30,123 tons. Taking in the output of Newfoundland, which was 34,119 tons, or 40% more and of Mexico, 1,426 tons up, or 23%, the total North American production of 1,894,162 tons showed an increase of 65,668 tons, or 4% over the corresponding period of last year.

No Farm Labor Shortage This Year, Says the Department of Agriculture.

Farm labor supply and demand are in close balance this year, the supply for the United States as a whole being reported at 100.4% of the demand by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The supply of farm labor is slightly under the demand in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States, but elsewhere over the country the supply seems to be plentiful.

Farm wages are down slightly as compared with last July, the average for the United States, per month with board, being $35.59 this July, against $36.10 last July; wages per month without board $49.54, against $49.89; wages per day with board $1.89, against $1.91, and wages per day without board $2.44, against $2.48.

Farm wages are at a much lower level than industrial wages, the Bureau reports, being only about 84% of the 1919 level, whereas the weekly earnings of New York State factory workers in May were 124% of the 1919 level. The larger supply of farm labor as compared with last year, however, is a reflection of the lower volume of industrial employment.

Testimony to the Efficiency of Agriculture.

"The average American business man has no excuse to high-hat his country cousin on the ground that he is inefficient, because the farmer is fully as efficient as the present-day butcher, baker or electric light maker. And when one considers the many uncontrollable factors of farming, the American farmer is more efficient than most business men." So declared Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer association, in an address entitled, "Is American Agriculture Efficient. It Is.", delivered on July 21 at Statesville, No. Caro., before farmers of central North Carolina gathered at the Piedmont Experiment Station. In pointing to several measuring sticks of rural efficiency, Brand said that in 1880 less than 20 crop acres were ultilized per farm worker, but now this figure has increased to 33. He added:

"In 1900 it was considered a fine performance if a sow raised a litter of five or six pigs that would attain a weight of 200 to 225 pounds at eight months, or approximately 1,200 pounds per litter," he said. "Now one-ton litters are common, and in many contests ton-and-a-half and even two-ton litters have been raised in six months.

"We used to think it a remarkable performance when one hen produced 150 eggs a year; now many individuals produce over 300 in a year, and whole flocks average over 200."

He pointed out that since 1890 farmers have increased their yields of wheat by 17%, oats by 14% and potatoes by 39%.

Another indication of the increased efficiency of the farmer, the mythical lack of which is so often deplored by the business man, is shwon by the striking increase in the use of power per farm worker, which in 1850 was 1.4 horsepower per farm worker and in 1925 had increased to 4.5, or 300%.

In 1870, he said, the production of grain per man per acre in the United States was 12,000 pounds; in 1925 it was slightly less than 25,000 pounds.

"Although the American farmer has lagged behind the farmers of the Old World who have been forced into the use of chemical plant food, he has here also shown consistent progress, for which he is entitled to credit. In 1880 a little more than 700,000 tons of dertilizer were used; last year 7½ million tons."

American farmers produce more per man than do the farmers of any other country, he said, a point which many critics of so-called rural inefficiency overlook, but your production per acre in some crops is not sa high as in other countries, because American farmers are not using the optimum amount of plant food.

"Our average yield is only 13 bushels, but we use only five pounds of plant food per acre on the average, while Holland produces 41 bushels with 168 pounds of plant food per acre, and England 31 bushels with 19 pounds of plant food. Nevertheless American farmers produce 2.3 tons of farm produce more per capita than the farmers of the United Kingdom, 2.5 more than German farmers, 3.2 more than French farmers and 6.5 more than Italian farmers."

The Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., Extends Its Activities.

More than 90% of the wide sheetings mills in the United States were represented at a meeting of the Wide Sheetings Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., held here on Wednesday, July 20. Walker D. Hines, President of the Institute, presided and the following members of the Group Advisory Committee were present:

H. R. Fitzgerald, Chairman, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills.
K. P. Lewis, representing W. A. Erwin, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.
Edwin Farnham Greene, Pacific Mills.
Ernest N. Hood, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.
Amory Coolidge, representing R. H. Leonard, Pepperell Mfg. Co.
J. A. McGregor, Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills.
G. H. Milliken, Dallas Mfg. Co.

Other mills represented included:

Alexander Manufacturing Co.	Lockwood Company
Androscoggin Mills	C. R. Miller Manufacturing Co.
Dwight Manufacturing Co.	New England Southern Mills
Excelsior Mills	Peerless Cotton Mills
Fort Mill Manufacturing Co.	Postex Cotton Mills
Great Falls Manufacturing Co.	Wamsutta Mills
B. B. & R. Knight Corporation	Columbus Manufacturing Co.

It was announced at the meeting that upwards of 95% of wide sheetings production will be included in the statistical reports that will be compiled and disseminated by the Institute in behalf of the particular group. Details as to the statistical form to be followed were worked out at the meeting and the reports will be called for promptly and issued every two weeks. With practically the entire wide sheetings production included in these reports, it is felt that the situation affords an excellent opportunity to obtain much more complete and continuous information as to business trends in the industry.

Further steps were taken regarding a study of cost accounting problems in the group and an early meeting of cost accountants from the wide sheetings mills with the Cost Engineer of the Institute will be held with a view to working out a practical uniform cost system or systems for recommendation to the mills.

It was unanimously voted at the meeting that the Advisory Committee be requested to give the matter of sales contracts immediate consideration with a view to recommending to those engaged in the manufacture of wide sheeting, selling terms, freight allowances, &c., regarded as embodying sound principles of business practice.

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for June 1927.

The Department of Commerce announced on July 20 that according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, 36,875,872 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on June 30 1927, of which 32,753,428 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 32,906,580 for May, 32,892,442 for April, 32,919,288 for March, 32,872,102 for February, 32,633,550 for January, and 31,755,874 for June 1926. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 9,191,907,036. During June the normal time of operation was 26 days, compared with 25½ for May, 25 2-3 for April, 27 for March, 23 2-3 for February, and 25½ for January. Based on an activity of 8.78 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during June was 40,265,932, or at 109.2% capacity on a single-shift basis. This percentage compares with 109.0 for May, 105.8 for April, 109.7 for March, 106.8 for February, 102.3 for January, and 88.4 for June 1926. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 249. The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours and the average spindle hours per spindle in place, by States are shown in the following statement:

State.	Spinning Spindles.		Active Spindle Hrs. for June.	
	In Place June 30.	Active During June.	Total.	Avge. per Spindle in Place.
United States	36,875,872	32,753,428	9,191,907,036	249
Cotton-growing States	18,166,710	17,666,610	5,853,701,259	322
New England States	17,043,958	13,605,770	3,019,311,304	177
All other States	1,665,204	1,481,048	318,894,473	192
Alabama	1,515,118	1,470,782	456,260,275	301
Connecticut	1,170,920	1,054,246	237,159,708	203
Georgia	2,971,652	2,896,444	925,749,427	312
Maine	1,118,816	953,102	202,156,648	181
Massachusetts	10,712,172	8,335,648	1,809,046,653	169
Mississippi	174,788	150,020	47,497,459	272
New Hampshire	1,427,862	1,077,244	258,921,932	181
New Jersey	387,044	366,792	65,917,696	170
New York	871,640	737,724	169,352,370	194
North Carolina	6,200,836	6,020,196	2,028,486,952	327
Rhode Island	2,469,380	2,068,888	485,700,923	197
South Carolina	5,392,536	5,335,626	1,896,891,826	352
Tennessee	588,284	570,526	171,419,636	291
Texas	268,848	252,056	84,342,776	314
Virginia	711,378	685,894	162,424,318	228
All other States	894,598	778,240	190,578,437	213

Growing Cigarette Demand Forces Changes in Tobacco Production.

Important readjustments of tobacco production to meet changing manufacturing requirements are indicated by an acreage survey made by the United States Department of

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Agriculture. As a result of the ever-widening sales of cigarettes and the increasing foreign demand for ciagrette leaf, the acreage of bright flue-cured tobacco in 1927 has registered an increase of over 15% of the acreage harvested in 1926. Most other types of tobacco, on the contrary, show a decline. Burley, for instance, shows a decrease in acreage of 25% compared with 1926; of the dark air-cured types, One Sucker shows a decrease of 45%, Green River 23%, Virginia Sun Cured 16%, and Maryland and Ohio Export 1%.

Sharp reductions in acreage are shown in the entire group of fire-cured types, the decline in the group as a whole being 28% from last year, and 40% from 1925. Of this group the chief sufferer is what is known as Paducah, which has decreased in acreage 40% in the last year and 65% in the past two years. The Clarksville and Hopkinsville type has declined 26% and Henderson Stemming nearly 38%. All these types are produced in a section of western Kentucky and Tennessee known as the Black Patch, famed throughout the world for the quality of its tobacco. But the world-wide drift to the cigarette and the increasing production of dark tobacco in other lands has so reduced the outlet for American-grown dark-fired tobacco that farmers in the Black Patch are turning to other crops.

Record Hay Crop Narrows Market for Poor Hay.

With a record hay crop in prospect large amounts of hay are likely to be crowded into market channels during the 1927-28 season and farmers in hay shipping sections are cautioned by the United States Department of Agriculture to make sure of their market before adding the expenses of baling and shipping to poor quality hay. Even last year when the supply of hay was the smallest since 1918 the arrivals at markets were fully equal, it is stated, to consumers' needs and farm prices for the country as a whole were only slightly higher than in recent years. Should the harvest this year be as large as is indicated by July 1 conditions market arrivals of good hay are likely to be ample we are told, while low grade hay will probably find a draggy market. Under such conditions in former years many cars of poor hay have sold at prices which left little or nothing for the grower after the costs of baling, shipping, and handling had been met.

A tame hay harvest nearly 3,500,000 tons larger than the record crop of 1924 is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board from July 1 conditions, and liberal supplies of moisture in most wild hay areas have favored generous yields of wild hay. There are fewer cattle, horses, and mules to be fed from this supply than in 1924, decidedly overbalancing the increase in sheep as far as hay requirements are concerned. On the other hand, high prices for grain and other concentrates, depending largely upon the outcome of the corn crop, may cause some increase in the hay fed this season over that consumed three years ago, although probably not a material increase since corn and oats were also high priced in 1924-25. A severe winter would tend to increase the amount of hay needed.

Shipping demand for hay in general is likely to be less active than in 1926-27. Practically all sections have good crops in prospect and none reports a shortage. No hay from other sections is likely to be shipped into the Northwest this season, although last year the near-failure of the hay crop in some sections necessitated a considerable movement of hay into that region. Southern requirements are also likely to be no larger than in 1926-27 when generous crops of grain and hay throughout the South together with low prices for cotton caused a decided reduction in the amounts of hay brought in from Southwestern and Northern States. The hay acreage in the South shows a material increase this year and the crop is forecast from July 1 conditions at nearly 10% above last year's outturn. This would suggest that even less hay would be needed than in 1926-27, but the expected increase in hay production may be partially offset by reduction in local supplies of grain and of cottonseed hulls, the Department says.

Crude Oil Output Establishes New High Record for All Time.

Surpassing all previous records, the output of crude oil in the week ended July 16 reached 2,544,250 barrels per day, a gain of 9,300 barrels per day over the preceding week, according to estimates compiled by the American Petroleum Institute. This was also an increase of 8,700 barrels per day over the output during the week ended July 2, which constituted the previous high record of a daily average of 2,535,550 barrels. The Seminole and Earlsboro fields in Oklahoma were the chief factors in the situation, bringing that State's output up from 812,200 to 832,350 barrels per day. The daily average production east of California was 1,922,250 barrels, as compared with 1,909,950 barrels, an increase of 12,300 barrels. The following are estimates of daily average gross production by districts for the weeks mentioned:

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

(In barrels)—	July 16 '27.	July 9 '27.	July 2 '27.	July 17 '26.
Oklahoma	832,350	812,200	802,600	454,200
Kansas	108,050	108,700	110,550	109,650
Panhandle Texas	117,800	120,550	121,050	62,000
North Texas	86,450	86,850	87,200	86,200
West Central Texas	69,750	71,150	73,150	50,950
West Texas	134,200	133,700	134,600	37,700
East Central Texas	33,550	34,050	34,800	55,150
Southwest Texas	32,600	31,300	31,750	39,400
North Louisiana	56,050	55,100	50,200	56,100
Arkansas	110,300	111,250	111,950	162,400
Coastal Texas	128,350	133,650	135,050	95,850
Coastal Louisiana	15,050	15,650	15,850	13,200
Eastern	111,500	111,500	111,500	104,500
Wyoming	60,300	57,600	62,300	72,450
Montana	15,350	15,350	15,400	23,000
Colorado	7,750	8,250	7,200	9,900
New Mexico	2,850	3,100	3,000	4,850
California	622,000	625,000	627,400	616,900
Total	2,544,250	2,534,950	2,535,550	2,054,400

The estimated daily average gross production of the Mid-Continent field including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle, North, West Central, West Texas, East Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended July 16 was 1,581,100 barrels, as compared with 1,564,850 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 16,250 barrels. The Mid-Continent production, excluding Smackover, Arkansas heavy oil was 1,494,050 barrels as compared with 1,477,500 barrels, an increase of 16,550 barrels.

The production figures of certain pools in the various districts for the current week compared with the previous week follow:

(Figures in Barrels of 42 Gallons.)

Oklahoma—	July 16.	July 9.	North Louistana—	July 16.	July 9.
North Braman	3,400	3,350	Haynesville	7,500	7,550
South Braman	3,200	3,250	Urania	9,700	9,000
Tonkawa	20,100	21,100	*Arkansas—*		
Garber	11,700	12,850	Smackover, light	10,900	11,000
Burbank	39,850	40,800	Smackover, heavy	87,050	87,350
Bristow Slick	26,250	26,250	*Coastal Texas—*		
Cromwell	12,750	12,950	West Columbia	9,250	9,200
Wewoka	18,400	19,550	Blue Ridge	4,350	3,900
Seminole	330,900	330,200	Pierce Junction	7,350	6,800
Earlsboro	130,500	105,600	Hull	16,000	16,550
Panhandle Texas—			Spindletop	55,000	60,250
Hutchinson County	94,750	97,350	Orange County	5,050	4,950
Carson County	10,500	10,950	*Wyoming—*		
Gray	9,700	9,600	Salt Creek	41,600	39,850
Wheeler	2,700	2,500	*Montana—*		
West Central Texas—			Sunburst	13,000	13,000
Brown County	26,500	26,950	*California—*		
Shackelford Co.	7,950	8,050	Santa Fe Springs	41,500	41,000
West Texas—			Long Beach	89,000	90,000
Reagan County	25,700	25,900	Huntington Beach	71,000	72,500
Pecos County	4,900	9,000	Torrance	23,500	23,500
Crane and Upton Cos.	90,950	86,750	Dominquez	15,500	16,000
East Central Texas—			Rosecranz	9,000	9,500
Corsicana-Powell	15,750	16,000	Inglewood	33,500	35,000
Nigger Creek	3,250	3,400	Midway-Sunset	89,000	89,500
Southwest Texas—			Ventura Avenue	38,000	37,000
Luling	16,850	15,300	Seal Beach	59,500	60,000
Laredo District	11,950	12,250			

No Crude Oil Price Changes—Gasoline Prices Are Revised in Various Communities.

The situation in the crude oil markets of the country remains practically unchanged, no further price changes having been recorded during the week. In the case of gasoline, however, prices were changed in a number of cities and in some sections price-cutting amounted to a virtual "war." An advance in the price of gasoline in the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, was announced July 19 by the Barnsdall Corp., which increased the price 1c. a gallon at its filling stations. On the same day the Continental Oil Co. advanced the price of gasoline 1c. a gallon meeting the advance posted by Barnsdall Corp., and extended the increase to include the entire State of Oklahoma. Other companies were expected to follow.

Reports from Richmond, Va., on July 19 declare that gasoline prices at most filling stations in Norfolk have been advanced from 20½c. to 23½c., including the state tax. The advance raised quotations to where they were before the recent price war broke out in the Tidewater section six weeks ago. Dealers denied there was any general agreement to end price-cutting and in explaining the advance pointed out that "everybody else is raising too."

A gasoline war is being waged by the big and little oil companies in the vicinity of Brooklyn. At almost 200 station in Brooklyn and Long Island and in New Jersey good gasoline was being retailed on July 20 at as low as 16 c. a gallon, though just down the road from pumps offering at this price gas also was selling for as much as 19, 20 and even 22 cents, and some at the other end of the scale were dispensing poorer grades at 14c.

In Boston, also on July 20, the Atlantic Refining Co., Gulf Refining Co., Colonial Oil Co., and Jenney Mfg. Co. reduced the price of gasoline at service stations 1c. a gallon, making the official posted price of leading companies 17c. a gallon. Some retailers in the highly competitive districts here are selling gasoline from 14c. to 16c. a gallon. On

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the following day, July 21, reports from Boston stated that the Standard Oil Co. of New York had reduced the price of gasoline 1c. per gallon to 17c. at company-operated filling stations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The tank wagon price remained unchanged at 17c. This is not the first time filling-station price and tank-price have been the same.

In Chicago on July 22, wholesale prices were: United States motor grade gasoline 7@7¼c.; kerosene 41-43 water white 4@4⅛c.; fuel oil 24-26 gravity 92½@97½c.

Gross Crude Oil Stock Changes for June.

Pipe line and tank farm gross domestic crude oil stocks east of California increased 8,917,000 barrels in the month of June, according to returns compiled by the American Petroleum Institute from reports made to it by representative companies. During the month of June there were approximately 1,000,000 barrels of crude previously classed as refinery crude, transferred to pipe line crude stocks. The net change shown by the reporting companies accounts for the increases and decreases in general crude oil stocks, including crude oil in transit, but not producers' stocks.

Changes in Stocks at Refineries East of California for June.

The following is the American Petroleum Institute's summary for the month of June of the increases and decreases in stocks at refineries covering approximately 86% of the operating capacity east of California:

(*Barrels of 42 Gallons*)—	*Increase*	*Decrease*
Domestic crude oil	------	*310,000
Foreign crude oil	65,000	------
Gasoline	------	3,315,000
Kerosene	------	12,000
Gas and fuel oils	162,000	------
Lubricating oil	118,000	------
Miscellaneous	72,000	------
Total	417,000	3,637,000
Deduct	------	417,000
Net decrease	------	3,220,000

*During June there were approximately 1,000,000 bbls. of crude previously classified as refinery crude, transferred to pipe line crude stocks.

Excessive Petroleum Production—Seminole Operators Split on Proposition to Restrict Production in Wildcat Territory.

The Seminole operators voted on Tuesday ten to seven, with sixteen not voting, in favor of a resolution to be presented to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission containing the same general principles and ideas as the New York resolution adopted last May with regard to the restriction of operations in wildcat and semi-wildcat territory of the Seminole area. The majority which failed to register its vote is understood to be in favor of a shut-down agreement, but is opposed to Government control or interference. No real benefit, therefore, resulted from this meeting, and its line-up was hardly indicative enough to guide the Corporation Commission, on any sure basis of action along restriction lines.

Nevertheless an Associated Press dispatch from Oklahoma City, Okla., July 21, stated that the State Corporation Commission had issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting operators in the Greater Seminole area from drilling in oil wells in certain sections of the field. It also prohibited shooting of wells in the Seminole territory. The temporary order was made returnable before the Commission Aug. 5. The order was in part the proposal of Ray M. Collins, umpire of the Seminole field. However, no action was taken on Mr. Collins's suggestion to require that in remote districts of the field production be held to 100 barrels in wells drilled in after the drilling of a key well.

Several oil representatives protested the Collins plan and advocated other plans, including the removal of air pressure from wells in the Greater Seminole area.

Practically every major oil company operating in Oklahoma was represented at the hearing on application by Ray Collins, umpire of the field, to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, regarding regulation of production. The application asked the Commission to approve a contract between certain Seminole operators to curtail oil output and restrict drilling in a designated area of the field. Although the application stated the hearing was to prevent waste, Collins testified there was no waste in the Seminole field. There is adequate storage tankage to take care of pipe line surplus, he said. He estimated that production, at present around 497,000 barrels daily, would reach 700,000 barrels a day unless further steps are taken to control the field's development. Edwin Dabney, State Attorney-General, was granted permission to intervene in the case and make a complete investigation.

Report of Bureau of Business Research Regarding Employment During June in Ohio Blast Furnace Industry, Steel Works and Rolling Mills, &c.

Data for the month of June regarding employment and wages in the Ohio blast furnace industry, the Ohio foundries and machine shops, the Ohio steel works and rolling mills and the construction industry are supplied as follows by the Bureau of Business Research of the Ohio State University:

OHIO FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Index of Employment by Months—Number of Wage Earners.

1926—	August 89.7	December 94.7	March 100.4
May 91.5	September 96.2	1927—	April 100.7
June 91.1	October 94.9	January 94.1	May 95.8
July 89.8	November 93.5	February 98.1	June 95.0

June reports from 64 Ohio foundries and machine shops show practically no change in the employment situation. There was a slight decline from May amounting to only .8%. However, it will be noted from the chart [this we omit—Ed.] that the June level of employment is somewhat above the June 1926 level. The actual June-to-June increase amounted to 4.3%. Reference to the city index numbers below will show that there was no significant change from May in any of the cities.

City.	*No. of Reporting Firms June '27.*	*Number of Wage Earners.*			
		May 1927.	*June 1927.*	*Change from May 1927.*	*Change from June 1926.*
Cincinnati	10	107.2	109.3	+2.0	+5.2
Cleveland	17	123.9	121.7	—1.8	+29.6
Columbus	4	65.3	62.1	—4.9	+2.3
Dayton	3	93.7	94.4	+.7	+.1
Toledo	4	46.2	44.2	—4.3	—53.3
State	64	95.8	95.0	—.8	+4.3

OHIO BLAST FURNACE INDUSTRY.

Index of Employment by Months—Number of Wage Earners.

1926—	August 101.6	December 91.9	March 94.6
May 103.5	September 98.7	1927—	April 94.5
June 110.8	October 100.3	January 94.3	May 92.9
July 110.1	November 99.1	February 97.6	June 95.9

Ohio blast furnace employment turned up slightly during June. The reports from seven furnaces show an increase of 3.2% over May. However, reference to the above chart [this we omit—Ed.] will show that the level of employment activity is considerably below that of 1926. The decrease in the June 1927 index from the index of June 1926 amounts to 13.4%. In the last seven months the fluctuations of employment have been confined to a relatively narrow range.

OHIO STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS.

Index of Employment by Months—Number of Wage Earners.

1926—	August 106.6	December 101.2	March 104.7
May 98.0	September 109.9	1927—	April 103.7
June 99.7	October 110.6	January 101.4	May 105.1
July 100.4	November 112.9	February 99.9	June 101.7

There was a slight down turn in employment in Ohio steel works and rolling mills in June. The decline from May amounted to 3.2%. However, the June index is still 2% above the index for June 1926. The fluctuations in employment in Ohio steel works and rolling mills have been confined to a relatively narrow range since last December. The June index is based on reports from 12 mills.

OHIO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.

Index of Employment by Months.

	May 1926.	*June 1926.*	*July 1926.*	*Aug. 1926.*	*Sept. 1926.*	*Oct. 1926.*	*Nov. 1926.*
Number of wage earners, actual	81.7	100.0	107.7	108.0	112.1	101.4	93.6
Corrected for seasonal variation	82.3	89.9	90.6	89.4	92.2	85.5	84.4
	Dec. 1926.	*Jan. 1927.*	*Feb. 1927.*	*Mar. 1927.*	*Apr. 1927.*	*May 1927.*	*June 1927.*
Number of wage earners, actual	85.2	62.1	69.4	65.7	64.5	68.8	77.4
Corrected for seasonal variation	90.0	88.4	103.2	87.7	70.5	69.4	69.6

Indices of Employment in the Ohio Construction Industry.
In each series average month 1923 equals 100.

City.	*Number of Reporting Firms. June 1927.*	*Number of Wage Earners.*		
		May 1927.	*June 1927.*	*Per Cent Change from June 1926.**
Akron	16	67.1	89.0	—38.0
Canton	7	21.4	25.0	—57.2
Cincinnati	4	145.8	120.9	+20.4
Cleveland	21	54.4	67.6	—24.1
Columbus	9	89.3	74.9	—33.1
Dayton	8	175.6	166.5	+48.1
Toledo	5	55.3	68.0	—16.0
Youngstown	3	105.1	116.5	+7.8
All State	86	68.8	77.4	—22.6

* Minus (—) indicates per cent decrease.

Ohio construction employment in June, according to the reports from 86 general contractors, increased 13% from May. This is about the usual seasonal gain. However, the chart [this we omit—Ed.] shows clearly that the employment level is decidedly below the level in 1926. The June 1927 index is 22.6% smaller than the June 1926 index. Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton failed to show the seasonal increase from May while all cities except Cincinnati, Dayton and Youngstown show a lower level in June than in June 1926.

Steel Orders Show Slight Increase With Stable Prices—Pig Iron Price Declines.

Moderate improvement in volume of business over that earlier in the month is the report from most steel companies as given by the "Iron Age" of July 21 in its weekly resume of conditions in the market. The unexpected, although small, expansion is viewed by producers and consumers alike as

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indicating a steady, continued flow of small orders until general replenishment and crop influences work to swell the demand. The rate of steel-making operations is unchanged, and the various finishing mills are able to deliver closely after the receipts of specifications or new orders. Here and there, rolling mills are idle one week and active the next, thus to secure economies by waiting for accumulations. The general faborable sentiment toward a better outlook is doing much to hold prices against the test of definitely large buying, continues the "Age", adding:

Inquiries for building steel bulk large. With alllowance for the present season of peak consumption, the needs of the oil industry for storage tanks are widening. The Ford Motor Co. has placed some moderate size orders for an expected limited manufacturing program on its new models beginning Aug. 1. The railroads, alone among large steel users, do not figure prominently this week.

Pig iron buying has improved, notably at Cleveland, where sales totaled 45,000 tons, and at Boston and Cincinnati. In New York and New England melters are showing more interest in fourth quarter iron, but no real buying movement has developed and competition is increasingly keen. With some of their shipments held up, furnacse are seeking new outlets for their iron. In Michigan and in eastern Pennsylvania foundry iron has declined 50c. a ton to $18.50 and $20, base furnace, respectively, and Cleveland iron for delivery in competitive territory has been sold at as low as $17, furnace. In Michigan, which reflects the situation in the automotive industry, foundry melt during July promises to be lower than for any month this year.

Producers of sheets are watching quotations as keenly as buyers. On an inquiry in New York for 2,000 tons, no concessions appeared among many bidders. Uncompleted second quarter contracts still stand on order books, but they are now being rapidly cleared away and most of the new business is done at the full prices announced in May. Shipments of sheets over the first half of the year were on a par with the average for the best three years. Surplus oil production is taking quantities of blue annealed sheets for small tanks.

The advance in nails late in June to $2.55, Pittsburgh, per 100 lbs. has been accepted in numerous small sales, but jobbers will not need to buy until late in August, when they will be expected to cover for .three months' period instead of the usual 60 days.

Makers of large rivets on July 15 decided to ask $3 per 100 lbs., or 25c. more than on orders they had booked.

An effort is being made to get $34 per gross ton for sheet bars, Pittsburgh or Youngstown basing, but the Cleveland price remains $33.50. On the next buying movement on wire rods Chicago producers, who find specifications active on third quarter contracts, are expected to try for $44, the top of the present range.

In a scrap market that still lacks a definite trend, heavy melting steel has advanced 50c. a ton at Cincinnati and Boston and 25c. a ton at Cleveland. At Philadelphia, where there is a surplus of heavy melting steel, a shortage is developing in other grades, because dealers and scrap producers are disinclined to sell at prevailing low prices. A Cleveland mill has bought 30,000 tons of heavy melting steel, one-half of which will be shipped from Detroit by water. The purchase has strengthened scrap prices in Michigan, although in Cleveland it had little effect.

Sales of spiegeleisen at Chicago reflect a decline of $1 a ton to $33, furnace, for the 19 to 21% grade.

Lagging purchases by municipalities and shrinking backlogs at pipe foundries have resulted in a reduction of $1 a ton in cast iron water pipe to $33, Birmingham, for 6-inch and larger diameters.

Structural steel orders of 40,500 tons include 8,000 tons for a hotel addition in Pittsburgh and 6,500 tons for a bank building in Brooklyn. Added to work pending were inquiries for 44,600 tons, of which 6,000 tons is for a bank in New York, 4,000 tons for a bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati and 3,500 tons for a Los Angeles hotel .

Fabricated structural steel booked in the first half of 1927 at 1,252,920 tons was only 1.3% behind 1926 with 1,268,820 tons. Shipments fell off heavily, however, from 1,392,840 tons to 1,214,760 tons.

Further use of Lake transportation is shown by the putting in commission of a small Lake freighter by the Otis Steel Co. for taking steel to Detroit and bringing back scrap.

Stocks of Lake Superior ore at furnaces and Lake Erie docks amounted to 27,000,000 tons on July 1, against 21,500,000 tons on the same day last year. Curtailment of the Lake fleet operations is accordingly expected.

The "Iron Age" pig iron composite price has fallen to $18.50 from $18.59 last week, recording again the lowest figure in more than five years. It is just $1 below its level of one year ago. The finished steel composite price remains at 2.367c. a lb. for the sixth week, as shown in the following table:

Finished Steel	
July 19 1927, 2.367c. Per Lb.	
One week ago	2.367c.
One month ago	2.367c.
One year ago	2.431c.
10-year pre-war average	1.689c.

Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, plain wire, open-hearth rails, black pipe and black sheets constituting 86% of the United States output.

	High.	*Low.*
1927	2.453c. Jan. 4	2.339c. Apr. 26
1926	2.453c. Jan. 5	2.403c. May 18
1925	2.560c. Jan. 6	2.396c. Aug. 18
1924	2.789c. Jan. 15	2.460c. Oct. 14
1923	2.824c. Apr. 24	2.446c. Jan. 2

Pig Iron.	
July 19 1927, $18.50 Per Gross Ton.	
One week ago	$18.59
One month ago	18.96
One year ago	19.50
10-year pre-war average	15.72

Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Birmingham.

	High.	*Low.*
1927	$19.71, Jan. 4	$18.50 July 19
1926	21.54 Jan. 5	19.46 July 13
1925	22.50 Jan. 13	18.96 July 7
1924	22.88 Feb. 26	19.21 Nov. 3
1923	30.86 Mar. 20	20.77 Nov. 20

Part of the bulge in demand for finished steel that followed July 4 holiday has been held, and July bookings, especially of the steel makers with a diversified line of products, will undoubtedly exceed those of June declares the "Iron Trade Review" on July 21." While no decided improvement is in immediate prospect, the trend is moderately upward. This describes production and prices. Operating rates in Pittsburgh and Chicago districts remained stationary during the past week, a change from the declining tendency in recent weeks, but additional capacity has been put on at Buffalo and in the Mahoning Valley. The Steel Corp. subsidiaries are averaging 69%, while the entire industry is about 67% observes the "Review" in its weekly summary, from which we add:

Prices on heavy finished steel appear a trifle firmer as consumers continue small lot buying. Lacking the leverage of tonnage, most users lay more stress upon delivery. Consumers in the Chicago district spurned price concessions offered for tonnage. Some third quarter contracts have been closed at 1.85c. in Pittsburgh district during the past week.

Sales of pig iron, while increasing moderately, continue disappointing. Pittsburgh district producers are almost devoid of inquiry. The reduction to $17.25 for Southern iron has not materially stimulated bookings. Sale has been made of 8,000 tons of steel-making iron to an Ohio consumer, based upon $17, northern Ohio furnace. Buffalo furnaces sold nearly 20,000 tons during the past week, but have dropped in some instances to $17, base, some fourthquarter tonnage was taken at $17.50.

Heavier fall programs which have been adopted by most manufacturers of farm implements enable bars to maintain their leadership in the heavy finished market in Chicago. Lack of oil storage tank demand is being felt by plate mills at Pittsburgh and Chicago. Prospects for third quarter structural shape business is brighter in all districts.

Railroads continue to place rails and track fastenings to the exclusion of freight cars. The Norfolk & Western is expected to close shortly on 60,000 tons; the Northern Pacific is to come out shortly for 30,000 tons and the Chesapeake & Ohio for an indefinite tonnage. The Pennsylvania RR. is distributing heavy business in tie plates. It is rumored that the Illinois Central will come out for several thousand cars and 15 locomotives. The Chesapeake & Ohio is inquiring for 30 locomotives and the Boston & Maine for 25 with option on ten additional.

The "Iron Trade Review's" composite price on 14 leading iron and steel products this week is $36.41. This compares with $36.38 last week and $36.49 the previous week.

Ohio Coal Mines to Reopen.

Associated Press advices from Columbus, Ohio, July 21, stated that long awaited moves toward opening coal mine in the Hocking Valley came on that day with the granting of a temporary restraining order to the Luhrig Collieries Co. at Athens against union officials and formal announcement by the Sunday Creek Coal Co. that it will open two of its mines soon. The dispatch added:

At the same time Logan and Athens County officials began investigation of the burning of the power house of the Monday Coal Co., between Logan and Nelsonville, early to-day.

The restraining order was directed against Lee Hall, President of District 6, United Mine Workers of America, and 83 officials and members of the United Mine Workers.

Officials of the Luhrig company announced that they planned to start work at the mine, which is situated at Luhrig, on a non-union basis as soon as the property is cleaned up.

In the entry filed in Judge L. G. Worstell's court this morning it was specified that six union pickets would be permitted to picket the mine property, but no union miners are to congregate on the property.

Loss in the Monday Coal Co. fire amounted to $10,000, according to company officials. Incendiary origin was suspected. The mine has been working co-operatively.

O. S. Newton, General Manager of the Sunday Creek Coal Co., announced to-day that two of the company mines in the valley would open "shortly." He intimated the miners will be offered a wage on the basis of $5 a day.

Discussing the restraining order further, the same advices stated:

A court restraining order and an order for machine guns and ammunition figured to-day in the first step of Ohio operators to carry out their threat to run the mines in the Ohio field with non-union labor, since no agreement has been reached with the unions on a wage scale.

The executive committee of the Ohio Operators' Association will meet at Cleveland to-morrow, presumably for a general consideration of the situation. No announcement concerning the purpose of the meeting was made.

From Steubenville came reports of officials of the Rose Valley and Goodyear Rubber Co. mines having admitted ordering machine guns and ammunition preparatory to opening their properties on a non-union basis. The Rose Valley mine is to open next Monday, while the Goodyear mines scheduled to open Aug. 5.

Rose Valley officials are preparing quarters for about 300 non-union miners they intend to import. They announced that they do not intend to evict idle union miners from company houses, but will move those in houses near the mine property to other company houses in another part of the town.

The restraining order, granted temporarily to the Luhrig Collieries Co. of Luhrig, named Lee Hall, District President of the United Mine Workers, and eighty-three officials and members of the organization ; ix pickets were allowed under the order, and to-night they had taken their places at the mine property. Tents were erected for them, it being the plan of the union to keep them there continuously.

Any larger group was forbidden to gather, as Judge L. G. Worstell, who granted the decree, held it would "not be peaceable." He will hear the request for a permanent injunction next Monday.

Deputies served the order to-day. Meanwhile, on a report that a number of non-union men had arrived at the Luhrig mine, a large number of union men, taking advantage of the fact that service of the restraining order was not complete, rushed to the mine, but the rumor proved false.

It also has been reported that armed guards will patrol the Luhrig properties when operations are started, but this is denied by company officials.

Other developments in the Hocking Valley to-day included the burning of the power house of the Monday Coal Co. between Logan and Nelsonville early this morning, and the announcement by O. S. Newton, General Manager of the Sunday Creek Coal Co., that two of the company's mines would be opened shortly and that the company would attempt to employ its own men.

He also asserted that if the company could not operate its mines in the Hocking Valley it would move all portable property to the West Virginia non-union fields. Plans for such a move already are under way, he said.

The fire at the Monday mine was believed to be of incendiary origin and is being investigated by Athens and Hocking County officials. The loss was estimated at $10,000.

Ohio Mine Owners Reject Union Bids—Operators Definitely Break Off Negotiations—Decide to Start Up at Once.

According to the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," Ohio coal operators, attending the annual meeting of their State asso-

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ciation at Columbus on July 15, left for home with the determination to start their mines under an open-shop plan at once. Flatly refusing to consent to a reopening of the Miami conference, proposed by officials of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, they broke off negotiations with the union. This newspaper account then proceeds as follows:

Officials say the action taken to-day is final. The action of the association cannot be interpreted as other than a declaration of war.

The ultimatum was issued several weeks ago, when the operators offered the $5-a-day wage scale as against the scale of $7.50 under the Jacksonville agreement, demanded by union officials.

The miners' organization rejected this proposal, which was characterized by them as "cruel" and unthinkable, in that "it would not provide a bare living wage." With their rejection, they suggested a resumption of the Miami conference but rejected the arbitration plan proposed by the operators.

Relations between operators and miners' organization are apparently entirely severed. The operators will reopen their mines, they say, using old employees who want to return to work. This they believe, includes the majority, who are restless, they say, because of their enforced idleness since April 1, when the mines closed down.

The process of opening the mines will necessarily be slow because they have been idle so long.

It may take from one to six weeks to put many of them in working order. The members of the association are agreed, however, that their mines must open.

Union officials declare the men will not return to work under the scale offered and say the operators will find it impossible to go ahead under their present plans.

Lee Hall, President, and G. W. Savage, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, were out of the city to-day and could not be reached.

The scale committee will meet Monday with operators and miners in the Hocking Valley district, according to information sent Oral Daugherty, miners' President for that territory.

This telegram, signed by G. S. Jones, P. C. Morris and O. S. Newton, said:

The Hocking Valley operators agree with the remarks you made yesterday at Chauncey, concerning a meeting between miners and operators to agree upon a wage scale that will put the coal miners to work on a fair return to the operators on their investment and for that purpose this scale committee will meet you and accredited delegates from your various locals at the Ambrose Hotel, Logan, O., July 18.

The operators' letter, rejecting the counter-proposal advanced by the mine workers, declared:

We note with regret your unwillingness to contract with us on the basis of the wage scale which we recently offered you.

The objections you voice as to the arbitration clauses are, we think, not well taken. We cannot conceive of a situation arising among fair minded men in which either of the parties would have so little confidence in the righteousness of his own cause that he would be unwilling to submit disputes to a just and impartial tribunal.

As to another joint conference, the attitude of your international President with respect to wage reduction and your own oft-repeated declaration that you would accept no wage less than that provided by the old Jacksonville agreement leaves nothing to meet for, and definitely concludes our efforts to negotiate with the United Mine Workers of America a wage scale for Ohio mines.

To reconvene the Miami conference, as you suggest, is entirely impracticable as our competition lies with mines south of the Ohio River and not with the territory formerly embraced in the four-State movement which terminated at Miami.

S. H. Robbins, Cleveland, was re-elected President of the mine owners' association; George M. Jones, A. A. Augustus and Dr. Joseph Meagher, of Wheeling, W. Va., Vice-Presidents; George K. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer. In addition to the above, T. K. Maher, R. L. Wildermuth, W. H. Haskins, William Collins and F. E. Taplin were chosen members of the executive committee.

Bituminous Coal Prices Stable as Production Rises—Anthracite Market Dull.

While production of bituminous made a quick recovery from the holiday slump, average spot prices held on a fairly steady basis, declares the "Coal Age News" in its July 21 report on market conditions. Output during the week ended last Saturday was estimated by the National Coal Association at 8,475,000 net tons. A year ago, when export demand induced by the British strike was beginning to make its influence felt, the output was 10,116,000 tons. Cumulative output this year is now little more than 5,000,000 tons ahead of 1926, the "News" reports. Consumer interest, which promised to revive in some sections a week ago, was lacking in most of the bituminous markets, continues this report, adding:

As for several weeks past, activity centred around the Head of the Lakes. While dumpings at the lower ports last week suffered a slight decline, operators at Duluth and Superior express general satisfaction with the situation in the Northeast. Special gratification is voiced over the possibilities of recovering some of the territory in southern Minnesota and northern Iowa lost some years ago to the all-rail shippers in Illinois and Indiana. "Coal Age News" index of spot bituminous prices on July 20 was 150, with the corresponding weighted average price at $1.82, an advance of 1 point and 2 cents over the figures named a week ago.

Domestic anthracite has been hit hard by the midsummer slump in buying. Production during the week ended July was placed at 797,000 net tons, the smallest weekly output in a non-strike period reported in several years. Little in the way of demand in domestic sizes is expected before mid-August. The tightness in No. 1 buckwheat has been augmented by the sharp cut in operating schedules.

Much was expected in its market effect, through the general shut-down over the entire field for the Fourth of July holiday and the closing of mines in the central Pennsylvannia field for an indefinite period. The effect on the weekly tonnage so far is apparent but as "it takes more than one swallow to make a summer," so will it require more time to determine whether the open-shop mines still operating can or will make up the loss to supply the demand that will steadily increase from now on, observes the "Coal and Coal Trade Journal" in reviewing the market this week.

So far the lower production has not improved prices; in fact, during the past week they averaged a trifle lower. This was not thought possible, but "Truth is stranger than fiction." However, this situation is believed by many to be a natural and final sag to a protracted low-price market before the upturn. The uncertainties in the mining fields would seem to justify that conclusion, the "Journal" declares, adding:

Some open-shop operators advise arrival at their mines of car loads of union or closed-shop miners to induce if possible the non-union miners to join the Jacksonville-scale union. As these men meet, not in conflict but in friendly intercourse, their conversation is interesting.

The closed-shop miner may start off by saying, "Well, Bill. You'd better climb back in the old band wagon and get seven-fifty per day when we are working instead of five or six dollars per day that you are making."

The answer comes back friendly but to the point:

"You said something when you stated that you got seven-fifty per day when working. Now, that seven-fifty interests us, but your ' when working,' compared with our fairly steady job, spoils your appeal, for we get more in our pay envelopes than you do; if you doubt our standard of living, just come over and eat one of the Missus' fine meals and see our garden."

This is not a "Fairy Tale" but about the way things are going. The men who have good jobs and are working are just a bit tired of the appeal for higher wages with no guarantee of work. And is it not rather remarkable that these open-shop workers, almost without leadership, as against the closed-shop miners with leaders of unquestionable ability and brilliancy, have relegated the union to a 30 instead of a 70% position in the production of coal. The open-shop miner has progressed, the closed-shop miner gone backwards; and if the present deadlock continues, it is predicted all the closed-shop miners will be marching and the open-shop miners will be working so steadily they will not even hear them pass by.

Observance of Independence Day Curtails Production of Bituminous Coal and Anthracite—Coke Gains.

The observance of Independence Day, July 4, as a holiday brought about a decline in the production of the two main classes of fuel. Bituminous coal output dropped from 7,981,000 net tons during the week of July 2 to 6,571,000 net tons during that of July 9. Anthracite output declined from 1,278,000 net tons to 797,000 net tons, a decrease of 481,000 net tons, both according to the weekly statistics released by the United States Bureau of Mines. On the other hand, coke output rose from 103,000 to 107,000 net tons, reports the Bureau, from which we add further details as follows:

Curtailed by a practically universal holiday observance of Independence Day, July 4, the total production of soft coal during the week ended July 9 amounted to 6,571,000 net tons. This is less by 1,410,000 tons, or 17.7%, than the output in the preceding week.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL (NET TONS), INCLUDING COAL COKED.

	1927		1926	
	Week.	*Cal.Yr.toDate*	*Week.*	*Cal.Yr.toDate a*
June 25	8,479,000	270,627,000	9,846,000	260,557,000
Daily average	1,413,000	1,813,000	1,641,000	1,746,000
July 2 b	7,981,000	278,608,000	9,490,000	270,047,000
Daily average	1,330,000	1,794,000	1,582,000	1,739,000
July 9 c	6,571,000	285,179,000	8,306,000	278,353,000
Daily average	1,314,000	1,779,000	1,661,000	1,737,000

a Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. b Revised since last report. c Subject to revision. Five-day week.

The total quantity of soft coal produced during the calendar year 1927 to July 9 (approximately 160 working days) amounts to 285,179,000 net tons. Figures for corresponding periods in other recent years are given below:

1926	278,353,000 net tons	1924	240,097,000 net tons
1925	242,388,000 net tons	1923	292,616,000 net tons

WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL BY STATES.

The production of soft coal during the week ended July 2, as already indicated by the revised figures above, amounted to 7,981,000 net tons, a decrease of 498,000 tons, or 5.9%, from the output in the preceding week. The following table apportions the tonnage by States, and gives comparable figures for other recent years.

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ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL BY STATES (NET TONS).

State.	Total Production for Week Ended—				June Average 1923.b
	July 2 1927.	June 25 1927.	July 3 1926.	July 4 1925.a	
Alabama	323,000	310,000	377,000	297,000	388,000
Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma	127,000	111,000	168,000	155,000	199,000
Colorado	147,000	143,000	130,000	116,000	176,000
Illinois	75,000	84,000	973,000	849,000	1,247,000
Indiana	212,000	199,000	311,000	277,000	417,000
Iowa	10,000	6,000	77,000	58,000	89,000
Kentucky—East	955,000	1,010,000	857,000	671,000	664,000
West	461,000	471,000	259,000	172,000	183,000
Maryland	53,000	54,000	65,000	35,000	47,000
Michigan	13,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	12,000
Montana	30,000	39,000	37,000	33,000	38,000
New Mexico	52,000	52,000	44,000	43,000	51,000
North Dakota	9,000	9,000	17,000	15,000	14,000
Ohio	133,000	134,000	405,000	362,000	891,000
Pennsylvania	2,125,000	2,238,000	2,490,000	1,892,000	3,625,000
Tennessee	79,000	84,000	99,000	81,000	114,000
Texas	21,000	20,000	19,000	14,000	21,000
Utah.c	65,000	65,000	83,000	57,000	89,000
Virginia	248,000	262,000	239,000	189,000	240,000
Washington	38,000	33,000	44,000	38,000	45,000
West Virginia—Southern.d	1,947,000	2,188,000	1,969,000	1,386,000	2,243,000
Northern.e	775,000	865,000	736,000	492,000	
Wyoming	81,000	88,000	83,000	67,000	105,000
Others	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
	7,981,000	8,479,000	9,490,000	7,310,000	10,903,000

a Revised. b Weekly rate maintained during the entire month. c Revised beginning W. C. R. No. 517. d Includes operations on N. & W., C. & O., Virginian, K. & M., B. C. & G., and Charleston Division of B. & O. e Rest of State, including Panhandle.

ANTHRACITE.

The total production of anthracite during the week of July 9 is estimated at 797,000 net tons, a decrease of 481,000 tons, or 37.6%, from the output in the week of July 2. There was no production on Independence Day, July 4, which accounts for a large part of the loss. The average daily rate for the five working days, however, was about 160,000 tons as against 213,000 tons a day in the preceding week—a decrease of 25%.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE. (NET TONS).

Week Ended—	1927 Week.	1927 Cal.Yr.toDate	1926 Week.	1926 Cal.Yr.toDate.a
June 25	1,585,000	41,703,000	2,087,000	35,175,000
July 2.b	1,278,000	42,981,000	1,970,000	37,145,000
July 9.c	797,000	43,778,000	1,545,000	38,690,000

a Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. b Revised. c Subject to revision.

BEEHIVE COKE.

According to the survey made of the beehive coke industry, the total output for the United States during the week ended July 9 was 107,000 net tons, a gain of 4,000 tons over the preceding week.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF BEEHIVE COKE (NET TONS).

	Week Ended— July 9 1927.b	July 2 1927.c	July 10 1926.	1927 to Date.	1926 to Date.a
United States total	107,000	103,000	177,000	4,558,000	6,830,000
Daily average	21,000	17,000	30,000	28,000	42,000

a Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. b Subject to revision. c Revised.

The estimated total output of bituminous coal in the United States during the week ended July 16, according to figures prepared by the National Coal Association, was 8,475,000 net tons.

Production of Coke During the Month of June

The output of by-product coke during June decreased from a total of 3,792,000 net tons in May to 3,598,000 tons, reports the United States Bureau of Mines in its survey of the industry. The daily rate of 119,933 tons for the 30 days in June also dropped in comparison with that of the preceding month, when the rate was 122,323 tons per day for 31 days. There were 77 active plants and one idle one, the same as for the past three months, and these plants produced slightly more than 82% of their capacity.

The "Iron Age" states that the production of coke pig iron for the 30 days in June was 3,089,651 gross tons, or 102,988 tons per day, as against 3,390,940 tons, or 109,385 tons per day for the 31 days in May. The daily rate shows a falling off of 5.9% and compares with a decrease in May from April of 4.1%. The June operations were the smallest for the year except in January, when the rate was 100,123 tons per day.

The production of beehive coke during June continued to decline, the total for the month—577,000 net tons—being 53,000 tons, or 8%, less than that of May. The daily rate of 22,192 tons for the 26 active days also shows a decrease of about 8% when compared with May.

Output of all coke was 4,175,000 tons, of which 86% was contributed by the by-product ovens, and 14% by the beehive ovens, declares the Bureau of Mines from which sources we add the following tables:

MONTHLY OUTPUT OF BY-PRODUCT AND BEEHIVE COKE IN THE UNITED STATES (NET TONS)a.

	By-Product Coke.	Beehive Coke.	Total.
1924—Monthly average	2,833,000	806,000	3,639,000
1925—Monthly average	3,326,000	946,000	4,272,000
1926—Monthly average	3,712,000	957,000	4,669,000
March 1927	3,879,000	890,000	4,769,000
April 1927	3,707,000	780,000	4,487,000
May 1927	3,792,000	630,000	4,422,000
June 1927	3,598,000	577,000	4,175,000

a Excludes screenings and breeze.

The total amount of coal consumed in coke plants in June was 6,979,000 tons, 5,169,000 tons at by-product plants and 910,000 tons at beehive plants.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COKE (NET TONS).

	Consumed in By-Product Ovens.	Consumed in Beehive Ovens.	Total Coal Consumed.
1924—Monthly average	4,060,000	1,272,000	5,332,000
1925—Monthly average	4,759,000	1,452,000	6,211,000
1926—Monthly average	5,334,000	1,509,000	6,843,000
March 1927	5,573,000	1,404,000	6,977,000
April 1927	5,327,000	1,230,000	6,557,000
May 1927	5,448,000	994,000	6,442,000
June 1927	5,169,000	910,000	6,079,000

Of the total production of by-product coke in June, 3,004,000 tons, or 83.5% was made in plants associated with iron furnaces, and 594,000 tons, or 16.5%, was made at merchant or other plants.

PER CENT OF TOTAL MONTHLY OUTPUT OF BY-PRODUCT COKE THAT WAS PRODUCED BY PLANTS ASSOCIATED WITH IRON FURNACES AND BY OTHER PLANTS 1922-1927.

Month.	1922. Furnace.	1922. Other	1923. Furnace.	1923. Other	1924. Furnace.	1924. Other	1925. Furnace.	1925. Other	1926. Furnace.	1926. Other	1927. Furnace.	1927. Other
January	82.4	17.6	82.8	17.2	82.8	17.2	84.8	15.2	82.9	17.1	81.1	18.9
February	83.3	16.7	82.3	17.7	83.6	16.4	83.7	16.3	81.7	18.3	81.5	18.5
March	83.3	16.7	82.6	17.4	84.0	16.0	83.7	16.3	82.5	17.5	83.0	17.0
April	83.7	16.3	82.6	17.4	83.6	16.4	83.7	16.3	82.6	17.4	83.5	16.5
May	85.5	14.5	82.7	17.3	80.0	20.0	83.2	16.8	82.5	17.5	82.6	17.4
June	85.7	14.3	83.1	16.9	80.8	19.2	83.1	16.9	82.5	17.5	83.5	16.5
July	86.0	14.0	83.3	16.7	80.8	19.2	82.6	17.4	83.2	16.8		
August	80.3	19.7	82.7	17.3	79.5	20.5	82.1	17.9	83.0	17.0		
September	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	82.0	18.0	82.2	17.8	82.7	17.3		
October	83.3	16.7	82.2	17.8	82.9	17.1	82.3	17.7	82.6	17.4		
November	83.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	83.4	16.6	83.0	17.0	82.5	17.5		
December	82.9	17.1	82.6	17.4	84.6	15.4	82.9	17.1	81.8	18.2		
	83.6	16.4	82.6	17.4	82.3	17.7	83.1	16.9	82.6	17.4		

Electrification of Swiss Railways.

When the current summer time table of the Swiss Federal Railways came into operation, the total stretch of railway lines running under electric power amounted to 1,229 kilometers. This includes the newly electrified stretch Geneva-Rorsbach via Berne and Zurich. These advices come to us from the Official Information Bureau of Switzerland, which indicates that the source of the information is the Anglo-Swiss Commercial Gazette, Basle, Switzerland. The further advices state:

The supply of electricity to the electrified railways is obtained from the Ritom and Amsteg power stations on the St. Gothard, and from the Barberine and Vernayaz stations in the Canton of Valais. The first two stations mentioned are connected up with 11 sub-stations by a transmission system of 66,000 volts, the transmission lines measuring in all 431 km. The Barbeine-Vernayaz power stations feed a transmission system measuring 166 km. with current also at 66,000 volts. In the sub-stations the high-tension current is transformed down to 15,000 volts, at which tension it is fed to the overhead wires on the railways.

A transmission system measuring 216 kilometers connects up the four main power stations mentioned above, by which they are enabled to exchange current at a tension of 132,000 volts, and thus supplement each other's output in case of need, and according to the state of the natural water supply which is the prime motive force employed to generate the current.

With the electrification of the new stretch mentioned above, rather more than 40% of the entire Swiss railway system is now run under electric power, and the electrified lines carry almost 70% of all the traffic. The electrification is estimated to effect a saving of 500,000 tons of coal per annum. Not only will a saving in fuel result, but a saving in time will also be effected as there will be less necessity to change locomotives on long runs.

Country's Foreign Trade in June—Imports and Exports.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on July 14 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for June and the six months ending with June. The value of merchandise exported in June 1927 was $359,000,000, as compared with $338,033,000 in June 1926. The imports of merchandise are provisionally computed at $359,000,000 in June 1927, as against $336,251,000 in June the previous year, balancing the merchandise movement for the month of June 1927. Last year in June there was a favorable trade balance on the merchandise movement of $1,782,000. Imports for the six months of 1927 have been $2,127,976,000, as against $2,302,039,000 for the corresponding six months of 1926. The merchandise exports for the six months of 1927 have been $2,368,734,000, against $2,206,853,000, giving a favorable trade balance of $240,758,000 in 1927, against an unfavorable trade balance of $95,186,000 in 1926. Gold imports totaled $14,611,000 in June, against $18,890,000 in the corresponding month in the previous year, and for the six months they have been $161,372,000, as against $123,121,000. Gold exports in June 1927 were $1,841,000, against $3,346,000 in June 1926. For the six months of 1927 the exports of the metal foot up $29,872,000, against $41,736,000 in the six months of 1926. Silver imports for the six months of 1927

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have been $26,996,000, as against $36,987,000 in 1926, and silver exports $37,992,000, as against $49,369,000. Following is the complete official report:

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
(Preliminary figures for 1927, corrected to July 14 1927.)
MERCHANDISE.

	June.		6 Mos. ending June.		Incr. (+) Decr. (—)
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	
	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.
Exports	359,000	338,033	2,368,734	2,206,853	+161,881
Imports	359,000	336,251	2,127,976	2,302,039	—174,063
Excess of exports	------	1,782	240,758	------	
Excess of imports	------	------	------	95,186	

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY MONTHS.

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Exports.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.
January	419,393	396,836	446,443	395,172	335,417	278,848
February	372,666	352,905	370,676	365,782	306,957	250,620
March	408,962	374,406	453,653	339,755	341,377	329,980
April	415,377	387,974	398,255	346,936	325,492	318,470
May	393,336	356,699	370,945	335,089	316,359	307,569
June	359,000	338,033	323,348	306,989	319,957	335,117
July	------	368,317	339,660	276,649	302,186	301,157
August	------	384,449	379,823	330,660	310,966	301,775
September	------	448,071	420,368	427,460	381,434	313,197
October	------	455,301	490,567	527,172	399,199	370,719
November	------	480,300	447,804	493,573	401,484	380,000
December	------	465,369	468,306	445,748	426,666	344,328
6 months ending June	2,368,734	2,206,853	2,363,320	2,089,723	1,945,559	1,820,604
12 months ending June	4,970,541	4,753,381	4,864,581	4,311,656	3,956,733	3,771,158
12 mos. end. December	----	4,808,660	4,909,848	4,590,984	4,167,493	3,831,777
Imports—						
January	356,841	416,752	346,165	295,506	329,254	217,185
February	310,877	387,306	333,387	332,323	303,407	215,743
March	379,060	442,899	385,379	320,482	397,928	256,178
April	375,727	397,912	346,091	324,291	364,253	217,023
May	346,471	320,919	327,519	302,988	372,545	252,817
June	359,000	336,251	325,216	274,001	320,234	260,461
July	------	338,959	325,648	278,594	287,434	251,772
August	------	336,477	340,086	254,542	275,438	281,376
September	------	343,202	349,954	287,144	253,645	298,493
October	------	376,868	374,074	310,752	308,291	276,104
November	------	373,881	376,431	296,148	291,333	291,805
December	------	359,462	396,640	333,192	288,305	293,789
6 months ending June	2,127,976	2,302,039	2,063,757	1,849,591	2,087,621	1,419,407
12 months ending June	4,256,825	4,464,872	3,824,128	3,554,037	3,780,959	2,608,079
12 mos. end. December	----	4,430,888	4,226,589	3,609,963	3,792,066	3,112,747

GOLD AND SILVER.

	June.		6 Mos. Ending June.		Incr. (+) Decr. (—)
Gold.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	
	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.
Exports	1,841	3,346	29,872	41,736	—11,864
Imports	14,611	18,890	161,372	123,121	+38,251
Excess of exports	------	------	------	------	
Excess of imports	12,770	15,544	131,500	81,385	
Silver.					
Exports	5,444	7,978	37,992	49,369	—11,377
Imports	4,790	5,628	26,996	36,987	—9,991
Excess of exports	654	2,350	10,996	12,382	
Excess of imports	------	------	------	------	

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY MONTHS.

	Gold.				Silver.			
	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Exports—	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
January	14,890	3,087	73,526	281	7,388	9,763	11,385	8,209
February	2,414	3,851	50,600	505	6,233	7,752	6,833	8,877
March	5,625	4,225	25,104	817	6,077	8,333	7,917	8,355
April	2,592	17,884	21,604	1,391	6,824	7,612	9,323	7,802
May	2,510	9,343	13,390	593	6,026	7,931	6,536	9,687
June	1,841	3,346	6,712	268	5,444	7,978	8,522	8,648
July	----	5,069	4,416	327	----	7,921	8,349	9,190
August	----	29,743	2,136	2,397	----	8,041	8,285	8,632
September	----	23,081	6,784	4,580	----	7,243	7,487	10,345
October	----	1,156	28,039	4,125	----	7,279	8,783	9,465
November	----	7,727	24,360	6,689	----	6,794	8,118	9,401
December	----	7,196	5,968	39,675	----	5,610	7,589	11,280
6 mos. end. June	29,872	41,736	190,936	3,855	37,992	49,369	50,516	51,578
12 mos. end. June	103,845	113,438	248,729	10,207	80,881	97,980	108,829	98,786
12 mos. end. Dec	----	115,708	262,640	61,648	----	92,258	99,128	109,891
Imports—								
January	59,355	19,351	5,038	45,136	5,151	5,763	7,339	5,980
February	22,309	25,416	3,603	35,111	3,849	8,863	4,929	7,900
March	16,382	43,413	7,337	34,322	4,308	5,539	6,661	6,221
April	14,503	13,116	8,870	45,418	3,815	6,322	4,945	3,908
May	34,212	2,935	11,393	41,074	5,083	4,872	3,390	5,640
June	14,611	18,890	4,426	25,181	4,790	5,628	4,919	4,870
July	----	19,820	10,204	18,834	----	5,949	5,238	7,128
August	----	11,979	4,862	18,150	----	5,988	7,273	7,042
September	----	15,987	4,128	6,656	----	7,203	4,504	7,083
October	----	8,857	50,741	19,702	----	5,098	5,602	5,829
November	----	16,738	10,456	19,862	----	3,941	4,049	6,481
December	----	17,004	7,216	10,274	----	4,430	5,737	5,864
6 mos. end. June	161,372	123,121	40,667	226,242	26,996	36,987	32,188	34,519
12 mos. end. June	251,756	210,728	134,145	417,026	59,605	69,401	71,608	79,940
12 mos. end. Dec	----	213,504	128,272	319,721	----	69,596	64,596	73,945

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks.

The consolidated statement of condition of the Federal Reserve banks on July 20, made public by the Federal Reserve Board, and which deals with the results for the twelve Federal Reserve banks combined, shows decreases for the week of $22,700,000 in bills and securities, $26,900,000 in Federal reserve note circulation, and $14,400,000 in member bank reserve deposits. Declines of $22,900,000 in holdings of discounted bills and of $7,800,000 in acceptances purchased in the open market were partly offset by an increase of $8,000,000 in Government security holdings. After noting these facts, the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports a decrease of $47,400,000 in discount holdings, Cleveland a decline of $9,000,000, and Richmond of $4,500,000, while the Chicago bank reports an increase of $10,900,000 in discounts, St. Louis of $9,400,000, Boston $9,300,000 and San Francisco $8,300,000. Open-market acceptance holdings declined $7,800,000 and Treasury certificates $1,000,000 while holdings of United States Bonds increased $5,500,000 and of Treasury notes $3,500,000.

Federal Reserve notes in circulation declined at all Federal Reserve banks except Dallas, the principal decreases being: Cleveland $6,600,000, Chicago $5,600,000 and Philadelphia $4,500,000.

The statement in full, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages—namely, pages 485 and 486. A dummary of changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Reserve banks during the week and the year ending July 20 1927 is as follows:

	Increases (+) or Decreases (—) During	
	Week.	Year.
Total reserves	+$100,000	+$181,700,000
Gold reserves	—1,000,000	+169,500,000
Total bills and securities	—22,700,000	—126,400,000
Bill discounted, total	—22,900,000	—92,100,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	—27,700,000	—13,300,000
Other bills discounted	+4,800,000	—78,800,000
Bills bought in open market	—7,800,000	—32,100,000
U. S. Government securities, total	+8,000,000	+2,700,000
Bonds	+5,500,000	+104,100,000
Treasury notes	+3,500,000	—163,900,000
Certificates of indebtedness	—1,000,000	+62,500,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	—26,900,000	—4,500,000
Total deposits	—15,000,000	+92,200,000
Members' reserve deposits	—14,400,000	+92,300,000
Government deposits	+2,300,000	—8,400,000

Return of Member Banks for New York and Chicago Federal Reserve Districts.

Beginning with the returns for June 29, the Federal Reserve Board also began to give out the figures of the member banks in the New York Federal Reserve District, as well as those in the Chicago Reserve District, on Thursdays, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, *and for the same week*, instead of waiting until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks—now 662—cannot be got ready.

The following is the statement for the New York member banks and that for the Chicago member banks thus issued in advance of the full statement of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday. The New York statement, of course, also includes the brokers' loans of the reporting member banks, which for the latest week show an insignificant change from those of the preceding week, the grand aggregate of these loans for July 20 being $3,058,974,000, against $3,059,279,000 on July 13:

CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.
New York—53 Banks.

	July 20 1927.	July 13 1927.	July 21 1926.
	$	$	$
Loans and investments—total	6,531,410,000	6,572,455,000	6,202,583,000
Loans and discounts—total	4,671,228,000	4,672,548,000	4,386,961,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	27,714,000	32,216,000	46,664,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	2,083,682,000	2,099,607,000	2,080,603,000
All other loans and discounts	2,559,832,000	2,540,725,000	2,259,694,000
Investments—total	1,860,182,000	1,899,907,000	1,815,622,000
U. S. Government securities	891,734,000	896,104,000	921,141,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities	968,448,000	1,003,803,000	894,481,000
Reserve balances with F. R. Bank	741,485,000	735,781,000	682,173,000
Cash in vault	54,782,000	58,755,000	62,561,000
Net demand deposits	5,239,314,000	5,254,891,000	5,000,575,000
Time deposits	987,822,000	975,050,000	852,606,000
Government deposits	10,593,000	11,904,000	25,090,000
Due from banks	85,415,000	90,295,000	103,193,000
Due to banks	1,153,324,000	1,174,929,000	1,070,204,000
Borrowings from F. R. bank—total	37,620,000	77,124,000	82,051,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	27,875,000	63,050,000	52,825,000
All other	9,745,000	14,074,000	29,226,000

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	July 20 1927.	July 13 1927.	July 21 1926.
Loans to brokers and dealers (secured by stocks and bonds):			
For own account	981,769,000	991,498,000	954,368,000
For account of out-of-town banks	1,202,644,000	1,204,315,000	1,018,361,000
For account of others	874,561,000	863,466,000	648,223,000
Total	3,058,974,000	3,059,279,000	2,620,952,000
On demand	2,294,481,000	2,299,507,000	1,941,115,000
On time	764,493,000	759,772,000	679,837,000
Chicago—45 Banks.			
Loans and investments—total	1,778,323,000	1,780,174,000	1,742,513,000
Loans and discounts—total	1,389,886,000	1,386,447,000	1,372,235,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	12,255,000	13,026,000	14,541,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	717,012,000	704,585,000	638,351,000
All other loans and discounts	660,619,000	668,836,000	719,343,000
Investments—total	388,437,000	393,727,000	370,278,000
U. S. Government securities	166,826,000	170,278,000	165,158,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities	221,611,000	223,449,000	205,120,000
Reserve balances with F. R. Bank	161,137,000	161,450,000	168,977,000
Cash in vault	19,209,000	20,163,000	21,281,000
Net demand deposits	1,195,678,000	1,207,103,000	1,190,723,000
Time deposits	546,879,000	544,417,000	521,910,000
Government deposits	7,142,000	7,907,000	5,931,000
Due from banks	148,167,000	153,256,000	155,050,000
Due to banks	349,164,000	369,996,000	361,514,000
Borrowings from F. R. Bank—total	9,262,000	6,162,000	15,676,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	8,465,000	4,150,000	13,149,000
All other	797,000	2,012,000	2,527,000

Complete Return of the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week.

As explained above, the statement for the New York and Chicago member banks are now given out on Thursdays, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and for the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks, now 662, cannot be got ready.

In the following will be found the comments of the Federal Reserve Board respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ending with the close of business July 13.

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of 662 reporting member banks in leading cities as of July 13 shows declines for the week of $214,000,000 in loans and investments, $40,000,000 in net demand deposits, $15,000,000 in time deposits and $80,000,000 in borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks.

Loans on stocks and bonds, including U. S. Government obligations, were $136,000,000 below the previous week's total, reductions of $139,000,000 in the New York district, $20,000,000 in the Boston district, and $16,000,000 in the Philadelphia district being partly offset by increases of $21,000,000 in the Cleveland district and $11,000,000 and $8,000,000 in the Chicago and Kansas City districts, respectively. "All other" loans and discounts declined $47,000,000, the principal changes including reductions of $35,000,000 in the New York district and $23,000,000 in the Chicago district and increases of $9,000,000 in the Boston district and $6,000,000 in the Richmond district. The The statement goes on to say:

Holdings of U. S. Government securities were $9,000,000 and of other bonds, stocks and securities $22,000,000 less than a week ago, only relatively small changes being reported for any of the reserve districts.

Net demand deposits were $40,000,000 below the July 6 total, declines of $97,000,000 in the New York and $10,000,000 in the Philadelphia district being offset in part by increases of $21,000,000 in the San Francisco district, $15,000,000 in the Boston district, and $13,000,000 and $10,000,000 in the Chicago and St. Louis districts, respectively. Time deposits declined $15,000,000, the principal changes including a reduction of $29,000,000 in the New York district and an increase of $22,000,000 in the Cleveland district.

Borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks declined $31,000,000 in the Chicago district and $9,000,000 each in the New York, St. Louis and San Francisco districts, the total reduction at all reporting banks being $80,000,000.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the 662 reporting member banks, together with changes during the week and the year ending July 13 1927, follows:

	July 13 1927.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) During Week.	Year.
	$	$	$
Loans & investments—total	20,514,245,000	—214,081,000	+850,078,000
Loans & discounts—total	14,499,596,000	—183,075,000	+490,225,000
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	115,349,000	—2,792,000	—28,949,000
Secured by stocks & bonds	5,784,722,000	—132,853,000	+315,723,000
All other loans & discounts	8,599,525,000	—47,430,000	+203,451,000
Investments—total	6,014,649,000	—31,006,000	+359,853,000
U. S. Govt. securities	2,539,591,000	—8,675,000	+45,205,000
Other bds., stocks & secur	3,475,058,000	—22,331,000	+314,648,000
Res. balances with F. R. bks	1,709,728,000	+17,470,000	+41,748,000
Cash in vault	274,137,000	—3,332,000	—19,077,000
Net demand deposits	13,323,627,000	—40,474,000	+270,867,000
Time deposits	6,186,133,000	—14,761,000	+500,920,000
Government deposits	107,183,000	—25,073,000	—34,915,000
Due from banks	1,194,461,000	+8,079,000	
Due to banks	3,355,568,000	—94,821,000	
Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks—total	264,755,000	—79,779,000	—31,853,000
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	184,147,000	—53,374,000	—16,011,000
All Other	80,608,000	—26,405,000	—47,864,000

Summary of Conditions in World's Markets According to Cablegrams and Other Reports to the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce at Washington releases for publication to-day (July 23) the following summary of conditions abroad, based on advices by cable and other means of communication

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.

Belgian trade and industry are experiencing the usual summer calm, but conditions are fundamentally sound and satisfactory. The heavy industries are feeling the effects of the seasonal inactivity, but not to a marked extent and in general they are in good financial condition. A recent report of the Senate Finance Commission states that national finances are in excellent condition, and that stabilization has been completely successful. It also described the position of the National Bank as sound, and treasury conditions as highly satisfactory. The budget is balanced, with an income exceeding expectations. Both domestic and foreign money is plentiful. In accordance with its intention to remove taxes, the Government has just announced that considerable cuts will be made in the income tax on small earnings. The committee of National Works is planning early action in connection with public works of various kinds which would involve a very heavy expenditure. Foreign trade returns for the first five months of the year, while showing an unfavorable balance as usual, are described as very satisfactory, with export values amounting to 84% of import values. During this period imports from the United States showed a gain of 50% in value over those during the same period of last year and exports to the United States increased by 29%. The Government is considering the possibility of aiding exporters by guaranteeing the credit of buyers and by assuming responsibility for the collection of debts. Wholesale prices are steady, but the retail price index has increased further. Unemployment is negligible. Money is still cheap and plentiful. The outlook for the sale of iron and steel products is brighter and prices are firmer.

NETHERLANDS.

Business conditions in the Netherlands showed little change in June from the generally satisfactory activity noted in May. There was, however, a seasonal decline in retail trade. A disturbing factor has been she heavy rain and hail storms following the cyclone in the province of Gelderland and the almost continuous cold weather during June. General wage levels are slightly higher. Government revenues have shown healthy gains. Money rates in general were higher during June, do impart to the increase in the Reicheank rate. This resulted in the withdrawal of large amounts of capital from the Dutch market for investment in Germany. The Netherlands Bank succeeded in avoiding a further threatened rise of the florin by by selling foreign bills and exporting gold. Transactions on the Amsterdam stock exchange during June were calm under the influence of Germany market conditions and dearer money. Owing partly to a lessoned foreign participation and also to less enthusiasm on the part of the Dutch investing public, capital issues in June were poorly received. However, new capital issues during the first half of the year were much above those during the similar period of last year.

CANADA.

Current reports from the principal commercial centres are generally encouraging. Wholesale trade is satisfactory in the majority of lines, with seasonal dulness in others. The volume of retail business has increased with warmer weather and a larger number of tourists, especially in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Trade in Western Canada is expected to stimulate the interim payments soon to be made by the wheat pools. The first Canadian Government forecast for 1927 puts the wheat crop at 325 million bushels from 21,350,000 acres. This represents a decrease of about 7% in acreage from the first estimate of last year, but indications point to a satisfactory yield in spite of recent storms in the Prairie Provinces.

The absence of Government offerings is responsible for the low total of Canadian bond issues during the first half-year, which amounted to $288,500,000, a decrease of $63,000,000 from last year. Security prices at Montreal and Toronto registered a recovery during the week ended July 9, according to the index number of the twenty-five best selling common stocks, which stood at 346.6 on that date.

DENMARK.

Figures just made available by the State Statistical Department of the Danish Government relative to amusement taxes during the fiscal year 1924-25 show that a total of 8,500,000 crowns (1 crown—$0.267) was paid into the Treasury, against 7,660,000 crowns during the previous fiscal year. The increase of about 13% in the payment of amusement taxes is accounted for in the greater returns from moving picture theatres, which paid during the period under review 25% more in taxes than during the previous fiscal year. All other theatres and places of entertainment showed lower amusement tax payments. Moving picture theatres paid more than one-half of all amusement taxes collected by the Danish Treasury.

FRANCE.

With imports into France during the first six months of 1927 valued at 27,118,000,000 francs, and exports at 26,952,000,000 francs, the unfavorable trade balance was 166,000,000 francs. Most of the excess of imports over exports relates to June, when the import balance was 140,700,000 francs. Parliament adjourned on July 14 without discussing the items comprised in the proposed revision of the tariff. A new Franco-German provisional accord has not yet been concluded, but the customs regime relating to the Saar and Germany has been prolonged. A law adopted by the Chamber of Deputies would permit the legalization of temporary accords made by the Government during the Parliamentary recess, lasting until October. The new conversion loan now being issued is reported unofficially to have passed the 3,000,000,000 franc mark.

GERMANY.

While a satisfactory degree of industrial activity is still being maintained the production of iron and steel products in June was somewhat less than in May, but, nevertheless, still far ahead of the figures for June 1926. Reports from machinery circles indicate even further progress in that industry. The summer months have somewhat slowed up production in the clothing trades. The stock exchange has recently been quite active and firm, with noteworthy gains being registered for many industrial shares; the success with which new foreign loans have recently been obtained has played no small part in this situation. A slight streingency on the money market has been brought about through these advances on the stock exchange as well as through increased demands for funds for various purposes, notably movements of crops.

GREECE.

Greater activity is noted in trade. This condition is reflected in the increasing imports through the port of Piraeus during the first five months

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of 1927—745,000 tons against 690,000 tons for the same period of 1926. A marked increase is reported in the demand for American automobiles, sales for the last quarter having doubled those of the previous quarter. Preliminary reports indicate a larger cereal crop than for last year, while the outlook for the tobacco, currant, and cotton crosp is favorable. Prospects for obtaining an additional refugee loan and foreign credits for exchange stabilization purposes have improved.

NORWAY.

The abolition of the corn monopoly became effective on July 1 and to replace this institution the so-called "Korntrygd" (direct subsidies to inland growers of cereals) came into operation on the same date. The proposal for this new arrangement was only carried by a scanty majority in the Storthing, the deciding vote being that of the President. It is expected in Norway that the liquidation of the corn monopoly—whose undivided surplus on Jan. 1 1927 amounted to 30,000,000 crowns—will take a long time.

RUMANIA.

Preliminary figures on foreign trade for May, published by the State Statistical Bureau, indicate a favorable balance for the mont-of 1,228,821,000 lei—exports, 3,757,340,000 lei and imports, 2,528,519,000 lei, as compared with a favorable balance of 1,245,035,000 lei for May 1926. (Lei-$0.006). Foreign trade for the first five months of 1927 totaled 14,297,835,000 lei of imports, and 15,300,347,000 lei of exports, thus leaving a favorable balance of 1,002,512,000 lei, which compares with am unfavorable balance of 1,635,613,000 lei for the same period of 1926. The favorable balance of foreign trade in 1927 is accounted for chiefly bu higher exports, which were favored by the exceptionally mild weather that kept the Danube open for navigation practically all winter and promoted by the successive reductions in export tax and better prices for grain abroad.

SPAIN.

The Spanish financial situation showed signs of general strength during June. There was a high degree of savings and banks demonstrated constrated confidence in the Government program. The increased clearing house turnovers at Madrid represented largely the effects of renewed speculative operations in peseta exchange at New York and Amsterdam and also a substantial commercial turnover throughout the country. Dollar exchange declined slightly with the effect of favoring imports which, however, cannot be felt immediately on account of the uncertainty created by increased Government intervention in private enterprise. Part of weakness of the peseta during the month was due to the heavy purchase of pounds sterling for a portion of the 100,000,000 peseta Argentine loan. The general situation during the month was better than during any June for several years. Banks report collections good, money plentiful, protests normal, substantial export movement and lower tendency in interest rates. Shipping was prosperous during the month and steel mills operated on full time.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Board of Trade returns of United Kingdom foreign commerce during June show values as follows: Imports, £99,328,000; exports, £55,982,000; and re-exports, £10,610,000. The comparable figures for May were £96,394,000, £63,276,000, and £12,351,000. Foreign trade during the first six months of 1927, 1926 and 1925 was respectively as follows: (Imports) £617,450,000; £602,694,000; £677,553,000; (exports) £342,341,000; £338,214,000; £392,659,000; (re-exports) £66,214,000; £66,599,000; £77,449,000. Owing to price changes and other important factors, there comparisons not give an accurate picture of the British trade position, nor do they afford a satisfactory basis for estimating the business trend.

FAR EAST.

AUSTRALIA.

Little change was noted in australian business conditions in the week ended July 15. Trading in the large centres is seasonally dull, and the tendency in money markets is towards stringency. Some rain fell in wheat areas during the week; but more is needed. A strike which if it occurs will affect about 6,000 workers, is reported threatened in the metal trades of New South Wales. Recent reports state that the Commonwealth Government is appointing a Commission which will make a study of the Federal Constitution with a view ot making changes to meet present conditions.

BRITISH MALAYA.

Despite a decrease in rubber prices, the general trend of business of British Malaya was upward in June. The price of rubber averaged 63.05 Straits cents ($0.353) per pound for the month, compared with 70.28 cents ($0.3935) the previous month. The rubber market was speculative, due to heavy liquidation of futures. June foreign trade was 3% in excess of May's trade, due entirely to an increase of 5,900,000 Straits dollars ($3,303,000) in imports, as exports declined in value. Imports totaled 89,832,000 Straits dollars ($50,288,000), compared with 83,931,000 dollars ($46,993,000) in May, and exports were valued at 93,861,000 dollars ($52,433,000), compared with 94,584,000 dollars ($52,688,000) the previous month. For the first 6 months of 1927, imports were 12,000,000 dollars ($6,720,000) less than for the 1926 period and exports were smaller by 107,000,000 dollars ($59,900,000). The decline in export value was attributable to lower rubber prices, as the tonnage of rubber exports was greater.

EGYPT.

An improvement is reported in the general economic situation as a result of better prices prevailing for cotton. The condition of the cotton crop is stated to be above average, although some damage is threatened by the increase of the boll weevil. No change is noticeable in the money market, which continues tight. Preliminary figures for the first 6 months of 1927 show a favorable balance of trade, as against an unfavorable balance for the same period of 1926.

INDIA.

Recent East Indian religious festivals passed quietly. The monsoon is reported developing satisfactorily and gives promise of another successful rainy season for India. The bazaar trade generally is healthy and all major markets are steady.

INDO-CHINA.

As a result of a dull rice market, June business of Indo-China was quiet. The tendency of rice prices was downward and there were no incoming orders. Exports of rice totaled 130,070 metric tons, which was about 15,000 tons under May exports. Of the June shipments 91,790 tons consisted of white rice, destined for Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan. The piaster sold on June 30 at $0.5025, with an official exchange rate on that fate of 12.75 francs to the piaster.

JAPAN.

All lines of business in Japan registered little activity in June. Export trade was considerably effected by the decline caused by the China situation, and caution marked all import trade. Financial conditions remain unchanged, with one of the banks reopening which closed during the March financial stringency. The Japanese Government is now about to consider proposals or contracts for railway construction in Osaka, and Government railways announce the proposed expenditure of 12,000,000 yen during the current fiscal year on a rail replacement program. Shipments of raw silk declined, and stocks stood at 28,400 bales in Yokohama at the close of June. (One bale contains a picul of 133 1-3 pounds). Stocks of cotton, silk and wool textiles increased, as also did stocks of raw cotton from the United States, and wool. The outstanding note issue of the Bank of Japan was increased during June by 37,000,000 yen, reaching a total of 1,478,000,000 yen. (One yen averaged $0.4669 in June.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

June business continued generally favorable, although trading was less active than recently. Conditions in east Java were somewhat adversely affected by heavy losses which resulted from the decline in sugar prices. The situation, however, has caused no noticeable curtailment in import trade. Demand for new textile lines is active, but, due to keen competition, prices have fallen. Crop forecasts, except for pepper, are good. Sugar cane is in excellent condition and latest reports estimate increased production. Native output of rubber is steadily advancing.

LATIN-AMERICA.

ARGENTINA.

Exports during the first six months of the present year were 64% greater in volume but only 26% greater in value than those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The total increase amounted to 115 million gold pesos, of which 101 million gold pesos are accounted for by increases in the export value of cereals and linseed. The volume of meats showed an increase of 20% but their value showed a decrease of 4%. The Argentine Government estimates that on July 12 the quantity of wheat available for export amounted to 1,418,000 metric tons and of linseed to 553,000 metric tons.

BRAZIL.

There has been no change in general conditions in Brazil. Business has continued dull but exchange has remained firm with a slight improvement. No break in exchange is expected within the next few months. The coffee market is steady.

CHILE.

Somewhat greater activity is reported in Chilean commercial centres Purchases for summer requirements in Santiago appear to be heavier than during the first half of July 1926, and retailers report improvement in over-the-counter sales. More active trading on the Stock Exchange took place during the past week, characterized by strengthened prices in most classes of stocks. A special commission is studying the advisability of again reducing interest rates on current commitments.

MEXICO.

Business in Mexico continues dull with orders being refused on account of the cautious attitude prevailing. The steel trade has shown a slump in comparison with the preceding month. Petroleum production is being curtailed due to the heavy rains in the producing fields.

PANAMA.

Imports into Panama for June amounted to 6,795,000 kilos, valued at $1,365,000, of which $962,000 worth of merchandise came from the United States. During the month 376,000 bunches of bananas, valued at $247,500, were exported.

PERU.

Marked improvement is reported in the retail trade situation, evidenced particularly by increased demand for canned foodstuffs. Exchange has remained fairly constant, the quotations on July 15 being $3.74 to the Peruvian pound, around which point it has fluctuated but little since June 24.

PORTO RICO.

Business conditions in Porto Rico for the week ending July 16 continued the improvement of the previous weeks, as a result of the gradual marketing of the tobacco crop, although leaf prices are considerably below the 1926 levels. Reports indicate that the best grade leaf is averaging $0.25 per pound and the second grade $0.15 per pound, or a decline of from 7 to 10 cents per pound from the 1926 average prices. Tobacco growers are comcomplaining of the low tobacco prices and are discussing methods of limiting the next tobacco crop. Thirty-six sugar mills have completed their campaign, leaving six mills still grinding, of which five are expected in Porto Rico to close within the next few days. However, the new San Miguel will expects to grind until the middle of August. Sugar production is closely approximating the earlier estimates of 617,000 short tons. Sugar prices are slightly stronger but still unsatisfactory. The weather is generally favorable to agriculture, with rainfall slightly above normal except on the south coast from Aguirre westward, in which section the drought is reported still severe. In the San Juan district the sugar areas are favored with ample water supply through the medium of the irrigation system, but minor crops are more likely through the medium of the irrigation system, but minor crops are more likely to suffer from inadequate precipitation. The Weather Bureau is expecting heavy rains and winds during July. The Federal Land Bank reports a very satisfactory liquidation of coffee and tobacco loans in the recent fiscal year ending June 30, and are now making new coffee loans. Other banks report liquidation of commercial loans as expectations, with collections accelerating slightly.

Reichsbank Gets $25,000,000 Credit—Fifteen or Twenty Banks Here Ready to Supply Funds for German Institution.

The New York "Times" yesterday morning reported that a credit of at least $25,000,000 for the German Reichsbank had been arranged by a New York banking group headed by the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., as a result of the recent visit to New York of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, who conferred with commercial bankers while here, as well as attended the discussions of the executive of the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank. The "Times" report continued as follows:

Officials of the International Acceptance Bank were extremely incommunicative regarding the credit, but from other banks participating in the transaction it was learned that the credit will run for a year, and that it may be for as much as $30,000,000, rather than the $25,000,000 which was originally discussed. The money will be placed at the disposal of the Reichsbank for its use when wanted. It is a strictly private banking transaction, such as has been arranged in the past by New York bankers for central banks in various parts of the world. In many cases the credits have not been touched, but have been held here as a precaution.

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Banking Group Large.

From fifteen to twenty New York banks are participating in the credit, among them are some of the largest institutions in the city. The group was formed after discussions had been held by Dr. Schacht and the International Acceptance Bank. The bulk of the credit, it is understood, is being held by eight or ten of the largest banks, such as the National City and the Chase National.

When news of the credit got around Wall Street there was a great deal of speculation regarding the purpose of it, but it was said in informed circles that it had no specific purposes, but was arranged here by Dr. Schacht merely as a protective measure.

While news of the credit has been very closely guarded, its arrangement by the banks was regarded as one of the factors responsible for the recent strength in the German reichsmark in the foreign exchange market. The reichsmark this week advanced to 23.78½ cents, the highest it had been since the closing weeks of 1926 and within a few points of the highest mark it has reached since the establishment of the new German currency late in 1924.

Germany Willing to Borrow.

It is not known whether Dr. Schacht in his conversations with commercial bankers discussed American loans for private organizations in Germany, but it is considered likely that he did so. Germany, which for a time sought to avoid borrowing in the American market, has been receptive to external loans in the last month and several important ones have been effected, headed by a $30,000,000 bond issue of the Central Bank for Agriculture of Germany, floated by a syndicate headed by the National City Bank. High money rates in Berlin recently also have contributed to the flow of American capital to Berlin.

Denmark Gets Credit of $20,000,000 from National City Bank.

The Government of Denmark has obtained a one-year revolving credit of $20,000,000 from the National City Bank, it was announced on Monday. The credit will be used to finance obligations of the Government as guarantor of the liabilities of Danske Landmandsbank Hypothek-og-Vekselbank, Copenhagen, pending the final reorganization of that institution, which is scheduled to become effective within a year.

The present credit is entirely separate from the currency stabilization credits which have been opened from time to time by the National City Bank in favor of the National Bank of Denmark under the guarantee of the Danish Government. The first of these stabilization credits was established by the National City Bank in November, 1923, in co-operation with London bankers and was later replaced by a straight dollar credit of $40,000,000, opened in January, 1925.

Stabilization of the Danish currency on a gold basis having now been accomplished, the dollar credits have been allowed to expire, and the present credit is the only official bank credit at present maintained in the New York market by the Danish authorities. A law authorizing the establishment of the credit was passed by the Danish Parliament prior to its adjournment on July 16. The credit is effective for one year from July 18.

London Bankers Represented as Seeking to Regain Financial Supremacy Over New York—Cut Commission Charge on Bankers' Acceptances.

The New York "Evening Post" last night published a news article saying the long foreseen final struggle between British and American bankers to show which shall rule the world of commerce and finance, dollars or sterling, had begun. It declared that both in the acceptance market and in the investment market British bankers are making a determined effort to win control back for London. The article added:

London bankers have cut the acceptance commission to other banks on the Continent to ½ of 1% for one year for first-class acceptances, it was learned to-day. This makes the London market more attractive to banks in Germany and other European countries.

The one-half of 1% rate is regarded by American bankers as a fighting rate. New York bankers have been granting a commission of 1% and sometimes 1½%.

Rates Cut Here.

The action of London banks has caused seven or eight New York banks to cut their rates, which recently have been ¾ of 1%. But in cutting their commission rate they have broken an agreement among themselves, it is understood, to stand by the 1% rate.

Before the war British banks regarded the acceptances business of the world as their own. Little was known of the business in New York. Since the war the acceptance business here has outgrown that of London. It is estimated that at this time outstanding American bills amount to between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000, which is said to greatly exceed British bills.

London is the more popular acceptance market, however, for the reason that it is nearer to the Continent, and business can be done over the telephone. Another reason is that banks and merchants all over the world have been used to dealing in sterling in London.

It is admitted here that with London determined to win back her acceptance business American bankers are up against a hard fight.

Germans Favor England.

A distinct attempt to swing German financing to London was seen by American bankers in the recent $60,000,000 City of Berlin loan which was awarded to a London group which bid much higher prices than American bankers were prepared to pay.

The Berlin syndicate has not been an outstanding success in the London market because of the high prices but German borrowers have plainly been greatly influenced toward England.

India Currency Commission Recommends That Silver Reserve Be Reduced.

The Indian Currency Commission adopted a recommendation this week that India's silver reserve be reduced from 950,000,000 rupees to 500,000,000 rupees over a period of seven years, according to a private cable from Calcutta received by the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation. At the same time it was recommended that this silver, which must be disposed of by sale, should not be sold in the open market, the inference being that the Government of India might make private deals with other countries seeking silver for coinage. The amount to be disposed of during the above period at present exchange rates would be worth about $162,000,000, it is stated.

Gold and Silver Imported into and Exported from the United States by Countries in June.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington has made public its monthly report, showing the imports and exports of gold and silver into and from the United States during the month of June 1927. The gold exports were only $1,840,182. The imports were $14,610,744, $7,419,013 of which came from the Netherlands, and $4,866,000 from Australia. Of the exports of the metal, $634,796 went to Mexico and $540,106 to Hong Kong.

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	GOLD.		SILVER.			
	Total.		Refined Bullion.		Total (Incl. Coin).	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Belgium	------	200	------	------	------	------
France	------	150	------	------	------	2,220
Germany	66,507	------	258,787	------	146,696	------
Italy	------	------	------	------	------	82
Netherlands	------	7,419,013	------	------	------	------
Norway	------	------	2,068	------	1,202	------
Portugal	------	------	------	------	------	163
United Kingdom	------	11,219	------	------	------	8,194
Yugoslavia & Albania	------	------	------	------	------	------
Canada	46,773	707,388	102,026	42,384	142,397	327,191
Costa Rica	------	23,760	------	856	------	521
Guatemala	------	15,932	------	------	------	------
Honduras	------	5,599	------	84,747	100	47,799
Nicaragua	------	24,572	------	3,081	------	1,650
Panama	------	3,623	------	------	------	8
Salvador	250,000	------	------	------	------	------
Mexico	634,796	608,020	------	2,559,101	114,212	3,146,408
Newfoundland and Laborador	------	------	------	------	197	------
Trinidad & Tobago	------	10,615	------	------	1,330	------
Cuba	------	2,483	------	------	------	5,182
Dutch West Indies	------	------	------	------	------	2,160
Argentina	------	------	1,607	------	973	------
Brazil	12,000	------	------	------	------	------
Chile	------	51,165	------	------	------	151,983
Colombia	------	94,569	20,096	118	11,594	88
Ecuador	------	230,483	------	------	------	8,826
Peru	------	226,944	------	1,086	------	986,605
Venezuela	130,000	2,712	------	------	------	------
British India	------	------	3,693,497	------	2,101,871	------
China	------	------	5,002,580	------	2,853,365	------
Java and Madura	160,000	132,592	------	127,886	------	72,597
Hong Kong	540,106	------	120,476	------	69,672	------
Philippine Islands	------	135,831	------	------	------	1,603
Australia	------	4,866,000	------	------	------	------
New Zealand	------	22,752	------	41	------	24
Belgian Congo	------	8,679	------	------	------	7,469
British South Africa	------	3,366	------	------	------	11,780
Mozambique	------	3,077	------	------	------	7,924
Total	1,840,182	14,610,744	9,201,137	2,819,300	5,443,609	4,790,47

Fascisti in Drive to Lower Prices—Severe Measures Against Landlords in Italy Are Accompanied by Daily Inspection of Retailers.

Arnaldo Cortesi, in a copyrighted wireless to the New York "Times" from Rome, dated July 16, recounts the unusual severity of the punishments meted out in Italy during the last week to landlords found guilty of evading the decree which fixes the maximum rentals which may be asked for apartments and shops and says this is a measure of the earnestness the Government has put into its campaign to bring the general cost of living down to such a level that the internal purchasing value of the lira shall be about equal to its new value on the international markets after its rapid revaluation. The "Times" correspondent adds:

Two landlords in Turin have been condemned to two years' confinement on a small island off Sicily, formerly a penal settlement, where they live together with some hundreds of political prisoners. They are left quite free, but are under constant police control and may not leave the island until their sentence expires.

Another landlord, also in Turin, has been condemned to two years' "admonition," which means that he must live under police control, that his house may be visited by the police at any time of the day or night, and that he must not leave his home between sunset and sunrise.

Though these exceptionally severe measures have not been matched anywhere else in Italy, the threat of similar steps has been used in other cities to induce landlords to apply the new housing decree without entering into unnecessary legal litigation with their tenants.

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Shops Are Controlled, Too.

The action against the landlords, however, represents only a small part of the activity of the Government in its effort to reduce internal prices. The chief action is directed against shop owners and retailers, who are the objects of constant vigilance. Special commissions daily make a tour of shops and examine their prices. Where it is found that retailers are making undue profits, various forms of punishment are meted out. Sometimes shops are closed for a certain number of days, sometimes heavy fines are imposed, and sometimes shopkeepers are denounced to public opinion in the press.

These measures, however, have been only partially successful. While wholesale prices dropped almost immediately, keeping pace with the revaluation of the lira, retail prices still lag a long way behind them. This is natural, because manufacturers and wholesalers were forced immediately to revise their prices to avoid the threat of foreign competition, even if this entailed considerable losses.

The retailers, instead, who are not worried by foreign competition, show a rooted disinclination to reduce their prices, at least until all their old stocks, bought when the lira was worth 25 or 30 to the dollar, have been disposed of. There is, however, a constant if slow improvement and the cost of living index figures are falling every week.

Fascist Idea of Property Shown.

The new housing decree, which arbitrarily fixes the upper limit beyond which housing rents may not be raised, and the severe measures taken against the recalcitrant landlords in Turin, throw an interesting light on the Fascist conception of private property. Owners of houses in Italy have been virtually deprived of the free use of their property. The rents they may ask are fixed by the Government, and they are not allowed to evict tentants in consequence of another decree which has temporarily suspended all evictions. Landlords are, therefore, in actual fact, merely administering their own property on behalf of the Government, which has taken from them the right of disposing of it as they please.

This is in agreement with the Fascist idea of the status of private property. The Fascist theories on this point stand half-way between the old style capitalistic systems, in which each citizen is held to have complete and absolute possession and control of his property, and the Communist system, where property may only be owned by the State. The Fascisti hold that individuals who own property are, in reality, mere administrators on behalf of the State and they can be permitted to enjoy full control of their property only so long as this turns to the general advantage of the community.

This theory naturally holds some dangerous implications if applied to industry. Up to the present, however, the only attempt at Government interference between property owners and their property has been made in the case of the landlords.

Labor Court Gives First Decision.

The special labor tribunal, which should forever abolish strikes and lockouts as weapons in class warfare by amicably settling all labor disputes, got properly into its stride and handed down its first decision this week.

It was called on to settle a complicated dispute in which certain landowners in Northern Italy, after signing the labor agreement with their agricultural workers, tried to force them to accept a lower wage claiming that this was only fair in view of the revaluation of the lira and its increased purchasing power.

The workers instead, though willing to accept a cut in their wages, refused to accept one as great as that proposed by the land owners.

The whole argument before he court turned on the question whether, between the date on which the contract was signed and the date on which it went into force, the fundamental conditions on which the contract itself was based had changed to such an extent, as a result of the revaluation of the lira, as to render it null.

After much learned legal argument on both sides the court decided that conditions had thus changed and delivered a decision ordering the workers to accept a cut in their wages, though the cut fixed by the court is not as great as that proposed by the land owners.

Mussolini Calls Italian Fascisti to Obey His "Book of Faith"—Exalts Evolution of the New Doctrine of State as the Guide to Future Progress.

"The twentieth century in Italy will be known by only one name—Fascismo," Premier Benito Mussolini is quoted as saying in a copyrighted wireless under date of July 17 from Rome appearing in the New York "Times" at the conclusion of the long preface he has written for a complete collection of Fascismo from its first sitting after the Fascist revolution up to to-day, now appearing for the first time in book form.

This volume, Mussolini declares, is "the book of our faith" for all Fascisti, their "inseparable vade-mecum" and "infallible compass of their every activity." Signor Mussolini looks back, says the "Times" account to the ground covered in the past five years and appears well satisfied with the results of his survey. He compares Fascismo's youthful vitality with the "manifest signs of involution and senility" in other revolutions, which at one time appeared destined to upset the whole universe. He glories in the destruction of the old liberal democratic regime, "which Fascismo has buried forever," and in the erection, brick by brick, of the glorious edifice of Fascismo in its stead. He traces the gradual evolution of Fascist doctrine, which owes its strength he says, to the fact that it was not forcibly fashoined to fit some preconceived political creed, but grew gradually as events and necessity dictated. The "Times" report continues as follows:

Scorns Foes, Sees Long Future.

He accords special praise to the Fascist militia, which really made the Fascist Party into the Fascist regime and signed the death warrant of the old liberal democratic system of government.

He scoffs at the Opposition, which to-day prophesies the end of Fascismo as a consequence of the revaluation of the lira, just as a year ago it looked forward to its end as a result of the depreciation of the lira.

Finally, Signor Mussolini prophesies that Fascismo has a long and glorious future in front of it, saying:

"A regime which in five years has created a new State and organized formidable forces for its defense and which counts its adherents in the millions, almost all of them young and ready to answer any call; a regime which has performed works and solved problems for which the people had waited in vain for centuries; a regime which wants and knows how to last successfuly, defies time and its enemies in every place and of every nation."

Commends Book for Daily Reading.

After briefly referring to former partial publications of the resolutions of the Fascist Grand Council, Signor Mussolini continues:

"The present publication, arranged in chronological order, offers better than the previous ones the possiblity of embracing the whole history of Fascismo, which has now become a regime, and to understand its nature and importance. There is nothing more interesting from a political viewpoint, nothing, I make bold to add, more dramatic from a human viewpoint than this collection of resolutions.

"Its words hold the living truth of the bloody and formidable effort aiming at the demolition of the old regime and the creation of a new order of things. These are the first real annals of Fascimo. This volume must be carefully and daily studied and consulted to understand how the revolution of the Black Shirts was born and why it triumphed invincibly.

Evolution of Fascist Doctrnie.

"The elaboration of the principles of the Fascist State has been neither rapid nor easy. Fascismo had not a ready-made program to apply. If it had had, by this time Fascismo would have failed miserably. There is nothing more ruinous than political parties which have a carefully prepared suitcase of doctrines and believe that it is possible to remain inside the great and changing realities of life.

"More than a program expressed in words, Fascismo had the infinite will to do. Besides, its program in its essential lines existed. It consisted in making Italy regain the time it had lost politically and economically.

"It is sufficient to read the resolutions of the Fascist Grand Council from the first historic sitting in January, 1923, to the last, no less historic one, in April, 1927, to see how Fascist doctrine evolved step by step out of Italy's living contemporary history and how—instead of being sealed in ponderous, unreadable volumes—it immediately became the concrete reform of institutions and laws and was adopted as the daily rule of life.

"This explains how the Fascist revolution, after five years, is still young and fresh and still possessed of dynamic force sufficient for further development, while other revolutions which, it appeared, were destined to upset the whole universe, are giving manifest symptoms of involution and senility.

"How the gigantic edifice of the Fascist State has been built, brick by brick, is clearly shown in these pages. After the cornerstone of the militia, it is the Fascist Party which is the object of the assiduous care of the Grand Council. The organization of the party is gradually changed, becomes modified, is perfected, to find its final form in the statute dictated by Augusto Turati in the Autumn of 1926.

"The political High Commissioners have disappeared and the Provincial Commissioners also. The election of leaders from below has been replaced with the appointment from above. Fascismo tests and tests again its instruments in the light of its growing experience, which wise men must and can treasure.

"Another program which the Grand Council has slowly elaborated till our corporative State has taken its present magnificent development is the problem of the labor unions and their relations with other institutions and with the State.

"The Grand Council had a prophetic eye, when in July 1924, it declared that 'the Fascist corporations must be juridically recognized and become one of the forces of the State.' Two years have been sufficient to realize this postulate in full."

It is worth while now to read Mussolini's statement on July 22, 1924 and his polemic on "normalization" and also his declared certainty that the anti-Fascists would beg to abandon their paper trenches to risk a trial of strength against Fascismo in the streets and squares of Italy.

"The second half of 1924 was a period of difficulty which must not be exaggerated and which served brilliantly to test the strength of our regime. Even then many foolish and superficial people were not lacking who predicted the end of Fascismo. This is an old game which is becoming monotonous.

The Financial Transformation.

"When in the summer of 1926 the pound sterling reached the quotation of 950, they said that the days of the Fascist regime were numbered. The same silly prophecies are made in some foreign circles now that sterling has dropped back to 90.

"Meanwhile, the days—one after another—already make up the considerable total of five years, and around the prophets of disaster grows the repudiation of their monumental stupidity.

Hails Enduring Regime of Fascism.

"A regime which in five years has created a new State and organized formidable forces for its defense, a regime which counts millions of adherents, almost all young and ready to answer any call, a regime which has performed works and solved problems for which the people had waited in vain for centuries, a regime which wants and knows how to last, can successfully defy time and its enemies everywhere, whatever race they may belong to."

Payment by Liberia of War Debt to United States.

The payment in full by Liberia of the indebtedness to the United States contracted during the war, was noted in our issue of July 9, page 168. The debt was discharged with the presentation on July 6 of a draft of $35,610 to Acting Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, by the Consul-General to the United States from Liberia, Dr. Ernest Lyon, whose office is in Baltimore, Md. Dr. Lyon is quoted in the "United States Daily" as making the following statement when tendering the draft:

Distinguished Sir: This monetary obligation which the Liberian Government settles to-day with the American Government, carries our memories back to the great World War period. Liberia at the breaking out of the war had no grievances against the Central Powers then in war with the rest of Europe. She had elected, for various reasons, to remain neutral, notwithstanding political and other pressure to force her into taking sides with the Allied forces. But when the American Government, after the tragic incident of the sinking of the "Lusitania," severed diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government, and war was declared against the Central Powers, Liberia followed the example of her good and great friend.

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In the struggle she supplied marines from her seaport population which made maritime communication possible up and down the West Coast of Africa, after the Europeans had withdrawn in response to the call of their respective nationalities.

Her men served as links of communication on the battlefield, rendering such other service, which brought down upon her national pate the ire of a German submarine, because the President of the Republic, refused at the bidding of the commander to authorize the destruction of the wireless stations and other useful institutions in the service of the Allies.

Liberia as an ally was to share in the loan measure, which authorized the President of the United States to make loans to members of the Allied compact to enable them to carry on the war to a successful finish.

The armistice, however, was declared before Liberia secured her full quota allotted. She did, however, secure a portion of the $5,000,000 allotment.

I come to-day, under official instructions, to settle that obligation covered by the face of this draft, issued through one of the most powerful and reputable financial institutions in the world. I refer to the National City Bank of New York. By this act Liberia not only sets a good example to the nations of the earth, but she emphasizes the fact that the respect which one nation entertains for another nation, is based upon the integrity and promptness in the settlement of obligations, monetary and otherwise.

Country Opened Up to American Capitalists.

You will be pleased to know that the Republic is entering upon a prosperous career; that her economic conditions have been wonderfully improved since the close of the war; that the opening up of the country to American capitalists marks a new day for the Government and the people of the Republic.

It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I present to you this draft canceling Liberia's war obligation, and in doing so I beg to convey to His Excellency, the President of the United States, through your good offices, the distinguished consideration and high appreciation of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Liberia, and to express the hope that the relations of comity and good will not only continue but will increase as the years of national life are prolonged.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

At the same time the following letter from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, prepared before his departure for Europe, was made public:

June 28 1927.

My dear Mr. Consul-General:

In accepting from your hands as Special Financial Representative of His Excellency, C. D. B. King, payment in full of Liberia's indebtedness to the United States, permit me to congratulate your Government on the loyal and prompt manner in which it has met its engagements.

There is but one other nation among those whose obligations have been held by this Government that has made payment of its indebtedness without recourse to funding agreements.

The blow dealt to the economic system of Liberia by the war was severe in the extreme. That Liberia has been able to re-establish and strengthen her economic system, to regain her financial position, and to meet her public and private obligations in full constitutes an achievement that bears glowing tribute to the ability of her statesmen and to the industry of her people as a whole.

I trust that you will convey to His Excellency, President King, and to your Government an expression of the admiration felt here for a nation that has been able to accomplish such things, together with the hope of this Government that a future of peace and prosperity lies before Liberia in which the traditional friendship between the two nations may find frequent and cordial reaffirmation.

I am, my dear Mr. Lyon,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. W. MELLON, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Dr. Ernest Lyon, Consul-General and Special Financial Representative of the Republic of Liberia in the United States, Baltimore, Md.

$3,000,000 Loan Offered for City of Saarbruecken.

Public offering was made on July 18 by Ames, Emerich & Co., and Strupp & Co. of a $3,000,000 issue of 26-year 6% external sinking fund gold bonds for the City of Saarbruecken, priced at 95 and interest to yield 6.40%. The bankers announce that subscription books were closed. The proceeds of the issue are to be devoted to important municipal improvements, including construction of streets, ditches, water works, port facilities and additions to the public utilities.

The City of Saarbruecken is the capital of the Saar Basin, which under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, is administered by the League of Nations, as trustee, until 1935. The issuance and terms of this loan, as well as the city's right to meet the service thereof in United States gold dollars, have been approved by the Saar Basin Governing Commission, appointed by the League of Nations. The bonds are dated July 1 1927 and due Jan. 1 1953. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., fiscal agents, in New York, or at the option of the holder at Saar Handelsbank, City of Saarbruecken, without deduction for any taxes or duties present or future, levied by any authority within the Saar territory, regardless of state of war or peace and of nationality of holders. Non-callable, except for the sinking fund, before Jan. 1 1933. Redeemable on Jan. 1 1933, and thereafter, on two months' published notice, as a whole, in part, or for sinking fund, at 100 and accrued interest. Denominations $1,000 and $500. The bankers in their prospectus give the following information, which they say has been taken from official sources:

Municipality.

These bonds are the direct obligation of the City of Saarbruecken, the capital, banking center and largest city in the Saar Territory, and are payable, principal, interest and sinking fund, from taxes, duties and general revenues. The city was incorporated in 1321 A.D. It is a thriving industrial community with a population of 126,738. Seven railroads and 23 banks give evidence of the commercial activity of the City.

Saar Territory.

The Saar Territory, with a population of over 786,000 and an area of over 700 square miles, lies in the famous coal and iron district of what was formerly Southwestern Germany, having numerous large smelters, foundries, steel mills and factories. Its other manufactures include pottery, glassware, tapestries, textiles, hardware and tobacco products. Its coal mines, which were given to France by the Peace Treaty, have reserves estimated as sufficient to last 1,000 years.

By the provisions of the Treaty, the Territory is administered by the League of Nations as trustee for 15 years ending in 1935. At the termination of the 15 year period, it will indicate by a plebiscite whether it desires to return to Germany, be ceded to France, or remain under the League of Nations. Coal mines of the territory which were given to France by the Treaty of Versailles are reported to have total reserves estimated by the Germans at 11 billion tons, and by American engineers at 16 billion tons. Before the war the Saar Basin was the chief source of coal for Southern Germany, and with the exception of the Ruhr, the most important coal-producing region of the entire German Empire. Its value can be gathered from the following official figures on output:

1900	9,397,253 tons	1924	14,032,118 tons
1913	13,225,111 tons	1925	12,989,849 tons
1922	11,240,003 tons	1926	13,680,874 tons
1923	9,121,285 tons		

The Saar Basin has 26 mines with a total of more than 72,000 miners. On the basis of production during the last few years the reserves of the region appear to be sufficient for practically 1,000 years. The importance and permanency of the Saar coal fields therefore appear to be beyond question.

Industrial Development.

The coal deposits have led through the past 100 years to a tremendous industrial development which in recent times has undergone further expansion. Five iron and steel plants and 24 blast furnaces employ over 32,000 men. Ore is generally obtained from Lorraine for smelting with the aid of Saar coke. Metallurgy, glass making, pottery and machinery production are among the other long established industries of the Basin. The annual total of iron and steel products alone exceeds 2,000,000 tons.

The activity of the region is evidenced by the fact that the percentage of the employed is reported to be approximately 99%. The increase in the number of industries since the Peace Treaty has been unprecedented. Since 1920, it is reported that over 3,000 new business enterprises have begun operations in the Territory. Among the new industries are chemical plants, textile mills, distilleries, electrical equipment manufacturers and foodstuffs producers. The wide diversity of industries in the region provides additional stability and assurance of prosperity.

Government of Territory.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the Government of the territory is in the hands of a governing commission of five members representing the League of Nations. Members of the commission must include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Saar who is not a citizen of France, and three more who are citizens of countries other than France and Germany. The commission is responsible to the Council of the League of Nations and submits periodical reports upon progress within the territory.

Members are appointed for one year and may be reappointed. In 1935 the people of the territory will indicate by a plebiscite whether they desire to return to Germany, be ceded to France or remain under the League of Nations.

An advisory council which includes a number of the leading citizens of the territory has also been formed to consult with the governing commission, and has been instrumental in working out important fiscal and other improvements for the benefit of the entire territory.

Favorable Balance of Trade.

The Saar Basin has a variety of exports, while imports are limited largely to food and to iron ore used in the smelters preparatory to its conversion. The latest available complete figures cover the two years and six months ended June 30 1924, during which total exports were valued at approximately Fcs. 3,714,000,000, while total imports were valued at approximately Fcs. 3,283,000,000.

Among the leading items of export are the following, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce: Mineral and mineral products, metals, chemical products, pottery, metal work, animal products and skins, glass and crystal, clothing, beverages, paper and paper products, skins and furs, furniture, wood and cloth.

Figures on trade with Germany show a favorable balance during each of the last three years, as the following table indicates:

Year—	*Exports.*	*Imports.*
1924	79,682,000 R.M.	70,035,000 R.M.
1925	133,954,000 R.M.	70,711,000 R.M.
1926	138,750,000 R.M.	54,236,000 R.M.

Advantages of Territory.

The advantages of residence in the territory are numerous:

1. It has no national debt.
2. It has no war debts, reparations payments, or liability under the Dawes Plan.
3. It is subject to local taxes only and all proceeds must be spent for its own territorial purposes.
4. There can be no military service, compulsory or voluntary.
5. The budget is under the control of the League of Nations.

Financial Statement.

The city officially reports that its assets, consisting of electric light system, gas plant, abattoirs, improved and unimproved real estate holdings, forests, &c., are conservatively valued in excess of $22,000,000. The taxable value of real estate, exclusive of city assets is $62,400,000, the taxable income of inhabitants is in excess of $20,000,000, while the total external funded debt of the city to be presently outstanding, including this issue, will be $5,674,000. No action has been taken in reference to revalorization of the paper mark debt, but it is estimated that the probable maximum liability will not exceed $460,000. All utilities and other city enterprises are operated at a substantial profit. All conversions into United States dollars have been made at the rate of 3.90 cents to the French franc.

Sinking Fund.

The city contracts to create a sinking fund, payable semi-annually beginning Jan. 1 1928, which is calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire

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loan by maturity. Under the terms of the general bond, the minimum amount to be retired annually will be 1¾% of the total amount of the issue, plus interest on bonds previously purchased or redeemed. The right is reserved by the city to accelerate the payment of this loan after July1 1932, either through purchase in the open market or by drawings by lot at 100. Any interest saved through increased sinking fund payments shall also be applied toward the redemption of bonds, but the City has the right in case of such accelerated payments to discontinue or reduce sinking fund installments until the regular amount under the sinking fund schedule has again been reached.

$1,500,000 Bond Issue Offered for Department of Cauca Valley, Columbia.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Baker, Kellog & Co. on Tuesday, July 19, offered an additional issue of $1,500,000 Department of Cauca Valley, (Departamento del Valley del Cauca) Republic of Colombia, 20-year 7½% sinking fund gold bonds priced at 98 and interest, to yield 7.77% to final redemption. The issue is part of an authorized $4,000,000 loan, of which there will be $3,972,000 outstanding after the sale of these bonds. Subscription books were closed on the day of the offering. Proceeds will be used principally, it is stated, to extend and improve the railroad and highway system throughout the department, which contains nearly one-fourth of the entire railroad mileage of Colombia. The bonds are a direct obligation of the Department of Cauca Valley and are specifically secured by a first charge and lien on all revenues derived from the tobacco tax, 80% of the revenue derived from the tax on slaughtering of cattle and 80% of the taxes or revenues derived from the manufacture and sale of liquor. All of these bonds are to be retired by lot at 103 and interest through a cumulative sinking fund operating on each semi-annual interest date. The bonds are dated Oct. 1 1926 and are due Oct. 1 1946. Authorized. $4,000,000. Retired by sinking fund, $28,000. To be outstanding, including this issue, $3,972,000. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in United States gold coin at the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, fiscal agents, free of all taxes, present or future, of the Department of Cauca Valley, the Republic of Colombia, or any taxing subdivision thereof. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal only. Callable as a whole, or in part for the sinking fund at 103 and accrued interest on any semi-annual interest date. Central Union Trust Co. of New York, trustee. The loan has been approved by the Government of the Republic of Colombia. The bankers in their circulation give the following information summarized from the statement of Don Carlos Holguin Lloreda, Government of the Department of Cauca Valley:

Cauca Valley.—The Department of Cauca Valley (Departamento del Valle del Cauca) is located in the western part of the Republic of Colombia, fronting on the Pacific Ocean. It has an area of 7,960 square miles, and a population estimated at over 325,000.

Cauca Valley occupies an important commercial position through possession of the port of Buenaventura, the only deep-sea port of the Republic of Colombia on the Pacific, advantageously located within 340 miles of the Panama Canal. Practically the entire Pacific Coast trade of Colombia, including approximately one-third of all the coffee exported from the Republic, passes through Buenaventura.

Cauca Valley is rich in agricultural resources and in mineral deposits. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, bananas, plantains, cacao, corn and other agricultural products are grown in substantial quantities within the Department. Large areas of good pasture land available make cattle and livestock raising an important industry. Coal is mined in the neighborhood of Cali, the capital, where large undeveloped coal reserves exist.

The Department contains nearly one-fourth of the entire railroad mileage of Colombia and more than any other Department of the Republic. The Pacific Railroad crosses its entire length and breadth and is constructing a line eastward which will eventually link up Bogota, the capital of Colombia, with Buenaventura. This development should greatly augment the trade passing through that port and stimulate the further growth and development of Cauca Valley.

Security.—These bonds are the direct obligation of the Department of Cauca Valley, and are specifically secured by a first charge and lien on (1) all of the revenues derived from the tobacco tax; (2) 80% of the revenues derived from the tax on slaughtering of cattle; (3) 80% of the taxes or revenues derived from the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The Department agrees in certain contingencies to increase the taxes or revenue securing the loan or to add other taxes or revenues as additional security.

Revenues.—The total receipts from the said revenues or taxes for the seven years ended June 30 1926 averaged $1,819,952 annually, of which the proportion securing these bonds is equivalent to approximately four times the combined annual interest and sinking fund requirements of $396,130 on these bonds. For the fiscal year ended June 30 1926 the revenues or taxes totaled $2,775,047, of which the proportion securing these bonds is equivalent to more than 6.1 times the annual interest and sinking fund requirements on these bonds, and for the ten months ended April 30 1927 the available revenues or taxes were at the annual rate of 7.5 times such requirements.

The Department has agreed that the respective proportions of the total receipts from the said revenues or taxes securing these bonds shall be deposited as collected with the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Cali, the capital of the Department, or such other bank as may be agreed upon by the Department and the fiscal agents, which shall remit monthly or oftener the revenues so deposited until the amount necessary to meet the next ensuing semi-annual interest and sinking fund payments on these bonds is on deposit with the fiscal agents.

Purpose.—The proceeds of the present issue of bonds will be used principally further to extend and improve the railroad and highway system throughout the Department.

Finances.—These bonds constitute the only funded debt, external or internal, of the Department and will be outstanding at the relatively low rate of approximately $13 per capita.

The Department during the nine fiscal years ended June 30 1926 showed a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

All conversions to United States dollars made herein are at par of exchange, which for the Colombian dollar or peso is equivalent to $.9733. During the past four years the Colombian dollar has maintained a high degree of stability, remaining above or approximately at parity, and at the present time is at approximate parity with the United States dollar.

The Republic of Colombia.

Colombia is the nearest in distance to the United States of South American republics. Lying at the gateway of the Panama Canal, with a coast line both on the Atlantic (Caribbean Sea) and the Pacific, its geographical situation is most favorable from a commercial standpoint. It has an area of about 475,000 square miles, or greater than that of all the States of the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida, and a population of about 6,300,000. While fifth in area, it ranks third in population among the South American republics and is one of the two South American States with a seat on the Council of the League of Nations, Chile being the other.

Colombia, primarily an agricultural nation, possesses an abundance and variety of natural resources. It is the second largest producer in the world of coffee, and the largest producer of mild coffee, of which it exports large quantities yearly to the United States and other foreign markets. Among its other valuable agricultural products are bananas, sugar cane and tobacco. Large areas of good pasture land make cattle raising an important activity . The republic is also rich in mineral resources, ranking as the largest producer of emeralds and the second largest producer of platinum in the world, and possessing valuable deposits of coal and petroleum. Gold mining is one of the oldest industries in the country, gold ranking second to coffee as a source of exports. Active development of Colombian oil fields is now under way under the leadership of important American oil interest owning large areas of proven acreage in the country. A pipe line to transport the petroleum products from the interior to the coast was completed in 1926 and is proving a stimulus to the further expansion of the industry. The pipe line is 350 miles in length and has a daily carrying capacity of 30,000 barrels which is now being increased to about 60,000 barrels daily. Production of crude petroleum increased from 1,139,568 barrels in the first six months of 1926 to 5,301,681 barrels in the second six months of 1926 and to approximately 6,220,000 barrels in the first six months of 1927. A very large proportion of the total production is exported to the United States.

The United States paid to Colombia, under the treaty settling questions arising out of the establishment of Panama as a separate republic, the sum of $25,000,000 in annual installments of $5,000,000, the last of which was paid on Sept. 1 1926. Part of this payment has been used under the guidance of a commission of experts headed by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, to establish a central bank organized along the lines of the Federal Reserve System of the United States with exclusive power of note issue. The remainder of the payment has been used to establish an agricultural mortgage bank, for railroad construction, and for debt retirement. Since the establishment of the Central Bank in 1923, Colombian exchange has ruled at or above the par of exchange, and the administration of the currency by the Central Bank gives every assurance of its continued soundness.

External debt of Colombia as of June 30 1926 amounted to approximately only $14,000,000 and internal debt to $10,000,000, making an aggregate debt of $24,000,000, equivalent to the low rate of $4 per capita.

Foreign trade has grown from $62,0000,000 in 1913 to $122,000,000 in 1924, to $170,000,000 in 1925 and to $218,000,000 in 1926. Exports and imports approximately balanced in 1926, and in eighteen out of the past twenty-one years Colombian trade has shown an excess of exports over imports. The increasing imports during the past few years reflect the growth in the investment of foreign capital in the country.

The greater part of the foreign trade of the country is with the United States, which imports annually from Colombia large quantities of coffee and other products, exporting in return various manufactured goods.

City of Bogota Bonds Purchased.

A group composed of Baker, Kellogg & Co., Inc., P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., and Tucker, Anthony & Co., will offer shortly an issue of $2,700,000 City of Bogota Republic of Columbia, 20-year external 6½% secured sinking fund gold bonds of the Power and Light Consolidation Loan of 1927. The loan combines features of both municipal and public utility obligations. The total authorized issue amounts to $5,000,000 and the proceeds of the present loan will be used by the city to reimburse itself for the purchase of the controlling interest in the two electric light and power companies serving the municipality.

These two countries, Electric Power Company of Bogota, and National Electric Light Company, are in process of consolidation into a new company, to be known as the United Electric Power Co., Inc., which will have a monopoly of the electric light and power business in Bogota. The consolidation is expected to affect substantial economies and increase the earning power of the new company. Its management will be vested in a board of directors chosen in a manner designed to insure continuance of the present efficient private operation and management.

Bogota is the capital and largest city of the Republic of Columbia. It is the educational, commercial, industrial and banking center of a large surrounding territory in the interior highland plateau. Important railroad extensions now under construction will greatly improve and extend the city's transporatation facilities, furthering its growth and

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prosperity, according to the bankers. The present population is in excess of 200,000.

This loan is a direct obligation of the City of Bogota and the balance of the authorized bonds may be issued only to the extent of the amount paid by the city to United Electric Power Company, Inc., for shares of stock or obligations of the company, which shall be pledged as additional security for the bonds. The bonds will be specifically secured by a first lien on the majority of the shares, and dividends thereon, of United Electric Power Company, Inc.; by a first lien on the city's participation in taxes of Department of Cundinamarca on liquor, slaughter, tobacco, and consumption of fermented drinks, and other city revenues; and by a lien on the gross revenues collected by the city from certain other taxes, subject only to the city's obligation to pledge, under certain circumstances, these taxes as additional security for its 8% external sinking fund gold bonds of 1924.

City of Buenos Aires Bonds for $3,396,000 to Be Offered.

A syndicate consisting of Blyth, Witter & Co., Chatham Phoenix National Bank and Trust Company, and the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, will shortly offer, we are informed, an issue of $3,396,000 City of Buenos Aires 6% bonds.

The City of Buenos Aires is the capital, financial and commercial center of the Argentine Republic, and, with a population of approximately 2,000,000, is the largest city in South America. The city is of great commercial importance, being one of the world's leading seaports, and the fourth largest port on the American Continent. It is estimated that 80% of the imports of Argentine and 40% of the exports pass through the Port of Buenos Aires.

Northwest Farm Conference at St. Paul Adopts Resolution Demanding Enactment of McNary-Haugen Bill—Veto of Bill by President Coolidge Attacked.

Following a two-days session in St. Paul, Minn., the Northwest Farm Conference on July 12 adopted resolutions demanding the enactment of the McNary-Haugen farm bill, which was passed at the last session of Congress and vetoed by President Coolidge. The veto of the bill by President Coolidge was declared to be a clear repudiation of the platform on which he was elected and the resolution added that his veto message was from the beginning to the end "indefensible and conflicting arguments." According to the St. Paul "Pioneer Press," Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, was directed to convene the Committee three weeks before the December session of Congress to get an early start for pushing farm relief legislation. This action, says the paper quoted, followed as a result of the resolution introduced by Congressman O. J. Kvale of Minnesota. The "Pioneer Press" gives as follows the text of the resolutions adopted:

We, of the Agricultural Conference assembled this date at St. Paul, Minn., representing some two-thirds of the territory of the United States, call attention to the fact that industry, labor, railways and other public utilities are prosperous and contented, aided by the many laws enacted at Washington and by the State legislatures, artificially bringing to each increased revenue for their services.

At the same time we deplore the fact that agriculture and business dependent thereon are not likewise prosperous.

During the unusual prosperity of other groups, farm property values, the best barometer of farm conditions, have declined up to 1925 some $30,000,000,000, and since that time decreases in value continue until land in the United States is approaching the panic prices of the early 90's.

We, therefore, unanimously indorse the McNary-Haugen bill passed by the last session of Congress.

The veto of this measure, after its passage by a bi-partisan majority of both Houses of Congress, clearly repudiates the Republican platform on which President Coolidge was elected. The veto message which seeks to defend the President's act consists from the beginning to the end of indefensible and conflicting arguments which had been answered to the satisfaction of Congress during months of debate on the measure.

We, therefore, demand the enactment into law of the McNary-Haugen bill in the next session of Congress, and we pledge ourselves, and time, and our fortunes, to present the fairness of our cause to the American people and pledge ourselves to work for the nomination of men for political office who are favorable to this legislation.

We commend those members of Congress, regardless of party, who worked and voted for effective agricultural legislation and pledge them our active support.

We express our appreciation of the men who initiated and have for years carried forward the movement for farm relief legislation, who have labored so zealously and effectively to arouse Congress and the country to a realization of the true condition of American agriculture, and of the imperative need for remedial legislation.

The same account says:

Members of the resolutions committee, besides Congressman Charles Brand, of Ohio, Chairman, were: George W. Peek, President of the American Council of Agriculture, which called the conference; B. W. Kilgore, Charles O. Truax, Ohio; Charles Stewart, Nebraska; Ralph Snyder, Kansas; William Hirth, Missouri; Thomas Moody, North Dakota; C. W. Crese, South Dakota; C. N. Grant, Wisconsin; J. Huntley, Iowa; Senator A. W. Barkley, Kentucky; Senator T. H. Caraway, Arkansas; Congressman L. J. Dickinson, Iowa, and Judge C. A. Nye, Colonel R. A. Wilkinson, J. F. Reed, F. W. Murphy, Frank Day and Joseph Reynolds, Minnesota.

Regarding the speeches which featured the session on July 11, Associated Press dispatches from St. Paul said:

In an address to-night, Representative Charles Brand of Ohio, himself a Republican, warned his party that failure to pass satisfactory legislation might enable "the opposition to avail itself of this great opportunity."

United States Senator-elect Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky said any legislation would fail "unless it brings the power of the Government to control its surplus so that it might be fed to the markets as the need of consumption requires."

Caraway Notes Tariff Rises.

"The President," said Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, "says to enable the farmer to get a fair price for pigs would be class legislation; therefore he vetoes the bill designed to aid them, and with the same pen signs a declaration that raises the tariff 50% on pig iron."

Representatives L. J. Dickinson and Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, the latter co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill, stressed the condition of the farmer and urged the principles of the vetoed bill as the only satisfactory solution offered.

Representative Dickinson declared that if satisfactory farm relief legislation was not passed by the Seventieth Congress next winter, "farm relief will become the major issue of the 1928 campaign."

Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, his associate on the measure, insisted that the major political parties, through platform promises, were in duty bound to pass legislation looking to relief of the agricultural situation.

The conference was called by the American Council of Agriculture, organized here two years ago, and which now includes representatives of forty-nine farm organizations, principally in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Montana.

"The deflation of agriculture," said Representative Dickinson, "has not been given the economic or political consideration to which it is entitled.

"Industry should not be encouraged and protected to the discrimination of our farmers. Party pledges without performance and without any real effort to perform is unpardonable. No political party can endure with such a record.

"Forty million farmers are watching the result of this conference. The drift of the political alignment here will be heralded as the political drift of the times. What will be the answer of the farmers of this conference?"

The farmers' hope in the future is to maintain economic quality through legislation, Mr. Dickinson said, adding that the purpose of proposed farm relief measures was not to fix prices, but to stabilize them on a higher level.

A Federal Farm Board must be included in any satisfactory farm aid legislation, he declared, but instead of specifying commodities to come under the bill, the board should be given "the opportunity to put it in operation on any good commodity that came within the scope of its provisions.

"An equalization fee will be necessary until the public treasury is to absorb the loss. To say there will be no loss is wrong. The producers of the commodity are willing to absorb the loss if given a stabilized price."

There will be no surrender in the fight to obtain "economic equality" for the farmers of the nation, declared Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, Minn., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Council of Agriculture. He predicted an emphatic reaffirmation of agriculture's allegiance to the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill.

"There will be given to the farmers of America," he said, "the assurance that there will be no recession, no concession and no surrender in the battle to obtain economic equality before Congress for the farmers of the nation."

In the item in its issue of July 13 covering the session of the conference the previous day, the "Pioneer Press" said:

When informed that special dispatches from Rapid City declared that President Coolidge was swinging toward a deeper interest in farm relief, Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton said:

"Any kind of legislation framed at Washington or Rapid City while the farm leaders of the country are in St. Paul to attend this conference would not be to the best interests of the farmer."

Nye Indorses Bill.

The McNary-Haugen bill only aims to make effective the farm schedules already in the Fordney-McCumber tariff, Senator Ney told his hearers. Coming from a State where in 15 years the proportion has gone from 44,000 farm owners and 10,000 renters to 26,000 owners and 26,000 renters, he said, he could assure his hearers of his support of the bill.

Senator Brookhart declared the McNary-Haugen bill goes in the right direction, but not far enough.

To make it possible for the farmer to collect a fair profit on his investment and toil, it is necessary to cut down the profiteering profits of industry, he declared.

West Must Avoid Unsound Farm Aid, President Coolidge is Told—Murphy, Minneapolis Publisher, Declares the McNary-Haugen Bill is a Delusion and Makes Recommendations of His Own.

A correspondent of the New York "Times" at Rapid City, S. D., under date of July 19, says that President Coolidge was told by Frederick E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis "Tribune," that a new era is dawning for the Northwest if it does not yield to the advocates of unsound legislation. He upheld the President's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill, which he said was a "delusion and a snare."

Mr. Murphy said to the President that in his opinion tha farmers of the Northwest were not enthusiastic for the McNary-Haugen bill and that while the measure was sponsored by some sincere advocates, it also was supported by land speculators overloaded with land who want to boost the price of it artificially, and by politicians "seeking a toe hold." The publisher in his conversation with Mr. Coolidge did not minimize the farm problem. He realizes it was said, its extent and its seriousness, but he believes that the worst part of the depression has been passed. He recommended as one form of legislation that lands not yielding as they should, or lands burdened with mortgages and

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inconvertible paper, might be taken over by the Government and held until consumption has caught up with protection. This, he thinks, would solve the surplus problem overnight. "This is one measure of legislative relief which I think would be effective," he said, after conferring with the President. "The real measure of success, however, lies with the farmers themselves. We are entering into a new era of agriculture, which has to deal with changing economic conditions." Mr. Murphy added:

Diversification and education are methods of handling this situation. The advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill would foist upon our farmers a measure which would destroy what has been done in the way of diversification for the past five years. It would encourage a one crop program, which is what we should try to get away from.

Argues for Better Farming.

"The McNary-Haugen crowd and the politicians are trying to build the roof before they build the foundation. If they would put the same amount of energy and brains in studying fundamentals and building from the foundation I believe they could find a solution of the surplus problem.

"We are confronted with a surplus, yet an increase of that surplus is exactly what the McNary Haugen bill would encourage. Dealing with the surplus is an important problem. Avoiding a surplus is more fundamental. Diversification brings that about. Take butter, for example. I can remember when it was 8 cents a pound. Now it is about 60 cents. And there is no surplus.

"We could produce twice as much wheat and better wheat from half the acreage if only the best farming is done. That means increased production and reduced costs. A grade cow will produce 400 pounds of butter fat, or about four times as much as the scrub cow, with only one-fourth the cost of upkeep and one-fourth less effort to care for.

"Now, these are evident truths which are being applied to the farming situation and in the last five years our farmers have learned it sufficiently so we have added millions of wealth to the Northwest.

Outlines Five Year Growth.

What diversification has done for the Northwestern States is most strikingly told in figures. The dairy cow herds of the Northwest, during the last five years, have increased by 750,000. The total United States gain for the same period was 900,000. The Northwest, during the last five years, had a 30% increase in swine. We have also made a gain of 30% in corn acreage from 1920 to 1926.

We have had corresponding increases of gain in poultry, sheep, beef, cattle, alfalfa, sweet clover, honey production and sugar beets. In North Dakota alone honey production has increased 800% since 1909. A tabulation of results of our five-year campaign shows that we have created a new annual farm wealth of $200,000,000 in the Northwest. This new wealth is the foundation stone of our prosperity to-day. It has come to us in the form of live stock and its products, largely dairy products.

I do not want you to get the impression that we are all out of the woods, that our farmers are free from debt, that they have wiped out all their mortgages, that they do not owe any money, or anything of that sort. I do want you to know that the situation has improved materially through diversification.

We have reduced the indebtedness of member banks to the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank from $115,000,000 to $3,500,000. We have reduced the paper acquired from closed banks by the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank from $14,000,000 to $1,800,000.

We have reduced the borrowings from the War Finance Corporation from $60,000,000 to $2,000,000. Our deposits have again reached the high point of 1920. The aggregate value of our farm products, in spite of short crops, is as great as it was six years ago.

Turning to legislative relief, Mr. Murphy said that there were things which the Government might do rather than resort to such "unsound legislation as the McNary-Haugen bill. For example, in all parts of the United States a large amount of poor, distressed marginal lands have been thrown on the market," he went on. "It is now estimated that foreclosures on all farm lands in the United States amount to something like $1,500,000,000. If half of these lands could be taken off the market, production would be decreased, land values stabilized and our surplus problem, I believe, would be solved overnight. All marginal and distressed lands should revert back to the Government and held until consumption catches up with production. If this could be done, it would , in my opinion, be the one greatest contributing influence to the stabilization and prosperity of American agriculture."

The "Times" correspondent also says that statistics giving production costs for major farm products in the Middle West were presented to President Coolidge by three representatives of the Corn Belt Federation to-day, together with a suggestion that the only thing that will bring permanent relief to the farmers is a giant system of co-operative marketing, one organization through which the farmers will form one collective body of sellers and face the world with an economic weapon of tremendous power. E. E. Kennedy of Pontiac, Ill.; W. R. Crouse of Des Moines and D. D. Collins of Belle Fourche, S. D., spent half an hour with the President, stating after they emerged that Mr. Coolidge was impressed with their statistics and sympathetic with their argument. They told the President that it cost the farmer $1.42 to produce a bushel of corn, $2.42 a bushel for oats, $16.32 a hundredweight for hogs, 28 cents a pound for chickens, 93 cents a pound for butter fat and 61 cents a dozen for eggs. The committee based its figures on the ground that the farmer should get a 5% return on his investment in personal property and equipment, and that the farm operator should get a salary of $1,800 a year.

E. H. H. Simmons, President of the New York Stock Exchange, Again Writes Samuel Untermyer, Repeating Opposition to Requiring Members to Register Stock in Their Own Names.

E. H. H. Simmons, President of the New York Stock Exchange, wrote on July 20 to Samuel Untermyer, repeating the opposition of the Exchange to the proposal of Mr. Untermyer that members be required to register in their names stock that has been transferred to them. Mr. Simmons's wrote as follows:

July 20 1927.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, 120 *Broadway, New York, N. Y.*,

Dear Sir,—Your letters of the 9th inst. addressed to me as President of the New York Stock Exchange have received careful consideration by the officials of the Exchange.

It seems to us that it is not necessary to say more in reply than that the position of the Exchange expressed in my previous letter to you is unchanged by the further consideration of the matter.

Voluntary registration has been deomonstrated by long experience to be an essential feature of the normal course of business on the Exchange. On the other hand, the proposed coercion of registration is a radically novel policy with no experience behind it, and an unwarranted interference with personal rights.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. H. H. SIMMONS, *President*.

Phillips Petroleum Bonds Suffer Big Break in Curb Market on Dissolution of Syndicate.

Announcement on Thursday of the dissolution of the syndicate which marketed a recent issue of Phillips Petroleum Co. 5¼% bonds caused a break in the price of those securities on the New York Curb Market from 99, the previous day's close, to 93¼. Trading in the bonds was exceptionally heavy. Later in the day the price recovered to 95⅝. Yesterday the bonds fluctuated between 95 and 95⅜ with the close 95¼.

The total amount of this issue, which was offered last May by a group headed by Harris, Forbes & Co. at 99¼, was $40,000,000. The offering was made at a time when the supply of new issues was extraordinarily large.

Wall Street Houses Victimized by Fake "Ad" Promoters —Half Million Annually Wasted on Spurious or Questionable Schemes, Says Bank of America Offical.

Half a million dollars annually are harvested by clever "directory" and "program" promoters in the immediate metropolitan district, with large business houses, particularly banks, the principal victims, according to the results of a survey made by Osborn Fort Hevener, Advertising Manager of the Bank of America, whose report is contained in the current issue of "Printers' Ink." Mr. Hevener bases his estimate on figures obtained from various sources, including the Better Business Bureau and other organized agencies which have been seeking to stamp out fake advertising schemes, but in spite of which there are many solicitors abroad who are collecting their "velvet" because large business houses, and especially banks, do not insist on investigating more carefully before signing contracts. Mr. Hevener hazards the guess that at least half of the estimated $500,000 received by these fake promoters in this district is handed out in the Wall Street area, inclusive of the branches of large Wall Street institutions. "For some reason or other," said Mr. Hevener, "banks seem to be easy prey for professional advertising exploiters and even a cursory investigation into this traffic astounds one reviewing the huge sums dropped into absolutely wasteful channels. "In my position I am solicited at least once a week by some representative of a 'promoter's pet.' By a 'promoter's pet' I mean the program, for instance, of some fictitious charity which has been placed in the hands of a professional who has a competent staff of ex-mendicants, bartenders and breadliners at his elbow who daily scour the city for victims who are, evidently, not so hard to find. The boss never takes for his honorarium anything less than 60% of the proceeds and the 'lieutenants' and proprietors of the program grab what is left.

Fortunes for these promoters come out of pushing their 'pets'. I understand there is one of these 'get-rich-quicks' with an office that stands within a stone's throw of the Municipal Building whose reputed income is $200,000 of tainted money annually. This huge sum is nothing more or less than sucker money—money paid for absolutely worthless advertising. Moreover, the good intentions back of many of the donations are lost upon the desert air, inasmuch as practically none of the funds ever reach the intended channels. The pity is that the operations of this wholesale flim-flam man are always just out of sight of the

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authorities. Often the promoters keep within the law by printing a number of copies in order to support their circulation claims, but they never exert themselves further than to distribute such issues at random around subway station or toss them in bulk off the Battery."

Mr. Hevener recites how the recent welcome to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh was made the occasion for a particularly blatant instance of this kind. He received a poorly executed cut of an American eagle printed in red ink emblazoned at the top of the letter and beneath it the words, "Lindebergh Welcome Program." He first noticed the conspicuously misspelled name of the flyer, then following a flowery tribute to the aviator, the rates were given, but no information as to who was responsible. One was exhorted to make all checks payable to an individual whose name was signed to the letter and upon receipt of the check the donator would receive some "Welcome Lindy" posters. The letter did not say what was to be done with the proposed program, and by that token the sponsors were protected if their messengers should accidently drop them from the Brooklyn Bridge, provided the books were ever published. "Incidentally," said Mr. Hevener, "I called the phone number given and was evasively told that the program was not official. The letter came in the mail two days before Lindbergh arrived, so it would appear that the solicitors were a bit optimistic, if they believed the thing could be gotten out in that time."

Other methods and other publications are cited by Mr. Hevener, including the selling of certain "year book" advertising, claiming such year book to be a valid report of the annual activities of legitimate fraternal societies, charitable organizations and invalid homes.

"The directory field apparently is a bonanza for unscrupulous promoters,' he said, "It would appear that there are at least a dozen fakes for every bona fide book published. This type of publication affords easy sledding for the man who is pushing it because most of the time the prospective advertiser is in no position to check circulation statements of his own account. As a result of investigations I made some time back, I discovered that two brothers who had been putting out a long string of directories covering every conceivable form of business in the universe, have both been in jail. Their enterprises have come to the district attorney's attention at various times and in various cities. Despite their many jail terms, however, they are rich men to-day.

"During a certain week recently, three different solicitors walked into my office at various times, and, placing an opened book on my desk asked: 'Don't you want to renew your listing in_____Directory? Only $15. There's your last year's listing.' They pointed to a space where my bank's name, its officers, its capital, surplus and undivided profits were printed, together with the addresses of our main office and branches. On the cover of the 'Directory' besides the name was printed '1926.' In each case I asked the solicitors if they could show me last year's contract. They couldn't . . .

"Still another scheme being worked successfully is the publication of fake magazines which are bringing tidy returns for the bosses behind them. These magazines are called 'dope sheets' or 'write-up sheets' by the responsible publishing profession and the editorial matter consists entirely of blurbs written about business men to whom attention may have been paid in the press, due to a recent advancement in executive position; and articles concerning notoriety seekers. In almost every instance a photograph is published. In return for the services rendered the patron is asked to sign an unsuspicious piece of paper which apparently calls for a few numbers of the magazines for checking purposes, but which closer examination reveals is an order for so many copies at say, $15 per lot of a hundred. This proviso is contained in very small type."

Several remedies are suggested by Mr. Hevener to counteract fake advertising and the fake program solicitor, among them being to make a careful investigation before signing any advertising contract about which one is not absolutely sure; the subscription to the service of an investigating bureau, or the organizing of a group interested in the same line of business who at regular meetings would discuss advertising solicitation of questionable origin. By exchanging experiences, those in charge of advertising would then often be forewarned. In addition, he suggests that reports be promptly made to the local Better Business Bureau of all spurious or doubtful advertising propositions.

Twelve New York Banks Have Unbroken Dividend Record Since Pre-Civil War Days.

Twelve New York banks have unbroken dividend records stretching back into pre-Civil War days, according to Gilbert Eliott & Co., bank and stock specialists, in an analysis they have prepared on the dividend records of New York bank and trust companies. The bankers point out that these institutions never passed a dividend throughout the prolonged period of the Civil War and subsequent post-war boom and deflation period, nor through the panics of 1893, 1903 and 1907. Finally, they weathered the severe deflation following the World War boom.

Bank of New York & Trust occupies the leading place in the matter of continuous dividend payments; the Bank of New York paid its first dividend in 1784, and throughout the intervening 143 years it and its successor bank, the Bank of New York & Trust Co., has never missed a dividend. From the records available it is learned that the Phoenix Bank initiated dividend payments "shortly after the War of 1812" and the Chatham Bank "shortly before the Civil War." These two institutions were the progenitors of the present Chatham Phoenix National Bank & Trust Co.

The National Bank of Commerce has paid dividends without a break since 1840, long before the Mexican War. The record of Bank of America and Bank of the Manhattan Co. reaches back to 1848, although the Manhattan Co. initiated dividend payments in 1804 and has paid continuously ever since, with the exception of a break of four years in the early forties. These back dividends were paid some years later.

Corn Exchange has paid dividends since 1854, United States Trust since 1856, National Park since 1857, Hanover since 1859, Farmers Loan & Trust since 1860, and First National since 1864. There is a long list of banks which have unbroken records of from twenty to fifty years, prominent among which are Central Union, National City, Chase, Seaboard, Guaranty Trust, United States Mortgage & Trust, Equitable, Bankers, New York Trust and Empire Trust.

"From a dividend-paying standpoint, it is a significant tribute to the management of these banks that they have maintained an unbroken dividend record throughout the severe financial and business crises and panics which occurred periodically during what might be called the economic formative period of the nation."

Suggested Change in Standard Form of Trade Acceptance by Federal Reserve Bank.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has sent out the following circular under date of July 19, which is self-explanatory of its subject:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.
(Circular No 798—July 19 1927.)

Suggested Change in Standard Form of Trade Acceptance.

To all Member Banks in the Second Federal Reserve District:

The following extract from the July 1927 "Federal Reserve Bulletin" recommending a change in the standard form of trade acceptance now in use is sent to all member banks in this district for their information:

"The Supreme Court of the State of Texas has recently rendered an opinion in the case of Lane Co. vs. Crum, in which it is held that a trade acceptance is rendered non-negotiable by a statement contained thereon as follows:

" 'The obligation of the acceptor hereof arises out of the purchase of goods from the drawer, maturity being in conformity with the original terms of purchase.'

"A similar decision has also been rendered by the Supreme Court of Florida with regard to trade acceptances bearing an indorsement of this kind.

"These decisions raise serious doubt as to the negotiability of acceptances containing statements of this kind in all jurisdictions where the courts of last resort have not yet held such acceptances to be negotiable. The Federal Reserve Board considers it is advisable to change the standard form of trade acceptances now in use by eliminating therefrom the clause giving rise to this doubt and by inserting in lieu thereof a provision to read as follows:

" 'The transaction which gives rise to this instrument is the purchase of goods by the acceptor from the drawer.' "

Very truly yours,
BENJ. STRONG, *Governor.*

Territorial Limit Set for Branches of State Banks—Federal Reserve Board Rules Members May Have Them Only Within City of Parent Institution.

State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System are held to the establishment of branches within the corporate limits of cities in which the parent bank is located under a ruling made public July 15 by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board interpreted Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the McFadden national banking legislation, as confining the branches to the corporate limits as a result of opinions by a Texas State court and by the Attorney General of the United States. The provision of law involved, the Board points out, says the branches may not be established beyond the "limits" of the city or village in which the parent bank is located. Following is the text of the Board's announcement:

The Federal Reserve Board has recently considered the question whether a State member bank may properly establish a branch in a town a part of the corporate limits of which coincides with a part of the corporate limits of the city, town, or village in which the parent bank is located.

Section of Law Quoted.

This question is governed by that provision of the McFadden Act amending section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, which provides in part as follows:

"No such State bank may retain or acquire stock in a Federal reserve bank except upon relinquishment of any branch or branches established after the date of the approval of this act beyond the limits of the city, town, or village in which the parent bank is situated."

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The Federal Reserve Board has reached the conclusion that (in cases where an incorporated city, town, or village is involved) the word "limits" as used in section 9 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, refers to the corporate limits of the city, town, or village in which the parent bank is situated.

In a consideration of this question it seems appropriate to refer to the legislative history of the provision of the McFadden Act with regard to out-of-town branches of State member banks. As the bill (House Resolution No. 2) first passed the House the words "corporate limits" were used instead of merely "limits."

Wording Changed in Senate.

The words "corporate limits" were changed in the Senate to "limits," and the Senate also added an amendment permitting the Federal Reserve Board to define the limits of a municipality in such a way as to include the territory of a city, town, or village, the corporate limits of which coincide at some point with the corporate limits of the city or town in which the parent bank is situated.

This latter provision was subsequently stricken out in the House, but the word "corporate" before "limits" was not again inserted in the bill. The omission of the word "corporate" cannot be taken as an indication that Congress intended that branches might be located outside the corporate limits of the city of the home office, because the effect which the omission would otherwise have is neutralized by the omission of the provision authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to include contiguous territory in the limits of a city. The fact that this latter provision was stricken out indicates an intention to restrict branches (with the exceptions stated in the act) to the corporate limits of the city of the parent bank.

The legislative history of the bill seems to support the view that limits means corporate limits rather than physical limits; centainly it cannot be said to support the contrary view.

The National Bank Act makes the population of the "place" in which the bank is located the basis for determining the amount of capital required of national banks. In interpreting this provision of law it has usually been held by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board that where a bank is located within the corporate limits of an incorporated city or town the population of the "place" in which the bank is located is the population of the incorporated city or town, and where a bank is located outside the corporate limits of such city or town it has customarily been considered that the incorporated city or town is not the "place" in which the bank is located. In construing the meaning of the word "place," as used in the national bank act with reference to the capitalization of national banks, the Attorney General has held in an opinion rendered June 6, 1913, that the word means "a corporate or quasicorporate body organized for the purpose of local government in a defined territory."

In rendering this opinion the Attorney General said in part:

" . . . Once the test of a political community is abandoned and there is no clear principle upon which to define a 'city, town, or village,' the whole question would finally come down to the mere opinion of the administrative officer that a bank with not less than $50,000 capital was, or was not, proper or necessary in a particular locality."

The word "limits" as used in a State statute has been construed to mean incorporate limits. In the case of Borders v. State (Tex.), 66 S. W. 1102, a statute restricting gambling within the limits of a city was held not to apply to gambling which took place at a residence outside of the corporate limits of the city, although the residence was on platted ground adjacent to the the city and was in a section where there was a number of contiguous houses.

As stated above, it is the view of the Federal Reserve System Board that the word "limits" in section 9 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, should be interpreted to mean corporate limits, and accordingly a State member bank may not lawfully establish a branch at any place not within the corporate limits of city, town, or village in which the parent bank is situated.

Record Is Attained in Credit by Banks in Reserve System—Volume, Increasing Since Beginning of Year, Larger on July 1 Than Ever Before.

Maintenance of a high level in the volume of production and trade and the continued growth of member bank credit, which reached a new high mark at mid-year, together with an absence of further declines in the general commodity price level are noted by th Federal Reserve Board as outstanding characteristics of the business and credit situation in the first half of 1927. The current issue of the "Federal Reserve Bulletin," made public July 15, calls attention to the character of the growth of bank credits and states that it consisted almost wholly in an increase of the bank's holdings of investments and in their loans on securities. That portion of the credit volume representing funds used for commerce and trade appeared to have undergone little change. Following is the text of the discussion of the business and economic conditions:

Business at Mid-Year.

Continued growth of bank credit, particularly in financial centres, a sustained volume of production and trade, and absence of further declines in the general level of commodity prices are the outstanding characteristics of the credit and business situation at the close of the first half of 1927. Between the seasonal low point in February and the month of June, loans and investments of member banks in leading cities increased by more than $900,000,000. Demand for credit to provide for the current requirements of trade and industry has been at a constant level, and the growth of member bank credit has been in loans on stocks and bonds and in holdings of investment securities. Conditions in the money market have been fairly easy, and money rates have moved within a narrow range. The volume of Reserve bank credit in use has fluctuated since the end of January around the $1,000,000,000 level, current changes being influenced chiefly by international gold movements and by temporary conditions incident to large-scale Treasury operations.

Growth of Credit in New York City and Outside.

Member bank credit, as indicated by weekly reports of member banks in leading cities, was in larger volume at mid-year than at any previous time. Since the early part of the year there has been a rapid increase in member bank loans and investments in most parts of the country, but the rate of growth has been greatest at member banks in New York City. Between February and June the percentage of increase of loans and investments at reporting banks in New York City was 8%, while at the other reporting banks it was 3%. This is the first time since 1924 that the volume of credit extended by New York City banks has shown a considerable growth, the level of loans and investments of these banks having been fairly constant both in 1925 and in 1926. During these years, and particularly in 1926, the increase in the total of member bank credit in use was almost entirely at banks outside of New York City.

Character of Growth.

The growth of bank credit during the first six months of 1927, as already indicated, consisted almost entirely of an increase in the banks' holdings of investments and in their loans on securities, while the volume of all other loans, representing largely bank credit used to finance the current operations of trade and industry, showed but little change. The following table shows the increase in the different classes of loans and investments of reporting member banks between February, when the seasonal liquidation had come to a close, and the month of June:

Monthly Averages of Weekly Figures—	*February, 1927.*	*June, 1927.*	*Increase.*
Loans & investments, total	$19,749,000,000	$20,682,000,000	$933,000,000
Loans on securities	$5,600,000,000	$5,990,000,000	$390,000,000
All other loans	8,562,000,000	8,648,000,000	86,000,000
Investments	5,587,000,000	6,044,000,000	457,000,000

The large increase of investments, which is reported for city banks throughout the country, reflects a growth of the volume of loanable funds which have not been absorbed by an increase in the commercial demand for bank credit. That the banks have employed these funds in the purchase of securities, including obligations of the United States Government and other securities, may be ascribed in part to the large volume of flotations, amounting since the beginning of the year to about $3,500,000,000, and to the steady rise of security prices, which has made it profitable for banks to purchase and hold securities. Bank funds, however, have also been utilized in increasing volume in the extension of loans on stocks and bonds, which have also increased in nearly all the sections of the country, but have shown the largest growth at banks in Chicago, Cleveland and New York City.

Growth of Brokers' Loans.

In this growth of loans on securities the principal factor has been the increase in loans extended to brokers and to dealers in securities by member banks in New York City for their own account and for account of their correspondents. Funds not immediately required locally and not invested in securities have flowed in large volume to the New York banks and have been placed by them as collateral loans on the Stock Exchange. The constantly rising level of security prices and the continued activity on the Exchange have resulted in a growing demand for bank funds to finance the operations on the Exchange, and the volume of brokers' loans, after increasing by nearly $400,000,000 since February, was in June at the highest level since the publication of the reports at the beginning of 1926. Increase in the different classes of brokers' loans between February and June are shown in the table below:

Loans to Brokers and Dealers in Securities.

Monthly Averages of Weekly Figures—	*February, 1927.*	*June, 1927.*	*Increase.*
Total	$2,733,000,000	$3,115,000,000	$382,000,000
For own account	$841,000,000	$1,078,000,000	$237,000,000
For acc't of out-of-town banks	1,127,000,000	1,180,000,000	53,000,000
For account of others	765,000,000	857,000,000	92,000,000

There has been a growth during the period in brokers' loans of all three classes, though the largest increase has been in loans placed by the New York banks for their own account. This large growth of New York bank funds in the market is accounted for in part by the increased use of their ordinary deposits for this purpose, and represents also the use of funds placed on deposit with them by banks throughout the country. Balances held for other banks by New York City banks have increased considerably since the early part of the year and have been the source of a part of the growth in the New York banks' Stock Exchange account. But with call money rates constantly at a much higher level than the rate paid on bankers' balances, the out-of-town banks in many instances have instructed their New York correspondents to place their funds on the Street, as is indicated by the growth of brokers' loans for account of these banks. Finally, a part of the increase in the funds loaned to brokers and dealers has come from funds deposited in New York by foreign banks and by corporations, which have made this use of temporarily idle funds at their disposal. These brokers' loans, carried in the table under the caption "For account of others," have shown an almost continuous growth from about $500,000,000 in May 1926 to about $850,000,000 in June of this year. This rapid increase in the figures may represent in part an increase in the accuracy of the reports, as they have become more familiar to the reporting banks, but it also appears to indicate an increasing volume of funds at the disposal of corporations available for temporary investment. It is primarily the growth in this class of loans that has carried the total of brokers' loans to a higher level than the peak of 1926, since loans by the New York banks for their own account and for account of their banking correspondents, though showing a rapid growth this year, are still in considerably smaller volume than in the early weeks of 1926.

Accompanying the increase in member bank loans and investments since last February, there has been a large growth in their deposits. The growth in time deposits has been continuous throughout the period of more than five years covered by the chart, and the total of this class of deposits has doubled during that time [that is, between 1922 and 1927.—Ed.]

Net demand deposits, on the other hand, after a rapid rise in 1924, showed but little growth in 1925 and 1926. Since the early part of this year there has been a large increase in net demand deposits, but it is still too early to determine whether this growth represents a temporary fluctuation or a definite rise in the level of this class of deposits. There has been a correspondence, however, between the growth in demand deposits and the increase of short-term loans on Stock Exchange collateral.

At the Reserve banks the increase in member bank deposits has been reflected in a growth of member bank reserve balances. In 1922, in 1924 and again in 1927, when the liabilities of member banks on demand deposits increased, this has resulted in an increase of their reserve requirements much larger than that caused by a growth of time deposits against which only a 3% reserve is required. For the entire year 1924 this increase amounted to about $300,000,000, and from February to June of this year it was about $90,000,000. An additional factor in the growth of reserve requirements, and, therefore, of reserve balances, has been the fact that much of the growth in demand deposits in 1927 has been at banks in the central reserve cities, New York and Chicago, where a 13% reserve is required against demand deposits. At the New York banks this year's growth of demand deposits has followed upon two years during which the volume of this class of deposits, though fluctuating seasonally, has persistently trended downward.

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Constant Level of Reserve Bank Credit.

The growth of member bank deposits, and of their reserve requirements, has not given rise to an increased demand for Reserve bank credit because the member banks were able to build up their reserve balances through the deposit with the Reserve banks of gold received from abroad and of currency returned from domestic circulation. During the first half of 1927 the member banks have received a considerable volume of funds arising out of gold movements as well as out of the decrease in the demand for currency, the volume of which in June was only slightly above the low point following upon the seasonal decline at the turn of the year. Consequently the volume of Reserve bank credit, notwithstanding the growth in the demand for reserve balances, showed little increase between February and June of this year and was at midsummer $100,000,000 below the level of a year ago.

President Coolidge Criticised for His Performances in the Black Hills—Caustic Remarks About the Cowboy Garb and the Ten-Gallon Hat.

President Coolidge is made the target of caustic comment in the issue of "The People's Business" of July 18, a publication issued by the People's Legislative Service, founded by the late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, and long out of accord with the conservative policies of the Republican Party under Presidents Coolidge and Harding. The article, which, newspaper accounts say, was written by Basil Manly, Editor of the magazine, says in part:

The President of the United States has become a pitiful puppet of publicity.

The supreme magistrate of the greatest nation on earth clownishly garbed in cowboy costume parades before the moving picture cameras in a vain attempt to convince the multitudes that he is a he-man. All the elements of comedy are there—surprise, buffoonery and incongruous contrast of high office and childish costume.

Loyalty and obedience to Government are founded upon respect for those who administer the law. How can respect for Government in the United States be maintained when its highest official permits himself to be made part of a mere circus performance at the behest of professional purveyors of publicity? When the children laugh at their President, how can they revere him?

This buffoonery is not the choice of Calvin Coolidge. No, he is in the hands of his publicity hounds, and is acting up to their perverted ideas of public opinion. We can almost hear them say: "Come on, Mr. President, we have got to give the boobs what they want. That's how you got your big majority, and you've got to keep it up if you want to go over for the third term. Didn't we put you on the map at your inauguration with the little-oil-lamp-in-the-old-homestead stunt? Didn't we fool the farmers in 1924 with the pictures of you pitching hay? Didn't we get away last year with the pictures of you jerking tame fish out of a porcelain-lined lake after you had pulled the "boner" of saying "Fishing is a childish sport?"

" 'The folks like to be fooled and you've got to play the game. This cowboy stunt will make 'em think you're a regular second Teddy Roosevelt."

And so the President, forgetting the dignity of his office and thinking only of his ardent desire for a third term, falls for this cheap chatter and, garbed in his ten-gallon hat, his blue shirt, his red necktie and his silly chaps, steps before the cameras and is immortalized as the first President to make himself the laughing stock of the multitude.

The article concludes: "Abraham Lincoln said: 'You can fool some of the people all of the time, and you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.'

"Lincoln was right!"

President Issues Proclamation Cutting Refined Cresylic Acid Duty in Half.

Acting under the flexible clause, President Coolidge on Thursday issued a proclamation decreasing the duty on refined cresylic acid from 40% ad valorem upon the basis of the American selling price, as refined in the Tariff act, and 7 cents a pound, to 20% ad valorem and 3½ cents a pound. This reduction of 50% is the maximum permissible under Section 315. A statement accompanying the proclamation gave these reasons for the reduction:

Duties are imposed upon refined cresylic acid (including cresol U. S. P.) in Paragraph 27 of the Tariff act of 1922. Crude cresylic acid is exempt from duty under Paragraph 1549 of that act. A portion of the cresylic acid imported duty free competes with refined grades produced in the United States.

To assist the President in determining the differences in costs of production the Tariff Commission conducted an investigation of the costs of production of cresylic acid in the United States and in Great Britain, which is the principal competing country. A public hearing, as required by statute, was held in the offices of the Tariff Commission in Washington, at which interested parties were given an opportunity to appear and produce evidence. The uses of cresylic acid are, in the order of importance:

1. In the manufacture of bakelite and other synthetic resins, which, in turn, are used in the production of molded insulation, such as automobile and radio parts.

2. In the preparation of disinfectants, antiseptics and germicides, such as lysol.

3. In the manufacture of tricresyl phosphate; the latter is a substitute for natural camphor (a monopoly of Japan) in the production of pyroxylin plastics, such as celluloid.

Cresylic acid is manufactured in the United States from one of the fractions obtained in distilling coal tar, a byproduct of coke and of coal gas manufacture. In Great Britain, in addition to coke oven tar, large supplies of coal gas tar, which is especially rich in cresylic acid, are utilized as a raw material.

In the United States the water gas process for making illuminating gas has to a large extent replaced the coal gas process. Water gas tar contains practically no cresylic acid. Great Britain has exported more cresylic acid, both dutiable and free, to the United States than any other country.

The domestic consumption of cresylic acid (all grades) in 1925 is estimated at about 1,600,000 gallons and the imports were about 965,000 gallons. The domestic production of cresol (U. S. P.) in 1923 was estimated to be 11,500 gallons and domestic consumption at 28,700 gallons.

American Marines in Battle for Seventeen Hours in Nicaragua—Fight Five Hundred Rebels, Killing Three Hundred, Wounding One Hundred—Bomb Planes Turned Tide.

Associated Press advices from Managua, Nicaragua, July 18, say that a scant two-score of American Marines, supported by a few more than that number of marine-trained and led native constabulary, held the bloody field of Ocotal, scene of the first decisive engagement in the country since the occupation. The account then proceeds to tell the following story:

One marine is dead, another seriously injured and one member of the constabulary has been treated for severe hurts. Of the attacking force of 500 under the recalcitrant Liberal, General Sandino, which tried during seventeen hours on Sunday to enter the town of Ocotal, 300 lie dead outside the town and 100 are wounded. Hordes of vultures already are sweeping over the hotly contested field.

The battle might have terminated in different fashion had it not been for two scouting planes from Managua. Swinging across the country on a routine "look-see," the machines traversed the lines after the fighting had progressed several hours and brought word here.

A squadron of five bombers were ordered out at once by Brigadier-General Logan Feland. Driving full speed the 110 miles intervening, despite a tropical storm, they swung low across the attacking lines, raking Sandino's riflemen and machine gunners with point blank fire. One bomb, dropped into a group of skirmishers, killed thirty.

Rebels Drop Arms and Flee.

As successive charges detonated, General Sandino's followers threw away their arms and fled. To-night he is believed to be fleeing to the fastness of the Northeast with a handful of men. Among the rebel dead is General Marina, Sandino's right hand man.

The two casualties among the marines were Private Michael A. Obleski, of Raulette, Pa., killed, and Private Charles Sidney Garrison of Asheville, N. C., seriously wounded. Garrison's chances for recovery, however, are said to be good. He was brought to Managua from Ocotal by airplane, together with a wounded member of the constabulary.

Major G. D. Hatfield, Commander of the Marines at Ocotal, and his fellow-officers to-day were receiving congratulations from Nicaraguan Government officials on the bravery shown by the American forces in the face of such great odds.

Boast of "Drinking Yankee Blood."

General Sandino is said to have promised his followers that if they captured Ocotal they could loot it at will. He is reported to have boasted that he would "drink Yankee blood."

During the battle, however, Sandino was not seen in the thickest part of the fighting, but directed his forces from a distance.

After the fighting had been in progress for several hours, Sandino sent a message to Major Hatfield requesting a 60-minute truce. Major Hatfield replied that the truce would last only as long as the bearer of the white flag was in sight.

Scout Planes Fired Upon.

Gunnery Sergeant Albert S. Munsch telephoned to Managua late this afternoon that General Sandino had renewed the attack on Ocotal, but the officers of the marines were disinclined to believe this, stating that the message evidently was garbled.

Major Hatfield reported this evening that all was well and that a column under Major Floyd was marching on Ocotal to prevent reorganization of Sandino's forces.

Sergeant Munsch and Marine Gunner Michael Wodarzcyk were fired upon to-day while in planes on patrol. Bullets punctured Munsch's fuel tank and went through his pistol holster. Wodarzcyk's plane was hit three times, one bullet narrowly missing his leg.

Further Associated Press advices from Managua, Nicaragua, July 18, said:

Arnoldo Ramirez Abaunza, Jefe Politico of Ocotal, has sent a graphic account to President Adolfo Diaz by airplane of the engagement between the American Marines and Nicaraguan Constabulary and General Sandino's rebel forces at that place. He describes the battle as one of the fiercest in the history of Nicaragua.

Sandino opened fire on the city from all directions at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. There were shouts and cheers for Sandino, and "death to the Americans."

The fighting became general, but it was soon evident that the stronghold of the Americans could not be taken.

"The Constabulary fought bravely in Municipality Park," says the account. "Machine guns were sending forth death everywhere. A 'Browning' on the Commandancia closed the approaches. Two Lewis guns raked the yard. American sharpshooters kept the corners clear. Any one so imprudent as to cross met death.

"The hosts of Sandino sweep on, attempting to capture the park, to use the stone wall for protection. It is now daylight—the Americans have not retreated an inch. The Constabulary maintain their positions. The American sharpshooters are piling up the dead.

"Rufo Marina falls seriously wounded at a corner where seven men have been killed. Rufo is a young man of good appearance and the right hand of Sandino. With his death there is some confusion.

"The fighting decreases a little; the rebels take advantage of the calm and loot whatever is left to loot.

"Porfiro Sanchez with several of Sandino's Generals offer me and the Director of Police safety and protection if we surrender. I refuse.

"Sandino remains at the entrance of the city directing the movement of his troops. He sends a note to the heroic Captain Hatfield, intimating that as he (Hatfield) had no water he would eventually have to surrender. Hatfield replied:

" 'Received your message, and say, with or without water, a Marine never surrenders. We remain here until we die or are captured.'

"The Captain and his men are fighting like lions. The fighting continues.

"It is 10 a. m. Two airplanes are seen. They fly low and fire on Sandino's forces, and fly away. We all know they will come back with more bombs and planes, and the people become frightened. Non-combatants ask me to speak to Sandino, requesting him to retire for the sake of humanity. This I know he will not do.

"Five airplanes are seen at 3 p. m. They approach in battle formation; then they get in line, flying low and open fire with their ten machine

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guns. They drop bombs on Sandino's army, which is now beginning to retreat.

"The explosions of several bombs are heard consecutively. It was as if hell broke loose—quick explosions, then a heavy thundering one, something indescribable. The bombardment lasts about thirty minutes.

"5 p. m.—Everything is quiet. All rush into the streets to congratulate Captain Hatfield and Lieutenants Darnell and Bleisner and their brave men for their heroic defense. They are blackened with gunpower from seventeen hours of continuous fighting.

"On the Commandancia floor I see a Marine dead—the only casualty among the Americans. I go to the Constabulary. There is none dead, only four wounded.

"In the park and inside the houses are Sandino's dead. In one place I county twenty-one, and I have not looked around.

"We regret the death of Senator Jose Maria Paguaga, who was accidentally killed by the Constabulary while attempting to jump over the Constabulary wall for refuge. Among non-combatants there were a few casualties, about six."

Secretary of State Kellogg Justifies Nicaraguan Action of American Marines—Calls Sandino an Outlaw and Battle of No Political Significance.

The seventeen-hour battle with American Marines at Ocotal, in the the mountains of Nicaragua, was reported to Secretary Kellogg on July 18 by Charles C. Eberhardt, American Minister at Managua. Minister Eberhardt's message read:

Sandino with far superior numbers is reported to have attacked the 87th American Marines and Nicaraguan National Guard at Ocotal early yesterday morning (July 16) and to have suffered a decisive defeat after some seventeen hours' fighting, when our airplanes made the rout complete, the marines losing one killed and two badly injured. Sandino is reported to have lost about 200.

In the absence of any official detailed report on the battle from the Marine officer in command, State and Navy Department officials declined oral comment, but Secretary Kellogg, in a letter to President Green of the American Federation of Labor, called Sandino and his men "nothing more than common outlaws."

Mr. Green had submitted to Mr. Kellogg a statement from Nicaraguan delegates to the Pan-American Labor Congress, which opened at Washington on July 18, that American Marines "threaten to attack Nicaraguan forces." Secretary Kellogg's reply to Mr. Green was as follows:

July 18 1927.

Mr. William Green, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have received your letter of July 15, in which you quote a telegram which you have received from the delegates of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor to the Fifth Pan-American Labor Congress, stating that American Marines in Nicaragua threaten to attack Nicaraguan forces. You Labor are deeply concerned because of the exceedingly disturbed condition add that the officers and members of the Pan-American Federation of which exists in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan forces to whom this telegram refers are undoubtedly those headed by a certain General Sandino, who was formerly attached to the Revolutionary Army commanded by General Moncada.

At the time that an agreement was arranged through the good offices of Colonel Stimson providing that both the Government forces and the Revolutionary forces should lay down their arms, General Sandino alone of the Revolutionary commanders operating with General Moncada refused to accept this agreement and with a small body of followers, said to have numbered about 200, withdrew into the interior, where he resorted to banditry, preying on the country and terrorizing the inhabitants.

Sees No Political Significance.

His activities cannot be considered to have had any political significance whatsoever.

On June 14 the Department was informed that Sandino was reported as having held the managers of French and German concerns near Ocotal until part payment in cash was made of a total of $5,000 which he demanded under threat of returning to burn their buildings if the entire amount was not paid to him within a few days in his camp some miles distant.

The Department was at this time informed that the commander of the American forces in Nicaragua considered it necessary to treat Sandino as the outlaw which he was generally considered to be in Nicaragua.

On June 30 the Department was informed that Sandino, who had formerly been employed by an American citizen, Charles Butters, in his mine at San Albino, in Northwestern Nueva Segovia, a wild and unsettled territory, entered the mine at the head of some fifty armed bandits and, threatening death to Butters, carried off some fifty pounds of dynamite and subsequently took forcible possession of the mine.

The Department was then informed that the commander of the special service squadron had directed the commander of the Marine force in Nicaragua to inaugurate operations to disarm Sandino as soon as possible.

Declares Sandino's Men Outlaws.

A telegram from the Legation received this morning states that Sandino, with far superior numbers, is reported to have attacked the American Marines and the Nicaraguan National Guard at Ocotal early yesterday morning and to have suffered a decisive defeat.

From the above you will observe that the Nicaraguan forces referred to in the telegram which you quote, and which it is stated, are wholeheartedly supported by the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, are in effect nothing more than common outlaws. So far as this Department is aware, Sandino and his followers do not have the support or approval of any of the leaders of either of the political parties in Nicaragua.

With the exception of the small band which has been operating under the leadership of Sandino, peace has been effectually re-established in Nicaragua, and the United States Government, in accordance with its promise to the leaders of both political parties in Nicaragua, plans to supervise the elections of 1928 in that country, in order that an opportunity may be given to the Nicaraguan people to freely indicate their choice for President of Nicaragua during the coming term.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Officials of the Nicaragua Legation at Washington indicated that the American Marines had been dispatched against Sandino at the request of the Government of President Adolfo Diaz and pointed out the Nicaraguan Federal Constabulary, a non-partisan national force, had co-operated with the Marines in their effort to recapture the American gold mine which was seized by the Sandino band. Sandino, it was said at the Legation, did not represent any political group and was a former employee of the San Albino Gold Mining Co. who had turned bandit for purposes of private vengeance.

Pan-American Federation of Labor Calls on the United States to Quit Nicaragua.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor by a rising vote on July 21 unanimously approved a resolution urging immediate withdrawal of American forces in Nicaragua so that the people of that country "may fully and freely work out their own problems." Action came upon joint motion of Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, United States delegate, and N. Flores Cabrea of Venezuela.

The resolution urging withdrawal of American forces from Nicragua expressed "regrets" to the Washington Government over recent events in the Central American country and requested that Nicaraguans have an opportunity to work out their own problems, "both for the present as well as in the coming election for a President of Nicaragua, and without any interference on the part of any foreign nation." It also called upon the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor to co-operate with the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor. Discussion of the resolution first came before the Congress immediately after the battle between American marines and Nicaraguan forces commanded by General Sandino. The resolution was prefaced by five declarations, the first of which stated that the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor was "solely an economic and not a political organization," but was "concerned entirely with the advancement and well-being of the wage earners of Nicaragua and had the independence of Nicaragua as" its aim. "Nicaragua and its people have been caused great suffering," the resolution said, "in both loss of life, property and sovereignty by reason of foreign authority, not due to any activites on the part of the workers of Nicaragua but to capitalistic efforts both native and foreign. . . .

Whereas, improvement of the conditions and life of the workers can only be guaranteed by such freedom embracing equal social and political as well as economic rights, which must nto be denied, under whatever pretext may be deemed to be used; and

Whereas, The people of Nicaragua have been the unfortunate victims of a foreign intervention which has caused not only internal suffering but internal difficulties, and to that extent the workers have been denied in their opportunities of working out their conditions of life and of work, and in their most elemental rights as citizens; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Government be given a "respectful but emphatic petition" requesting immediate withdrawal of United States forces on land, sea and air.

The resolution deplored the "tragic events as related in the daily press referring to the loss of lives said to have occurred on account of the intervention decreed against that free country."

The Congress also adopted a resolution appealing to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts "to exercise his power of clemency and authority of pardoning" in the cases of Nicolo Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, which he is now reviewing. Four other resolutions pertaining to the Sacco-Vanzetti case were submitted. One of these, presented by Ricardo A. Martinez of Venezuela, asked for the liberty of the two men.

Mexican Press Describes United States as "Executioner" —"Excelsior," Defending Sandino in Nicaraguan Battle, Says Marines Committed "Great Infamy."

A copyrighted cable dispatch to the "Herald-Tribune" from Mexico City dated July 21 says that "The Last Great Infamy" is the caption under which "Excelsior" in an editorial on that day violently assails the action of the United States Marines in their engagement with rebels at Ocotal, Nicaragua. The dispatch adds:

"A sensation of anger and repugance runs over the American continent," the article says. "Meanwhile, the battlefield in the small Central American republic is strewn with the mutilated bodies of some 300 liberators, heroic knights of their undeniable rights, not 'bandits,' as they are designated by Admiral Sellers in his notorious injustice.

"While all this is taking place that virtuous and severe President Coolidge murmurs praises and Biblical psalms. delivers addresses of moral sentences and pleads that justice, peace and fraternity should unite all men."

The editorial then declares that the White House policy "holds in one hand an olive branch and in the other the dagger of treason. It is a policy which does not stop at assassination if such action leads to the defense of imperialistic aims."

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Then follows a warm defense of General Sandino's right not to surrender his arms and an affirmation that Sandino is not a bandit. He is painted as a brave man, but his bravery is said to be "not understood by vile souls incapable of gentlemanly acts, who live under the loftiness of their gold and who would have placed in the electric chair even Don Quixote as a punishment for his most gallant adventures. That is 'the blackest page of American history,' if we were to employ a sentence used by Senator Borah."

Then follows a recital of the horrors of the scene at Ocotal, as contained in dispatches, and a description of how Sandino's men could not escape the bombs hurled from American airplanes.

"Fragments of bodies, not bodies, covered the field of battle," says "Excelsior." The paper's description of the fight emphasizes Sandino's inability to defend himself against "the most cruel and unjustified slaughter recorded in American history."

"The United States," the editorial continues, "has assumed before Latin America the role of a pitiless executioner. Such an opinion will be held of them always by those possessing the spirit of Latin fraternity."

This is followed by a discussion of the possibility that such an occurrence could happen in Mexico and comment on what criticism of Mexico would be likely to follow. The Ocotal incident is referred to as an example of the workings of dollar diplomacy. Admiral Sellers again comes under fire, as does Mr. Coolidge, "who sanctioned his action." The article concludes:

"President Coolidge may sleep peacefully after the assassination of 300 Nicaraguans who committed the error of defending their country, violated by an invador. Those societies for the protection of animals who are capable of bringing about a civil war over the death of a canary and those astute prohibitionists who lose their reason before a glass of whisky will remember the glories of Washington and Lincoln, which to-day revive their laurels and are bathed in the triumph of a new era."

Control of Naval Oil Reserves to Revert to Navy Aug. 1.

Under date of July 14 Associated Press advices from Washington said:

Power to administer the Naval Oil Reserves, taken away from the Interior Department by order of President Coolidge last March, will revert back to the Naval Department, their original custodian, on August 1, under an agreement reached between Secretaries Wilbur and Work.

The understanding, announced to-day by the navy, returns control of the Reserves and the more than thirty leases on them to the status that existed prior to President Harding's order of May 31 1921, which transferred authority to the Secretary of the Interior, and under which Albert B. Fall negotiated the leases to Edward L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair that led through senatorial investigation to curt litigation.

The 1921 order was revoked by President Coolidge on March 17, and it was on the interpretation placed upon it by the Interior and Navy secretaries, as well as upon the acts of February 25 and June 4, 1920, that the mutual agreements effective the first of next month was based.

The agreement provides that after that date the Navy will be responsible for the administration of all leases made in the Reserves, except three on producing wells in Reserve No. 2 in California, which were granted specific authority placed in the Secretary of the Interior by the first leasing act of 1920.

Pending passage by Congress of a bill transferring jurisdiction over these three leases, the Interior Department will continue to exercise control over them "with the co-operative approval of the Navy Department."

The Navy Department, in a statement, declared its policy under the new arrangement, in the light of court interpretation of the two leasing acts, would be one of conservation based on efforts to "keep as much of the oil in the ground for as long a time as possible."

As one step toward that end, it already has closed the twenty-one producing wells in California Reserve No. 1, whose annual output has been running around 1,500,000 barrels, and arranged with operators with wells adjoining this land to either shut down or pay the government 55% of any increase in their production arising from the closing of navy wells.

Local control over the reserves will be vested in naval inspectors, although local supervisors of the Geological Survey will continue in their technical advisory capacities by reporting to the navy inspectors instead of to the director of the survey.

As in the past, the navy will consult with the survey upon technical matters. The Interior Department will turn over to the navy photostatic copies of all leases and other records and retain the originals in their own files for inspection by the navy if it so desires.

Albert B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny Jr. and Sr. to Be Tried Again in Connection with Elk Hills Naval Oil Leases.

Although once acquitted by a jury on a charge of accepting a bribe of $100,000 in connection with the leasing of the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve in California, Albert B. Fall must again stand trial. Edward L. Doheny Sr. and Edward L. Doheny Jr., who were likewise indicted in connection with the leases, will also be placed on trial again. The Associated Press dispatches from Washington July 6 reporting this said:

This was decreed to-day by Justice Hitz in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, in overruling demurrers to bribery indictments returned three years ago against the former Interior Secretary and the California oil operator and his son, Edward L. Doheny Jr.

The demurrers were filed after the United States Supreme Court had canceled the lease contracts involving California oil lands which Fall had granted to Doheny's oil company. The highest Court held that the contracts were made without legal authority and also that they were tainted with fraud and corruption because of the $100,000 transaction between Fall and Doheny.

The defendants took the position that, since Fall had no legal authority to make the contracts, he could not be accused of accepting a bribe nor the Dohenys charged with giving a bribe in connection with the leases, since a Government official could not be bribed to commit an act which he had no legal authority to commit.

Justice Hitz held that the Executive order transferring jurisdiction of the naval oil reserves from the Navy to the Interior Department was valid until revoked or voided by the Courts, and that consequently the contention of the defendants was without weight.

At the conspiracy trial involving the lease, held here last December, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty after the senior Doheny had testified that the $100,000 which he sent to Fall by his son while the leases were being negotiated was simply the loan of one old friend to another and had nothing to do with the leases.

Trial of the bribery indictments will go over until the fall term of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and probably will be postponed until after the trial of Fall and Harry Sinclair on indictments charging a conspiracy in connection with the leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Sinclair's Mammoth Oil Company.

The Fall-Sinclair case is set down for Oct. 17, but some cause may arise whereby that case, already twice postponed, at the request of the Government, will be delayed again.

Standard Oil of New Jersey Announces It Will Have No Dealings with the Soviet Until Russia Recognizes Private Rights.

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey avers it will have no business relations with the Soviet Government of Russia so long as that Government declines to recognize "private property rights." This declaration was made in a statement the present week denying reports that it had been negotiating for the purchase of Russian oil products. The statement caused no little surprise, in view of the news that other companies of the Standard Oil group, including the Standard Oil of New York, have recently renewed contracts for the purchases of Russian oil. It indicated, for one thing, that the Standard of New Jersey was at issue with the Standard of New York with which it ordinarily works in harmony. "Newspaper dispatches, undoubtedly emanating from Russian sources, report negotiations by which a quantity of Russian oil is being purchased by the Standard Oil Co.," said the statement of the Standard of New Jersey. "As a result the impression has been created, both in Europe and in this country, that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in the face of the present overproduction in the United States, is buying Russian oil to displace products of American origin in the European markets supplied in part by its foreign subsidiaries. The impression that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has any trade relationship with the Soviet Government is incorrect.

"The Soviet Government seized all of the producing oil wells and refineries and assumed full proprietary rights over the private property represented by the oil industry in Russia, without any pretense of compensation. Subsequently the Soviet Government tried to raise capital abroad by selling oil which it had thus confiscated. Efforts were made to open a regular market for Russian oil products with various interests, including European subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

"At that time the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey made it clear that it would not enter into any negotiations with representatives of the Soviet Government looking to the purchase of oil without assurances that claims of the rightful owners of the properties would be met. It took the position that if it participated in the sale of Russian oil, a part of the proceeds therefrom should be allocated to the indemnification of the former owners. As the Soviet Government was unwilling to agree that private property rights should be thus recognized, negotiations terminated and have not since been resumed with the Standard Oil of New Jersey or any of its foreign subsidiaries.

"Some confusion may have resulted from the fact that there are now various separate and independent companies, which either bear the Standard Oil name or are popularly characterized in that manner, and it therefore seems advisable that the position of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in this Russian matter be defined as above."

The Standard Oil Co. of New York and the Vacuum Oil Co., according to reports which never were officially confirmed, says the New York "Times," recently signed contracts with A. E. Kalinin, General Representative and Vice-Chairman of the Russian Naphtha Syndicate of Moscow, for the purchase of large supplies of Russian oil over a period of years. Vacuum, which is a member of the Standard Oil group, was reported to have arranged for the purchase of more than 400,000 tons, the same amount as under an old contract. This company has been using Russian oil for several years in its European refineries. The Standard of New York, it is understood, arranged to purchase a minimum of 500,000 tons of Russian oil in five years, and under its contract it is to have the exclusive selling rights to Russian fuel oil in Turkey, Port Said and Colombo. This is the first time that the Standard of New Jersey, which is the largest company of the Standard Oil group, has defined so positively its position toward the Soviet Government, and it is the first time that it has so emphatically expressed, by implication or otherwise, its disagreement with the foreign policies of the Standard of New York.

Shell Transport & Trading Co. and Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. Back New Jersey Standard Oil.

A copyrighted cable dispatch to the New York "Times" from London, July 21, says that the Shell Transport & Trading Co., a big English oil combination, has associated itself in a statement issued on that day with the Standard

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Oil Co. of New Jersey in the refusal of the latter to purchase Soviet oil. The statement reads:

The declared policy of the Soviet Government of Russia is to continue its efforts to sell oil and other stolen Russian products throughout the world. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the leading oil company of America, has declared its determination to have nothing to do with such stolen property.

Realizing that there is much more at stake in this issue than the loss of capital invested in Russia and of its goods and money confiscated in that country, the Shell Company, which has been struggling from the beginning against the Soviet theft, considers it right to associate itself publicly with the attitude of its principal American competitor toward this threat to the trade of the world. Since it became clear some years ago that the Soviet determined to try to enforce upon the world the acceptance of its crime, neither the Shell Company nor any of its associates has purchased any product from the Soviet Government or any of its agents.

The "Times" cablegram also says that Sir Henry Deterding, Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., made a statement to the Amsterdam "Telegraaf" in connection with the report of contracts made by the Soviet Government in the United States for disposal of gasoline from confiscated oil fields. Sir Henry said the rumor could only mean that the Americans concerned would place their selling organization in British India and the Straits Settlements at the disposal of the Soviet Government.

"Shall we allow it"? he asked. "Would any Dutchman agree to supply ammunition for his own gradual execution? Every Government that is troubled with Moscow supported revolutions will suffer damage."

Sir Henry added that the Dutch Government had only to make a protest publicly and the Americans concerned would realize that they could not put themselves above moral law, however many millions they had already taken out of the Netherlands and India.

"I am convinced," he declared, "they will be made to feel very strongly that neither the great public in Europe nor that in the United States agrees with them."

Vacuum Oil Defends Trade with Soviet Russia—Company's President Issues a Statement—Will Aid Russia in Reconstruction—Standard Oil of New York Takes Same Position.

The Standard Oil Co. of New York and the Vacuum Oil Co., which are buying large quantities of Russian oil in open antagonism to the policies of the powerful Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the Royal Dutch-Shell combination in Europe, are preparing to meet any move, it was stated on Thursday, that may jeopardize their interests in this country or abroad, it became known yesterday. While the Vacuum, in a formal statement which was understood to reflect also the attitude of the Standard of New York, indicated that it was not "spoiling for a fight" over European oil business, it was learned that these companies, avowedly at odds with their former friendly associate, the Standard of New Jersey, will "stand by their guns" in the Russian oil controversy unless there is interference from powerful stockholding interests which thus far have kept out of the quarrel. These stockholding interests, the Rockefellers, have it in their power to end the quarrel when they wish, as all of the three companies involved recognize, but there has been no indication, it was said yesterday that either John D. Rockefeller or John D. Rockefeller Jr. intends to interfere unless the situation becomes more troublesome. The Rockefellers, it was learned, are watching the difficulties which the three Standard Oil companies are having, but have not projected themselves into the controversy. They are interested largely in all three companies. G. P. Whaley, President of Vacuum, vigorously defended his company's purchase of Russian oil in a statement issued Thursday afternoon. He said:

"Recent newspaper articles in which mention is made of purchases of Russian oils by the Vacuum Oil Co. permit of misleading inferences. Since the interests and problems of the different oil companies are not identical, it is understandable that there should be a divergence of interest and a consequent difference in judgment as to individual policy in connection with trade with Russia, but that these differences should engender any ill-will is inconveivable. So far as the Vacuum Oil Co. is concerned, such an inference is absolutely without basis.

There are those who hold it unrighteous to buy petroleum from Russia on the theory that to do so would be to purchase goods wrongfully confiscated from Russian subjects by the present governing power. If that view should generally prevail, then Russia could export nothing, as not only petroleum but other industries in Russia were nationalized. Is it more unrighteous to buy from Russia than to sell to it? Considerable purchases are made by Russia in the United States of cotton and other products.

The Vacuum Oil Co. believes that trade contacts with Russia will make for wholesome reconstruction, and, further, that it is only common sense to recognize that Russia is the economic source of supply for certain markets An opportunity given to Russia to dispose of some of its surplus in its natural markets will avoid such surplus being forced into competition with American products in markets where transportation costs are in favor of the United States.

Purchases to Be Continued.

The Vacuum Oil Co. has believed it good policy to draw supplies from the most economic source, giving preference at all times to American supplies. In accordance with this policy purchases from Russia will continue so long as supplies are available on proper terms and of proper quality, for those markets where Russia is undisputably the natural and economic source. Prior to the availability of Russian products for these markets supplies were drawn from other sources in the Near East, such as Rumania and Galicia, but not from America, because transportation costs made American oils prohibitive.

The Vacuum Oil Co., for a number of years prior to the Russian revolution, was doing an extensive refining and marketing business in Russia, involving an investment of many millions of dollars. As a consequence, we were substantially affected by the nationaliztion of the petroleum industry. We believe that with the sole exception of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, which owned some tank storage properties in Russia, the Vacuum Oil Co. at the time of the nationalization of industry by the Soviet Government, was the only American oil interest having vested ownership directly or indirectly in the Russian petroleum industry. It is therefore obvious that we are directly interested in the matter of compensation. We expect in due course of time to negotiate for compensation covering the large values that were taken over at that time, and to make satisfactory recovery, but this can be in time best adjusted without involving the question of either buying from or selling to Russia.

American Snuff Company Ordered to Discontinue Unfair Practices by Federal Trade Commission.

The American Snuff Co., having factories at Memphis and Clarksville Tenn., has been directed by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the use of unfair price maintenance methods; misrepresentation of competitors and their products; and misbranding. The company was incorporated in 1900, and from that time to Dec. 1911, was a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Co., the Commission found. It manufactured over 96% of the snuff produced in the United States—about 29,000,000 pounds a year. In December, 1911, by a decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered pursuant to the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the suit of the United States against the American Tobacco Co. and subsidiary and affiliated companies, the American Snuff Co. was required to dispose of approximately two-thirds of its business with the result that the company's annual output shrank to about 10,500,000 pounds, consisting chiefly of "Garrett," "Honest" and "Dental" brands. These brands, according to the findings, are all strong Scotch snuffs and had their principal sales in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Tennessee. At the time of the disintegration in 1911, the sales of the brands retained by the American Snuff Co. approximated 95% of the snuff business in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, and 85% of the business in Mississippi; 80% to 85% of the Mississippi business being "Garrett" brand.

In marketing its snuff the company maintained its specific resale prices by securing the co-operation of salesmen, jobbers and retailers, and maintaining a "Don't Ship List" in which the names of price-cutters were entered, the Commission found. To be removed from this list, it was necessary for the jobber or retailer to enter into a price-maintainance agreement. The company also used identifying marks on containers to aid in tracing price-cutters, notified jobbers as to retailers not be be sold, and demanded assurances from jobbers that the same rate of discount from list prices apply to competitors' snuff as those specified by the American company on its products, refusing to sell jobbers not complying.

The Commission found also that the respondent instructed its salesmen, under penalty of dismissal, to make every effort to induce jobbers and retailers to break contracts with the respondent's chief competitor and secure the return of the competitor's snuff already in stock. These salesmen also falsely stated that the competitor was a little company; that it would soon be out of business; that its snuff would be taken off the market; that its snuff was made from cigar stumps and old chews and contained hair, glass and dirt; and that the packages contained short weight.

The formula for "Dental" brand snuff was originated about the year 1879, according to the findings, and contained some engredient claimed to be beneficial to the teeth and gums. The container carried a depiction of a tooth together with the words "Dental Panacea", "Preserves the Teeth". This brand was acquired by the American Snuff Co. about 1900 and since that time has contained nothing but tobacco. The wording "Dental Panacea" has been changed to "Dental Brand" and "Preserves the Teeth" to "Preserves its Flavor", but the label still carries it is averred by the Commission the depiction of the tooth and is so like the original in design, color and general appearance as to cause the one to be mistaken for the other, with resultant deception of the purchasing public. It was found also the statement of the Trade Commission says that the company in its advertising and through its salesmen falsely represented "Dental" brand snuff as a cure for pyorrhea and other diseases of the teeth and gums, coupled with statements that competitors, snuffs would destroy the teeth, cause pyorrhea and other maladies.

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The Commission's order reads as follows:

(1) It is now ordered that the respondent, American Snuff Co., its officers, agents, representatives, servants, employees, and successors cease and desist from, directly or indirectly, carrying into effect its policy of securing the observance, or maintenance of resale prices, designated by it for its products, by co-operative methods in which the respondent and its distributors, customers and agents undertake to prevent the sale of its products at less than such resale prices, by:

(a) Procuring or entering into contracts, agreements, or understandings, express or implied, with wholesale or retail dealers that respondent's products are to be resold by such dealers at prices designated by respondent or that such dealers will co-operate with the respondent to secure the observance by others of such designated resale prices.

(b) Causing wholesale and retail dealers to be enrolled upon lists of undesirable customers who are not to be supplied with respondent's products unless and until such dealers have given satisfactory assurance of their purpose to sell said products in the future at the prices designated by respondent.

(c) Utilizing numbers and symbols placed upon cases containing its products with a view to ascertaining the names of wholesale and retail dealers who sell its products at less than its designated prices, or who sell to others who sell its products at less than such prices in order to prevent such dealers from obtaining its products.

(d) Seeking and securing the co-operation of wholesale and retail dealers in carrying into effect the maintenance of its designated resale prices by soliciting reports of the names of other dealers who fail to observe said resale prices, and by refusing after investigation of such reports to make further shipments and sales of its products to dealers found to be selling the same at less than its said resale prices unless and until said dealers give promises or assurances of their adherence to said prices in the future.

(e) Procuring promises or agreements from its jobber—customers, or prospective customers as a condition of selling its products to them, that they will not give a greater discount in selling the snuff products manufactured by respondent's competitors than they give on respondent's product.

(f) Utilizing any other equivalent co-operative methods of accomplishing the maintenance and observance of resale prices thus fixed by respondent for its products.

(2) It is further ordered that the respondent, its officers, agents, representatives, servants and employees, cease and desist from:

(a) Making, publishing or circulating written or oral statements or representations that the snuff products of its competitors are made of trash, inferior tobacco, cigar stubs, old tobacco chews, tobacco stems; that they contain opium, copperas, glass, hair, dirt or similar substances, that they will cause blindness, tuberculosis; will destroy the teeth, cause pyorrhea, bleeding gums or other maladies; or other statements or representations of like import, when such are not the facts.

(b) Making, publishing or circulating written or oral statements or representations concerning its competitors, or any of them, that they will soon be out of business, that their products are to be taken off the market, that they are controlled by respondent, that the contents of six-ounce bottles of snuff manufactured and sold by the United States Tobacco Co., one of its competitors, weighs less than six ounces, or statements and representations of like import, when such are not the facts.

(c) Making, publishing and circulating in connection with the sale of its snuff products, statements and representations that the same are "the only real refined tobacco," "the only 100% pure tobacco," "the only pure snuff" that is made, "the only 100% pure snuff in the world," or statements and representations of like import, when such are not the facts.

(d) Persuading or inducing, or attempting to persuade or induce, customers of its competitors to cancel or repudiate contracts for the purchase of the products of said competitors and to return to its competitors products already purchased and delivered, or inducing or attempting to induce consumers of snuff not to use, or to desist from the use of, the snuff products of its competitors.

(e) Causing its salesmen and agents to visit dealers in or consumers of snuff to seek, by means of false and disparaging representations of competitors' snuff, to obtain from them by trade or exchange competing snuff found in the possession of any such dealer or consumer.

(3) It is further ordered that the respondent, its officers, agents, representatives, servants and employees, cease and desist from:

(a) Using the word "Dental" and the depiction of a tooth, or either of them, alone or in connection with any other word or words, in the brand name or on the labels on the containers of any of its snuff products to represent, describe or define such product, when its said product contains no ingredient, other than tobacco.

(b) Making, publishing or circulating written or oral statements or representations in connection with the sale or distribution of any of its snuff products that such product will cure toothache, pyorrhea, bleeding gums, neuralgia or other like maladies, when such product contains no ingredient other than tobacco.

The respondent is required to report to the Commission within 60 days the manner in which it has complied with the order.

Railroads Request Rehearing on Depreciation Order—Desire Opportunity to Show That Order Is "Based Upon Fundamental Errors of Both Law and Fact."

A petition for a rehearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on its order of November 2, 1926, requiring the railroads to institute a system of depreciation accounting in accordance with the terms of the order, is asked by the Presidents' Conference Committee on Federal Valuation of the Railroads in the United States in a petition filed with the Commission on July 5, and made public on July 8.

The petition states that: "Petitioner desires the opportunity to show that said order is based upon fundamental errors of both law and fact and to point out that it includes and covers provisions injuriously affecting, if carried into operation, the interests and rights of steam railroad carriers, some of which were not considered or discussed preceding the making and filing of the order."

The Commission it will be recalled has postponed the effective date of the order from January 1 1928 to January 1 1929. The postponement followed a conference which the Commission had with a committee of railroad executives who advised of their intention to ask a rehearing.

The petition points out that the original hearing in this matter was comparatively brief and was not exclusively confined to steam railroad carriers; that "the testimony offered on behalf of the steam railroad carriers was of a general character and did not include a statement of many matters of detail which, in the light of the order made and entered, now appear to the carriers to be necessary to be brought to the attention of the Commission.

"The original hearing," it adds, "was understood by the steam railroad carriers to be confined to a consideration of the establishment of depreciation charges in the future and to whether the cost of a property consumed in operation which cost was admitted to be an operating cost, should be charged in bulk at the time of retirement, or anticipated by periodical installments in a depreciation reserve throughout the period of its service life. Such matters as past accrued depreciation and restatement of property investment accounts of steam railroad carriers were not understood to be before the Commission and no evidence with respect thereto was introduced by the steam railroad carriers or by other parties.

"The said order effecting, as the report concedes, a radical change in present methods of accounting, and upsetting, as it does, a system of accounting followed and approved by the Commission ever since it came into existence, merits and requires, in the opinion of the petitioner, a more complete presentation in detail of the views and the evidence of the steam railroad carriers on the effect of the proposed new system of accounting than was possible of presentation at the original hearing under the conception and understanding at that time of the scope and extent of said hearing."

Capital Expenditures of United States Railways First Three Months—Probable Total for 1927.

Capital expenditures by the railroads of this country for new equipment and additions and betterments to property used in connection with the transportation service amounted to $155,022,000 in the first three months of 1927, according to special reports just filed by the Class 1 railroads with the Bureau of Railway Economics and made public July 21. Compared with the corresponding period last year this was a decrease of $10,678,000, while it also was a decrease of $14,278,000 under the corresponding period in 1925.

Total capital authorizations as of April 1 this year amounted to $724,853,000, compared with $821,880,000 on the same date in 1926 and $750,000,000 on the same date in 1925. The Bureau adds:

From the foregoing figures it would appear that capital expenditures for the year 1927 will approximate from $700,000,000 to $750,000,000. This estimate for 1927 compares with actual capital expenditures during the past five years as follows:

1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
$429,273,000	$1,059,149,000	$874,743,000	$748,191,000	$885,086,000

Capital expenditures made in the first three months in 1927 for equipment totaled $55,346,000, which was a decrease of $19,554,000 compared with the first quarter in 1926, and a decrease of $42,354,000 compared with the corresponding period in 1925. This decrease, however, was largely due to a reduction in expenditures for freight cars.

Capital expenditures actually made in the first three months this year for locomotives amounted to $19,771,000, which exceeded similar expenditures made during the corresponding periods in the two previous years. For freight cars expenditures amounted to $18,192,000 compared with $44,500,000 in the first quarter of 1926 and $73,300,000 in the first quarter in 1925. For passenger cars capital expenditures in the first three months this year amounted to $12,246,000, which exceeded similar expenditures made during the corresponding periods in 1925 and 1926.

Total capital expenditures for roadway and structures made by the railroads of this country in the first three months this year amounted to $99,676,000. This was an increase of $8,876,000 over the same period last year and an increase of $28,076,000 over the corresponding period two years ago.

Capital expenditures for additional track in the first three months in 1927 amounted to $30,145,000 compared with $30,900,000 during the corresponding period last year. For heavier rail expenditures totaled $8,275,000 compared with $7,200,000 in 1926. For shops and engine houses, including machinery and tools, expenditures totaled $10,941,000, or an increase of $2,741,000 above similar expenditures last year. For all other improvements $50,315,000 were expended in the first quarter this year, an increase of approximately $6,000,000 compared with the same period in 1926.

The Responsibility of the Trust Company Acting as Fiduciary.

The rapid growth in recent years of the trust company plan in handling estates has been attended by the development of many stringent restrictions designed to protect the funds in trust. Despite these safeguards, there exists a good deal of misunderstanding concerning the practices of institutions engaged in trust service, according to W. M. Baldwin, Vice-President of the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland. "This misconception crops up in curious places," says

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Mr. Baldwin. "Only a few days ago an article was published which carried the implication that trust companies profit from the sale and purchase of securities held in trust." He then gose on to say:

The facts are, of course, that there are two main plans of trusts—one which gives the trustee sole responsibility for the fund, and another under which the trustee performs an advisory function to the owner of the fund.

No trust company worthy of its name would permit the sale to trust funds, handled by it as trustee with sole discretion, of securities from its own banking department at a profit. To do so would be to act contrary to law.

Moreover, in the event of loss or damage resulting from such transaction the trustee would be held liable to the trust. When securities are bought or sold, the broker handling the transaction is paid a commission just as in any ordinary transaction of that kind. The trustee is compensated by a fee, which is a fixed and agreed upon percentage of the income of the trust handled.

The trustee plan has resulted from the natural desire of a man to preserve his estate after death for the benefit of his family. It is too often the rule that inexperienced beneficiaries suddenly faced with the responsibility of administering an estate allow it to suffer depreciation.

Moreover, the institutional trustee has been found to have a high advantage over the individual, because its functions are not limited by the life, judgment or capacity of one man.

Trust companies handling trust funds maintain statistical departments and competent officers for the purpose of studying securities. Each fund under its care is carefully analyzed. The true goal is for each fund to consist of conservative well balanced investments producing a maximum of income with a minimum of risk.

What might be proper for one trust fund is not necessarily correct for another. Each particular fund must be taken as a separate whole and studied as such.

One of the commonest causes of misunderstanding respecting a trustee's policy, arises when a security, usually a common stock, is sold from the trust and later advances spectacularly in price. Obviously, by the very nature of a trust, it cannot be administered with any idea of speculating in securities. To do so would be in violation of every principle upon which the plan is built.

The ideals aimed at necessarily must be security and fixed income and not stock market fluctuations. As a rule common stocks are likely to be subject to more violent gyrations than are other classes of securities. The hazard of speculative risk is precisely what the founder of the estate seeks to avoid, for the good of his family over the future.

Moreover, common stocks are without fixed income, the dividend rate being subject to earnings and to the decisions of boards of directors. Ordinarily, they do not take first rank in desirability as investments for trust funds, although there are some exceptions in the case of companies of a long established dividend paying record. The corporate trustee frequently will sell or advise the sale of a common stock. This is true especially if a disproportionate share of the fund held in trust is invested in such stock, and a careful study of all available information seems to justify it.

The Coming A. B. A. Convention at Houston, Oct. 24 to Oct 27—Local Bankers Active.

Houston, Texas, is planning to entertain the largest convention in the history of the American Bankers Association from October 24 to October 27. Committees of prominent local bankers have been organized to take care of every detail to insure a record success when the bankers of the country come by boat, train and aeroplane to the fast-growing metropolis of the southwest. F. M. Law, Vice President of the First National Bank and Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Associated Bank of Houston, believes in being prepared well ahead of time. Five months before the convention dates he was laying the foundations for the big task and making certain of the active co-operation of all local interests.

Houston's leading hotels placed 3,000 rooms at the Hotel Reservation Committees' disposal for advance reservations. A. D. Simpson, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, and Chairman of the Hotel Committee reports that more than 1,000 reservations have already been made, and it is three months yet until convention time. Six golf courses, downtown clubs, the polo club, the gun club, the Art Museum and many other facilities will be thrown open to the delegates during their stay in Houston. Hundreds of automobiles have been placed at the disposal of the local bankers for the entertainment of their visitors.

In only one way, according to Mr. Law, are the visiting bankers likely to be disappointed. In spite of general opinion to the contrary, there will be no gaily clad cowpunchers dashing up and down Main Street, shooting out street lights; and the Mexicans and Indians are all peaceful—"In fact," says Mr. Law, "even New Yorkers will feel almost at home, as far as the skyline, harbor activity and general business energy are concerned." Some of the things visitors may look for are outlined as follows:

Houston is the smallest city ever honored by the A. B. A. by being chosen for the annual convention. But the fast-growing southwestern metropolis is not in the least worried. It has learned the trick of bounteous, wholesale entertainment in the fire of numerous national conventions.

For bankers who enjoy the wide open spaces and outdoor sport the Houston territory will be a paradise for a few days' extra vacation.

Miles of white bay and gulf coast beaches are ideal for refreshing swims under a warm October sun.

Dear and bear lurk in the mesquite and chaparral thickets nearby.

Millions of ducks and geese choose the salt marshes and rice paddies along the coast for their fall and winter feeding, and the waters of the bayous, sloughs, lakes, ponds and bays are literally black with them from mid October to mid January.

For the fishermen there is a varied assortment ranging from hungry crabs to great, hard-fighting tarpon.

Probably one of the most popular of several side trips planned for this year's convention will be the one into the Rio Grande valley and along the Mexican border. The Magic Valley—Texans call it—and every crop in nature's bag can be grown there—some as many as six times a year, and the Valley grapefruit grows its own sugar—no sweetening necessary.

In the picturesque, old-world towns across the border, visitors from distant northern states will be delighted with the sights and sounds. It is rumored that a fine bull fight may be held in Matamoros for the occasion. But whether the bulls battle or not there will be langorous Spanish senoritas swaying to the soft thrums of guitars picked by dreamy-eyed caballeros—while the tinkle of glasses add a pleasing note to the harmony.

Houston is asking the entire South to play co-host with it in entertaining northern, eastern and western bankers. For, say Houstonians, the visitors, above all else, want to find out what is happening in the South; what is causing the great forward striding industrial movement which is gripping the attention of the world. And nowhere, Houstonians believe, is the progressive spirit of the South better exemplified than in their own city. Nothing will be left undone to assure visiting bankers both a profitable and a pleasant time while they are in the southwest, Mr. Law promises, and in Houston the delegates will get a lasting taste of the open-handed hospitality of the old South and of the new Southwest.

Federal Income Tax Returns—Charge-offs for Premiums on Bonds Not Allowable as Deduction.

Bond houses and other financial institutions may not deduct in their income tax returns an annual allowance to amortize premiums on bonds, nor need they report as income the pro rata amount of discount on bonds, under an important ruling just announced by the Board of Tax Appeals, according to M. L. Seidman, tax expert of Seidman & Seidman, Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Seidman says:

This decision sets at rest a point about which there has been a great deal of controversy. Many financial houses followed the practice of deducting annual charge-offs for premiums, using recognized bond tables for the purpose. Where the bonds were about at a discount, on the other hand, the income was increased by annual write ups sufficient to eliminate the discount by the time the bond matured.

The Income Tax Department contended that there was no warrant in the law for such method of reporting income, and that premiums and discounts were to be ignored until the bonds were sold or matured, and at that time were to be considered as part of the profit or loss. The taxpayers, on the other hand, insisted that the method outlined was in accordance with accepted accounting practice, and also that the net result in the long run was the same as that used by the Income Tax Department. The Board has sustained the Income Tax Department, holding that the amortization of neither bonds, premiums nor discounts have any place in income tax returns.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

The New York Stock Exchange membership of John A. McElroy, deceased, was reported posted for transfer this week to Roger Dunscombe, the consideration being stated as $218,000. This is same price as the last preceding sale.

The Columbus Circle branch of the Chemical National Bank of this city opened on Monday, July 18, in the General Motors Building on the corner of Eighth Avenue and 57th Street. The building occupies the entire block between Eighth Avenue and Broadway and 57th and 58th streets. This is the third Chemical Bank branch to the opened this year, the first being in the Paramount Building at Times Square, and the second in the Professional Building at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street. It is one of the details in a program of expansion which Percy H. Johnston, President of the bank, recently announced. The program also involves the moving of the main office next year to 165 Broadway, where a new building is being constructed especially for the Chemical Bank, connecting with and being a part of the well-known Benenson Building. The Manager of the Columbus Circle branch is Thomas C. Fry, who for many years was associated with the Gotham National Bank as Vice-President and Cashier. With him will be a competent staff of associates who are familiar with business in this territory. Paul Partridge, Vice-President of the bank, who is well known in the Columbus Circle district, will have general supervision of this branch and will spend a great deal of his time there. This branch announces all the usual banking services, including a compound interest department and also a trust department and a bond department. The opening of this branch comes just a few days before the 103d anniversary of the Chemical Bank, the bank having opened at 216 Broadway on Aug. 2 1824. A recent statement of the bank shows capital, surplus and undivided profits of nearly $24,000,000, with deposits of approximately $156,000,000.

Construction work has been started on a new 12-story building at 70 Wall Street, which will house the main office

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of the Commercial Exchange Bank of New York, now located at 63 Wall Street. The institution is the successor to the private banking business of Lionello Perera & Co., who in turn succeeded to a business established in 1865. The bank is affiliated with the Bank of Italy, California, Banca D'America e d' Italia of Rome, Italy, and the Bowery & East River National Bank of New York. The new building, which is expected to be completed in April 1928, will be modern in every respect and the banking quarters will be fitted with the latest burglar-proof safe deposit vaults. Ample provision will be made for the future growth of the institution. Commercial Exchange Bank of New York, headed by Dr. A. H. Giannini, Chairman of the Board, and Lionello Perera, President, recently established three offices in Brooklyn through the acquisition of the Sessa Bank of Brooklyn, maintaining offices at 131 Union Street, 211 Fourth Avenue and 6325 Fourteenth Avenue. These branches are now operated by the bank in addition to a fourth branch office at 116th Street and First Avenue, Manhattan. As of June 30 1927, the Commercial Exchange Bank reported total assets of $25,549,976, which figure compares with $19,002,219 reported as of March 23 last. Deposits of the bank increased from $15,691,238 on March 23 to $21,382,646 on June 30 last.

A burglar-proof chute, accessible to depositors after banking hours, at night and on holidays, and specially designed facilities for the comfort and convenience of women depositors, are features of the quarters which the Corn Exchange Bank has provided in its new 15-story building at 1-3 East 42d Street. The new quarters, located on the main mezzanine and lower floor, were opened formally to the public on Monday. For this, the bank's new Grand Central branch, two entrances are provided, one on 42d Street giving access to the main banking space and the safe deposit department and another on 43d Street, opening into the women's department. Lessening the danger of theft of money or negotiable securities if left in private strong boxes overnight or over the week-end, the bank has installed a new device so that depositors, through a chute accessible from 42d Street, may leave their worries at the bank's door. The depositor places his or her money in a strong canvas sack, provided by the bank and numbered for identification; unlocks the receiving cylinder of the depository with a special key furnished for the purpose and places the sack in the opening. The cylinder is revolved until it automatically locks, the deposit sack going down a steep, heavily constructed steel chute built into the masonry walls of the bank, and thence into a specially designed burglar-proof receiving vault. Upon the opening of the bank for business, two tellers remove the sacks and note the deposits in the routine manner. Officials of the bank reported a steady stream of visitors to the new branch throughout the day. Messages of congratulation poured in from all sides, being accompanied in many instances by floral offerings which served to indicate that this was no ordinary business day. Walter E. Frew, President of the bank, was on hand to inspect the new quarters and to express appreciation of the greetings received. The entire banking space of the branch has marble-finished walls and the furniture, floor coverings and hangings have been selected to insure an harmonious and restful atmosphere.

A triple bank merger embracing $275,000,000 of resources and $235,000,0000 of deposits was ratified on July 19 by the stockholders of the Manufacturers Trust Co., the Standard Bank and the Commonwealth Bank. Plans of the Manufacturers Trust to acquire ownership of the Standard and the Commonwealth banks as a step in the expansion of its city-wide activities, were announced some time ago. It is one of the few instances on record of one bank taking over two other financial institutions simultaneously. Stockholders of the Manufacturers Trust ratified an increase in its capital from $10,000,000 to $15,250,000 and the sale of 25,000 new shares, which will provide the financing of the merger. Under the plan shareholders of record have the right to subscribe to the new stock at $450 a share, in the ratio of one new share for every four now held. Stock of the Manufacturers Trust Co. was quoted the same day at $810 a share bid, $825 asked. The rights to subscribe to the new stock were calculated to be worth $95 a share. These rights, which were actively traded in in the over-the-counter market, were quoted at $92 bid, $98 asked.

At the monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Central Mercantile Bank & Trust Co. this week, Charles E. Heydt and Robert D. MacMurdy were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Heydt will be located at the Broadway and 97th Street branch, and Mr. MacMurdy is to be in charge of the Investment Department of the trust company.

On or about Sept. 1 1927 the Liberty National Bank will open a bank at 50 Broadway which will be equipped to conduct a complete banking, safe deposit and trust business.

An application to organize a new bank in this city to be known as the Eighth Avenue National Bank with capital of $1,000,000 was received by the Comptroller of the Currency on July 14. D. Basil O'Connor, 120 Broadway, New York, is correspondent.

On Thursday of this week (July 21) Clifford E. Paige was elected a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank D. Tuttle, according to the Brooklyn "Eagle" of that date. Mr. Paige is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. He formerly lived in Boston, where he was for several years Vice-President of the Tenny Company, the controlling interest in the gas and electric companies of New England.

The Comptroller of the Currency announces that effective July 7 the Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, N. Y., has changed its name to "The Gramatan National Bank & Trust Co. of Bronxville."

A controlling interest in the Bronx National Bank, which now has total resources of about $10,000,000, has passed to the National American Co., Inc., according to announcement by the latter company. The Bronx National Bank is one of the better known borough banks of the greater city. It has grown rapidly since the World War, especially in the last several years. The National American Co., Inc., of which C. Stanley Mitchell is Chairman and David H. Knott President, began business on Jan. 3 1927. According to a recent statement by Harold G. Aron, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the company has acquired in the last six months the State Title & Mortgage Co.; Realty Foundation, Inc.; the National American Securities Co., Inc., and smaller subsidiaries. Acquisition of Bronx National is in furtherance of an expansion program which contemplates more acquisitions. Directors of the company recommend to stockholders an increase in the capital stock of the company to 250,000 shares of no par value, the purpose being to acquire the stock or assets of other corporations. This recommendation, it was indicated, had nothing to do with the Bronx National Bank purchase. Provision had already been made, it is stated, for acquisition of the latter. A meeting of stockholders will be held next Aug. 10 at the company's office, 270 Madison Ave.

Effective May 20, the Citizens' National Bank of Boston, capitalized at $750,000, went into voluntary liquidation, the institution having been absorbed by the National Shawmut Bank of that city, as noted in our issue of April 16, page 2234.

A. F. Connor has resigned as Postmaster of Bridgeport, Conn., to take effect Aug. 15. Mr. Connor has been elected President of the Bankers Capital Co. of Connecticut, succeeding H. H. Gunder, now Chairman.

The Wilber National Bank of Oneonta, N. Y., in announcing the death on July 1 of its President, Irving H. Rowe, also makes known the appointment on July 11 by the directors of the following officers to fill vacancies: Edward Crippen, formerly Vice-President and Cashier, was appointed President to succeed Mr. Rowe; Robert Hall, formerly Assistant Cashier, was appointed Vice-President, and Lewis F. Rose, formerly Assistant Cashier, was appointed Cashier.

The Newark "News" of July 20 reported that the Broad & Market National Bank & Trust Co. of Newark and the Forest Hill National Bank of that city are planning to consolidate, according to a joint statement issued on that day by John J. Stamler and Harry B. Salmon, the respective presidents of the institution. The proposed union has been approved unanimously by the directorates of both banks and will be submitted to the stockholders at special meetings to be held on Aug. 24. Under the merger plan, six and one-half shares of Forest Hill stock are to be exchanged for four

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shares of the Broad & Market bank, and in order to provide for the exchange, the latter will increase its capital from $1,200,000 to $1,350,000. Deposits of the Broad & Market National Bank & Trust Co. now total $9,500,000 and its assets aggregate $11,000,000, while the Forest Hill National Bank has deposits of $1,300,000 and total resources of $1,-600,000. Following the consolidation the Forest Hill bank will be operated as a branch of the enlarged Broad & Market National Bank & Trust Co. The "News" furthermore stated that the Broad & Market bank, which was established in 1910, pays dividend at the rate of 12% per annum, while the Forest Hill bank has not declared dividends since its organization in 1924.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.50 per share, at the rate of 14% per annum, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business July 30 1927.

Homer C. Pierson and J. Alfred Coxe, Treasurer and Title and Trust Officer, respectively, of the Northern Central Trust Co. of Philadelphia, were elected Vice-Presidents of the institution by the directors on July 20, according to the Philadelphia 'Ledger" of the following day. Both will continue to direct their former offices. Other officers elected at the meeting were R. J. Ballantyne, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; A. P. Schwartz, Assistant Title Officer, and John F. Glenn and C. H. Wilson, Assistant Secretaries. Walter Gabell, President of the bank, C. H. Bridenbaugh, First Vice-President, and Herbert L. Girard, Assistant Secretary, were re-elected.

Formal opening of the new banking home of the Erie National Bank of Philadelphia at the corner of 6th St. and Erie Ave. took place on July 18, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of the following day. The building, which was started in January last, is of brick, concrete and stone, of Colonial design, and is equipped throughout with the latest banking facilities. Burglar protection is afforded by a tear-gas apparatus. The Erie National Bank, which only began business on Feb. 1 of this year, has been occupying quarters at 3824 North 5th St., pending the completion of the new building. According to Allen Sutherland, its President, deposits approximate $500,000. Besides President Sutherland, the officers are: Charles D. Jones, First Vice-President; J. Wesley Masland, Second Vice-President; Joseph Lynn Aylsworth, Third Vice-President, and Julius P. Leof, Cashier.

An application to organize the West Branch National Bank of Jersey Shore, Pa., was received by the Comptroller of the Currency on July 2. The institution will have a capital of $125,000 and surplus of $12,500. The stock is in shares of $50.

Arthur L. Moler, Assistant Credit Manager of the Union Trust Co., Cleveland, has been made Assistant Vice-President of the company. Mr. Moler was educated at Ohio University and New York University. He is a certified public accountant in Ohio and a member of the National Association of Cost Accountants. Last year he served as President of the Cleveland Chapter of the Robert Morris Associates.

Announcement was made on July 15 of the absorption of the West Englewood National Bank of Chicago by the Ashland Sixty-third Street Bank of that city. The merger of the institutions will become effective, it is stated, about Aug. 1, when the transfer books will be completed. The enlarged Ashland Sixty-third State Bank will operate in its new building at 1536 W. 63d St. John Bain has been elected Chairman of the Board of the institution, and E. F. Wiegel, President.

The Chicago "Tribune" of July 16 stated that the directors of the Division State Bank of Chicago had voted to transfer $50,000 from unidivided profits to surplus, making the same $200,000.

With regard to the affairs of the Deposit Guaranty State Bank of Ponca City, Okla., the closing of which on July 8 was noted in the "Chronicle" of July 16, page 348, the "Oklahoman" in its issue of July 14 reported that the other banks in Ponca City, the First National Bank, Oklahoma State Bank, and Security State Bank, have agreed upon a plan to take over and recharter the failed bank under the title of the Commercial State Bank with Curt Hall, Mayor of Ponca City, as President. According to L. K. Meek, President of the Security State Bank, and the leader in bringing about the reorganization, it was said, ultimate recovery for the depositors will be from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar. The new bank will have a representative from each of the three banks on its board of directors. The paper mentioned furthermore reported that following conferences between M. B. Cope, Attorney for the State Bank Commission, and Roy R. Carver, County Attorney for Kay County, it became known that the bank's closing will result in the criminal prosecution of four of the former officials of the institution. They are J. M. Allison, President; David Allison, Vice-President; Floyd F. Nonnamaker, Cashier, and E. E. Glover, Assistant Cashier. Three counts, it was stated, had been prepared and would be filed against the four officers, the alleged charges growing out of false statements in the bank's report as of June 30 1927. In addition to these counts, it was furthermore stated, other charges are being considered by Waldo Watkins, Assistant Bank Com-Commissioner, and Mr. Cope, the Attorney for the State Bank Commission.

The new Third National Bank of Nashville, to which reference was made in these columns in the "Chronicle" of May 21 and several subsequent issues, opened for business on July 18 in the Independent Life Building at Fourth Avenue and Church Street with capital resources of $720,000. The new bank will maintain commercial, savings, fiduciary, safe deposit and mortgage loan departments. Its roster is as follows: C. A. Craig, Chairman of the Board; Watkins Crockett, President; N. A. Crockett and F. M. Farris, Vice-Presidents; S. S. McConnell, Vice-President and Cashier, and W. J. Diehl, Assistant Vice-President.

The "Wall Street Journal" of July 16 reported that the directors of the Bank of South Norfolk, Va., have ratified an agreement calling for the consolidation of the Bank of South Norfolk with the Merchants' & Planters' Bank of Norfolk, effective Aug. 15.

A consolidation of the American Trust Co. of Jonesboro, Ark., and the Jonesboro Trust Co., effective July 13, was reported in a special dispatch from that place on July 12 to the Memphis "Appeal." The enlarged bank, the dispatch stated, will continue the title of the American Trust Co. and for the present business will be conducted at the quarters of both institutions, the American Trust Co. at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, and the Jonesboro Trust Co. at the corner of Huntington and Main streets.

On July 12 George W. Call resigned as Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee and Trust Officer of the Union Bank & Federal Trust Co. of Richmond, Va., to accept a Vice-Presidency in the Richmond Trust Co., according to the Richmond "Dispatch" of July 13. Mr. Call has been active in banking and financial circles in Richmond for the past thirty years . He began his career in the old City National Bank, when the late Colonel Edwin Palmer was President. Subsequently he was connected with the Bank of Commerce & Trusts and the American National Bank, and in March 1906 joined the Union Bank of Richmond as Cashier. In February 1917, on the death of President J. B. Beasley, Mr. Call was elected President of the institution, and in 1923 was made Chairman of the Board. When in December 1925 the Federal Trust Co. was merged with the Union Bank of Richmond to form the present institution, Mr. Call became Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee and Trust Officer of the enlarged bank, the position he now resigns. Mr. Call's resignation was accepted with regret by the directors. It is expected he will assume his new duties about Aug. 1.

The First National Bank of Lawrenceville, Va., with a capital of $40,000, has been taken over by the Brunswick County State Bank of that place, the institution going into voluntary liquidation as of July 5.

The following statement covering a proposed consolidation of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles with the First National Bank of Los Angeles was issued July 10 by Henry M. Robinson, President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles:

The directors of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank have approved the consolidation of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank with the First National Bank under the charter of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. The plan of consolidation will be submitted to the stockholders early in August and when ratified by them will be consummated shortly thereafter.

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We have had this consolidation under consideration for many months, but it was made more definitely desirable by the passage of the McFadden Act. The consolidation is subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board. When the consolidation is effected, J. M. Elliott will be Chairman of the Board and Henry M. Robinson will be the active head of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the First Securities Co. The official personnel will be announced at a later date.

The First National Bank of Los Angeles has been an important factor in the business life of Southern California for almost half a century. This consolidation will place it in a position to render even better and more constructive banking service than heretofore, not only to Los Angeles but to the forty communities in Southern California in which its offices are located. There will also be important economies effected which should add to the bank's earnings.

Under the consolidation plan it is proposed to increase the capital of the First National Bank of Los Angeles to $12,250,000 and its surplus to $8,000,000. There will also be an increase in the undivided profits account.

It is also proposed to increase the assets and the authorized capital stock of the First Securities Co. to not less than $6,000,000, the exact details of which will be submitted to the stockholders at a later date. The First Securities Co., through its increase of capital, will be able to still further augment its successful activities in the field of investment banking.

It is proposed to take advantage of the new provisions in the McFadden Act and reduce the par value of the shares of the First National Bank of Los Angeles from $100 to $25. The capital mentioned above of $12,250,000 will be represented by a total of 490,000 shares, each of $25 par value. Present stockholders will receive five new shares of $25 par value for each beneficial certificate now held, or a total of 345,000 shares for the 69,000 beneficial certificates at present outstanding. To avoid fractions as far as possible, the First Securities Co. is to purchase 5,000 shares of the new stock at $75 per share. This will permit the offering to our shareholders of a total of 140,000 additional shares of $25 par value at $75 per share. In other words, the present shareholders will have the right to subscribe to additional stock to the extent of 40% of their present holdings. The effect of this new capitalization is to add $10,500,000 to the capital assets of our institutions. All of the new stock to be offered has already been underwritten at the same price at which the stock will be initially offered to shareholders, viz. $75 a share.

It is expected that dividends on the new stock to be issued to stockholders in exchange for their present holdings will result in a somewhat greater return to them than they are now realizing.

On his return to San Francisco on July 13 from a European trip after an absence of more than ten weeks, A. P. Giannini, President of the Bancitaly Corp. (the holding company of the Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, with headquarters in San Francisco), announced that the "invested capital" of the corporation has increased during his absence from $115,000,000 to about $215,000,000 and that when remaining 100,000 shares of stock in the treasury of the company are disposed of, the capital accounts will be approximately $230,000,000. The 100,000 treasury shares, Mr. Giannini said, will be held until the market price reaches $125, and then sold at that figure and no higher. And after these shares are exhausted no more issues of the stock will be available in the near future. Mr. Giannini also announced that following the distribution of the 40% stock dividend, which will be as soon after July 29 as is possible, a statement of the principal holdings of the corporation will be issued. Still another announcement made by Mr. Giannini was to the effect that the corporation and the Bank of Italy had under consideration the appointment of special joint representatives of the organizations, one to be located in New York and another in London. In reporting Mr. Giannini's announcements in its issue of July 14, the San Francisco "Chronicle" said in part:

"While I was away," Giannini told interviewers yesterday afternoon, "the invested capital was almost doubled, having increased from $115,000,000 to around $215,000,000. Not only that, but I find also that nearly 900,000 shares of stock have been purchased from the corporation, including 450,000 shares of the 550,000 treasury stock, and the 450,000 taken by old stockholders. This was done without any underwriting charges or campaign of promotion and, I think, comes pretty close to being another world's record."

Giannini announced that it was the intention that there would be no further issues of new stock in the near future after the remaining 100,000 shares in the corporation treasury are exhausted, and that after this sale no order would be accepted at the ofices either in New York or California.

"When the market price reaches $125," Giannini said, "we will sell the remaining 100,000 shares of treasury stock at that price and no more, as we believe it is a reasonable figure. It is my opinion, however, that a conservative investor should not pay more for this stock at this time. The present book value is approximately $70 and will be $50 when the 40% stock dividend has been paid."

There are now 3,150,000 shares of corporation stock issued and 100,000 in the treasury. This will be increased to 4,550,000 issued by the stock dividend. The sale of the 100,000 shares of tresaury stock will bring the capital account to approximately $230,000,000.

Asked as to whether the stock to be issued under the 40% dividend would carry the same dividend rate as at present, Giannini said that the public would have to be guided in its conclusions, on the basis of past performance.

"We have always treated our stockholders fairly, and there is no reason to believe that our attitude should change at this time. Formal action on the matter, of course, will have to await action of the board of directors," he said.

One of the most significant of Giannini's announcements was that after the distribution of the stock dividend, which will be as soon after July 29 as is possible, considering the volume of clerical work involve,d a statement of the major importat holdings of Bancitaly Corp. will be prepapred and published.

This will be the first published statement of this kind in more than two years, although private statements, now more than a year old, have been available, and may give some clue to the extent of "hidden" assets of the great investment trust.

At a book value of $7, the approximate present figure, market value represents around $53 of "good-will" of which Giannini modestly admits "something" may be ascribed to "hidden assets." Since holdings of the corporation are entered at cost, the appreciation in many of the known items has been enormous.

Another significant announcement by Giannini was that the corporation and Bank of Italy are now considering the appointment of special representatives, probably to be vice-presidents, who will be located in New York City and in London, and may later be named for other centres, to represent the two great organizations.

Names of those chosen, presumably from the present staffs, will be made known shortly.

The New York and London representatives will have charge of the handling of the foreign investments of both the corporation and the bank, together with general business away from California.

As noted in our issue of July 2, page 53, the 40% stock dividend referred to above was declared by the directors of the Bancitaly Corp. on June 27 and is payable to stockholders of record July 29.

A statement forwarded to us by the Publicity Department of the Bank of Italy at San Francisco describes the accomplishments as follows:

The Bancitaly Corporation, which has become somewhat used to setting up financial records, has won the world title in the investment trust field, meaning that it is the biggest and most extensive company of its kind on the planet.

Announcing an invested capital of some $115,000,000 last March, the Corporation now finds that it has disposed of approximately 900,000 shares since that time, and that the invested capital was almost doubled in the same period. All of this was done without any underwriting charges or campaign of promotions, a truly marvelous record.

A. P. Giannini, president of the corporation, who returned from Europe on Wednesday, July 13, outlined the growth of the organization and its plans for the future.

"When the market price reaches $125," said Giannini, "we will sell the remaining 100,000 shares of treasury stock at that price and no more, and we believe it is a reasonable figure. It is my opinion, however, that a conservative investor should not pay more for this stock at this time. The present book value is approximately $70 and will be $50 when the 40% stock dividend has been paid." This dividend was recently authorized by the Board of Directors.

The 900,000 shares disposed of since March included 450,000 shares of treasury stock and 450,000 shares taken by old stockholders. This leaves but 100,000 shares in the treasury. At present there are 3,150,000 shares issued. This will be increased to 4,550,000 issued shares, including the 40% stock dividend. The sale of the 100,000 shares remaining in the treasury will bring the total of capital accounts to approximately $230,000,000, or approximately $115,000,000 over the March figure.

Asked if the stock to be issued under the recent 40% dividend would carry the present interest rate, Giannini said that the public would have to be guided by the past performance of the Corporation. "We have always treated our stockholders fairly," he said, "and there is no reason to believe that our attitude will change."

The Bank of Italy, boasting of more than $600,000,000 in resources, claims to be gradually working its way toward ultimate employee ownership, as set forth in a special report on the Employees Compensation Plan, first endorsed by the board of directors. The report showed that the bank in the first six months of 1927 paid into the compensation fund a sum in excess of $680,000. To this the members of the staff added some $222,000 from their salaries. The total amount of the accumulation was $962,178.90, including dividends on stock held for the benefit of the employees. Every eligible employee, from office boy to President, it is stated, shares in this semi-annual allotment of profits, the only exception being A. P. Gianinni, founder of both the bank and the plan. He asked to be excepted from the benefits of the arrangement, it is added:

At the time of its inception, two and one-half years ago, the plan excited world-wide interest. Its development is being closely watched by corporations and various other organizations and individuals everywhere, as a new, striking, and particularly effective innovation in American business, making for the highest possible type of morale and employee co-operation and cohesion.

"What has been done is only in the nature of a beginning," James A. Bacigalupi, President of the bank, said in addressing a communication to the more than 4,000 employees. "Our organization during the past year has grown to much greater proportions and is capable of surpassing any of its previous accomplishments."

The plan is the only one of its kind in effect among the financial institutions of the country, although it is being employed by certain industrial establishments, in which it has provided a marked stimulus to business. In the first report on the plan, issued in June 1925, it was shown that the employees had been allotted 1,801 shares, valued at $531,295. This has now grown to 28,408 shares of the new $25 par value, representing an outlay in the fund of $4,829,360.

The Directors of Lloyds Bank Limited have declared an Interim Dividend for the half-year ended the 30th June last, payable less Income Tax, on and after the 30th July, of ⅛d on each "A" share, being at the rate of 16 and 2-3% (Sixteen and two-thirds per cent) per annum, and of 6d on each "B" share, being at the maximum rate of 5% per annum. This distribution is the same as a year ago.

The State Bank of the U.S.S.R. of Russia announced on June 15 that in accordance with the Government decree of May 28, the Bank's capital has been increased from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000 chervontzi (equivalent to about £25,000,000, $125,000,000, 500,000,000 marks). Hereunder we quote the text of the decree in question:

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Decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Regarding the increase of the capital of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. to 25,000,000 chervontzi (250,000,000 rubles).

With a view to adjusting the capital of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. in conformity with the volume of its operations, the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. hereby decree:

1. The capital of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. shall be fixed at 25,000,000 chervontzi (250,000,000 rubles).

2. To bring the capital of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. to the figure indicated in Point 1 the State Bank is authorized to transfer for this purpose:

(a) 5,500,000 chervontzi (55,000,000 rubles) from the reserves of the State Bank and

(b) 9,500,000 chervontzi (95,000,000 rubles) from non-budgetary funds standing to the account of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the U.S.S.R. with the State Bank, at the direction of the People's Commissar of Finance of the U.S.S.R.

(Signed)

M. KALININ, *Pres. of the Central Exec. Com. of the U.S.S.R.*
A. RYKOFF, *Pres. of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.*
PAHOMOFF, *Act. Secy. of Central Exec. Com. of the U.S.S.R.*

STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R.

Moscow, Kremlin, May 28 1927.

Greenshields & Co., 17 St. John St., Montreal, Canada have issued a new edition of their "Analysis of Canadian Stocks." The analysis is in convenient form and is designed to give information on essential points that should be considered by investors in making stock purchases.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of July 6 1927:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,496,035 on the 29th ulto., as compared with £150,405,625 on the previous Wednesday.

The gold available in the open market this week was about £920,000. About £75,000 was taken for India and the Trade, and the balance for undisclosed destinations.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:

	Received	*Withdrawn*
June 30	£17,000	£1,000,000
July 1	nil	nil
July 2	nil	nil
July 4	nil	nil
July 5	nil	10,000
July 6	nil	9,000

The receipt on the 30th ult., was in bar gold, and the £1,000,000 withdrawn on that day was in sovereigns set aside for account of South Africa. The destinations of the other £19,000 sovereigns withdrawn were as follows: Holland, £10,000 and India £9,000. During the week under review £1,002,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, increasing the net efflux this year to £1,288,000 and since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £6,612,000 as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered during the week ended the 29th ult.:

Imports—		*Exports*—	
France	£ 1,146	Germany	£44,790
British South Africa	368,990	Netherlands	135,130
		Belgium	101,096
		France	28,350
		Switzerland	47,941
		Austria	22,600
		British India	31,839
		Straits Settlements	25,400
		Other countries	6,181
	£370,136		£443,327

SILVER.

The absence of silver buying orders from India, and the falling tendency of the China exchange quotations, coupled with some improvement in the value of the yen, has been productive of an easier tendency in the price of silver. Each fall has evoked a certain amount of bear covering, and at still lower quotations the quantity of such orders is likely to be increased, but the lack of fresh business is rather noticeable.

Statistics for the month of June are appended:

	—*Bar Silver, per oz. std.*— *Cash del.*	*2 Mo. del.*	*Bar Gold. per oz. fine.*
Highest price	26.7-16d.	26.7-16d.	84s. 11½d.
Lowest price	25.15-16d.	25.15-16d.	84s. 11d.
Average price	26.202d.	26.200d.	84s. 11.4d

The steadiness of the market during June was note-worthy. Excepting one day when the two quotations receded to 25.15-16d. the daily prices were fixed 26d. or up to 26.7-16d., and on 20 out of the 25 working days the prices for cash and two months delivery were identical.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered during the week ended the 29th inst.:

Imports—		*Exports*—	
U. U. A.	£ 19,499	British India	£59,245
Mexico	101,415	Other Countries	6,801
British West Africa	15,355		
Canada	18,744		
Other countries	1,495		
	£156,508		£66,046

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(*In Lacs of Rupees*)	*June* 15.	*June* 22.	*June* 30.
Notes in circulation	16968	17094	17257
Silver coin and bullion in India	10446	10572	10735
Silver coin and bullion out of India	-----	-----	-----
Gold coin and bullion in India	2976	2976	2976
Gold coin and bullion out of India	-----	-----	-----
Securities (Indian Government)	3546	3546	3546
Securities (British Government)	----	----	----

The coinage during the week ended the 30th ult., amounted to 3 lacs of rupees.

During the last three months a substantial increase has taken place in the holding of treasure against the Indian note circulation. We append a comparison of the concluding returns of March and June last, in lacs of rupees, and the respective percentage against the notes:

	Note. Circulation.	*Silver Reserve.*	%	*Gold Reserve.*	%	*Combined* %
March 31	18,413	10,447	56.7	2,232	12.1	68.8
June 30	17,257	10,735	62.2	2,976	17.2	79.4

The larger proportion of gold on June 30 is no doubt in anticipation of the new legislation with regard to an effective gold standard. The flow of silver rupees to the Treasury is probably also accelerated by the coming currency change; at any rate, it is significant of a redundancy of silver currency, which, if continued to be shown on an increasing scale, must intimately concern the future of the silver market.

The stock in Shanghai on the 4th inst., consisted of about 70,400,000 ounces in sycee, 71,000,000 dollars and 3,020 silver bars, as compared with about 72,000,000 ounces in sycee, 71,800,000 dollars and 2,840 silver bars on the 25th ult.

Quotations During the Week—	—*Bar Silver, Per Oz. Std.*— *Cash.*	*2 Mos.*	*Bar Gold, Per Oz. Fine.*
June 30	26.1-16d.	26.1-16d.	84s 11½d.
July 1	26.1-16d.	26.1-16d.	84s. 11½d.
July 2	26.---d.	26.---d.	84s. 11½d.
July 4	25.7-8d.	25.7-8d.	84s. 11¼d.
July 5	25. 7/8d.	25. 7/8d.	84s. 10½d.
July 6	25. 7/8d.	25. 7/8d.	84s. 11¼d.
Average	25.958d.	25.958d.	84s. 11.2d

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively ¼d. and 5-16d. below those fixed a week ago.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

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

London, Week Ending July 22—	*July* 16. *Sat.*	*July* 18. *Mon.*	*July* 19. *Tues.*	*July* 20. *Wed.*	*July* 21. *Thurs.*	*July* 22. *Fri.*
Silver, per oz. d.	25 15-16	26	26 3-16	26¼	26 1-16	26 1-16
Gold, per fine ounce s.	84.11¼	84.11¼	84.10¾	84.11	84.11½	84.11½
Consols, 2½ per cents	----	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
British, 5 per cents	----	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
British, 4½ per cents	----	95½	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
French Rentes (in Paris), fr.	----	57.50	57	56.40	56.30	55.70
French War Loan (in Paris), fr.	----	77.65	77.75	76.90	77.40	76.70

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been:

Silver in N. Y., per oz. (cts.):						
Foreign	56¼	56½	56¾	56¾	56⅝	56½

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings this week will show a satisfactory increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ending to-day (Saturday, July 23), bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 7.0% larger than for the corresponding week last year. The total stands at $9,799,148,388, against $9,156,601,943 for the same week in 1926. At this centre there is a gain for the five days of 11.5%. Our comparative summary for the week is as follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week Ended July 23.	1927.	1926.	*Per Cent.*
New York	$4,529,000,000	$4,061,000,000	+11.5
Chicago	572,168,677	548,403,723	+4.3
Philadelphia	439,000,000	465,000,000	—5.6
Boston	424,000,000	396,000,000	+7.0
Kansas City	135,454,546	138,869,840	—2.5
St. Louis	122,800,000	121,300,000	+1.2
San Francisco	137,227,000	161,858,000	—15.2
Los Angeles	149,528,000	150,578,000	—0.7
Pittsburgh	151,719,165	152,897,065	—0.8
Detroit	152,864,772	151,238,842	+1.1
Cleveland	112,225,561	107,443,171	+4.5
Baltimore	85,769,173	95,333,915	—10.0
New Orleans	51,231,071	52,589,132	—2.6
13 cities, 5 days	$7,062,987,965	$6,602,511,688	+7.0
Other cities, 5 days	1,102,969,025	1,015,121,770	+8.6
Total all cities, 5 days	$8,165,956,990	$7,617,633,458	+7.2
All cities, 1 day	1,633,191,398	1,538,968,485	+6.1
Total all cities for week	$9,799,148,388	$9,156,601,943	+7.0

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results *for the week previous*—the week ended July 16. For that week there is a decrease of 1.5%, the 1927 aggregate of clearings being $9,964,323,075 and the 1926 aggregate $10,119,200,287. Outside of New York City the decrease is 3.0%, the bank exchanges at this centre having increased 0.5%. We group the cities now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from that it appears that in the Boston Reserve District the totals are smaller by 3.1% and in the Philadelphia Reserve District by 8.3%, but in the New York Reserve District (including this city) there is a gain of 0.3%. The Cleveland Reserve District suffers a loss of 1.4%, the Richmond Reserve District of 7.1% and the Atlanta Reserve District of 8.2%, the latter

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due largely to the falling off at the Florida points, Miami showing a decrease of 62.5% and Jacksonville of 20.3%. The Chicago Reserve District records 1.1% increase but the St. Louis Reserve District falls 7.7% behind and the Minneapolis Reserve District 5.2%. The Kansas City Reserve District shows a decrease of 1.6%, the Dallas Reserve District of 10.2% and the San Francisco Reserve District of 6.2%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Week Ended July 16 1927.	1927.	1926.	Inc.or Dec.	1925.	1924.
Federal Reserve Dists.	$	$	%	$	$
1st Boston 12 cities	559,773,730	577,534,678	—3.1	514,835,050	450,587,987
2nd New York 11 "	5,661,176,456	5,643,475,822	+0.3	5,246,852,540	4,715,781,296
3rd Philadelphia 10 "	568,939,991	620,317,135	—8.3	623,226,536	542,822,197
4th Cleveland 8 "	451,592,809	458,139,323	—1.4	435,167,862	376,049,677
5th Richmond 6 "	193,171,847	208,003,664	—7.1	213,473,731	189,977,985
6th Atlanta 13 "	202,580,049	220,582,685	—8.2	240,181,478	177,453,850
7th Chicago 20 "	1,044,094,968	1,032,296,161	+1.1	1,040,496,954	906,692,639
8th St. Louis 8 "	226,136,908	244,947,137	—7.7	232,010,669	208,714,360
9th Minneapolis 7 "	126,658,476	133,598,733	—5.2	136,007,065	115,471,943
10th Kansas City 12 "	291,314,565	296,136,549	—1.6	277,994,758	249,878,208
11th Dallas 5 "	71,363,936	79,457,062	—10.2	79,914,863	55,793,088
12th San Fran 17 "	567,519,340	604,711,338	—6.2	538,892,043	473,891,075
Total 129 Cities	9,964,323,075	10,119,200,287	—1.5	9,579,053,549	8,463,114,305
Outside N. Y. City	4,441,332,219	4,625,503,804	—3.0	4,471,968,485	3,863,227,337
Canada 31 cities	356,924,992	311,553,112	+14.0	283,876,332	321,772,118

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

Clearings at—	Week Ended July 16.				
	1927.	1926.	Inc. or Dec.	1925.	1924.
	$	$	%	$	$
First Federal Reserve District — Boston—					
Me.—Bangor	866,953	821,434	+5.5	747,417	765,433
Portland	4,203,142	3,868,775	+8.6	3,278,032	3,184,846
Mass.—Boston	496,000,000	515,000,000	—3.7	454,000,000	400,000,000
Fall River	2,156,203	2,039,139	+5.7	3,925,843	1,730,772
Holyoke	a	a	a	a	a
Lowell	1,443,816	1,341,211	+7.6	1,353,849	1,507,846
Lynn	a	a	a	a	a
New Bedford	1,454,922	1,605,270	—9.4	1,738,782	1,392,189
Springfield	5,817,838	6,955,528	—16.4	6,516,948	5,633,267
Worcester	4,153,534	5,268,771	—21.2	4,271,495	3,603,000
Conn.—Hartford	20,238,491	16,798,371	+20.5	15,928,984	12,871,989
New Haven	7,891,074	7,613,704	+3.6	8,038,718	7,039,774
R.I.—Providence	14,821,800	15,320,700	—3.2	14,295,700	12,135,700
N. H.—Manche'r	725,957	901,775	—19.5	739,282	723,171
Total (12 cities)	559,773,730	577,534,678	—3.1	514,835,050	450,587,987
Second Federal Reserve District — New York—					
N. Y.—Albany	6,192,743	8,025,376	—22.8	7,126,680	6,105,816
Binghamton	1,373,400	1,388,600	—1.1	1,303,361	1,050,415
Buffalo	59,265,379	69,602,871	—14.9	65,333,982	49,562,955
Elmira	1,103,012	1,127,850	—2.2	980,522	823,936
Jamestown	d1,729,137	1,887,460	—8.4	1,864,609	1,530,669
New York	5,522,990,856	5,493,696,483	+0.5	5,107,085,064	4,599,886,968
Rochester	14,879,280	14,748,116	+0.9	13,820,790	11,554,554
Syracuse	6,837,826	7,443,540	—8.1	6,416,748	4,876,711
Conn.—Stamford	c4,643,883	3,811,044	+21.9	3,954,627	3,184,386
N. J.—Montclair	817,941	1,174,919	—30.4	667,342	542,836
Northern N. J.	41,342,999	40,569,563	+1.9	38,299,415	36,662,050
To (11 cities)	5,661,176,456	5,643,475,822	+0.3	5,246,852,540	4,715,781,296
Third Federal Reserve District — Philadelphia—					
Pa.—Altoona	1,743,943	1,702,013	+2.5	1,598,761	1,550,151
Bethlehem	4,735,101	4,888,756	—3.1	4,766,618	3,505,909
Chester	1,835,006	1,462,065	+25.5	2,040,705	1,228,161
Lancaster	2,262,939	2,218,671	+2.0	2,815,967	2,515,695
Philadelphia	534,000,000	585,000,000	—8.7	588,000,000	512,000,000
Reading	4,941,590	5,149,457	—4.0	4,085,204	3,395,245
Scranton	6,778,740	6,333,826	+7.0	6,453,016	6,026,243
Wilkes-Barre	d4,063,218	4,772,993	—14.9	4,509,405	4,038,267
York	1,946,318	2,311,755	—15.8	2,104,265	2,180,307
N. J.—Trenton	6,633,136	6,477,599	+2.4	6,852,595	6,382,219
Del.—Wilming'n	a	a	a	a	a
Total (10 cities)	568,939,991	620,317,135	—8.3	623,226,536	542,822,197
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland—					
Ohio—Akron	d9,634,000	7,537,000	+27.8	7,334,000	8,484,000
Canton	5,297,261	5,029,058	+5.3	4,754,175	4,820,848
Cincinnati	83,773,660	84,873,654	—1.3	82,962,998	74,488,324
Cleveland	143,053,055	141,522,866	+1.1	137,452,383	111,715,539
Columbus	20,632,400	21,906,200	—5.8	19,015,600	14,907,100
Dayton	a	a	a	a	a
Lima	a	a	a	a	a
Mansfield	2,157,060	2,364,620	—8.8	2,408,187	1,894,007
Springfield	a	a	a	a	a
Toledo	a	a	a	a	a
Youngstown	7,394,769	7,111,963	+4.0	6,196,010	5,105,767
Pa.—Erie	a	a	a	a	a
Pittsburgh	179,650,604	187,793,962	—4.3	175,044,509	154,634,092
Total (8 cities)	451,592,809	458,139,323	—1.4	435,167,862	376,049,677
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond—					
W.Va.—Hunt'g'n	1,360,281	1,704,005	—20.2	1,663,543	1,620,734
Va.—Norfolk	d5,603,580	8,458,896	—33.8	7,641,164	8,865,249
Richmond	48,960,000	46,637,000	+5.0	54,576,000	55,410,000
S. C.—Charleston	d2,004,103	2,289,401	—12.5	2,089,774	1,885,356
Md.—Baltimore	108,185,543	119,524,220	—11.5	120,126,513	98,797,646
D.C.—Washing'n	27,058,340	29,390,142	—7.9	27,376,737	23,399,000
Total (6 cities)	193,171,847	208,003,664	—7.1	213,473,731	189,977,985
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta—					
Tenn.—Chatt'ga	8,370,010	7,971,278	+5.0	7,121,686	6,409,672
Knoxville	*3,500,000	*3,400,000	+2.9	*3,300,000	2,700,000
Nashville	22,969,952	22,906,514	+0.2	22,739,633	19,611,509
Ga.—Atlanta	51,893,780	58,069,876	—10.6	65,650,741	50,904,669
Augusta	1,974,703	1,995,733	—1.1	1,906,484	1,660,104
Macon	2,348,593	2,139,609	+9.8	2,008,290	1,878,739
Savannah	a	a	a	a	a
Fla.—Jack'nville	20,382,464	25,575,630	—20.3	30,413,186	14,710,848
Miami	3,495,000	9,328,183	—62.5	22,815,517	3,190,001
Ala.—Birming'm	25,990,515	26,620,172	—2.4	24,773,492	22,204,998
Mobile	1,675,234	2,204,297	—24.0	1,953,703	1,643,285
Miss.—Jackson	2,016,683	1,896,543	+6.3	1,530,000	1,629,400
Vicksburg	376,863	383,503	—1.7	294,186	279,717
La.—New Orleans	57,586,252	58,091,347	—0.9	55,674,560	50,630,908
Total (13 cities)	202,580,049	220,582,685	—8.2	240,181,478	177,453,850
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago—					
Mich.—Adrian	261,136	255,235	+2.3	276,123	260,434
Ann Arbor	913,615	1,176,595	—22.4	967,518	802,479
Detroit	187,878,290	188,608,339	—0.4	192,932,056	156,977,891
Grand Rapids	8,383,389	8,868,191	—5.5	8,386,823	7,264,901
Lansing	2,674,879	2,851,193	—6.2	3,138,263	2,564,808
Ind.—Ft. Wayne	3,003,666	3,545,922	—15.3	3,614,360	2,347,919
Indianapolis	28,334,000	28,512,000	—0.6	20,132,000	21,513,000
South Bend	3,206,570	3,683,300	—12.9	3,373,000	2,207,900
Terre Haute	5,982,883	5,860,964	+2.1	4,372,256	4,340,279
Wis.—Milwaukee	49,561,002	51,265,568	—3.3	43,848,321	38,467,312
Iowa—Ced. Raps.	2,954,791	2,917,650	+1.3	2,855,037	2,470,789
Des Moines	10,900,793	10,072,731	+8.2	11,155,478	9,944,049
Sioux City	6,670,153	6,853,014	—2.7	7,088,934	6,958,819
Waterloo	1,357,493	1,241,934	+9.3	1,300,397	1,646,451
Ill.—Bloomington	1,626,036	1,712,548	—5.0	1,903,257	1,397,678
Chicago	717,616,045	700,516,350	+2.4	722,131,410	637,052,998
Danville	a	a	a	a	a
Decatur	1,399,477	1,482,263	+5.6	1,667,789	1,321,831
Peoria	5,005,090	5,679,049	—11.9	5,147,522	4,167,138
Rockford	3,534,282	3,769,901	—6.2	2,872,585	2,460,914
Springfield	2,831,378	3,423,414	—17.3	3,333,825	2,525,049
Total (20 cities)	1,044,094,968	1,032,296,161	+1.1	1,040,496,954	906,692,639
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis—					
Ind.—Evansville	7,249,397	6,400,864	+13.3	6,424,753	5,055,743
Mo.—St. Louis	148,300,000	159,300,000	—6.9	151,700,000	141,000,000
Ky.—Louisville	38,734,245	42,063,483	—10.1	39,461,670	33,073,351
Owensboro	362,322	374,020	—3.1	359,970	385,939
Tenn.—Memphis	16,255,587	20,098,418	—19.1	18,589,701	16,678,795
Ark.—LittleRock	13,415,882	14,643,908	—8.4	13,210,360	10,955,138
Ill.—Jacksonville	359,287	367,894	—2.3	458,449	326,308
Quincy	1,460,188	1,698,550	—14.0	1,805,766	1,239,086
Total (8 cities)	226,136,908	244,947,137	—7.7	232,010,669	208,714,360
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis—					
Minn.—Duluth	d7,740,793	8,398,685	—7.8	9,470,546	8,449,718
Minneapolis	79,858,383	85,404,524	—6.5	86,380,414	70,824,737
St. Paul	31,866,565	32,136,779	—0.8	33,587,935	29,767,471
N. D.—Fargo	2,094,129	2,020,194	+3.7	1,578,912	1,633,316
S. D.—Aberdeen	1,280,048	1,609,112	—20.5	1,406,259	1,171,996
Mont.—Billings	599,558	634,301	—5.5	620,412	520,793
Helena	3,219,000	3,395,138	—5.2	2,962,587	3,103,912
Total (7 cities)	126,658,476	133,598,733	—5.2	136,007,065	115,471,943
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City—					
Neb.—Fremont	d439,822	408,202	+7.7	471,569	517,892
Hastings	430,723	500,532	—13.9	626,931	447,046
Lincoln	5,276,437	4,807,050	+9.8	4,863,120	3,666,443
Omaha	42,426,530	40,293,267	+5.3	44,328,521	49,141,483
Kan.—Topeka	4,835,205	4,319,443	+11.9	4,930,728	2,783,850
Wichita	d10,870,601	11,826,000	—8.1	10,082,998	9,529,942
Mo.—Kans. City	163,340,598	169,572,426	—3.7	151,157,527	141,034,202
St. Joseph	d6,746,729	7,595,411	—11.2	7,215,651	7,298,699
Okla.—Muskogee	a	a	a	a	a
Oklahoma City	33,794,940	34,456,870	—1.9	29,481,801	24,257,000
Tulsa	a	a	a	a	a
Colo.—Col. Spgs.	1,271,392	1,357,242	—6.3	1,379,239	1,148,314
Denver	20,431,684	19,734,825	+3.5	22,173,466	19,010,030
Pueblo	e1,449,904	1,265,281	+14.6	1,284,107	1,043,307
Total (12 miles)	291,314,565	296,136,549	—1.6	277,994,758	249,878,208
Eleventh Federal Reserve District—Dallas—					
Texas—Austin	1,495,012	1,413,196	+5.8	1,558,330	1,110,586
Dallas	44,591,476	45,394,994	—1.8	54,472,717	34,266,156
Fort Worth	d14,043,849	16,094,814	—12.7	12,260,365	11,862,792
Galveston	5,888,000	11,077,000	—46.8	6,814,500	3,997,819
Houston	a	a	a	a	a
La.—Shreveport	5,345,599	5,477,058	—2.4	4,808,951	4,555,735
Total (5 cities)	71,363,936	79,457,062	—10.2	79,914,863	55,793,088
Twelfth Federal Reserve District—San Francisco—					
Wash.—Seattle	48,641,749	50,605,378	—3.9	44,022,255	40,187,080
Spokane	14,516,000	14,967,000	—3.0	12,952,000	11,098,000
Tacoma	a	a	a	a	a
Yakima	1,378,691	1,799,993	—23.4	1,254,509	1,071,592
Ore.—Portland	38,012,431	42,678,506	—10.9	42,673,635	37,842,052
Utah—S. L. City	17,926,357	19,148,339	—6.4	17,386,737	16,055,431
Nev.—Reno	a	a	a	a	a
Ariz.—Phoenix	a	a	a	a	a
Cal.—Fresno	3,684,657	4,000,469	—7.9	3,458,931	2,819,224
Long Beach	7,543,948	7,956,888	—5.2	6,996,128	7,331,856
Los Angeles	198,136,000	190,148,000	+4.2	160,257,000	138,180,000
Oakland	20,110,623	28,223,020	—28.7	21,635,525	16,505,075
Pasadena	7,164,841	6,797,477	+5.4	6,246,507	5,535,191
Sacramento	d8,360,077	9,292,076	—10.0	8,757,819	10,118,661
San Diego	6,995,087	7,252,552	—3.6	5,936,523	4,182,166
San Francisco	184,023,000	209,935,000	—12.3	197,576,000	174,200,000
San Jose	3,075,231	4,090,340	—24.8	3,025,655	2,442,536
Santa Barbara	1,811,102	1,709,129	+6.0	1,295,835	1,251,177
Santa Monica	2,738,046	2,815,771	—2.8	2,190,284	2,363,534
Stockton	c3,401,500	3,291,400	+3.3	3,226,700	2,807,500
Total (17 cities)	567,519,340	604,711,338	—6.2	538,892,043	473,891,075
Grand total (129 cities)	9,964,323,075	10,119,200,287	—1.5	9,579,053,548	8,463,114,307
Outside New York	4,441,332,219	4,625,503,804	—3.0	4,471,968,484	3,863,227,339

Clearings at—	Week Ended July 14.				
	1927.	1926.	Inc. or Dec.	1925.	1924.
	$	$	%	$	$
Canada—					
Montreal	122,844,463	96,721,399	+27.0	85,881,392	96,950,285
Toronto	105,581,116	94,272,414	+12.0	83,494,776	91,832,623
Winnipeg	41,578,604	44,841,879	—7.3	42,748,164	57,279,933
Vancouver	17,630,392	16,013,334	+10.0	14,302,869	17,832,687
Ottawa	6,770,739	6,328,759	+7.0	6,307,967	6,419,110
Quebec	7,273,161	6,374,003	+14.1	7,157,741	5,702,411
Halifax	3,324,790	2,804,545	+18.6	2,661,192	3,260,532
Hamilton	5,971,418	4,949,423	+20.7	5,245,514	6,085,562
Calgary	6,965,153	5,748,438	+21.2	6,758,681	5,365,248
St. John	2,609,389	2,520,441	+3.5	2,609,389	2,792,305
Victoria	2,445,619	2,258,919	+8.3	2,107,320	1,952,392
London	2,958,960	2,538,921	+16.5	2,504,920	2,547,659
Edmonton	5,125,294	4,233,851	+21.1	4,050,430	5,358,395
Regina	5,246,244	3,965,090	+32.3	3,326,035	3,019,507
Brandon	680,791	575,304	+18.3	547,507	511,226
Lethbridge	635,670	528,866	+20.2	528,636	501,989
Saskatoon	2,020,948	1,741,902	+16.0	1,460,556	1,414,516
Moose Jaw	1,259,270	1,123,103	+12.1	1,083,046	889,877
Brantford	1,231,150	1,050,181	+17.2	1,042,721	981,775
Fort William	1,128,051	819,926	+36.6	746,201	974,578
New Westminster	881,550	813,830	+8.3	619,007	543,773
Medicine Hat	321,114	235,317	+36.5	227,061	336,016
Peterborough	1,091,482	756,091	+44.4	808,647	956,779
Sherbrooke	862,642	834,018	+3.4	863,001	1,049,497
Kitchener	1,135,522	919,268	+23.5	1,057,647	969,082
Windsor	5,324,746	5,181,665	+2.8	4,083,932	4,414,242
Prince Albert	368,558	358,691	+2.7	286,473	286,087
Moncton	972,537	825,530	+17.8	689,802	842,198
Kingston	965,790	827,926	+16.7	675,705	701,834
Chatham	799,482	757,487	+5.5	----------	----------
Sarnia	930,347	632,591	+47.1	----------	----------
Total (31 cities)	356,924,992	311,553,112	+14.0	283,876,332	321,772,118

a No longer report clearings. b Do not respond to requests for figures. c Week ended July 13. d Week ended July 14. e Week ended July 15. * Estimated.

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THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Except for a brief setback on Thursday and again on Friday the stock market has improved and expanded the present week. Motor shares, especially General Motors, have displayed increasing strength, industrial stocks and some public utility issues have made fresh gains, and many specialties have reached new tops. Even oil shares and copper stocks have displayed renewed activity and in many instances reached higher levels. During the fore part of the two-hour session on Saturday, stocks continued to forge ahead and a dozen or more of the more prominent issues among the railroad shares and industrial securities moved forward to new high levels. Speculative interest was attracted to the railroad stocks, particularly New Haven, because of the proposed new financing, the stock selling up to 53½, though it slipped back a point in the final hour. Erie common was especially active and advanced to a new high in all time at 61. Oil shares developed several points of strength, Pan American leading the upward spurt to 56¾, as compared with the previous close at 55½. Phillips Petroleum sold up to 39⅞, Houston Oil moved 1¾ points higher to 168 and Atlantic Refining bounded upward 2 points to 117¼. In the early part of the session on Monday rail shares and oil stocks moved to the front as the outstanding features of speculative interest. Erie com. made a new high record at 62⅝, followed by Atchison, which sold within a fraction of its top for 1927. Missouri Pacific com. and pref. and Kansas City Southern also scored substantial gains, while Southern Railway sold at the highest in its history. Oil shares continued in the foreground, Houston Oil selling up to 170, while numerous other prominent issues of the group were in active demand at improving prices. General Electric was again in demand and made a net gain of 2 points. Baldwin Locomotive led the industrial list with a gain of 1¼ points to 247 and Allied Chemical & Dye sold up to 150¼.

On Tuesday the market was fairly buoyant and many of the industrial favorites soared to new high levels for 1927 and in all time. Baldwin Locomotive sold up to 250 at its high for the day and General Motors reached a new high record at 208¾. Among the notably strong stocks of the group were General Electric and National Lead, both of which reached top figures for the year. Railroad stocks were generally strong, Atchison advancing more than a point above its previous top, and in the late trading Lehigh Valley rallied from 120 to 123. The strong stocks of the day included, among others, such issues as American Can, Consolidated Gas, Du Point, Atlantic Refining and Timken Roller Bearing, all of which closed the session with substantial gains ranging from 2 to 6 points. General Motors again led the upward movement on Wednesday and reached a new peak with a gain of 5½ points to 213, followed by Hudson and Chrysler, both of which were in strong demand during the greater part of the day, though Hudson lost most of its gain and closed with a fractional loss. Baldwin Locomotive continued in active demand and again moved upward, and Du Pont attracted considerable attention by its spetacular advance of 11 points to 259, though it slipped back 3 points in the final hour.

On Thursday the early trading was fairly buoyant, but shortly after mid-session considerable selling developed and much of the early gain was lost. In the opening hour General Motors was rushed up to a new high above 214½, dropped back to 212½ and again raised its top to 216 and finally closed at 215⅝. In the railroad group Union Pacific was conspicuous for its strength and sold up to 180, which was within 2 points of its peak for 1927. The outstanding feature of the trading was the strength of the copper stocks and substantial gains were registered by Anaconda, Chile Copper, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Kennecott. In the closing hour prices were somewhat irregular, though there was some improvement following a brisk rally during the last fifteen minutes. The market was somewhat erratic on Friday, many of the leading stocks alternating between gains and losses during the greater part of the day. Gabriel Snubber was the strong feature of the trading and moved to the highest price in its history at 58½. In the railroad group Del. Lack. & Western enjoyed a 3 point run up and Union Pacific advanced nearly 2 points to 181⅞. Other strong stocks were Sears-Roebuck, which advanced 3 points to 66½, Crucible Steel, which gained 4⅝ points to 91⅛, and Chrysler, which closed with a net gain of 3½ points. There were sharp breaks in Colo. Fuel & Iron, Houston Oil, Baldwin Locomotive, and in Lehigh Valley RR.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Week Ended July 22.	Stocks, Number of Shares.	Railroad, &c., Bonds.	State, Municipal and Foreign Bonds.	United States Bonds.
Saturday	767,415	$2,883,000	$1,453,000	$128,000
Monday	1,435,760	5,551,000	2,084,000	578,050
Tuesday	1,945,920	6,681,000	2,310,000	379,600
Wednesday	1,890,570	6,299,000	1,454,000	784,000
Thursday	2,109,650	6,428,000	2,003,000	483,600
Friday	1,915,600	5,825,000	1,041,000	1,003,000
Total	10,064,915	$33,667,000	$10,345,000	$3,356,250

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week Ended July 22.		Jan. 1 to July 22.	
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Stocks—No. of shares	10,064,915	9,457,384	299,052,830	246,999,649
Bonds.				
Government bonds	$3,356,250	$3,869,650	$189,430,450	$169,109,450
State & foreign bonds	10,345,000	13,698,000	482,099,900	371,802,450
Railroad & misc. bonds	33,667,000	33,839,000	1,276,051,050	1,233,642,200
Total bonds	$47,368,250	$51,406,650	$1,947,581,400	$1,774,554,100

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Week Ended July 22 1927.	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	*8,535	$5,000	6,172	$37,000	a2,117	$7,500
Monday	*21,746	15,900	16,017	17,500	a3,110	38,100
Tuesday	*24,939	7,250	15,360	18,900	a2,566	13,400
Wednesday	*27,742	19,650	19,515	33,800	a2,951	19,100
Thursday	*30,347	12,100	10,882	61,800	a3,930	20,900
Friday	13,866	16,000	9,346	26,000	1,297	50,000
Total	127,175	$75,900	77,292	$195,000	15,971	$149,000
Prev. week revised	125,102	$87,700	62,956	$191,800	8,712	$113,200

* In addition, sales of rights were: Saturday, 288; Monday, 1,366; Tuesday, 1,414; Wednesday, 430; Thursday ,1,145.
a In addition, sales of rights were: Saturday, 521; Monday, 400; Tuesday, 514; Wednesday, 50; Thursday, 15.

THE CURB MARKET.

There was no definite trend to Curb Market trading this week. Considerable activity in special issues in the beginning of the week caused a sharp advance in prices for these stocks, but elsewhere price movements were irregular. The volume of business decreased as the week progressed. Aluminum Co. com. sold up from 84 to 94. Amer. Arch, after early loss from 84⅛ to 72½, recovered to 82, the close to-day being at 79½. Amer. Rolling Mill, com., sold up from 60½ to 72½, down to 61, back again to 67½, the close to-day being at 67¼. Borden Co. com. advanced from 116 to 120½ and reacted to 117½. Celanese Corp.com. improved from 75⅝ to 76¾, then broke to 70⅛, recovering finally to 72. The 1st pref. was off from 158⅝ to 150⅝, the close to-day being at 151¼. Celluloid Co. com. rose from 49 to 56 and reacted to 54. Deere & Co. was off from 159¾ to 151¼ but recovered to 166. F. & W. Grand Stores gained 9 points to 89 and sold finally at 88⅞. Trading in the new N. Y. New Haven & Hartford pref. stock, "when issued," began this week up from 108 to 108¾ and back finally to 108. Union & United Tobacco advanced from 82½ to 91 and finished to-day at 90⅞. Public utilities were irregular with changes narrow. Amer. Gas & Elec. com. improved from 87½ to 90⅞, the close to-day being at 90¾. Elec. Bond & Share Securities dropped from 79¾ to 74⅜. Oil issues show very little change. Prairie Pipe Line sold up from 180 to 186 and down finally to 182¼. Colombian Syndicate was heavily traded in and gained over a point to 3¼, the close to-day being at 3 1-16. A sharp break occurred in Phillips Petroleum 5½% bonds, following the dissolution of the syndicate which underwrote the issue, the price falling from 99 to 93¼. The close to-day was at 95¼. Snider Packing 6s was also conspicuous for heavy transactions and a rise in the price from 99 to 112, the final transaction to-day being at 110.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 503.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB MARKET.

Week Ended July 22.	STOCKS (No. Shares).			BONDS (Par Value).	
	Ind. & Misc	Oil.	Mining.	Domestic.	Foreign Govt.
Saturday	83,855	37,500	51,210	$1,250,000	$83,000
Monday	123,085	119,200	87,210	1,740,000	165,000
Tuesday	136,877	121,750	96,710	1,781,000	247,000
Wednesday	135,570	56,710	72,810	1,630,000	213,000
Thursday	127,280	52,180	117,710	2,155,000	229,000
Friday	140,895	38,910	45,760	1,686,000	282,000
Total	767,562	426,250	471,410	$10,242,000	$1,219,000

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

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

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE RECEIVED.

	Capital.
July 14—The Eighth Avenue National Bank of New York, N. Y. Correspondent, D. Basil O'Connor, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	$1,000,000
July 16—The Pico National Bank, Pico, Calif. Correspondent, Robert A. Meek, R. F. D. 1 Box 225, Rivera, Calif.	50,000

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE APPROVED.

July 12—The First National Bank of Oradell, N. J. Correspondent, G. F. Yancey, Oradell, N. J.	$50,000
July 16—The City National Bank of Cleburne, Texas. Correspondent, W. A. Scott, Cleburne, Texas.	100,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

July 11—The First National Bank of Osmond, Neb. President, James F. Toy; Cashier, M. J. Kuhl.	25,000
July 6—The First National Bank of Mount Dora, Florida. President, James Simpson; Cashier, J. M. Young.	100,000
July 14—Third National Bank in Nashville, Tenn. President, Watkins Crockett; Cashier, S. S. McConnell.	600,000

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CONSOLIDATIONS.

July 11—The First National Bank of Anaheim, Calif. $150,000
and —The American Savings Bank of Anaheim, Calif. 100,000
Consolidated to-day under the Act of Nov. 7 1918, as amended Feb. 25 1927, and under the charter and corporate title of "The First National Bank of Anaheim," No. 6481 with capital stock of $200,000.

July 11—The Traders National Bank of Birmingham, Ala. 250,000
and —American Trust and Savings Bank of Birmingham, Ala. 2,250,000
Consolidated to-day under the Act of Nov. 7 1918, as amended Feb. 25 1927, under the charter of the Traders National Bank of Birmingham, No. 7020, and under the corporate title of "American-Traders National Bank of Birmingham," with capital stock of $2,750,000.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

July 12—The First National Bank of Emmetsburgh, Iowa 80,000
Effective June 10 1927. Liquidating Commission, A. J. Burt, E. H. Soper and Robert Laughlin, Emmetsburgh, Iowa. Succeeded by the National Bank of Emmetsburg, No. 13059.

July 14—The Wamesit National Bank of Lowell, Mass. 250,000
Effective July 12 1927. Liquidating Commission, Frank S. Bean, Doran S. Lyons and Charles E. Goulding, Lowell, Mass. Absorbed by the Union National Bank of Lowell, No. 6077. Liability for circulation will not be assumed under Section 5223, USRS.

July 16—The Farmers National Bank of Butler, Pa. 250,000
Effective July 15 1927. Liquidating Agent, Zeno F. Henninger, Butler, Pa. Absorbed by the Butler County National Bank of Butler, Pa., No. 4375. Liability for circulation will not be assumed under Section 5223, USRS.

July 18—The First National Bank of Carlisle, Ind. 35,000
Effective July 11 1927. Liquidating Agent, R. O. Cramer, Carlisle, Ind. Absorbed by Peoples State Bank of Carlisle.

BRANCH AUTHORIZED UNDER ACT OF FEB. 25 1927.

July 15—The National City Bank of New York, N. Y. Location of Branch, vicinity of 85-7-9 Main Street, Flushing, Queens County.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, *not actually dealt in at the Stock Exchange*, were sold at auction in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo on Wednesday of this week:

By Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

Shares.	Stocks.	$ per sh.
500	John Boyle & Co., Inc. 6% pref.	90
100	Paul F. Crosney, Inc., com	
235	Bway & 88th St. Corp., com.	
250	575 Eighth Ave. Corp., com., $100 each	$60 lot
1,000	575 Eighth Ave. Corp., com	
6	Coal Lands Securities Co.	
53	4-20 Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co	$50
107	Federal Coal Co., par $10	lot
$1,070	Federal Coal Co. 5% deb. income bond	
10	Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball Jr., Inc., pref	$125
10	Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball Jr., Inc., common	lot
100	Denver & Rio Grande RR. old preferred	$1 lot
30	Car Ltg. & Pow. Co., pref, par $25	$41 lot
80	Car Ltg. & Pow. Co., common, par $25 each	$10 lot
100	Southold Investments, Inc.	$100 lot
	Warrant to subscribe for 8 shares A and 8 shs. B Rice Products, Inc.	$1 lot
723	the Jalisco Co., par $10	$1 lot
9,100	Cobalt-Lorrain Mining & Development Co., Ltd., par $1	$3 lot
44	Pauls Ink Co.	$1 lot
5	Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.	$10 lot
100	Yukon Gold Co., par $5	$15 lot
3	Duplex Engine-Governor Co., Inc	$6 lot
5	Poughkeepsie City & Wappinger Falls Elec. Ry	$15 lot
	Bonds.	*Per cent.*
$1,000	Montana Tonopah Co. 7s, Aug. 1 1927. Feb. 1926 and subsequent coupons attached. Reorganized	$95 lot
$1,500	Montana Tonopah Co. 7s, Aug. 1 1927. Feb. 1926 and subsequent coupons attached. Reorganized	$165 lot

By Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston:

Shares.	Stocks.	$ per sh.
25	Atlantic Nat. Bank	300
10	Liberty Trust Co	200
1	Arlington Mills	53
20	York Mfg. Co	20
10	Stony Brook RR	110¼
14	Massawippi Valley RR.	100¼ ex-div.
255	warrants Salem Gas Lt. Co	6½
40	Laconia Car Co., common	2
2	North Boston Ltg. Props., common v. t. c	175¼
13	Ga. Lt., Pow. & Rys., common	50
9	Rockland Lt. & Pr. Co. pref., new, w. i	72¼
5	Rockland Lt. & Pr. Co. cov't pref., par $50	74 ex-div.
251	New Bedford Gas & Edison Co., undeposited, par $25	101½
1	unit First Peoples Trust	58
2	special units First Peoples Trust	5
4	No. Bost. Ltg. Prop., pref. v.t.c.	123
37	Kidder Participations, Inc., com.	28
3	units Mutual Finance Corp	51½
5	Draper Corp	73¾
10	Gorton-Pew Fish., Ltd., com	107½
20	Great West. Electro Chem. Co., common	8½
30	Great Western Electro Chemical Co., preferred	45
5	New England Confectionery Co.	375
25	Springfield G. Lt. Co., par $25	71
49	United Elec. Light Co., Springfield, par $25	157-157¼
50	Kinney Mfg. Co., pref	10
10	Springfield G. Lt. Co., par $25	71½
5	United Elec. Light Co., Springfield, par $25	157½
10	No. Bost. Ltg. Prop., com. v.t.c.	176

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

Shares.	Stocks.	$ per sh.
25	National Shawmut Bank	285½
1	Atlantic National Bank	299½
15	National Shawmut Bank	285½
1	1-3 Ocean National Bank, Kennebunk, Me	175¼
2	Ludlow Mfg. Associates	187½
13	Lancaster Mills, pref	33
97	Pepperell Mfg. Co	112⅜
50	West Boylston Mfg. Co., pref	47
12	Farr Alpaca Co	153¼
1	Lyman Mills	144¼
12	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., com., par $50	132¼
8	United Electric Light Co., Springfield, par $25	155
12	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., com., par $50	132½
20	Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., pref	101¾
20	Mass. Ltg. Cos., com., undep.	145¾
100	Miami Copper Co., par $5	13¾
500	Utah-Apex Mining Co., par $5	4 3-16
80	British Empire Steel Co., com	30c.
180	British Empire Steel Corp., 2d pref	95c.
5	Towle Manufacturing Co	130
4	units First Peoples Trust	58
1	Mass. Ltg. Cos., com., undep.	145½
39	Western Massachusetts Cos	59½
25	Hood Rubber Co., 7½% pref.	91½, ex-div.
15	Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & El. Co., v. t. c., par $25	47⅜
15	New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co., par $25	100¼
	Bonds.	*Per cent.*
$2,000	Boston Athletic Association 1st mtge. 4½s, Nov. 1 1932	93⅛

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares.	Stocks.	$ per sh.
7	Real Estate Trust Co., assented preferred, par $100	230
10	Hatboro Trust Co., par $50	130½
37	Girard Ave. Farmers Market Co.	45
20	Finance Co. of Penna., 1st pref.	390
20	Finance Co. of Penna., 1st pref.	387
1	West End Trust Co	392½
4	Keystone Telep. Co., pref., no par	56
5	National Bank of Commerce	285
95	Union National Bank	315
5	Union National Bank	318
20	National Bank of North Phila.	300
6	Overbrook National Bank	175
5	First Nat. State Bank of Camden, N. J	426½
16	Bank of North Amer. & Tr. Co.	387
10	Security Title & Tr. Co., par $50	50
2	Mitten Men & Mgt. Bank & Trust Co., par $50, unstamped	150½
1	Mitten Men & Mgt. Bank & Trust Co., par $50, unstamped	150½
5	Guarantee Trust & Safe Dep. Co.	350¼
10	Phila. Co. for Guar. Mtges.	219½
37	Chester St. Ry. Co., par $50	71
4	Hotel Sylvania Co., pref.	85¼
5	Independence Indemnity Co.	333
25	Independence Indemnity Co.	333
54	Bankers Trust Co	76
9	Mutual Trust Co	156

By A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo:

Shares.	Stocks.	$ per sh.
2	Buff. Niag. & East. Pow. Co., pref., par $25	26⅜
200	March Gold, Inc., par 10c.	6½c.
1,000	Columbus Kirkland, par $1	2c.
500	Night Hawk, par $1	6c.
2	Buff. Niag. & East. Pow., no par	33½

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table, in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid.

The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company.	*Per Cent.*	*When Payable.*	*Books Closed. Days Inclusive.*
Railroads (Steam).			
Internat. Rys. of Cent. Amer., pref. (qu.)	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Public Utilities.			
Amer. Commonwealths Power Corp.—			
First preferred series (quar.) (No. 1)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Second preferred series A (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Brazilian Trac., Lt. & Pow., ord. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 30
Cambridge Electric Light (quar.)	*$1	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
Central & South West Utilities—			
Pref. and prior lien stocks (quar.)	*$1.75	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 30
Cambridge Gas Light (quar.)	*75c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Dallas Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Derby Gas & Elec. Corp., $7 pref. (qu.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
oDiamond State Telep., com. (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 29a
Electric Pow. & Light, 2d pref. A (quar.)	*$1.75	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 12
Foshay (W. B.) Co., com. (monthly)	*67c.	Aug. 10	*Holders of rec. July 31
Seven per cent preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Aug. 10	*Holders of rec. July 31
Eight per cent preferred (monthly)	*67c.	Aug. 10	*Holders of rec. July 31
Grand Rapids Ry., 7% pf. (qu.) (No. 1)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Idaho Power, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Illuminating & Power Sec., com. (quar.)	45c.	Aug. 10	Holders of rec. July 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Kentucky Utilities, junior pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 20	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Keystone Telephone, pref. (quar.)	*$1	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 16
Montreal Water & Power, com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
National Power & Light, com. (quar.)	20c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 13
Pacific Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18
Ohio Pub. Serv., 7% 1st pref. (monthly)	*58 1-3	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Pacific Gas & Electric, first pref. (quar.)	*37½c	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 31
Penn.-Ohio Pow. & Lt., $6 pref. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug 1	Holders of rec July 20
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Seven per cent preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
7.2% preferred (monthly)	60c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 20
7.2% preferred (monthly)	60c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20
7.2% preferred (monthly)	60c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 20
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Philadelphia & Camden Ferry (extra)	$15	----	----
Philadelphia Sub. Water, pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 13a
Portland Gas & Coke Co., pref. (qu.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18
Southern Colorado Power, com. A (qu.)	50c.	Aug. 25	Holders of rec. July 31
Texas Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Union Street Ry., New Bedford (quar.)	*1½	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
United Rys. & Elec. (Balt.), com. (qu.)	*50c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 23
Wilmington Gas Co., pref	3	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 13a
Banks.			
Stapleton National	5	July 15	----
Trust Companies.			
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quar.)	*4	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
Kings County (Brooklyn) (quar.)	*15	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 25
Miscellaneous.			
American Encaustic Tiling, com	*60c.	----	----
Seven per cent preferred (quar.)	*1¾	----	----
American Home Products (monthly)	20c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 13
Bastian-Blessing Co. (quar.)	*50c.	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Benesch (Isaac) & Sons, Inc.—			
Common and common A (quar.)	*75c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Preferred (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Bessemer Limestone & Cem., cl. A (qu.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Brading Breweries (Canada), common	50c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Briarcliff Laundry, preferred	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 31a
Brill (J. G.) Co., common (quar.)	*$1.25	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 29
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 29
Buckeye Pipe Line (quar.)	$1	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 19
Bucyrus Company, com. (quar.)	*75c.	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 19
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 19
Burns Bros., com., class A (quar.)	*$2.50	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Common, class B (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 13
Prior preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Burroughs Adding Mach. (quar.)	75c.	Sept. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 25
Butler Brothers (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Cambridge Rubber	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 25
Canada Cement, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 16	Holders of rec. July 31
Cities Service, com. (monthly)	*½	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Common (payable in common stock)	*1½	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Preferred and preferred BB (monthly)	*½	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Preferred B (monthly)	*5c.	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Clinchfield Coal, preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 25
Commercial Solvents cl. B (in stock)	*100	Subj. to	stockhold's meeting Aug 17
Coty, Inc. (quar.)	*$1.25	Sept. 30	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Courtaulds, Ltd., ordinary	*(n)	July 29	*Holders of rec. July 7
Crane Company, com. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 1
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 1
Davis Mills (quar.)	*1	Sept. 24	*Holders of rec. Sept. 10
De Beers Consolidated Mines (Am. shs.)	*$1.45	July 30	*Holders of rec. July 26
Dominion Bridge (quar.)	*1	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 30
Electric Storage Battery, com. & pf. (qu.)	$1.25	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 8
Elyria Iron & Steel (quar.)	*75c.	July 30	*Holders of rec. July 29
Erie Steam Shovel, com. (quar.)	*62½c	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Esmond Mills, com. (quar.)	*1½	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 23
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 23
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., com. (quar.)	*75c.	Sept. 30	*Holders of rec. Sept. 12
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 12
Famous Players Can. Corp., 1st pf. (qu.)	2	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 30
Federated Laundries, pref.	7	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 31a
Fitzsimmons & Connel Dredge & D. (qu.)	*50c.	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 20
General Outdoor Advertising, pf. (qu.)	*1½	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Class A (quar.)	*$1	Aug. 1	5*Holders of rec. Aug 5
Grand (F. & W.) 5-10-25c. Stores, pf. (qu.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 16
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock (quar.)	*2	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 6
Hamilton-Brown Shoe (monthly)	*1	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 23
Higbee Co., 1st preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 22 to Aug. 1
Holland Furnace (quar.)	p62½c	Oct. 1	----
Hollander (A.) & Son, Inc., com. (quar.)	62½c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 29
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines	*10c.	Aug. 12	*Holders of rec. July 27
Imperial Royalties, pref. (monthly)	1½	July 31	----
Imperial Tobacco of Gt. Brit. & Irel'd	*7½	----	----
International Harvester, pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Kinney (G. R.) Co., pref. (quar.)	*2	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 20
Laclede-Christy Clay Prod., com. (qu.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Le Mur Company, com. (No. 11)	*25c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 28
Lord & Taylor, 1st pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 17a
Luther Manufacturing (qua.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 19
Lucky Tiger-Combnat on Mining	*5c.	July 20	*Holders of rec. July 9
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
McCord Radiator & Mfg., cl. B (qu.)	*50c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 22
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd. (qu.)	25c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Melville Shoe Corp., com. (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 22a
Preferred (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 22a
Mirror (The), pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 28
Missouri Portland Cement, com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 22
Moloney Electric Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 19
Morris Plan Bank (Cleveland)	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 25
Munsingwear, Inc. (quar.)	75c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 19

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Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (*Concluded*).			
National Brick, pref. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 31
National Refining, com. (quar.)	*1½	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
New Cornelia Copper (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 22	*Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Nineteen Hundred Washer, class A (qu.)	*50c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
North Central Texas Oil (quar.)	15c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 10
Ohio Seamless Tube, com. (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 30
Oppenheimer (S.) & Co., pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 25
Palmolive-Peet Co., com. (quar.)	*50c.	July 12	*Holders of rec. July 7
Paramount Oshawa Theatres, pf. (qu.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Peabody Coal, com. (monthly)	*5c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement, pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Phillips-Jones Corp., com. (quar.)	*$1	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 20
Procter & Gamble Co., com. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 23a
Common (extra)	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 23a
Printing Machinery Co., com. (quar.)	*2	July 15	*Holders of rec. July 14
Common (extra)	*8	July 15	*Holders of rec. July 14
Com. (in MultiColor Type Co. pf.stk.)	*41.2	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 14
Preferred (quar.)	*2	July 15	*Holders of rec. July 14
Preferred (extra)	*8	July 15	*Holders of rec. July 14
Providence Ice, 2d pref. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 26
Pyrene Manufacturing, com. (quar.)	20c.	Aug. 1	July 20 to July 31
Quincy Market Cold Storage & Ware'se Preferred (quar.)	*1¼	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
Republic Iron & Steel, com. (quar.)	$1	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
River Raisin Paper (quar.)	*20c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Rockland & Rockport Lime, 1st pref.	3½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Second preferred	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Roos Bros., Inc., com.	*31¼c	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Preferred	*81¼c	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
St. Lawrence Flour Mills, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Scott Paper, pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 23
Sherwin-Williams Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Shubert Theatres (quar.)	*$1.25	Sept. 15	*Holders of rec. Sept. 1
Sun Oil, pref. (quar.) (No. 1)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 10
Troxel Mfg., com. (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Union Oil Associates (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 10	*Holders of rec. July 18
Vanadium Corp. of America (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Virginia-Carolina Chem., prior pf. (qu.)	*1¾	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 17
Waltke (Wm.) & Co., com. (quar.)	60c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 17
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 17
White Mountain Laundry, pref.	3	July 15	

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

Name of Company	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam).			
Alabama Great Southern, pref.	3½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 11
Preferred (extra)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 11
Atch. Topeka & Santa Fe, com. (qu.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 22a
Common (extra)	75c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 22a
Preferred	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 24a
Baltimore & Ohio, com. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 16a
Preferred (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 16a
Canada Southern	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1a
Central RR. of New Jersey (quar.)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 5a
Cuba RR., preferred	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Preferred	3	Feb1'28	Holders of rec. Jan. 16a
Delaware & Hudson Co. (quar.)	*2¼	Sept. 20	*Holders of rec. Aug. 27
Great Northern, pref. (quar.)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 25a
Gulf Mobile & Northern, pref. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Hudson & Manhattan, preferred	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 2a
Illinois Central, common (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 5a
Preferred	3	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 5a
Louisville & Nashville	3½	Aug. 10	Holders of rec. July 15a
Mahoning Coal RR., com. (quar.)	$12.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Michigan Central	20	July 29	Holders of rec. July 1a
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14a
Missouri-Kansas-Texas, pref. A (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis	3½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 23a
New York Central RR. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1a
Norfolk & Western, common (quar.)	2	Sept. 19	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Adjustment preferred (quar.)	1	Aug. 19	Holders of rec. July 30a
Northern Pacific (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 25a
Pennsylvania RR. (quar.)	87½c	Aug. 31	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
yPere Marquette, com. (in com. stock)	f20	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 7a
Prior preference (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14a
5% preferred (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14a
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1a
Pittsburgh & West Virginia (quar.)	1½	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15a
Reading Company, com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 11	Holders of rec. July 14a
First preferred (quar.)	50c.	Sept. 8	Holders of rec. Aug. 22a
Second preferred (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 13	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. pref. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Southern Railway, common (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1a
Virginian Railway, preferred	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 23a
Wabash Ry., preferred A (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 25	Holders of rec. July 23a
Public Utilities.			
Adirondack Pow. & Light, com. (m'thly)	10c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 21a
Common (monthly)	10c.	Aug. 31	Holders of rec. Aug. 20a
Amer. Dist. Teleg. of N. J., com. (qu.)	75c.	July 29	Holders of rec. July 15a
Amer. Gas & Elec., pref. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 9
Amer. Light & Traction, common (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 16 to Aug. 1
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16 to Aug. 1
Amer. Superpower Corp., partic. pf. (qu)	50c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 31
Associated Gas & Elec., class A (quar.)	k50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 30
$6 preferred (quar.)	k$1.50	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 30
$6½ preferred (quar.)	k$1.62½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 31
Bangor Hydro-Elec. Co., common (qu.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 11
Bell Telep. of Penna., pref. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a
Broad River Power, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Bklyn.-Manhattan Transit—			
Preferred, series A (quar.)	$1.50	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a
Preferred, series A (quar.)	$1.50	Jan16'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Preferred, series A (quar.)	$1.50	Apr16'28	Holders of rec. Apr 1'28a
Central Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Cent. & S. W. Utilities $7 pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Prior lien preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Chic. R. T., prior pref., class A (mthly.)	65c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 19a
Prior preferred, class A (monthly)	65c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 16a
Prior preferred, class B (monthly)	60c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 19a
Prior preferred, class B (monthly)	60c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 16a
Cleveland Elec. Ill. 6% pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15a
Columbia Gas & Elec. Corp., com. (qu.)	$1.25	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 20a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 20a
Commonwealth-Edison Co. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Commonwealth Power, common (quar.)	62½c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14a
Six per cent preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14a
Community Pow & Lt com. (No. 1)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
First preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Second preferred (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 22
Connecticut Ry. & Ltg., com. & pf. (qu.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30a
Consolidated Gas, New York, pref. (qu.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 30a
Diamond State Telep., 6½% pref. (qu.)	1⅝	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a
Eastern Mass. Street Ry., 1st pref.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Sinking fund stock	3	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Preferred B	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Eastern States Power Corp., pref. (qu.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Edison Elec. Ill., Boston (quar.)	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Edison Elec. Ill., Brockton (quar.)	62½c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 25a
Electric Bond & Share Co., pref. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 12

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed Days Inclusive.
Public Utilities (*Concluded*).			
Electric Investors $6 pref. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
$7 preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Empire Gas & Fuel, 7% pref. (mthly.)	58 1-3c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
8% preferred (monthly)	66 2-3c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Fall River Gas Works (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Ft. Worth Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
General Pub. Serv. Corp., conv. pf. (qu.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 8a
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 8a
Havana Elec. Ry., 6% pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 10a
Havana Elec. & Utilities, 1st pref. (qu.)	$1.50	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 20
Cumulative preference (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 20
Illinois Northern Utilities, pref. (quar.)	*1½	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Indianapolis Pr. & Lt., 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18
Internat. Utilities Corp., $7 pref. (qu.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Interstate Railways, com. (quar.)	35c.	Aug. 1	July 21 to Aug. 1
Knoxville Power & Light, $7 pref. (qu.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Lawrence Gas & Electric (quar.)	63c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Long Island Lighting, common (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Lowell Electric Light (quar.)	62½c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18a
Manila Electric Co. (quar.)	62½c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 30a
Massachusetts Gas Cos., com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Middle West Utilities, com. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Milwaukee El. Ry. & Lt., 6% pref. (qu.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Mohawk & Hudson Power, pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Second preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Montreal L., H. & P. Consolidated (qu.)	50c.	July 30	Holders of rec. June 30
National Electric Power, class A (quar.)	45c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Nevada-Calif. Elec. Corp., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 30
North American Edison Co., pref. (qu.)	$1.50	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15a
North West Utilities, 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Northern Ontario Light & Power, pref.	3	July 25	Holders of rec. June 30a
Northern States Power—			
Common, class A (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 30
Ohio River Edison, 6% pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
6.6% preferred (quarterly)	$1.65	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
7% preferred (quarterly)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Penn-Ohio Edison Co., com. (quar.)	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Prior preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 20
Penn-Ohio Securities Corp., com. (quar)	18c.	Aug. 2	Holders of rec. July 15
Penn.-Ohio Pow. & Lt., 8% pf. (qu.)	2	Aug. 2	Holders of rec. July 20
7% preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
7.2% preferred (monthly)	60c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Philadelphia Company, com. (quar.)	$1	July 30	Holders of rec. July 1a
Common (1-120 shares of com. stock)	(f)	July 30	Holders of rec. July 1
5% preferred	$1.25	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 10a
Philadelphia Rap. Transit, com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Power & Light Securities Trust	50c.	Aug. 3	Holders of rec. July 15
Pub. Serv. of N. Ill., com., no par (qu.)	*$2	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Common ($100 par) (quar.)	*$2	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Seven per cent preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Six per cent preferred (quar.)	*1½	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Pub. Serv. Corp. of N. J., 6% pf. (m'thly)	50c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 7a
Radio Corp. of Amer., pref. A (quar.)	87½c	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1
Railway & Light Securities, com. (qu.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Rhode Island Pub. Serv., class A	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Preferred (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	July 16 to July 19
Sierra Pacific Electric Co., com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
South Pittsburgh Water, com. (quar.)	2½	Aug. 19	Holders of rec. Aug. 5a
Preferred	2½	Aug. 19	Holders of rec. Aug. 5a
Southern Calif. Edison, com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 20a
Standard Gas & Electric, com. (quar.)	87½c	July 25	Holders of rec. June 30a
Prior preference (quar.)	1¾	July 25	Holders of rec. June 30
Standard Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Tampa Electric Co., com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 25a
Common (1-50 share common stock)	(f)	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 25a
Tennessee Eastern Elec. Co. $7 pf. (qu.)	$1.75	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Six per cent pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Tennessee Elec Power 6% 1st pref (qu.)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Seven per cent 1st preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
7.2% 1st pref. (quar.)	1.80	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Six per cent 1st pref. (monthly)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Six per cent 1st pref. (monthly)	50c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Six per cent 1st pref. (monthly)	50c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
7.2% 1st pref. (monthly)	60c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
7.2% 1st pref. (monthly)	60c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
7.2% 1st pref. (monthly)	60c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
United Light & Pow., com. A & B (qu.)	12c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Virginia Electric & Power, 6% pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 20	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
7% preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 20	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
West Penn Elec. Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Six per cent preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
West Penn Power Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 5a
6% preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 5a
West Penn Railways, 6% pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 25
Winnipeg Electric (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 10
Wisconsin River Power, pref. (quar.)	*$1.75	Sept. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 31
York Railways, com. (quar.)	62½c.	July 31	July 16 to July 24
Preferred (quar.)	62½c.	July 31	July 16 to July 24
Banks.			
Continental	4	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 27a
Corn Exchange (quar.)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 30a
Fire Insurance.			
Home Insurance (quar.)	5	Oct 10	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Niagara (quar.)	5	July 18	Holders of rec. July 8a
Northern Insurance	5	July 29	July 21 to July 29
Stuyvesant (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 28 to July 31
Miscellaneous.			
Abraham & Straus, Inc., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Allied Chemical & Dye, common (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 11a
Allis Chalmers Mfg., com. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 23a
Aluminum Manufacturers, com. (quar.)	*50c.	Sept. 30	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Common (quar.)	*50c.	Dec. 31	*Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Amalgamated Laundries, pref. (mthly.)	*58c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 15
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Jan 2'28	*Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Feb1'28	*Hold. of rec. Jan. 15 '28
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	M'r1'28	*Hold. of rec. Feb. 15 '28
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Apr1'28	*Hold. ofrec Mar. 15 '28
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	M'y1'28	*Hold. of rec. Apr. 15 '28
Preferred (monthly)	*58c.	Jun1'28	*Hold. of rec. May 15 '28
Amerada Corporation, com. (quar.)	50c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15a
American Can, common (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 29a
American Cigar, com. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
American Coal (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	July 12 to Aug. 1
American European Securities, pref. (qu.)	$1.50	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
American Glue, preferred (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
American Home Products Corp. (mthly)	20c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14a
American Ice, common (quar.)	2	July 25	Holders of rec. July 8a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	July 25	Holders of rec. July 8a
Amer. Machine & Foundry, com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
American Mfg. Co., com. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 16a
Common (quar.)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 16a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 16a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 16a
American Metals, com. (quar.)	75c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 20a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 22a
American Radiator, common (quar.)	$1.25	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a

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Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (*Continued*).			
Amer. Railway Express (quar.)	$1.50	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 15*a*
American Rolling Mill—			
Common (quar.)	*50c.	Oct. 15	*Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Common (payable in common stock)	*f*5	July 30	Holders of rec. July 1*a*
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
American Sales Book, pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 2	*Holders of rec. July 15
American Seating, com. (quar.)	25c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20*a*
American Shipbuilding, com. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Amer. Smelting & Refining, com. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 8*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 5*a*
Amer. Vitrified Prod., com. (quar.)	*50c.	Oct. 15	*Holders of rec. Oct. 5
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Anaconda Copper Mining (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 22	Holders of rec. July 16*a*
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., com. (qu.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21*a*
Arizona Commercial Mining	25c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 18*a*
Art Loom Corp., com. (quar.)	75c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15*a*
Associated Dry Goods, com. (quar.)	63c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 9*a*
First preferred (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 13
Second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 13
Atlantic Refining, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Atlas Powder, preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Babcock & Wilcox Co. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20*a*
Quarterly	1¾	Jan 1'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 20*a*
Quarterly	1¾	Apr 1'28	Hold. rec. Mar. 20 '28*a*
Balaban & Katz, common (monthly)	*25c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Common (monthly)	*25c.	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 20
Common (monthly)	*25c.	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 20
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 20
Bamberger (L.) & Co., pref. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 13*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 12*a*
Bancitaly Corporation (stock dividend)	*e40	-------	*Holders of rec. July 29
Bancroft (Joseph) & Sons Co., pf. (qu.)	1¾	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15
Bankers Capital Corp., pref. (quar.)	$2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Preferred (quar.)	$2	Jan16'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Barnhart Brothers & Spindler—			
First and second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 23*a*
Beacon Oil .pref. (quar.)	*1½	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., common	3	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Big Lake Oil	*10	Aug. 3	*Holders of rec. July 28
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet, com. & pf.(qu)	*$1.50	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 8
Birtman Electric Co., com. (qu.) (No. 1)	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Preferred (quar.) (No. 1)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Blaw-Knox Co., common (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
First preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Bloch Bros. Tobacco, com. (quar.)	37½c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 10
Common (quar.)	37½c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 10
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 25
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 26
Bloomingdale Brothers, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Bon Ami Co., com. "A" (quar.)	$1	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Borden Company, common (quar.)	$1.25	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15*a*
Boss Manufacturing, com. (quar.)	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Common (extra)	5	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Briggs Mfg. Co., com. (quar.)	*75c.	July 25	*Holders of rec. July 11
British Columbia Fishing, com. (quar.)	$1.25	Sept. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Common (quar.)	$1.25	Dec. 10	Holders of rec. Nov. 30
Common (quar.)	$1.25	3-10-'28	Holders of rec. Feb. 28 '28
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 10	Holders of rec. Nov. 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	3-10-'28	Holders of rec. Feb. 28 '28
British Columbia Pulp & Paper, pf. (qu.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Brown Shoe, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Brunswick-Balke-Collender, com. (qu.)	75c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Bunte Brothers, pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 25
Burns Brothers, prior pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Byers (A. M.) Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
California Packing (quar.)	*$1	Sept. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Canadian Bronze, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Canadian Converters, Ltd. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Canfield Oil, com. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 21 to Oct. 4
Common (quar.)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 21 to Jan. 4
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 21 to Oct. 4
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 21 to Jan. 4
Cartier, Inc., preferred (quar.)	1¾	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Casey-Hedges Co., com. (quar.)	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Celanese Corp. of Amer., pref.	*h$7	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 13
Centrifugal Pipe Corp. (quar.)	15c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Century Ribbon Mills, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 19*a*
Cerro de Pasco Copper (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14*a*
Charlton Mill (quar.)	*2	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 12
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1½	July 25	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Chic. Wilm. & Franklin Coal, com.	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Chicago Yellow Cab Co. (monthly)	33 1-3c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Monthly	33 1-3c	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 19*a*
Childs Co., com. (pay. in nopar com. stk.)	*f*1	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 26*a*
Common (payable in no par com. stk.)	*f*1	Dec. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 25*a*
Christie Brown & Co., Ltd., com. (qu.)	30c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Chrysler Corporation, pref. A (quar.)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 15*a*
Preferred A (quar.)	$2	Jan 3'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 15*a*
Cities Service, common (monthly)	½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Common (payable in common stock)	*f*½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Preferred and preferred BB (monthly)	½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Preferred B (monthly)	5c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
City Ice & Fuel (quar.)	50c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 10*a*
City Stores Co., class A (quar.)	87½c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron, common (quar.)	$1	July 25	Holders of rec. July 15
Cleveland Stone (quar.)	50c.	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 5*a*
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., com. (qu.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21*a*
Collins & Aikman Co., com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 12*a*
Columbian Carbon (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18*a*
Conlon Corporation (quar.)	*1¾	July 30	*Holders of rec. July 20
Consol. Bond & Share Corp., pref. (qu.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 15
Consolidated Royalty Oil (quar.)	25c.	July 25	Holders of rec. July 15
Consumers Company, pref.	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of rec. Aug. 10*a*
Continental Can, Inc., common (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 5*a*
Continental Motors Corp. (quar.)	20c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Cosgrove-Meehan Coal, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 28*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 21	Holders of rec. Dec. 19*a*
Coty, Inc. (quar.)	$1.25	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg., pref.	1¾	July 23	July *d*14 to July 24
Crucible Steel, com. (quar.)	1½	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Cuba Company, pref.	*3½	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 15
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor, preferred	3½	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 1
Cushman's Sons, Inc.—			
Common (payable in $8 pref. stock)	*f*$1.50	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15*a*
Davega, Inc. (quar.)	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Extra	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Decker (Alfred) & Cohn, Inc., com. (qu.)	*50c.	Sept. 15	*Holders of rec. Sept. 5
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 20
Diamond Match (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31*a*
Dunhill International, com. (quar.)	$1	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1*a*
Common (quar.)	$1	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 1'28*a*
Common (quar.)	$1	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Apr. 1'28*a*
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.—			
Debenture stock (quar.)	1½	July 25	Holders of rec. July 9*a*
Eagle-Picher Lead, com. (quar.)	40c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15*a*
Common (quar.)	40c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Jan15'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Early & Daniels, common (quar.)	62½c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20*a*
Common (extra)	25c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20*a*
Common (quar.)	62½c.	Jan 1'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 20*a*
Common (extra)	25c.	Jan 1'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 20*a*
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20*a*
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Jan 1'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 20*a*

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (*Continued*).			
Eastern Bankers Corp.—			
Preference (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 30
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Eastern Dairies, Ltd., common (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Eastern Theatres, Ltd. (Toronto), pref.	3½	July 30	Holders of rec. June 30
Eaton Axle & Spring (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Eisenstadt Manufacturing, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 23
Elgin National Watch (quar.)	62½c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Eureka Pipe Line (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner—			
Common (payable in common stock)	*f*5	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Quarterly	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Stock dividend	*e*5	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Exchange Buffet (quar.)	37½c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Fair (The), common (monthly)	20c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21*a*
Fajardo Sugar Co. (quar.)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 19
Firestone Tire & Rub. 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1*a*
First Federal Foreign Invest. Trust (qu.)	$1.75	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Quarterly	$1.75	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Fisk Rubber, first pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Conv. 1st pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15*a*
Foote Bros. Gear & Mach., com. (qu.)	30c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 21 to Sept. 30
Common (quar.)	30c.	Jan 1'28	Dec. 21 to Dec. 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21 to Sept. 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Jan 1'28	Dec. 21 to Dec. 30
Formica Insulation (quar.)	25c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Extra	10c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Quarterly	25c.	Jan 1'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Extra	10c.	Jan 1'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Franklin (H. H.) Mfg., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 21 to July 31
Freeport Texas Co. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Extra	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
General Cigar, common (quarterly)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Preferred (quarterly)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 24*a*
Debenture preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 24
General Development (quar.)	25c.	Aug. 20	Holders of rec. Aug. 10
General Electric (quar.)	$1	July 29	Holders of rec. June 17*a*
Extra	$1	July 29	Holders of rec. June 17*a*
Special stock (quar.)	15c.	July 29	Holders of rec. June 17*a*
General Motors Corp. 6% pref. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 5*a*
Six per cent debenture stock (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 5*a*
Seven per cent debenture stock (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec July 5*a*
General Tire & Rubber, common (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Gilchrist Co. (quar.)	*75c.	July 30	*Holders of rec. July 15
Gillette Safety Razor (quar.)	$1	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Extra	12½c	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Gimbel Brothers Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Gobel (Adolf) Inc., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Goodall Rubber, common (extra)	$5	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Gorham Manufacturing, 1st pref. (qu.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Gossard (H.W.) Co., common (monthly)	*33 1-3	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
Common (monthly)	*33 1-3	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 19
Common (monthly)	*33 1-3	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 20
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 21
Gotham Silk Hosiery, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Guenther Publishing Co., pref. (quar.)	5	Aug. 20	Holders of rec. Jan. 20*a*
Preferred (quar.)	5	Nov. 20	Holders of rec. Jan. 20*a*
Gulf States Steel, com. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15*a*
First preferred (quar.)	1¾	Jan 3'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 15*a*
Hall (W. F.) Printing (quar.)	25c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 20
Halle Bros., pref. (quar.)	1½	July 31	July 24 to July 31
Hamilton Bank Note	6c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Hammermill Paper, com. (quar.)	*25c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 30
Happiness Candy Stores—			
Common (1-40th share com. stock)	(*f*)	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 20
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Inc., com. (qu.)	*$1.50	Aug. 31	*Holders of rec. Aug. 16*a*
Hazeltine Corporation (quar.)	*25c.	Aug. 24	*Holders of rec. Aug. 4
Hellman (Richard), Inc., partic. pf. (qu.)	62½c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Hercules Powder .pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co. (mthly.)	30c.	July 29	Holders of rec. July 22
Monthly	30c.	Aug. 26	Holders of rec. Aug. 19
Monthly	30c.	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept 23
Holly Sugar Corporation, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Home Service, common (quar.)	1½	Aug. 20	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Homestake Mining (monthly)	50c.	July 25	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Hood Rubber Co., 7½% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 21 to Aug. 1
Hood Rubber Products, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 21 to Sept. 1
Horn & Hardart Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	37½c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 11*a*
Extra	12½c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 11*a*
Horn & Hardart Co. (Phila.) (quar.)	*37½c	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 11
Extra	*25c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 11
Household Products (quar.)	87½c	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15*a*
Houston Oil, preferred	3	*d*Aug. 1	July 21 to July 31
Hupp Motor Car, common (quar.)	35c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
(*w*) Illinois Brick (quar.)	60c.	Oct. 15	Oct. 5 to Oct. 16
Independent Oil & Gas	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18*a*
Indiana Pipe Line	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 22
Extra	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 22
Internat. Business Machines (quar.)	$1	Oct. 10	Holders of rec. Sept 22*a*
Internat. Cigar Machinery, com.	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
International Harvester—			
Common (payable in common stock)	*f*2	July 25	Holders of rec. June 25*a*
International Nickel, preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21*a*
International Paper, com. (quar.)	60c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1*a*
Internat. Shoe, pref. (quar.)	½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Interstate Iron & Steel, common (quar.)	$1	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 8
Common (quar.)	$1	Jan16'28	Holders of rec. Jan. 9'28
Intertype Corporation, com. (quar.)	25c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1*a*
Common (extra)	25c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1*a*
Jaeger Machine, common (quar.)	*62½c	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 19
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, com. (quar.)	$2	July 28	Holders of rec. July 20
Kayser (Julius) & Co., com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Kellogg Switchboard & Supp., com. (qu.)	32½c	July 30	Holders of rec. July 9*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	July 30	Holders of rec. July 9*a*
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel, pref. (qu.) (No. 1)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21*a*
Kirby Lumber, common (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Common (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 10	Holders of rec. Nov. 30
Knox Hat common	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Class A participating	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Prior pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Second preferred	$3.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Kress (S. H.) & Co. (quar.)	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Landay Bros., Inc., class A (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Lanston Monotype Machine (quar.)	1½	Aug. 31	Holders of rec. Aug. 19*a*
Lehigh Coal & Navigation (quar.)	$1	Aug. 31	Holders of rec. July 30*a*
Extra	25c.	Aug. 31	Holders of rec. July 30*a*
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	July 10 to July 31
Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass, com. (quar.)	*50c.	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 22
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 22
Lion Oil Refunding (quar.)	50c.	July 27	Holders of rec. June 30*a*
Liquid Carbonic Co. (quar.)	90c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Loew's Boston Theatres (quar.)	15c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16*a*
Loose-Wiles Biscuit—			
New no par common (quar.) (No. 1)	40c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 11*a*
Second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18*a*
Lord & Taylor, second pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15*a*
Louisiana Oil Refining, pref. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1*a*
Macy (R. H.) & Co., (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 29*a*
Madison Square Garden Co. (quar.)	25c.	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 5
Marks (Louis) Shoes, Inc., 7% pf. (qu.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Matthews Industries, cl. A (quar.)	*40c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
May Department Stores, com. (quar.)	$1	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15*a*
McCall Corporation (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
McColl Brothers, Ltd., com. (quar.)	20c.	Sept. 1	Aug. 16 to Aug. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16 to Aug. 31
McCrory Stores Corp., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20*a*
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20*a*

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Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (*Continued*).			
McLellan Stores, com. A and B (quar.)	25c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20
Common A and B (quar)	25c.	Jan2'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Mercantile Stores Co., Inc., com. (qu.)	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Mexican Petroleum Corp., com. (quar.)	$3	July 20	Holders of rec. June 30a
Preferred (quar.)	$2	July 20	Holders of rec. June 30a
Miami Copper Co. (quar.)	37½c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Mid-Continental Petroleum (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1a
Missouri-Illinois Stores, pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Mohawk Mining (quar.)	$1	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 30
Montgomery Ward & Co., com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 4a
Class A (quar.)	$1.75	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a
Motor Products, common (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Preferred (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Motor Wheel Corp., pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Mulford (H. K.) Co., common	*$1.50	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 15
Mullins Body, pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18a
Nash Motors Co., common (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Common (extra)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
National American Co. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
National Bellas Hess Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 19a
National Biscuit, com. (quar.)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 31	Holders of rec. Aug. 17a
National Carbon, pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
National Dept. Stores, 1st pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18a
National Lead cl. B com. (qu.) (No. 1)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 8a
National Supply, common (quar.)	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 5a
National Tea, pref. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
National Tile (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 18
Nelsner Brothers, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Nelson (Herman) Corp. (quar.)	30c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 4
Stock dividend	e1	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 19
New England Investment Trust	54c.	July 31	Holders of rec. July 1
New Process Co., pref. (qu.) (No. 1)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
New York Air Brake, com. (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 7a
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining	2½	July 30	Holders of rec. July 19
Extra	2½	July 30	Holders of rec. July 19
New York Merchandise, com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
North American Cement Corp., pf.(qu.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Oil Well Supply, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 12a
Oppenheim, Collins & Co., com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 29a
Orpheum Circuit, com. (monthly)	16⅔c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Otis Elevator, preferred (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Jan15'28	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Outlet Co., com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
First preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Second preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Overman Cushion Tire, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 24
Overseas Securities Corp. (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Pacific Coast Co., first pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 23a
Package Machinery, 1st pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
First preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Packard Motor Car, monthly	20c.	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15a
Monthly	20c.	Aug. 30	Holders of rec. Aug. 15a
Monthly	20c.	Sept30	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Monthly	20c.	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Monthly	20c.	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
Paraffine Cos., Inc., com. (stock div.)	f20	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1
Paramount Famous Lasky Corp.—			
Common (extra)	f$2	Sept. 20	Holders of rec. July 28a
Preferred (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Philadelphia Insulated Wire	$2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Pathe Exchange, Inc., pref. A (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 11a
Penmans, Limited, com. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Penn Traffic	7½c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Phillips-Jones Corp., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Pick (Albert), Barth&Co., partic.pf.(qu.)	43¾c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 23
Pierce, Butler & Pierce, 8% pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Seven per cent preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20
Pillsbury Flour Mills, com. (No. 1)	40c.	Sept. 1	
Pittsburgh Steel, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15a
Plymouth Oil	*25c.	Aug. 4	*Holders of rec. July 28
Postum Co. (quarterly)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21a
Powdrell & Alexander, Inc.—			
Adjust. div. (change in div. period)	43¾c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Prairie Oil & Gas (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 31	*Holders of rec. July 30
Prairie Pipe Line (quar.)	2½	July 30	Holders of rec. June 30a
Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush com. (extra)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Preferred (quar.)	*1½	Sept. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Pullman Company (quar.)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30a
Q R S Music (monthly)	*15c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Monthly	*15c.	Sept. 15	*Holders of rec. Sept. 1
Quaker Oats, preferred (quar.)	1½	Aug. 31	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Reed (C. A.) Co., class A (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Remington Typewriter 1st pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Second preferred (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Rice-Stix Dry Goods, com. (quar.)	37½c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Richfield Oil, common (quar.)	*25c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 5
7% preferred (quar.) (No. 1)	*43¾c	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 5
Rolls-Royce of America, pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Rome Wire, class A common (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	July 27 to July 31
Class B common (quar.)	25c.	Aug. 1	July 27 to July 31
Royal Dutch Co. (N.Y. shares)	$1.80	Aug. d2	Holders of rec. July 22a
Russ Manufacturing (quar.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Russell Motor Car (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
St. Joseph Lead (quar.)	50c	Sept. 20	Sept. 10 to Sept. 20
Extra	25c.	Sept. 20	Sept. 10 to Sept. 20
Quarterly	50c.	Dec. 20	Dec. 10 to Dec. 20
Extra	25c.	Dec. 20	Dec. 10 to Dec. 20
St. Louis Cotton Compress	$4	Aug. 8	Holders of rec. July 5
St. Regis Paper, com. (quar.)	*43¾c	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. July 30
Salt Creek Producers Assn. (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Sanford Mills	*$1	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 10
Savage Arms, 2d pref. (quar.)	*1½	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 1
Savannah Sugar Refg., common (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Extra	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 16
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Schulte Retail Stores, common (quar.)	87½c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 15a
Common (quar.)	87½c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
Scotten Dillon Co. (quar.)	*30c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 8
Extra	*20c.	Aug. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 8
Scruggs-Vandevoort-Barney Dry Goods Common (quar.)	37½c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 22
Seacrest Laundry, Inc., com. (quar.)	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 1
Sears, Roebuck & Co., com. (quar.)	62½c	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Seeman Brothers, Inc., com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Shaffer Oil & Refining, pref. (quar.)	1¾	July 25	Holders of rec. June 30
Sherwin-Williams Co., com. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Common (extra)	25c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30
Simmons Company, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Sinclair Consol. Oil, pref. (quar.)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Skelly Oil (quar.)	*50c.	Sept. 15	*Holders of rec. Aug. 15
Spalding (A. G.) & Bros., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 18a
Second preferred (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 18
Standard Oil (Ohio), pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. July 29
Stanford's, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15
Stanley Works, pref. (quar.)	43¾c	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 30a
Steel Co. of Canada, com. & pref. (qu.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 8
Sterling Products (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 14a
Stover Mfg. & Eng., pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Swift International	60c.	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 15
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines	10c.	Aug. 1	July 21 to Aug. 1
Thompson Products, cl. A & B (quar.)	*30c.	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 20
Class A and B (extra)	*10c.	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 20
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Sept. 1	*Holders of rec. Aug. 20
Thompson (J. R.) Co. (monthly)	30c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 22a
Monthly	30c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 23a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (*Concluded*).			
Tide Water Associated Oil, com	15c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 12a
Tide-Water Oil non-voting pref. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 2a
Tobacco Products Corp., cl. A (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 25a
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, A (quar.)	*45c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Class B (quarterly)	*20c.	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 20
Underwood Typewriter, common (qu.)	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 3a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 3a
Union Oil of Calif. (quar.)	50c.	Aug. 10	Holders of rec. July 18a
Union Storage (quar.)	62½c.	Aug. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 1a
Quarterly	62½c.	Nov. 10	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
United Cigar Stores, 6% pf. (qu.) (No. 1)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 12a
United Drug, 1st preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
United Paper Board, pref. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Jan16'28	Holders of rec. Jan. 2'28a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Apr16'28	Holders of rec. Apr. 2'28a
United Verde Extension Mining (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 6a
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy., com. (qu.)	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Common (quar.)	2½	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 1a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 1a
U. S. Industrial Alcohol, com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
U. S. Leather, prior pref. (No. 1)	7	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
U. S. Realty & Improvement, com	$1	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 25a
U. S. Rubber, 1st preferred (quar.)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 20a
Universal Leaf Tobacco, com. (quar.)	75c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 21
Universal Pipe & Radiator, com. (qu.)	*50c.	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Common (extra)	*25c.	Oct. 1	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
V. Vivaudou, Inc., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Vick Chemical (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Victor Talking Machine, prior pref. (qu.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 6 to July 15
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 6 to July 15
Warner (Chas.) Co., 1st & 2d pf. (qu.)	1¾	July 28	Holders of rec. June 30
Washburn-Crosby Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 23a
Weber & Heilbroner, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 17
Westinghouse Air Brake (quar.)	$1.75	July 30	Holders of rec. June 30a
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg., com. (qu.)	$1	July 30	Holders of rec. June 30a
White Sewing Machine, pref. (quar.)	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 19a
Wilcox (H. F.) Oil & Gas (quar.)	*50c.	Aug. 10	*Holders of rec. July 15
Wolverine Portland Cement	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 5
Woolworth (F. W.) Co., com. (quar.)	$1.25	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 10a
Wright Hargreaves Mines, Ltd	5c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. & Co. (monthly)	25c.	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a
Monthly	25c.	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 20a
Monthly	25c.	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a
Monthly	25c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Monthly	25c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 20a
Yale & Towne Manufacturing (quar.)	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 9a

* From unofficial sources. † The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice. ‡ The New York Curb Market Association has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice.

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. *d* Correction. *e* Payable in stock. *f* Payable in common stock. *g* Payable in scrip. *h* On account of accumulated dividends. *m* Payable in preferred stock.

t Cushman & Sons common stock dividend is payable in $8 preferred stock on the valuation of $100 for preferred stock.

k Payable either in cash or class A stock.

l Payable either in cash or class A stock at rate of 4-100 of a share of class A stock for each share of $6 pref. and 4.33-100 for each share of $6½ pref.

n Courtlands, Ltd., dividend is 18 pence per share.

o Dividend on Diamond State Telephone common stock reported in previous issues payable July 30, was an error; it should have been June 30.

p Payable either in cash or 8% in no par value stock, at option of holder.

w Payable also on increased capital.

y Subject to approval of Inter-State Commerce Commission

Weekly Returns of New York City Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies.

The following shows the condition of the New York City Clearing House members for the week ending July 16. The figures for the separate banks are the *averages* of the daily results. In the case of the grand totals, we also show the *actual* figures of condition at the end of the week.

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

(*Stated in thousands of dollars—that is, three ciphers* [000] *omitted.*)

Week Ending July 16 1927. (000 omitted.)	New Capital. Nat'l, State, Tr.Cos	Profits. June 30 June 30	Loans, Discount, Investments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Bank Circulation.
Members of Fed. Res. Bank.			*Average.*	*Average*	*Average*	*Average.*	*Average*	*Avge.*
Bank of N Y & Trust Co	6,000	12,326	75,522	496	7,539	55,319	8,634	----
Bk of Manhat'n	10,700	15,811	177,866	3,232	18,348	133,982	26,896	----
Bank of America	6,500	5,289	90,416	1,123	11,698	88,660	4,337	----
National City	75,000	68,777	816,575	3,985	79,103	*$24,011	151,050	97
Chemical Nat'l	5,000	18,745	139,537	1,387	15,898	121,089	4,076	346
NatBk of Comm	25,000	43,624	374,244	442	41,997	318,360	21,854	----
Chat Ph N B & T	13,500	13,846	222,321	2,519	22,494	160,158	44,463	6,085
Hanover Nat'l	5,000	26,097	138,857	1,650	16,529	125,625	2,741	----
Corn Exchange	11,000	16,561	204,707	4,431	23,360	172,047	31,091	----
National Park	10,000	24,517	162,972	855	16,534	126,101	6,874	4,704
Bowery & E Riv	3,000	3,757	75,235	2,052	7,435	51,122	24,342	2,978
First National	10,000	80,758	285,889	544	24,057	182,134	12,950	6,555
Am Ex Irving Tr	32,000	29,772	434,418	3,973	52,689	397,095	35,013	----
Continental Bk	1,000	1,324	8,246	122	821	5,771	510	----
Chase National	40,000	39,767	631,758	6,295	75,735	*589,908	40,146	2,474
Fifth Avenue	500	3,070	28,877	739	3,354	26,786	----	----
Garfield Nat'l	1,000	1,882	16,379	462	2,903	16,499	286	----
Seaboard Nat'l	6,000	11,770	129,477	755	15,835	120,831	3,071	45
Bankers Trust	20,000	38,507	349,993	940	37,104	*311,967	42,748	----
U S Mtge & Tr	3,000	5,005	60,245	760	7,690	53,758	5,403	----
Guaranty Trust	30,000	32,839	465,685	1,314	49,060	*442,742	62,837	----
Fidelity Trust	4,000	3,339	43,559	702	5,065	37,822	4,015	----
New York Trust	10,000	22,575	176,026	671	18,433	134,492	25,912	----
Farmers L & Tr	10,000	20,979	138,614	569	14,073	*104,510	21,446	----
Equitable Trust	30,000	23,770	302,454	1,475	32,963	*338,175	46,588	----
Total of *averages*	368,200	564,657	5,549,272	41,493	600,777	c4,473,270	627,283	23,284
Totals, *actual* condition July 16			5,534,163	36,843	623,559	c4,480,694	627,082	23,441
Totals, *actual* condition July 9			5,587,718	42,355	624,353	c4,474,003	636,689	23,381
Totals, *actual* condition July 2			5,726,885	37,001	631,053	c4,726,088	643,094	23,310
State Banks Not Members of Fed'l Res've Bank.								
State Bank	5,000	6,041	105,163	4,428	2,192	36,676	62,942	----
Colonial Bank	1,400	3,305	34,385	3,588	1,670	27,784	6,147	----
Total of *averages*	6,400	9,347	139,548	8,016	3,862	64,460	69,089	----
Totals, *actual* condition July 16			139,652	7,865	4,100	65,069	68,908	----
Totals, *actual* condition July 9			138,855	8,174	4,632	64,920	69,417	----
Totals, *actual* condition July 2			140,943	7,958	3,654	65,227	70,049	----

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Week ending July 16 1927. [000 omitted.]	New Capital. Nat'l State, Tr.Cos.	Profits. June 30 June 30 June 30	Loans, Discount, Invest-ments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Deposi-tories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time De-posits.	Bank Circu-lation.
	$	$	Average. $	Average $	Average $	Average. $	Average $	Avge. $
Trust Companies Not		Members	Fed'l Res've		Bank.			
Title Guar & Tr	10,000	19,642	67,686	1,813	4,423	41,411	1,886	----
Lawyers Trust	3,000	3,515	23,575	975	1,861	18,610	1,070	----
Total of *averages*	13,000	23,158	91,261	2,788	6,284	60,021	2,956	----
Totals, *actual* condition		July 16	91,492	2,604	6,456	59,971	2,960	----
Totals, *actual* condition		July 9	91,435	2,768	6,543	60,389	2,963	----
Totals, *actual* condition		July 2	91,512	2,620	6,766	61,432	2,971	----
Gr'd aggr., *avge.*	387,660	597,162	5,780,081	52,297	610,923	4,597,751	699,328	23,284
Comparison with	prev.	week	—133,208	—955	—13,618	—130,077	—10,752	—89
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond n	July 16	5,765,307	47,312	634,115	4,605,734	698,950	23,441
Comparison with	prev.	week	—52,701	—5,985	—1,413	+6,422	—10,119	+60
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n	July 9	5,818,008	53,297	635,528	4,599,312	709,069	23,381
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n	July 2	5,959,340	47,579	641,473	4,852,747	716,114	23,310
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n	June 25	5,797,770	50,227	605,359	4,605,302	719,178	23,397
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n	June 18	5,851,781	50,867	603,281	4,685,775	714,090	23,454
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n	June 11	5,825,422	42,709	590,365	4,643,846	716,948	23,285

Note.—U. S. deposits deducted from net demand deposits in the general total above were as follows: Average total, July 16, $9,513,000. Actual totals, July 16, $9,209,000; July 9, $10,126,000; July 2, $12,207,000; June 25, $21,619,000; June 18, $23,763,000; June 11, $11,494,000. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, average for week July 16, $627,509,000; July 9, $637,191,000; July 2, $609,057,000; June 25, $616,425,000; June 18, $604,723,000; June 11, 631,-081,000. Actual totals, July 16, $636,598,000; July 9, $684,870,000; July 2, $589,836,000; June 25, $612,974,000; June 18, $599,863,000; June 11, $606,703,000.

* Includes deposits in foreign branches not included in total footings, as follows: National City Bank, $242,837,000; Chase National Bank, $12,489,000; Bankers Trust Co., $37,361,000; Guaranty Trust Co., $74,446,000; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., $2,329,000; Equitable Trust Co., $96,232,000. Balances carried in banks in foreign ecuntries as reserve for such deposits were: National City Bank, $39,108,000 Chase National Bank, $1,421,000; Bankers Trust Co., $1,819,000; Guaranty Trust Co., $3,040,000; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., $2,329,000; Equitable Trust Co., $9,749,000.

c Deposits in foreign branches not included.

The reserve position of the different groups of institutions on the basis of both the averages for the week and the actual condition at the end of the week is shown in the following two tables:

STATEMENT OF RESERVE POSITION OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

	Averages. Cash Reserve in Vault.	Reserve in Depositaries	Total Reserve.	b Reserve Required.	Surplus Reserve.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	-------	600,777,000	600,777,000	600,343,590	433,410
State banks*	8,016,000	3,862,000	11,878,000	11,602,800	275,200
Trust companies*	2,788,000	6,284,000	9,072,000	9,003,150	68,850
Total July 16	10,804,000	610,923,000	621,727,000	620,949,540	777,460
Total July 9	10,894,000	624,541,000	635,435,000	638,149,450	—2,714,450
Total July 2	10,512,000	638,380,000	648,892,000	638,416,230	10,475,770
Total June 25	10,641,000	620,222,000	630,863,000	626,574,000	4,298,600

	Actual Figures. Cash Reserve in Vault.	Reserve in Depositaries	Total Reserve.	a Reserve Required.	Surplus Reserve.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	-------	623,559,000	623,559,000	601,302,680	22,256,320
State banks*	7,865,000	4,100,000	11,965,000	11,712,420	252,580
Trust companies*	2,604,000	6,456,000	9,060,000	8,995,650	64,350
Total July 16	10,469,000	634,115,000	644,584,000	622,010,750	22,573,250
Total July 9	10,942,000	635,528,000	646,470,000	621,465,010	25,004,990
Total July 2	10,578,000	641,473,000	652,051,000	654,639,920	—2,588,920
Total June 25	10,491,000	605,359,000	615,850,000	622,507,830	—6,657,830

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.

b This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank, includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: July 16, $18,818,490; July 9, $19,125,000; July 2, $19,301,670; June 25, $19,371,-660; June 18, $19,190,400; June 11, $19,439,100.

a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also the amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: July 16, $18,812,460; July 9, $19,100,670; July 2, $19,292,820; June 25, $19,391,-610; June 18, $19,246,320; June 11, $19,334,760.

State Banks and Trust Companies Not in Clearing House.—The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City *not in the Clearing House* as follows:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

(*Figures Furnished by State Banking Department.*)

	July 16.	Differences from Previous Week.
Loans and investments	$1,372,466,900	Dec. $19823,000
Gold	4,937,900	Dec. 2,286,100
Currency notes	25,351,200	Dec. 394,900
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	112,562,900	Dec. 1,012,600
Total deposits	1,414,091,300	Dec. 24,613,900
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City, exchange & U. S. deposits	1,332,656,000	Dec. 26,725,400
Reserve on deposits	188,138,600	Dec. 9,914,800
Percentage of reserve, 21.4%.		

RESERVE.

	State Banks		Trust Companies	
Cash in vault*	$41,038,700	17.22%	$101,813,300	15.91%
Deposits in banks and trust cos.	12,517,900	05.25%	32,768,700	05.12%
Total	$53,556,600	22.47%	$134,582,000	21.03%

* Includes deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which for the State banks and trust companies combined on July 16 was $112,562,900.

Banks and Trust Companies in New York City.—The averages of the New York City Clearing House banks and trust companies *combined* with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House are as follows:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

	Loans and Investments.	Demand Deposits.	Total Cash in Vaults.	Reserve in Depositaries.
Week Ended—	$	$	$	$
Mar. 19	6,932,195,300	5,793,224,500	82,581,000	757,650,300
Mar. 26	6,947,733,100	5,788,391,100	82,657,800	751,432,100
Apr. 2	6,954,724,700	5,799,657,600	83,196,200	755,811,600
Apr. 9	6,981,549,800	5,757,598,200	83,475,800	750,173,400
Apr. 16	6,921,592,500	5,691,228,400	83,546,900	745,625,300
Apr. 23	6,938,221,200	5,748,649,000	83,285,000	743,109,500
Apr. 30	6,997,642,400	5,795,187,800	83,996,400	752,031,000
May 7	7,073,334,000	5,841,843,700	82,302,800	753,215,800
May 14	7,061,639,900	5,795,647,000	89,252,700	752,785,900
May 21	7,081,208,600	5,849,461,000	84,400,900	763,161,100
May 28	7,104,398,300	5,883,509,200	84,839,100	761,432,000
June 4	7,193,666,300	6,000,106,000	83,095,800	788,409,400
June 14	7,194,292,400	6,008,429,100	84,973,500	799,427,300
June 18	7,252,983,200	6,084,075,000	82,303,900	790,267,700
June 25	7,197,444,000	5,978,960,700	80,355,400	773,532,900
July 2	7,267,488,800	6,082,939,600	80,744,400	797,870,400
July 9	7,305,578,900	6,087,209,400	86,222,100	788,623,300
July 16	7,152,547,900	5,930,407,000	82,586,100	768,772,500

New York City Non-Member Banks and Trust Companies.—The following are the returns to the Clearing House by clearing non-member institutions and which are not included in the "Clearing House Returns" in the foregoing:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

(*Stated in thousands of dollars, that is, three ciphers [000] omitted.*)

CLEARING NON-MEMBERS Week Ending July 16 1927.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis-counts, Invest-ments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depos-tories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.
Members of Fed'l Res've Bank.	$	$	$	Average. $	Average. $	Average. $	Average. $
Grace Nat. Bank	1,000	1,970	13,951	68	1,195	7,791	4,070
State Bank *Not Member of the Federal Reserve Bank*							
Bank of Wash. Hts.	400	1,108	11,017	934	448	7,470	3,619
Trust Company *Not Member of the Federal Reserve Bank.*							
Mech. Tr., Bayonne	500	687	9,423	357	198	3,611	5,897
Gr'd aggr., July 16	1,900	3,766	34,391	1,359	1,841	a19,052	13,586
Comparison with prev. week	-------		+133	------	+20	—116	—7
Gr'd aggr., July 9	1,900	3,693	34,258	1,359	1,821	a19,168	13,593
Gr'd aggr., July 2	1,900	3,693	34,173	1,299	1,754	a18,597	13,605
Gr'd aggr., June 25	1,900	3,693	34,030	1,399	1,796	a18,945	13,504
Gr'd aggr., June 18	1,900	3,693	34,416	1,303	1,816	19,315	13,445

a United States deposits deducted, nil.
Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances and other liabilities, $2,284,000. Deficit in reserve, $87,420 increase..

Boston Clearing House Weekly Returns.—In the following we furnish a summary of all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks:

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

	July 20 1927.	Changes from Previous Week.	July 13 1927.	July 6 1927.
	$	$	$	$
Capital	77,150,000	Unchanged	76,900,000	76,900,000
Surplus and profits	95,463,000	Dec. 121,000	95,584,000	96,054,000
Loans, disc'ts & invest.	1,081,012,000	Inc. 11,581,000	1,069,431,000	1,085,829,000
Individual deposits	688,061,000	Inc. 4,691,000	683,370,000	691,413,000
Due to banks	170,080,000	Dec. 4,060,000	174,140,000	177,707,000
Time deposits	259,616,000	Dec. 903,000	260,519,000	257,094,000
United States deposits	14,996,000	Dec. 1,630,000	16,626,000	19,958,000
Exchanges for Cl'g H'se	31,205,000	Dec. 4,720,000	35,925,000	49,945,000
Due from other banks	86,483,000	Dec. 1,732,000	88,215,000	94,970,000
Res've in legal depos'ies	84,471,000	Inc. 647,000	83,824,000	83,769,000
Cash in bank	8,812,000	Dec. 1,032,000	9,844,000	8,930,000
Res've excess in F.R.Bk	615,000	Inc. 12,000	----------	1,361,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House return for the week ending July 16, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is given below. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve System are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve System the reserve required is 10% on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositaries" and "Cash in vaults."

Two Ciphers (00) omitted.	Week Ended July 16 1927. Members of F.R.System	Trust Companies	1927 Total.	July 9 1927.	July 2 1927.
Capital	$51,425,0	$5,000,0	$56,425,0	$55,225,0	$55,225,0
Surplus and profits	156,071,0	18,044,0	174,115,0	174,157,0	173,538,0
Loans, disc'ts & investm'ts	947,456,0	50,063,0	997,519,0	1001,186,0	998,721,0
Exchanges for Clear. House	34,159,0	330,0	34,489,0	34,121,0	40,646,0
Due from banks	99,615,0	18,0	99,633,0	100,392,0	105,853,0
Bank deposits	143,617,0	1,078,0	144,596,0	144,639,0	137,438,0
Individual deposits	615,459,0	28,882,0	644,341,0	646,014,0	651,543,0
Time deposits	152,941,0	2,475,0	155,416,0	157,166,0	157,712,0
Total deposits	912,017,0	32,435,0	944,452,0	947,819,0	946,693,0
Res've with legal deposit'y	------	4,052,0	4,052,0	4,010,0	4,147,0
Reserve with F. R. Bank	69,085,0	------	69,085,0	69,137,0	67,829,0
Cash in vault*	9,567,0	1,333,0	10,900,0	10,726,0	10,931,0
Total reserve & cash held	78,652,0	5,385,0	84,037,0	83,873,0	82,907,0
Reserve required	68,237,0	4,564,0	72,801,0	72,987,0	72,367,0
Excess res. & cash in vault	10,415,0	821,0	11,236,0	10,886,0	10,540,0

* Cash in vault not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve members.

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Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, July 20 and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. In the first table we present the results for the system as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and Reserve Agents and between the latter and Federal Reserve banks. *The Reserve Board's comment upon the returns for the latest week appears on page 457 being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."*

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 20 1927.

	July 20 1927.	*July* 13 1927.	*July* 6 1927.	*June* 29 1927.	*June* 22 1927.	*June* 15 1927.	*June* 8 1927.	*June* 1 1927.	July 21 1926.
RESOURCES.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,664,068,000	1,633,803,000	1,606,704,000	1,591,906,000	1,619,569,000	1,678,233,000	1,634,388,000	1,610,437,000	1,457,001,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	40,868,000	40,883,000	47,738,000	42,933,000	43,618,000	49,272,000	46,765,000	54,626,000	49,247,000
Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes	1,704,936,000	1,674,686,000	1,654,442,000	1,634,839,000	1,663,187,000	1,727,505,000	1,683,153,000	1,665,063,000	1,506,248,000
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board	549,380,000	585,410,000	598,832,000	610,477,000	591,047,000	531,377,000	579,600,000	601,472,000	652,813,000
Gold and gold certificates held by banks	757,363,000	752,582,000	734,835,000	775,194,000	774,027,000	757,763,000	743,138,000	726,503,000	683,125,000
Total gold reserves	3,011,679,000	3,012,678,000	2,988,109,000	3,020,510,000	3,028,261,000	3,016,645,000	3,005,891,000	2,993,038,000	2,842,186,000
Reserves other than gold	159,290,000	158,160,000	152,848,000	163,299,000	165,466,000	168,713,000	164,010,000	160,747,000	147,091,000
Total reserves	3,170,969,000	3,170,838,000	3,140,957,000	3,183,809,000	3,193,727,000	3,185,358,000	3,169,901,000	3,153,785,000	2,989,277,000
Non-reserve cash	63,333,000	64,424,000	50,131,000	56,109,000	59,844,000	60,546,000	61,276,000	53,222,000	56,003,000
Bills discounted:									
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	216,443,000	244,133,000	301,063,000	274,581,000	234,997,000	190,139,000	203,461,000	262,819,000	229,708,000
Other bills discounted	186,879,000	182,069,000	205,705,000	202,730,000	203,687,000	170,803,000	195,822,000	233,688,000	265,721,000
Total bills discounted	403,322,000	426,202,000	506,768,000	477,311,000	438,684,000	360,942,000	399,283,000	496,507,000	495,429,000
Bills bought in open market	185,379,000	193,207,000	199,043,000	216,118,000	183,217,000	182,504,000	221,635,000	228,993,000	217,439,000
U. S. Government securities:									
Bonds	182,181,000	176,725,000	164,484,000	166,119,000	159,944,000	147,534,000	143,104,000	116,862,000	78,149,000
Treasury notes	80,310,000	76,832,000	83,482,000	83,985,000	83,186,000	105,857,000	139,031,000	120,953,000	244,187,000
Certificates of indebtedness	123,278,000	124,246,000	126,502,000	126,297,000	126,211,000	293,833,000	155,928,000	124,682,000	60,761,000
Total U. S. Government securities	385,769,000	377,803,000	374,468,000	376,401,000	369,341,000	547,224,000	438,063,000	362,497,000	383,097,000
Other securities (*see note*)	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	3,200,000
Foreign loans on gold	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	3,000,000
Total bills and securities (*see note*)	975,770,000	998,512,000	1,081,579,000	1,071,130,000	992,542,000	1,091,970,000	1,060,781,000	1,089,797,000	1,102,165,000
Gold held abroad	2,682,000	2,682,000	13,566,000	25,734,000	40,333,000	62,233,000	59,548,000	59,548,000	----------
Due from foreign banks (*see note*)	48,718,000	48,716,000	38,049,000	26,610,000	14,118,000	662,000	661,000	660,000	726,000
Uncollected items	694,843,000	753,494,000	696,172,000	623,523,000	683,052,000	839,940,000	653,969,000	702,734,000	699,978,000
Bank premises	59,296,000	59,292,000	59,146,000	59,135,000	59,136,000	59,133,000	59,094,000	58,882,000	59,821,000
All other resources	14,611,000	14,459,000	14,261,000	14,217,000	13,724,000	13,614,000	15,007,000	13,898,000	16,903,000
Total resources	5,030,222,000	5,112,417,000	5,093,861,000	5,060,267,000	5,056,476,000	5,313,456,000	5,080,237,000	5,132,526,000	4,924,873,000
LIABILITIES.									
F. R. notes in actual circulation	1,676,411,000	1,703,289,000	1,751,050,000	1,702,693,000	1,689,347,000	1,698,294,000	1,716,779,000	1,740,432,000	1,680,920,000
Deposits—									
Member banks—reserve account	2,309,585,000	2,315,003,000	2,297,397,000	2,341,519,000	2,307,056,000	2,421,163,000	2,331,460,000	2,308,140,000	2,208,307,000
Government	15,855,000	13,524,000	7,337,000	26,887,000	26,831,000	5,548,000	27,591,000	25,895,000	24,289,000
Foreign banks (*see note*)	4,701,000	5,532,000	5,336,000	5,381,000	5,163,000	4,378,000	5,453,000	4,687,000	4,749,000
Other deposits	25,137,000	27,181,000	30,830,000	25,165,000	25,728,000	42,577,000	25,963,000	27,857,000	16,707,000
Total deposits	2,346,278,000	2,361,240,000	2,340,900,000	2,398,952,000	2,364,778,000	2,473,666,000	2,390,467,000	2,366,579,000	2,254,052,000
Deferred availability items	636,487,000	677,792,000	631,825,000	584,827,000	629,142,000	768,683,000	600,724,000	653,689,000	630,795,000
Capital paid in	129,795,000	129,414,000	129,426,000	129,424,000	129,375,000	129,365,000	129,108,000	129,036,000	122,591,000
Surplus	228,775,000	228,775,000	228,775,000	228,775,000	228,775,000	228,775,000	228,775,000	228,775,000	220,310,000
All other liabilities	12,476,000	11,907,000	11,885,000	15,596,000	15,059,000	14,673,000	14,384,000	14,015,000	16,205,000
Total liabilities	5,030,222,000	5,112,417,000	5,093,861,000	5,060,267,000	5,056,476,000	5,313,456,000	5,080,237,000	5,132,526,000	4,924,873,000
Ratio of gold reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	74.9%	74.1%	73.0%	73.6%	74.7%	72.3%	73.2%	72.8%	72.3%
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	78.8%	78.0%	76.8%	77.6%	78.8%	76.4%	77.2%	76.8%	76.0%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	151,583,000	151,195,000	146,037,000	146,211,000	146,954,000	148,535,000	149,539,000	159,777,000	55,652,000
Distribution by Maturities—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1-15 days bills bought in open market	81,640,000	73,954,000	75,641,000	91,041,000	64,146,000	84,555,000	122,251,000	129,924,000	69,220,000
1-15 days bills discounted	301,207,000	329,243,000	406,073,000	372,875,000	330,475,000	268,414,000	304,393,000	381,040,000	347,220,000
1-15 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	32,000	32,000	33,000	----------	----------	185,032,000	19,991,000	50,186,000	99,000
1-15 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
16-30 days bills bought in open market	48,940,000	53,344,000	51,953,000	50,539,000	51,198,000	44,800,000	47,147,000	50,757,000	48,269,000
16-30 days bills discounted	23,449,000	22,914,000	22,398,000	24,913,000	29,280,000	23,793,000	23,463,000	26,053,000	30,875,000
16-30 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	6,810,000	----------
16-30 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
31-60 days bills bought in open market	37,402,000	45,768,000	45,647,000	46,176,000	45,481,000	37,669,000	38,072,000	34,021,000	48,889,000
31-60 days bills discounted	38,355,000	33,041,000	34,937,000	36,849,000	37,227,000	30,695,000	33,729,000	43,438,000	51,458,000
31-60 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	29,924,000	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
31-60 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
61-90 days bills bought in open market	12,681,000	15,194,000	20,233,000	22,064,000	18,628,000	12,261,000	10,046,000	11,379,000	46,754,000
61-90 days bills discounted	28,225,000	26,328,000	28,262,000	23,502,000	21,951,000	18,299,000	18,484,000	26,563,000	44,338,000
61-90 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	----------	31,052,000	31,257,000	31,172,000	31,043,000	----------	----------	----------	9,374,000
61-90 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Over 90 days bills bought in open market	4,715,000	4,947,000	5,569,000	6,298,000	3,764,000	3,219,000	4,119,000	2,912,000	4,307,000
Over 90 days bills discounted	12,086,000	14,676,000	15,098,000	19,172,000	19,751,000	19,741,000	19,214,000	19,413,000	21,538,000
Over 90 days certif. of indebtedness	93,322,000	93,162,000	95,212,000	95,125,000	95,168,000	108,801,000	57,962,000	67,686,000	51,288,000
Over 90 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
F. R. notes received from Comptroller	2,953,526,000	2,952,237,000	2,945,476,000	2,935,967,000	2,949,476,000	2,954,967,000	2,951,128,000	2,954,669,000	2,863,623,000
F. R. notes held by F. R. Agent	871,670,000	845,660,000	836,615,000	859,585,000	870,600,000	868,250,000	844,043,000	848,895,000	845,586,000
Issued to Federal Reserve Banks	2,081,856,000	2,106,577,000	2,108,861,000	2,076,382,000	2,078,876,000	2,086,717,000	2,107,085,000	2,105,774,000	2,018,037,000
How Secured—									
By gold and gold certificates	391,857,000	391,891,000	392,341,000	392,400,000	392,900,000	390,901,000	390,901,000	390,301,000	304,483,000
Gold redemption fund	97,672,000	107,533,000	100,248,000	99,231,000	99,181,000	105,931,000	101,422,000	99,663,000	101,363,000
Gold fund—Federal Reserve Board	1,174,539,000	1,134,379,000	1,114,115,000	1,100,275,000	1,127,488,000	1,181,401,000	1,142,065,000	1,120,473,000	1,051,155,000
By eligible paper	549,845,000	575,874,000	657,099,000	647,180,000	587,585,000	525,947,000	607,560,000	703,210,000	693,412,000
Total	2,213,913,000	2,209,677,000	2,263,803,000	2,239,086,000	2,207,154,000	2,204,180,000	2,241,948,000	2,313,647,000	2,150,413,000

NOTE.—Beginning with the statement of Oct. 7 1925, two new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balances held abroad and amounts due to foreign correspondents. In addition, the caption, "All other earning assets," previously made up of Foreign Intermediate Credit Bank debentures, was changed to "Other securities, and the caption," "Total earning assets" to "Total bills and securities." The latter item was adopted as a more accurate description of the total of the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which, it was stated, are the only items included therein.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 20 1927

Two ciphers (00) omitted. Federal Reserve Bank of—	*Total.*	*Boston.*	*New York.*	*Phila.*	*Cleveland.*	*Richmond*	*Atlanta.*	*Chicago.*	*St. Louis.*	*Minneap.*	*Kan. City*	*Dallas.*	*San Fran.*
RESOURCES.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	1,664,068,0	139,572,0	411,594,0	121,295,0	197,302,0	48,950,0	138,558,0	263,916,0	13,630,0	58,337,0	56,073,0	26,029,0	188,802,0
Gold red'n fund with U. S. Treas.	40,868,0	4,340,0	8,799,0	11,340,0	3,232,0	1,547,0	2,425,0	1,916,0	1,150,0	919,0	2,304,0	932,0	1,964,0
Gold held excl. agst. F.R. notes	1,704,936,0	143,912,0	420,393,0	132,635,0	200,534,0	40,497,0	140,983,0	265,832,0	14,790,0	59,256,0	58,377,0	26,961,0	190,766,0
Gold settle't fund with F.R.Board	549,380,0	42,744,0	217,300,0	34,646,0	46,513,0	25,857,0	6,355,0	87,857,0	12,459,0	10,201,0	29,115,0	9,621,0	26,712,0
Gold and gold certificates	757,363,0	33,878,0	490,443,0	28,815,0	62,143,0	5,412,0	4,280,0	57,698,0	16,347,0	8,160,0	9,305,0	9,433,0	31,499,0
Total gold reserves	3,011,679,0	220,534,0	1,128,136,0	196,096,0	309,190,0	81,766,0	151,168,0	411,387,0	43,596,0	77,617,0	96,797,0	46,015,0	248,927,0
Reserves other than gold	159,290,0	16,370,0	33,170,0	6,230,0	11,451,0	8,506,0	14,414,0	24,276,0	17,589,0	4,408,0	6,063,0	7,913,0	8,890,0
Total reserves	3,170,969,0	236,904,0	1,161,306,0	202,326,0	320,651,0	90,272,0	166,032,0	345,663,0	61,185,0	82,025,0	102,860,0	54,928,0	257,817,0
Non-reserve cash	63,333,0	6,353,0	15,044,0	1,248,0	4,810,0	5,931,0	5,063,0	10,057,0	4,027,0	1,697,0	2,940,0	2,384,0	3,779,0
Bills discounted:													
Sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	216,443,0	17,090,0	61,933,0	27,910,0	20,016,0	4,794,0	7,113,0	34,931,0	16,796,0	1,679,0	2,140,0	1,917,0	20,124,0
Other bills discounted	186,879,0	14,580,0	25,159,0	13,948,0	8,266,0	14,635,0	30,233,0	20,277,0	15,866,0	4,128,0	8,876,0	6,630,0	25,381,0
Total bills discounted	403,322,0	31,670,0	87,092,0	41,858,0	28,282,0	19,429,0	37,346,0	55,208,0	32,662,0	5,807,0	10,926,0	7,537,0	45,505,0
Bills bought in open market	185,379,0	16,265,0	34,085,0	14,758,0	18,966,0	9,510,0	9,862,0	28,348,0	9,758,0	5,919,0	9,105,0	9,324,0	19,479,0
U. S. Government securities:													
Bonds	182,181,0	6,274,0	23,622,0	9,092,0	25,908,0	7,016,0	2,997,0	34,278,0	9,852,0	8,498,0	17,615,0	16,714,0	20,315,0
Treasury notes	80,310,0	3,344,0	15,723,0	6,686,0	10,094,0	3,610,0	1,460,0	9,003,0	6,659,0	5,665,0	5,609,0	4,888,0	7,568,0
Certificates of indebtedness	123,278,0	5,805,0	25,203,0	12,165,0	9,679,0	6,120,0	5,911,0	14,606,0	9,849,0	4,558,0	8,903,0	7,684,0	12,795,0
Total U. S. Govt. securities	385,769,0	15,423,0	64,548,0	27,943,0	45,681,0	16,746,0	10,368,0	57,887,0	26,360,0	18,721,0	32,127,0	29,286,0	40,769,0

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RESOURCES (Concluded)—Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Cleveland.	Richmond	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas.	San Fran.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other securities	1,300,0	------	-------	1,000,0	------	------	300,0	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total bills and securities	975,770,0	63,358,0	185,725,0	85,559,0	92,929,0	45,685,0	57,876,0	141,443,0	68,780,0	30,447,0	52,158,0	46,147,0	105,663,0
Gold held abroad	2,682,0	201,0	743,0	258,0	284,0	140,0	110,0	370,0	115,0	80,0	99,0	94,0	188,0
Due from foreign banks	48,718,0	3,640,0	13,626,0	4,659,0	5,145,0	2,524,0	1,990,0	6,698,0	2,087,0	1,456,0	1,796,0	1,699,0	3,398,0
Uncollected items	694,843,0	68,332,0	179,223,0	62,321,0	69,441,0	54,646,0	26,127,0	85,900,0	30,658,0	12,863,0	42,004,0	23,475,0	39,853,0
Bank premises	59,296,0	3,946,0	16,276,0	1,749,0	7,118,0	2,356,0	2,900,0	8,420,0	3,937,0	2,774,0	4,464,0	1,827,0	3,509,0
All other resources	14,611,0	62,0	4,432,0	297,0	1,279,0	301,0	1,584,0	1,524,0	899,0	1,869,0	672,0	596,0	1,096,0
Total resources	5,030,222,0	382,796,0	1,576,375,0	358,417,0	501,657,0	201,855,0	261,682,0	690,075,0	171,708,0	133,211,0	206,993,0	130,150,0	415,303,0
LIABILITIES.													
F. R. notes in actual circulation	1,676,411,0	137,421,0	380,940,0	126,780,0	211,164,0	59,043,0	154,424,0	235,388,0	39,112,0	59,419,0	63,867,0	35,050,0	173,803,0
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve acc't	2,300,585,0	151,109,0	917,055,0	138,628,0	185,694,0	70,883,0	66,065,0	322,929,0	82,179,0	49,037,0	88,436,0	57,193,0	171,377,0
Government	15,855,0	866,0	2,215,0	856,0	74,0	1,026,0	929,0	1,651,0	1,356,0	1,176,0	2,817,0	1,084,0	1,805,0
Foreign bank	4,701,0	403,0	811,0	517,0	570,0	280,0	221,0	743,0	231,0	161,0	199,0	188,0	377,0
Other deposits	25,137,0	89,0	18,116,0	140,0	918,0	70,0	44,0	1,160,0	307,0	125,0	114,0	211,0	3,843,0
Total deposits	2,346,278,0	152,467,0	938,197,0	140,141,0	187,256,0	72,259,0	67,259,0	326,483,0	84,073,0	50,499,0	91,566,0	58,676,0	177,402,0
Deferred availability items	636,487,0	65,546,0	153,674,0	56,886,0	64,319,0	51,475,0	24,612,0	76,611,0	32,243,0	11,810,0	37,649,0	23,506,0	38,156,0
Capital paid in	129,795,0	9,426,0	38,941,0	13,033,0	13,914,0	6,206,0	5,133,0	17,277,0	5,266,0	3,004,0	4,219,0	4,243,0	9,133,0
Surplus	228,775,0	17,606,0	61,614,0	21,267,0	23,746,0	12,198,0	9,632,0	31,881,0	9,939,0	7,527,0	9,029,0	8,215,0	16,121,0
All other liabilities	12,476,0	330,0	3,009,0	310,0	1,258,0	674,0	622,0	2,435,0	1,075,0	952,0	663,0	460,0	688,0
Total liabilities	5,030,222,0	382,796,0	1,576,375,0	358,417,0	501,657,0	201,855,0	261,682,0	690,075,0	171,708,0	133,211,0	206,993,0	130,150,0	415,303,0
Memoranda.													
Reserve ratio (per cent)	78.8	81.7	88.0	75.8	80.5	68.8	74.9	77.5	49.7	74.6	66.2	57.5	73.4
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspond'ts	151,583,0	11,409,0	41,604,0	14,603,0	16,124,0	7,910,0	6,237,0	20,992,0	6,541,0	4,563,0	5,628,0	5,324,0	10,648,0
F. R. notes on hand (notes rec'd from F. R. Agent less notes in circulation)	405,445,0	27,538,0	123,709,0	39,515,0	29,680,0	14,643,0	30,676,0	59,907,0	4,933,0	6,215,0	9,702,0	5,764,0	53,163,0

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 20 1927.

Federal Reserve Agent at—	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Cleveland.	Richmond	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas.	San Fran.
(Two ciphers (00) omitted.)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
F.R.notes rec'd from Comptroller	2,953,526,0	249,459,0	796,729,0	204,895,0	271,234,0	100,310,0	260,180,0	455,195,0	65,425,0	86,403,0	112,849,0	58,481,0	292,366,0
F.R.notes held by F. R. Agent	871,670,0	84,500,0	292,080,0	38,600,0	30,390,0	26,624,0	75,080,0	159,900,0	21,380,0	20,769,0	39,280,0	17,667,0	65,400,0
F. R. notes issued to F. R. Bank	2,081,856,0	164,959,0	504,649,0	166,295,0	240,844,0	73,686,0	185,100,0	295,295,0	44,045,0	65,634,0	73,569,0	40,814,0	226,966,0
Collateral held as security for F. R. notes issued to F. R. Bk.:													
Gold and gold certificates	391,857,0	35,300,0	215,150,0	------	8,780,0	36,469,0	17,018,0	------	8,500,0	12,267,0	------	18,373,0	40,000,0
Gold redemption fund	97,672,0	15,272,0	21,444,0	9,618,0	13,522,0	4,481,0	5,140,0	1,916,0	1,140,0	1,070,0	4,213,0	2,656,0	17,200,0
Gold fund—F. R. Board	1,174,539,0	89,000,0	175,000,0	111,677,0	175,000,0	8,000,0	116,400,0	262,000,0	4,000,0	45,000,0	51,860,0	5,000,0	131,602,0
Eligible paper	549,845,0	47,935,0	101,043,0	45,592,0	45,806,0	27,949,0	46,645,0	81,718,0	41,854,0	11,285,0	19,487,0	16,420,0	64,111,0
Total collateral	2,213,913,0	187,507,0	512,637,0	166,887,0	243,108,0	76,899,0	185,203,0	345,634,0	55,494,0	69,622,0	75,560,0	42,449,0	252,913,0

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

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the 662 member banks from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. Definitions of the different items in the statement were given in the statement of Dec. 12 1917, published in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523. *The comment of the Reserve Board upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," on page* 458, immediately following which we also give the figures of New York reporting member banks *for a week later.*

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 13, 1927. (In thousands of dollars).

Federal Reserve District—	Total.	Boston.	New York	Phila.	Cleveland.	Richmond	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas.	San Fran.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loans and investments—total	20,514,245	1,462,758	7,684,598	1,181,873	2,063,105	676,704	603,222	2,967,608	702,693	353,385	632,443	404,705	1,781,151
Loans and discounts—total	14,499,596	1,011,042	5,349,299	793,839	1,391,555	523,984	488,356	2,187,762	502,091	234,335	427,254	312,148	1,277,931
Secured by U. S. Gov't oblig.	115,349	6,622	34,700	9,519	16,906	4,441	5,053	18,863	4,703	2,046	4,308	2,876	5,312
Secured by stocks and bonds	5,784,722	355,765	2,415,848	394,949	601,281	155,678	109,879	933,965	205,031	76,543	135,842	76,256	323,685
All other loans and discounts	8,599,525	648,655	2,898,751	389,371	773,368	363,865	373,424	1,234,934	292,357	155,746	287,104	233,016	948,934
Investments—total	6,014,649	451,716	2,335,299	388,034	671,550	152,720	114,866	779,846	200,602	119,050	205,189	92,557	503,220
U. S. Government securities	2,539,591	156,407	999,476	102,834	280,962	72,157	55,428	305,412	76,254	63,035	97,168	65,217	265,241
Other bonds, stocks & securities	3,475,058	295,309	1,335,823	285,200	390,588	80,563	59,438	474,434	124,348	56,015	108,021	27,340	237,979
Reserve balances with F. R. bank	1,709,728	101,786	800,897	82,548	132,642	42,476	41,557	242,682	46,692	23,493	55,726	29,626	109,603
Cash in vault	274,137	20,001	73,270	15,454	31,082	13,962	11,173	47,225	7,881	7,638	12,713	9,462	24,276
Net demand deposits	13,323,627	942,885	5,847,300	767,213	1,051,018	394,027	330,493	1,814,883	409,271	209,480	501,044	271,723	784,290
Time deposits	6,186,133	462,291	1,436,676	263,674	890,059	229,229	240,692	1,105,537	231,957	128,370	153,779	109,913	933,956
Government deposits	107,183	14,813	15,211	13,969	11,800	2,958	8,144	12,630	1,649	1,379	1,504	5,798	17,328
Due from banks	1,194,461	59,178	129,601	60,723	106,549	58,927	82,200	245,515	55,603	57,295	122,265	58,283	158,322
Due to banks	3,355,568	172,761	1,241,691	175,363	254,161	118,138	112,508	516,338	138,875	83,765	216,698	89,354	235,916
Borrowings from F. R. Bk—total	264,755	10,548	108,777	17,488	28,617	9,809	14,119	23,928	15,721	275	7,477	1,868	26,128
Secured by U. S. Gov't oblig.	184,147	4,575	91,055	13,890	24,181	2,554	4,804	13.13	9,299	225	3,666	1,318	14,667
All other	80,608	5,973	17,722	3,598	4,436	7,255	9,315	10,015	6,422	50	3,811	550	11,461
Number of reporting banks	662	36	87	48	71	67	33	97	31	24	65	45	58

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business July 20 1927 in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year.

Resources—	July 20 1927.	July 13 1927.	July 21 1926.
	$	$	$
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent	411,594,000	381,593,000	362,759,000
Gold redemp. fund with U. S. Treasury	8,799,000	10,061,000	11,283,000
Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes	420,393,000	391,654,000	374,042,000
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board	217,300,000	196,684,000	210,165,000
Gold and gold certificates held by bank	490,443,000	489,467,000	417,562,000
Total gold reserves	1,128,136,000	1,077,805,000	1,001,769,000
Reserves other than gold	33,170,000	34,263,000	36,118,000
Total reserves	1,161,306,000	1,112,068,000	1,037,827,000
Non-reserve cash	15,044,000	16,617,000	13,696,000
Bills discounted—			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	61,933,000	103,761,000	83,394,000
Other bills discounted	25,159,000	30,729,000	42,990,000
Total bills discounted	87,092,000	134,490,000	126,384,000
Bills bought in open market	34,085,000	37,277,000	31,024,000
U. S. Government securities—			
Bonds	23,622,000	26,599,000	6,418,000
Treasury notes	15,723,000	11,757,000	67,590,000
Certificates of indebtedness	25,203,000	25,375,000	10,211,000
Total U. S. Government securities	64,548,000	63,731,000	84,219,000
Foreign loans on gold	----------	----------	822,000
Total bills and securities (*See Note*)	185,725,000	235,498,000	242,449,000

Resources (Concluded)—	July 20 1927.	July 13 1927.	July 21 1926.
	$	$	$
Gold held abroad	743,000	743,000	----------
Due from foreign banks (*See Note*)	13,626,000	13,625,000	726,000
Uncollected items	179,223,000	190,956,000	172,897,000
Bank premises	16,276,000	16,276,000	16,728,000
All other resources	4,432,000	4,313,000	5,622,000
Total resources	1,576,375,000	1,590,096,000	1,489,945,000
Liabilities—			
Fed'l Reserve notes in actual circulation	380,940,000	383,985,000	393,791,000
Deposits—Member bank, reserve acct	917,055,000	918,980,000	842,598,000
Government	2,215,000	1,781,000	4,459,000
Foreign bank (*See Note*)	811,000	1,641,000	1,543,000
Other deposits	18,116,000	19,441,000	8,048,000
Total deposits	938,197,000	941,843,000	856,648,000
Deferred availability items	153,674,000	161,221,000	141,481,000
Capital paid in	38,941,000	38,931,000	35,215,000
Surplus	61,614,000	61,614,000	59,964,000
All other liabilities	3,009,000	2,502,000	2,846,000
Total liabilities	1,576,375,000	1,590,096,000	1,489,945,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Fed'l Res've note liabilities combined	88.0%	83.9%	83.0%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondence	41,604,000	45,485,000	16,117,000

NOTE.—Beginning with the statement of Oct. 7 1925, two new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balances held abroad and amounts due to foreign correspondents. In addition, the caption, "All other earning assets," previously made of Federal intermediate credit bank debentures, was changed to "Other securities," and the caption "Total earning assets" to "Total bills and securities." The latter term was adopted as a more accurate description of the total of the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which, it was stated, are the only items included therein.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Bankers' Gazette

Wall Street, Friday Night, July 22 1927.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—*The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 479.*

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week Ended July 22.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week. Lowest.	Range for Week. Highest.	Range Since Jan. 1. Lowest.	Range Since Jan. 1. Highest.
Par.	Shares	$ per share.	$ per share.	$ per share.	$ per share.
Railroads—					
Baltimore & Ohio rts	201960	1¾ July 20	2⅜ July 18	1¼ July	2¾ June
Full paid	1,000	115¼ July 22	115½ July 22	115¼ July	115½ July
Bangor & Aroostook rts	2,500	3¾ July 16	4 July 19	2¾ July	4½ July
Buff Roch & Pitts pf 100	60	108 July 19	108 July 19	102½ June	110 Mar
Buff & Susq pf v t c 100	110	51 July 21	52 July 20	40 Apr	58 June
Chic Ind Louisv pf 100	10	74 July 20	74 July 20	70½ Jan	75 June
Cleve & Pittsburgh 50	120	78⅜ July 21	78⅜ July 21	73 Feb	78½ June
Cuba RR pref 100	30	84 July 21	84 July 21	79¼ Apr	85 June
Gt Northern pf ctfs 100	6,600	90¾ July 16	92½ July 20	85½ Mar	92½ July
Havana & Elec Ry *	200	22 July 22	22 July 22	22 May	30⅞ Jan
Preferred 100	600	80 July 18	83½ July 21	76 June	83¼ July
Hocking Valley 100	70	283 July 21	288¾ July 20	200 Jan	299 June
Nat Rys of Mex 2d pf 100	800	1¼ July 16	1¾ July 18	1¼ July	2⅜ Feb
N Y Central rights	49,161	4⅝ July 20	4⅞ July 18	4 June	5 July
N Y & Harlem 50	10	173 July 22	173 July 22	168½ Mar	185 Apr
Northern Central 50	20	84¼ July 16	84¼ July 16	81 Mar	85 June
Northern Pacific ctfs 100	12,500	88½ July 16	90⅝ July 20	84 July	90⅝ July
Twin City Rap Trans 100	100	53 July 21	53 July 21	49¾ June	65¼ Feb
Industrial & Misc.					
Albany Pref Wrap Pap *	130	22 July 18	22½ July 22	18 Apr	23⅞ June
Preferred 100	10	97 July 22	97 July 22	96 June	100½ Jan
Amalgam'd Leath pf 100	200	88 July 20	88½ July 20	87⅞ July	107 Feb
Am Encaustic Tiling *	1,000	41¾ July 22	46¼ July 16	41¾ July	47½ July
American Ice rts	21,800	2½ July 21	3⅝ July 16	2½ July	4½ June
Am-La Fr F E 7% pf 100	200	80 July 19	80 July 19	80 July	90½ Jan
American Piano *	20,700	37 July 22	38½ July 16	37 July	43¼ June
Preferred 100	1,140	89 July 18	97 July 16	89 July	110¼ Mar
Amer Radiator pref 100	10	134 July 20	134 July 20	133½ Mar	137½ June
American Snuff pref 100	20	100 July 21	100¾ July 19	94½ Jan	101½ June
Am Type Founders pf 100	40	110¼ July 19	111 July 18	107¼ Feb	113½ May
Amer Water Wks etfs 20	1,400	91 July 20	91¾ July 20	90 July	91½ June
Am Writ Pap pr etfs 100	2,100	40 July 19	42 July 20	25¾ Apr	43 July
Bayuk Bros 1st pref 100	50	106¼ July 19	107½ July 22	101 Jan	108½ June
2d preferred 100	120	150 July 20	168 July 19	100 Feb	168 July
Best & Co *	1,100	49¾ July 21	51½ July 18	49¾ July	51½ July
Blumenthal & Co pref 100	330	76 July 20	76¼ July 21	44 Jan	76½ July
British Emp Steel 100	100	½ July 18	½ July 18	½ Apr	1¾ Feb
2d preferred 100	200	1¼ July 22	1¼ July 22	1 Apr	3¾ Feb
Brown Shoe pref 100	500	119½ July 20	122 July 22	109 Feb	122 July
Byers & Co pref 100	30	109 July 19	109 July 19	105¾ May	111¼ July
Chesapeake Corp *	9,900	67½ July 21	69½ July 18	64¾ June	76¾ June
Chicago Yellow Cab *	10	39 July 18	39 July 18	38 July	45 Mar
City Stores class A *	100	48¾ July 20	48¾ July 20	41½ Apr	48⅞ June
Class B *	3,900	46¼ July 21	47½ July 19	41½ Apr	48⅝ June
Coca-Cola International *	10	222 July 21	222 July 21	174 Feb	222 June
Conde-Nast Publica'ns *	3,000	40 July 19	42½ July 20	40 June	43½ June
Crown Willame'te 1st pf *	100	87 July 16	87 July 16	87 July	91 Jan
De Beers Cons Mines	100	27½ July 16	27½ July 16	26¼ July	30⅜ June
Deere & Co pref 100	410	116 July 20	117 July 16	105½ Jan	118½ June
Devoe & Rayn 1st pf 100	140	107 July 22	107¾ July 18	101 Jan	108 July
Dunhill International *	6,800	50½ July 22	52⅝ July 16	50½ July	53⅜ July
Eisenlohr & Bros pref 100	100	90 July 20	90 July 20	88 July	95¾ Feb
Elk Horn Coal Corp *	100	10 July 19	10 July 19	9 Jan	15⅝ May
Emporium Corp *	100	30 July 16	30 July 16	30 July	37½ Mar
Equitable Office Bldg *	9,300	87½ July 19	90⅝ July 16	87½ July	92½ June
Franklin-Simon pref 100	90	113¾ July 16	114¾ July 19	109½ Jan	114¾ July
General Baking pref *	200	129 July 16	130 July 20	118½ Apr	130 May
Gen Cigar deb pf(7) 100	300	139 July 20	140 July 20	116 Jan	140 July
Gulf States St'l 1st pf 100	50	102¼ July 20	102¼ July 20	99⅞ Jan	108⅞ Mar
Helme (G W) pref 100	10	130 July 19	140 July 19	118¾ Jan	130 July
Internat Paper 6% pf 100	100	85¼ July 22	85¼ July 22	85¼ July	85¼ July
International Salt 100	20	69¾ July 20	69¾ July 20	60 Mar	72 Jan
Internat Tel & Tel rts	11,800	4⅜ July 22	4⅞ July 18	4 July	4⅞ July
Kress Co new *	200	70¼ July 22	72⅜ July 20	59 Jan	75 July
Laclede Gas pref 100	20	104 July 22	106 July 20	95 Jan	130 May
Lambert Co rights	12,800	2¼ July 18	2¾ July 18	⅜ June	2¾ July
McCrory Stores class A *	630	70¼ July 20	72¾ July 18	55 Mar	75 Jan
Preferred 100	110	103⅞ July 16	104¾ July 18	97 Mar	116½ Jan
Macy Co *	2,000	183½ July 22	188½ July 18	124 Jan	188½ July
Mallinson & Co pref 100	1,740	66¾ July 20	79⅞ July 22	66¾ July	79¾ July
Mandel Bros *	100	45⅜ July 21	45⅜ July 21	43 July	46½ July
Mathieson Alkali pf 100	20	111 July 20	111 July 20	103 Jan	112 July
Milw El Ry & Lt pf 100	100	97 July 21	97 July 21	97 July	100 Apr
Mullins Body pref 100	80	101 July 20	103 July 20	80 Jan	103 July
National Lead pref B 100	1,600	108 July 18	108⅞ July 21	104⅜ June	109¼ May
National Supply pref 100	10	117 July 20	117 July 20	114½ Jan	120 May
National Surety rights	9,130	32⅜ July 16	37 July 18	30½ June	38½ June
N Y Steam pref (C) *	300	97 July 22	98½ July 22	93½ Feb	98½ May
Preferred (7) *	100	107 July 21	107 July 21	105 Jan	110 May
Niag Lock & O Pow pf 100	10	113¼ July 18	113¼ July 18	112¼ June	116 Apr
Oil Well Supply pref 100	110	107 July 18	107 July 18	102¾ Mar	110 June
Outlet Co *	500	61 July 19	62⅜ July 18	52¾ Jan	67¼ July
Pacific Tel & Tel 100	810	137¼ July 22	138⅜ July 20	124 Mar	145 June
Pathe Exchange *	400	8 July 18	8 July 18	8 June	12 June
Penick & Ford pref 100	80	102½ July 19	102½ July 19	100½ Apr	106 May
Phillips Jones Corp *	100	50 July 21	50 July 21	47 Jan	56½ June
Preferred 100	100	83 July 22	83 July 22	83 July	85¼ Mar
Pitts Term Coal 100	1,100	41⅛ July 20	44⅞ July 20	30½ Apr	55 June
Preferred 100	20	79 July 21	79 July 21	74 Apr	83 Mar
Porto Rican American Tobacco "A" 100	300	70 July 18	70 July 18	70 July	91½ Jan
Class "B" *	1,100	16⅜ July 20	20 July 16	15½ June	25 May
Prophylactic Brush Co *	125	59 July 16	59 July 16	55 Feb	59 Apr
Pullman Co ctfs 100	1,300	185 July 16	189 July 22	175 May	193½ May
Sherwin-Williams pf 100	190	107 July 19	107½ July 22	105 July	110 Jan
Snider Packing pref 100	700	47¾ July 19	52 July 20	46 June	52 July
So Por Rico Sug new 100	9,400	37½ July 18	39 July 16	35⅜ July	42¾ May
Spalding Bros 1st pref 100	10	106¼ July 16	106¼ July 16	103 Jan	110 Mar
Stand Plate Glass pf 100	10	12½ July 18	12½ July 18	10 Mar	15¾ June
Thatcher Mfg *	1,600	18½ July 22	19¾ July 20	18½ July	19¾ July
Conv preferred *	800	44 July 16	45 July 20	44 July	45 July
Unit Cig Stores new w i 10	7,400	36¾ July 19	38 July 22	36½ June	38 July
United Dyewood 100	100	7 July 20	7 July 20	3¼ June	10 Feb
Preferred 100	40	43 July 19	43½ July 19	36¼ July	49 Jan
United Paperboard 100	200	17¼ July 16	17¼ July 16	16½ Mar	19 Apr
U S Distributing pf 100	1,300	94 July 20	95⅜ July 19	81 May	95⅜ July
U S Leather w i *	1,900	14 July 21	16 July 19	14 July	16 July
Class A *	21,700	29¾ July 16	34⅜ July 20	27¾ June	34⅜ July
Prior preferred 100	2,000	89½ July 18	91⅞ July 20	89 July	97 July
Van Raalte, 1st pref 100	10	55 July 18	55 July 18	48½ July	64 Feb
Va Elec & Pow pf (7) 100	50	100 July 18	100 July 18	100 July	100 July
Preferred (6) 100	100	99½ July 19	99½ July 19	99½ July	99½ July
Vulcan Detinning, pf 100	20	115 July 19	115 July 19	90 Jan	118½ Apr
Warren Fdy & Pipe *	4,700	22⅜ July 16	26 July 21	21 June	27 June
Wells Fargo & Co 1	200	1⅜ July 18	1⅜ July 18	⅜ June	2½ May
W Penn Pow 6% pf 100	200	104¼ July 18	105 July 20	100½ Jan	108 June
Western Elec 1st pref 50	700	87½ July 19	91 July 22	82 Mar	91 July

* No par value.

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Ctfs. of Indebtedness, &c

Maturity.	Int. Rate.	Bid.	Asked.	Maturity.	Int. Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Sept. 15 1927	3¼%	99³¹₃₂	100¹₃₂	Sept. 15 1927	3⅛%	99³¹₃₂	100¹₃₂
Dec. 15 1927	4¼%	100⁹₁₆	100⅝	Mar. 15 1928	3¼%	99¹⁸₁₆	100
				Mar. 15 1930-'32	3½%	100	100¹₁₆

New York City Banks and Trust Companies.

Banks—N.Y.	Bid	Ask	Banks.	Bid.	Ask	Trust Cos.	Bid	Ask.
America*	340	352	Harriman	680	710	*New York.*		
Amer Union*	225	235	Manhattan *	293	297	Am Ex Irv Tr.	370	374
Bowery East R	630	645	Mutual*	650	---	Bank of N Y & Trust Co.	662	670
Bronx Boro*	525	540	National City	558	562	Bankers Trust	845	850
Bronx Nat	530	---	New Neth'ds*	440	460	Bronx Co Tr.	320	335
Bryant Park*	215	230	Park	555	560	Central Union	1150	1165
Capitol Nat. Bank & Tr	263	269	Penn Exch	175	185	County	335	350
CentMerc. Bk. & Trust Co.	325	335	Port Morris	375	---	Empire	445	455
Central	156	160	Public	545	555	Equitable Tr.	364	367
Chase	503	507	Seaboard	905	925	Farm L & Tr.	z635	645
Chath Phenix Nat Bk & Tr	442	449	Seventh	175	185	Fidelity Trust	320	335
Chelsea Exch*	290	300	Standard	850	---	Fulton	505	525
Chemical	940	955	State*	585	595	Guaranty Tr.	502	506
Colonial*	1000	---	Trade*	240	---	Interstate	247	255
Commerce	486	492	United	200	210	Lawyers Trust	---	---
Com'nwealth*	775	825	United States*	520	530	Manufacturers	800	810
Continental*	275	---	Wash'n Hts*	750	900	Murray Hill	228	238
Corn Exch	672	680	Yorktown *	140	150	Mutual (Westchester)	265	---
Cosmop'tan*	325	---	*Brooklyn.*			N Y Trust	662	669
Fifth Avenue*	2250	2350	Coney Island*	350	---	Terminal Tr.	205	215
First	3255	3340	Dewey *	275	---	Times Square	148	154
Garfield	430	450	First	400	415	Title Gu & Tr	720	740
Globe Exch*	250	---	Mechanics'*	352	357	U S Mtg & Tr.	580	600
Grace	330	---	Municipal *	373	378	United States	2400	2450
Hamilton	232	237	Nassau	375	390	Westchest'r Tr	900	---
Hanover	1300	320	People's	750	---	*Brooklyn.*		
						Brooklyn	1000	1110
						Kings Co	2250	2400
						Midwood	260	275

All prices dollars per share.

* Banks marked (*) are State banks. † New stock. z Ex-div. ♦ Ex-stock div. y Ex-rights

New York City Realty and Surety Companies.

All prices dollars per share.

	Bid.	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid.	Ask
Alliance R'lty	51	58	Mtge Bond	148	155	Realty Assoc's (Bklyn) com	247	252
Amer Surety	245	250	Nat Surety	z220	225	1st pref	92	95
Bond & M G	343	348	N Y Title & Mortgage	445	450	2d pref	88	91
Lawyers Mtge	315	320	U S Casualty	325	340	Westchester Title & Tr.	550	625
Lawyers Title & Guarantee	302	306						

United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

—Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Liberty Loan bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. The transactions in registered bonds are given in a footnote at the end of the tabulation.

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices.	*July* 16.	*July* 18.	*July* 19.	*July* 20.	*July* 21.	*July* 22.
First Liberty Loan 3½% bonds of 1923-47 (First 3½s)	High	100²⁹₃₂	100³¹₃₂	100³¹₃₂	100²⁷₃₂	100²⁹₃₂	100³⁰₃₂
	Low	100²⁹₃₂	100³⁰₃₂	100²⁷₃₂	100²⁶₃₂	100²⁷₃₂	100²⁷₃₂
	Close	100²⁹₃₂	100³⁰₃₂	100²⁸₃₂	100²⁶₃₂	100²⁷₃₂	100²⁷₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		1	65	27	27	16	30
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47 (First 4s)	High	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Low	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Close	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	----	----	----
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (First 4¼s)	High	102²⁹₃₂	102²⁹₃₂	102³¹₃₂	102³¹₃₂	103	103⁴₃₂
	Low	102²⁹₃₂	102²⁹₃₂	102²⁹₃₂	102²⁸₃₂	103	103⁴₃₂
	Close	102²⁹₃₂	102²⁹₃₂	102³¹₃₂	102³⁰₃₂	103	103⁴₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		1	3	2	31	1	4
Second Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (First Second 4¼s	High	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Low	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Close	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	----	----	----
Second Liberty Loan 4% bonds of 1927-42 (Second 4s)	High	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Low	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Close	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	----	----	----
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42 (second 4¼s)	High	100³²₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂	100¹¹₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂	100¹¹₃₂
	Low	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂
	Close	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		26	84	155	288	13	142
Third Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds of 1928 (Third 4¼s)	High	100²⁸₃₂	100²⁹₃₂	100³⁰₃₂	100²⁹₃₂	100³⁰₃₂	101
	Low	100²⁷₃₂	100²⁸₃₂	100²⁸₃₂	100²⁷₃₂	100²⁸₃₂	100³⁰₃₂
	Close	100²⁸₃₂	100²⁸₃₂	100³⁰₃₂	100²⁹₃₂	100³¹₃₂	100³¹₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		49	246	45	14	21	118
Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds of 1933-38 (Fourth 4¼s)	High	103²²₃₂	103²³₃₂	103²²₃₂	103²⁴₃₂	103²⁶₃₂	103²⁷₃₂
	Low	103²¹₃₂	103²¹₃₂	103²¹₃₂	103²²₃₂	103²²₃₂	103²⁴₃₂
	Close	103²²₃₂	103²¹₃₂	103²¹₃₂	103²⁴₃₂	103²⁶₃₂	103²⁶₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		11	126	38	164	54	66
Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	High	113³₃₂	113³₃₂	113³₃₂	113¹⁶₃₂	113³₃₂	113²⁰₃₂
	Low	113³₃₂	113³₃₂	113	113⁴₃₂	113¹⁰₃₂	113¹²₃₂
	Close	113³₃₂	113³₃₂	113³₃₂	113³₃₂	113¹⁶₃₂	113¹⁷₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		27	5	33	17	8	141
4s, 1944-1954	High	108³₃₂	----	108⁷₃₂	108⁷₃₂	108¹⁶₃₂	108¹⁸₃₂
	Low	108⁴₃₂	----	108	108³₃₂	108⁹₃₂	108¹⁶₃₂
	Close	108⁴₃₂	----	108	108⁷₃₂	108¹⁰₃₂	108¹⁶₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		11	----	40	30	5	403
3¼s, 1946-1956	High	105³₃₂	----	105⁹₃₂	105³₃₂	105¹⁰₃₂	105¹⁷₃₂
	Low	105³₃₂	----	105	105³₃₂	105¹⁰₃₂	105¹⁰₃₂
	Close	105³₃₂	----	105	105³₃₂	105¹⁰₃₂	105¹⁰₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		1	----	12	202	10	191
Treasury 3⅜ 1943-47	High	----	----	----	100¹⁴₃₂	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂
	Low	----	----	----	100¹⁴₃₂	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂
	Close	----	----	----	100¹⁴₃₂	100³²₃₂	100³²₃₂
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	1	207	1

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

58 2d 4¼s 100³²₃₂ to 100⁷₃₂ | 32 4th 4¼s 103¹⁸₃₂ to 103²³₃₂
7 3d 4¼s 100²³₃₂ to 100²⁷₃₂ | 1 Treasury 4¼s 112²⁸₃₂ to 102²³₃₂

Foreign Exchange.—

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4.85¼@ 4.85 3-16 for checks and 4.85 7-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4.85; sixty days, 4.81 3-16; ninety days, 4.79½, and documents for payment, 4.81 1-16. Cotton for payment, 4.85, and grain for payment, 4.85.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 3.91¼@ 3.91½ for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40.04@40.05 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 124.02 francs; week's range, 124.02 high and 124.02 low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Sterling Actual—	*Checks.*	*Cables.*
High for the week	4.85¼	4.85 9-16
Low for the week	4.85 1-16	4.85 7-16
Paris Bankers' Francs—		
High for the week	3.91½	3.91½
Low for the week	3.91¼	3.91½
Germany Bankers' Marks—		
High for the week	23.78½	23.78¼
Low for the week	23.73	23.74¾
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—		
High for the week	40.05	40.06½
Low for the week	40.03½	40.05¾

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New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

OCCUPYING SIX PAGES

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1927 On basis of 100-share lots		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1926	
Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday July 21.	Friday, July 22.			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Railroads. Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
185½ 186⅞	185½ 187⅜	186½ 189¼	188 189½	‡187¼ 189¼	z185⅜ 186⅞	62,700	Atch Topeka & Santa Fe--100	161¾ Jan 6	‡189½ July 20	122 Mar	172 Dec
102 102	*101½ 102	102 102¼	101⅛ 101⅛	102 102	102 102	1,400	Preferred--100	99⅜ Jan 5	103 Apr 25	94⅛ Mar	102 Dec
198 200¼	199¾ 201¼	196¾ 201	198 200¾	197 200½	198 199¼	9,600	Atlantic Coast Line RR--100	174⅞ Apr 6	205 Jan 3	181½ Mar	262½ Jan
118 118¼	116½ 118¼	a113¾ 114¾	113⅞ 115½	115 116¼	115⅜ 116⅜	119,900	Baltimore & Ohio--100	106½ Jan 4	124⅞ May 31	83½ Mar	109¾ Sept
*78 79	*78½ 79	a76¾ 77¼	77 77	77 77⅛	77⅛ 77⅛	1,500	Preferred--100	73¼ Jan 3	83 June 7	67½ Jan	73⅞ Aug
83 84¾	82 83	82 83	82 83	81⅞ 82	78 80	2,700	Bangor & Aroostook--50	44 Jan 6	103½ May 27	33 Mar	46 Feb
115 115	114 114	113¾ 114¾	*113¾ 115	115 115	114 114	430	Preferred--100	101½ Jan 10	122 June 22	97⅞ Feb	103 Dec
*58 58⅞	58¼ 59	59 59	58⅝ 59	58⅜ 58½	58⅝ 58¾	2,400	Bkln-Manh Trac v t c--*No par*	58 July 6	70⅞ Jan 20	54⅛ Mar	77⅞ Dec
*83 84	*83½ 84	83¾ 83¾	*83 84	*83¼ 84	*83 84	100	Preferred v t c--*No par*	82 July 9	88 Jan 4	78 Mar	89¾ Dec
*9¼ 10	*9¼ 10	*9¼ 10	*9 10	*8 10	*8 10	------	Brunswick Term & Ry Sec-100	9 July 11	15⅛ Jan 7	8½ Mar	18⅝ Nov
*90½ 99	*90½ 98½	*90½ 99	*92 97	96¾ 96¾	*93 96	10	Buffalo Rochester & Pitts-100	80¼ Jan 8	115 Mar 10	69¾ Mar	87¾ July
*59 62¾	*59 62¾	*59 62¾	*59 62¾	*59 62¾	*59 62¾	------	Canada Southern--100	59 Jan 18	62¾ May 11	58 Jan	61 June
183¾ 184⅞	183½ 183¾	184½ 186½	185 185½	184 185½	184 185	9,400	Canadian Pacific--100	165 Jan 6	192½ Feb 28	146½ Jan	170¼ Dec
*325 332	*325 332	*---- 330	*320 330	*320 330	320 320	200	Central RR of New Jersey-100	285 Jan 4	348 June 1	240 Mar	305 Jan
184 185	184¼ 185	184¾ 186	184½ 185⅜	184¼ 186⅛	184½ 187¼	31,300	Chesapeake & Ohio--100	151¾ Jan 25	190 May 26	112 Mar	178⅜ Sept
9 9	9 9⅜	9⅛ 9⅛	9⅛ 9⅛	*8¾ 8¾	*8¾ 9	1,500	Chicago & Alton--100	4¾ Jan 8	10⅝ June 21	4¼ Sept	11⅝ Feb
16 16	16 16⅝	16½ 16⅞	16 16⅞	15⅜ 16⅞	15¾ 16¼	9,500	Preferred--100	7½ Jan 5	18⅝ July 2	6⅛ May	18¼ Feb
*48 49½	49⅛ 49⅛	48¼ 48¼	48 48⅜	46⅛ 48	*43 46	1,100	Chic & East Illinois RR--100	30½ Jan 10	51 July 11	30 Dec	37 Feb
77¼ 77½	77⅜ 78⅜	77⅛ 78⅞	77½ 77½	76⅛ 77⅝	76 77	4,000	Preferred--100	43 Jan 6	81 July 11	36½ Mar	51⅜ Feb
18¼ 18½	18½ 18⅝	18⅛ 19	18⅜ 19	18⅛ 18⅞	17¾ 18⅜	13,600	Chicago Great Western--100	8½ Jan 6	22½ May 2	7¾ Mar	12⅛ Sept
38¼ 39⅝	39 39⅞	38½ 40⅝	39⅜ 40¼	38½ 40¼	38½ 39⅝	24,300	Preferred--100	23¼ Jan 7	44⅞ June 2	16¼ Mar	31⅝ Sept
16¼ 16¾	16⅝ 17¼	16⅝ 17⅛	16⅛ 16⅝	16 16⅛	15½ 15⅞	9,600	Chicago Milw & St Paul--100	9 Jan 4	17⅞ June 24	8¼ Dec	14½ Jan
15½ 16	15⅞ 15⅞	16 16	15 15½	15 15⅛	15⅛ 15⅝	6,600	Certificates--100	9 Jan 4	17¼ Apr 6	7¾ Dec	14 Jan
31½ 33	32¾ 34	32½ 33¾	32¼ 32⅞	31½ 32	31 32½	20,200	Preferred--100	18⅝ Jan 3	34⅝ June 23	14⅛ Mar	24 Aug
30 30¾	30¾ 31¼	30½ 31¼	29¾ 30½	29¾ 29¾	29 29½	8,900	Preferred certificates--100	18⅞ Jan 3	32⅞ June 23	14 Apr	23⅝ Aug
89½ 90⅜	90 90⅞	89¾ 91	89⅛ 90⅜	88⅝ 90	88⅛ 89⅜	40,700	Chicago & North Western-100	78⅜ Jan 27	92½ June 6	65¼ Mar	83¾ Sept
*132½ 133¾	133 133	*133 134¾	134¾ 134¾	135 135	135 135	700	Preferred--100	124¼ Jan 3	139 May 23	118½ Jan	126½ Apr
115 115½	115¼ 115⅝	115¼ 115⅞	115 115⅝	113¼ 114¾	112½ 113½	13,800	Chicago Rock Isl & Pacific-100	68½ Jan 4	116 July 14	40½ Mar	71¼ Dec
*107¾ 108¼	*107¾ 108¼	107½ 108	107 108⅛	107¾ 107¾	*107½ 108¼	600	7% preferred--100	102¾ Jan 4	111¼ June 2	96 Mar	108 Dec
100⅝ 100⅝	*100½ 100¾	100½ 100½	100½ 100⅝	100⅞ 100⅝	*100½ 100¾	1,600	6% preferred--100	95¼ Jan 28	103⅞ June 2	83¼ Mar	98 Nov
*127 129	127 128	128 130	132 134	135 137¾	137½ 137½	2,200	Colorado & Southern--100	84 Jan 3	137¾ July 21	52 Mar	96¼ Oct
*75½ 76¾	*75½ 76¾	75½ 75½	*72 79¾	*72 79¾	*72 79¾	100	First preferred--100	70 Jan 4	77½ June 1	62 Mar	74 Oct
*73 84	*73 84	*73 84	*73 84	*73 84	*73 84	------	Second preferred--100	68 Jan 14	73 May 27	59 Jan	72 Sept
*70 70½	69½ 69½	*69 70	68½ 69	68½ 69⅜	68½ 68½	700	Consol RR of Cuba pref---100	68½ June 21	77 May 6	68¾ Nov	72½ Dec
215 215½	215 215¾	214 216	213 214⅞	212 213¼	210 213½	6,900	Delaware & Hudson--100	171⅛ Jan 28	230 June 6	150¼ Mar	183½ Sept
*165 166	164½ 164½	165 166	164¼ 165	‡165 166½	166½ 171⅞	10,500	Delaware Lack & Western- 50	140¼ Jan 27	173 Mar 23	129 Mar	153½ Jan
61½ 61½	61 61¾	62 62½	62⅞ 62⅞	61¾ 62	60⅞ 61½	1,900	Denv & Rio Gr West pref--100	41⅛ Jan 5	67¾ June 9	37½ May	47 Jan
59 61	60¾ 62⅜	60½ 62⅛	60⅝ 61⅝	60⅝ 61⅞	60⅜ 61¼	211,800	Erie--100	39½ Jan 3	62⅜ July 18	22½ Mar	42 Dec
61⅝ 62	61¾ 62⅝	60¾ 62⅜	60½ 61	60⅛ 61⅛	59⅝ 60⅝	24,800	First preferred--100	52⅜ Jan 4	62⅝ July 18	33¾ Mar	55¼ Dec
61 61	60½ 60½	60 60½	*58½ 61	*58½ 61	60¼ 60½	2,000	Second preferred--100	49 Jan 4	61¼ May 26	30 Mar	50¼ Dec
92½ 93⅞	93½ 94¾	94 95	94⅛ 94½	93½ 94	93 93½	22,900	Great Northern preferred--100	79⅝ Jan 4	95 July 19	68½ Mar	84⅛ Dec
*188⅜ 194¼	188⅜ 181½	181⅜ 185⅜	181¼ 183⅜	181⅛ 183⅜	181⅜ 181½	8,900	Iron Ore Properties--*No par*	18 July 11	23¼ Feb 4	18 Dec	27¼ Feb
71¼ 72	71½ 73⅞	74 75⅜	74⅞ 76½	74⅜ 76⅝	73⅜ 76¼	26,200	Gulf Mobile & Northern--100	35⅛ Jan 6	76⅝ July 21	25⅛ Apr	41¼ Sept
*110½ 111	111 111	*111 111½	111 111	111 111	111 111	400	Preferred--100	105 Jan 14	112¼ Apr 27	95 Mar	109½ Sept
56½ 56½	56¼ 57⅜	56½ 58¾	57¾ 59½	57⅛ 58	57½ 57¾	8,300	Hudson & Manhattan----100	40½ Jan 3	65⅞ May 10	34⅝ Jan	41½ Dec
*83 87	*83 86	86 86	*85 86	84⅞ 84⅞	83⅛ 83⅜	330	Preferred--100	78 Jan 6	90½ May 10	67¾ Mar	80 Dec
133½ 133½	133⅛ 133¾	132½ 132½	132½ 133	132¼ 132¼	131½ 132⅜	2,500	Illinois Central--100	121⅛ Jan 10	134½ July 15	113½ Mar	131 Sept
*131 140	*131 140	*130 135	*130 135	*130 135	*130 135	------	Preferred--100	120⅞ Jan 12	132 June 9	115½ Mar	129⅛ Sept
*78 79½	*78 79½	*78 79½	*78 79½	*78 79½	78⅛ 78⅛	430	Railroad Sec Series A--1000	74 Jan 4	80¼ June 21	71¼ Jan	77 June
*33 35½	*32¾ 35	34½ 34½	*33 34¼	34⅛ 34⅛	34 34¼	600	Int Rys of Cent America--100	23 Apr 20	35 July 14	24 Dec	31 Feb
*68 69½	69½ 70	70 70	70 70	70¼ 70¼	*70¼ 71¾	620	Preferred--100	62 Apr 29	73 June 2	62 Mar	66 June
37¾ 37¾	36⅝ 36⅝	37 37	36¼ 37¾	37 37⅞	37⅜ 37⅝	1,900	Interboro Rapid Tran v t c-100	33 May 19	52⅛ Feb 26	24½ Jan	53¾ Dec
67 67⅞	68½ 70½	68 70	68¼ 69	67⅛ 68½	66¾ 69	58,200	Kansas City Southern-----100	41¼ Jan 4	70½ July 18	34¼ Mar	51⅜ Sept
*59 71	71⅛ 71½	71 71	70 70½	*70 71½	*70 71	800	Preferred--100	64⅞ Jan 7	71½ July 18	60⅝ Mar	68⅜ Sept
128⅛ 129	127 128½	120 127⅜	120½ 123⅜	117¼ 121¾	111¼ 117⅜	57,600	Lehigh Valley----------50	99¾ Jan 6	137½ June 9	75½ Mar	106 Dec
145 145	145 146	144 145	144¾ 145	145 146	143 145	3,500	Louisville & Nashville--100	128⅜ Jan 14	149¾ July 14	118 Mar	144 Sept
*84¼ 85½	*84¼ 85	84¼ 84¼	*90½ 90¾	*83 85	*83 85	40	Manhattan Elevated guar-100	82½ July 12	90 Feb 11	84 Mar	92¾ Apr
*45 46	46 46	46 46	*45 46	45⅛ 45⅞	*45 46	1,100	Modified guaranty-----100	44 June 14	54⅞ Feb 28	38⅛ Jan	61⅞ May
*5½ 7	5⅝ 5⅝	*6 6½	5½ 5½	*5½ 8	*5½ 6½	300	Market Street Railway----100	4½ Feb 2	6⅞ June 23	4⅛ July	10 Feb
*18 27	*18½ 27	*18½ 27	*19 25	*20 26	*20 26	------	Preferred--100	18 Feb 10	25⅛ June 22	19½ Oct	40 Feb
49 53	49⅛ 51¼	51 51	*50 51	49 50	48 50½	3,100	Prior preferred----------100	41⅝ Feb 7	56 July 15	39⅛ June	51⅜ Feb
*14 17	*12 16	*12 17	15 15	*12 17	*12 17	100	Second preferred--------100	11⅝ Mar 15	17⅛ June 22	11¾ Oct	22½ Feb
4 4⅛	4 4	3⅞ 4	3¾ 3¾	3⅝ 3⅝	3¾ 3¾	8,100	Minneapolis & St Louis----100	1⅞ Jan 13	4⅝ Feb 3	1⅛ Dec	3⅞ Jan
42⅝ 42¾	42¾ 44⅝	43 43½	*40 43	42 42	41 41¼	2,900	Minn St Paul & S S Marie-100	27 Jan 6	45⅜ July 7	25⅞ Dec	52½ Feb
*68 70	69½ 69½	*69 71	69¾ 69¾	*68 70	*68 70	200	Preferred----------100	50 Apr 28	70 July 13	50 Dec	79 Feb
*61½ 62⅞	*61½ 62⅞	*61½ 62⅞	*61½ 62¼	*61½ 62⅞	*61½ 62⅞	------	Leased lines----------100	58¼ Mar 25	63⅝ June 2	60 Oct	66⅞ Feb
50⅞ 51¾	51½ 52½	51½ 52¾	51¼ 52	50⅝ 51½	50 51¼	32,500	Mo-Kan-Texas RR----*No par*	31½ Jan 6	56½ June 17	29½ Oct	47⅛ Feb
105 105	105 105⅜	105⅜ 106	106 106	105¾ 105⅞	105½ 105½	3,000	Preferred----------100	95⅜ Jan 4	106½ July 14	82 Mar	96⅜ Dec
54⅝ 55	54⅞ 58⅜	56¼ 58⅝	56⅛ 57⅛	55⅝ 57⅝	55¼ 56⅛	68,400	Missouri Pacific----------100	37⅞ Jan 4	62 Apr 23	27 Mar	45 Sept
104⅜ 105	104¾ 107¾	106¼ 108	105¾ 106¾	105½ 106¾	104½ 106	35,900	Preferred----------100	90⅛ Jan 4	111½ Apr 23	71½ Mar	95 Sept
*145 150	150 150	*147 150	*147 152	*149 152	*150 152	20	New Orl Texas & Mexico--100	121 Jan 8	159⅞ June 3	120 Mar	132½ Jan
152¼ 152¾	152⅛ 153	151½ 153¼	152 152¾	151⅝ 152⅜	151 152	27,100	New York Central----------100	137¼ Jan 27	156⅜ June 1	117 Mar	147⅛ Sept
128 128¾	127⅞ 128⅞	127½ 129	126¾ 127½	126 127	126 128	6,300	N Y Chic & St Louis Co----100	b110 June 14	240½ May 26	130 Mar	204½ Sept
*105½ 106	*105½ 106	*105½ 106	*105½ 106	*105½ 106	105½ 105½	------	Preferred----------100	102 Mar 8	109⅞ June 15	93 Mar	106 July
52¼ 53½	52⅜ 53⅛	52 52⅞	51¼ 52⅛	49½ 51⅛	49⅜ 50⅛	90,100	N Y N H & Hartford----100	41⅝ Jan 4	58⅜ Feb 16	30⅝ Mar	48⅜ July
39⅝ 40¾	39¾ 40⅝	39½ 40⅝	40 41¼	39¼ 40⅞	38⅝ 40	76,100	N Y Ontario & Western---100	23¼ Jan 15	41¼ July 20	19¾ Mar	28⅞ Feb
*8¼ 9	*8¼ 9	*8¼ 9	*8¼ 9	*8¼ 9	*8¼ 9	------	N Y Railways pref ctfs.*No par*	8 May 24	15¾ Jan 14	6 Jan	20¼ Feb
*58 59	59 60¾	60⅛ 60⅛	*58 59	58 59	58 58	2,900	Norfolk Southern----------100	37⅛ Jan 14	64½ June 10	27⅜ Apr	44⅜ Sept
187 187¾	186 187¾	186 187⅜	186 187⅞	187 188¼	185¼ 187⅝	5,400	Norfolk & Western----------100	156 Jan 4	189½ July 12	139¼ Mar	170⅞ Oct
85 85	*85 90	*85 90	85⅛ 85⅛	*85 90	*85 90	200	Preferred----------100	83 June 23	86½ May 6	83½ Nov	85⅜ Aug
90 90⅜	90½ 92⅜	91⅝ 92½	92 92¾	91¼ 91⅞	90½ 91⅜	39,400	Northern Pacific----------100	78 Jan 3	92¾ July 20	65¾ Mar	82½ Aug
*171½ 191½	*171½ 191½	*171½ 19	*17 19	*17 19	*17 19	------	Pacific Coast----------100	15¼ Feb 3	27¼ Feb 15	15 Oct	48 Jan
64¼ 64⅜	64¼ 64⅝	64⅛ 64⅝	64¼ 64½	64¼ 64½	64⅛ 64⅜	13,700	Pennsylvania----------50	56¾ Jan 3	65 May 28	48⅝ Mar	57⅛ Oct
*42½ 43¾	43½ 45	43½ 45⅝	45 46¾	45½ 46	*43½ 45	10,000	Peoria & Eastern----------100	20 Jan 25	46¾ July 20	15⅞ Oct	26¾ Jan
130½ 130½	*130 131⅞	130¼ 132½	130¼ 130⅜	130¼ 130½	130⅛ 130¼	4,400	Pere Marquette----------100	114½ Jan 6	140½ May 28	67 Mar	122 Dec
*94 96	*94¼ 96	*94¼ 96	*94¼ 95¼	*94¼ 95	*94¼ 95	------	Prior preferred----------100	93 Jan 22	97¾ May 28	79 Mar	96 July
*92½ 93¾	94 94	*92½ 93⅞	*92½ 93⅞	*92½ 94	*92½ 94	100	Preferred----------100	89¾ Jan 4	96 May 26	70¾ Mar	91⅞ July
145 145	145¼ 145¼	145½ 148¾	148½ 150	149 149½	145¼ 148	2,800	Pittsburgh & West Va----100	122½ Jan 18	174 May 24	85 Mar	135¼ Dec
118¼ 119⅜	118¼ 119½	118⅝ 120¾	118¾ 120⅜	118½ 119¾	116⅝ 119¼	34,500	Reading----------50	94 Jan 4	123¾ June 9	79 Mar	101¼ Dec
*41½ 42	*41½ 42	*41½ 42	*41½ 42	*41½ 42	41½ 41½	300	First preferred----------50	40½ Jan 13	42½ Feb 16	39¾ Dec	42 Apr
*45 47	*45 47	*45 47	*45 46¾	*45 47	44⅝ 45⅛	1,100	Second preferred--------50	43¾ Jan 12	50 Feb 16	40 Mar	45¾ Dec
*57½ 60½	58¾ 58¾	59 59½	*58 60½	*58 60½	*58 60½	300	Rutland RR pref----------100	43 Jan 7	69 May 27	42 Apr	61¼ Aug
113¾ 114½	114 114⅞	114⅛ 114⅞	113¼ 114¼	113¼ 114⅛	113½ 114⅜	20,600	St Louis-San Francisco----100	100¾ Jan 6	117¼ June 2	85 Mar	103½ Dec
*101 104	*100¼ 103	*100 103	*100 103	*100 103	*100 103	------	Preferred A----------100	96 Jan 26	104 July 11	83½ Apr	97½ Dec
88¼ 90⅛	89¼ 91⅛	88⅞ 90¼	88½ 89½	86⅝ 88¾	86 87⅛	13,600	St Louis Southwestern----100	61 Jan 6	93 June 17	57½ Mar	74 Feb
*87 89	*87 89	*87 89	*87 89	*87 89	88½ 88½	100	Preferred----------100	76⅞ Jan 8	90⅞ June 17	72 Mar	80¼ July
39¼ 39⅞	39¾ 40⅜	39⅝ 40½	39½ 39⅞	38⅝ 39¾	38 39	32,400	Seaboard Air Line----------100	28⅛ Mar 31	41¼ Feb 17	27½ Mar	51 Dec
41⅜ 42⅜	42¼ 43¼	41½ 43	42 42	41 42	40½ 42¼	8,400	Preferred----------100	32½ Apr 28	43¾ Feb 4	31½ Mar	48⅜ Feb
119½ 119⅝	119½ 120⅝	119¾ 120¾	119⅝ 120	119⅛ 119⅞	118¼ 119⅜	18,700	Southern Pacific Co--------100	106¼ Jan 28	120⅜ July 19	96⅛ Mar	112¼ Dec
130¼ 131¾	132 134⅜	133⅛ 134⅜	133⅛ 133⅞	132½ 133	131⅜ 132¾	41,100	Southern Railway----------100	119 Jan 28	134⅜ July 14	103⅝ Mar	131¼ Sept
*97½ 98	98 98¼	98⅛ 98½	98 98¼	98⅛ 98⅞	*98½ 99	1,500	Preferred----------100	94 Mar 10	99⅛ June 8	87½ Apr	95½ Aug
96½ 97	97 97⅜	95¼ 97⅜	94⅞ 96	95 96	93 96	8,500	Texas & Pacific----------100	53⅞ Jan 7	102½ June 21	42⅛ Mar	61⅝ Jan
*34 35	*33 35	*33 35	35 36½	36 36½	*34½ 35½	1,800	Third Avenue----------100	30 May 19	41 Feb 8	13½ Jan	43 Apr
177½ 178	177½ 178	177⅞ 178⅞	178¾ 179⅝	179½ 180¾	179½ 181⅞	24,600	Union Pacific----------100	159½ Jan 27	181⅞ July 22	141½ Mar	168⅜ Oct
81⅞ 81⅞	*81½ 81⅞	82 82¼	82¼ 82⅜	82⅛ 82¼	82¼ 82¼	1,500	Preferred----------100	77 Mar 5	84½ May 20	74¾ Jan	81¼ Aug
*74⅝ 75⅛	74⅝ 76¼	75 77	74½ 76⅜	74¼ 75⅜	72 74¼	26,200	Wabash----------100	40½ Jan 4	81 June 9	33⅞ Mar	52 Jan
*96½ 97¼	97¼ 97¼	97⅛ 97¼	97¼ 97¼	97 97	z95 95	600	Preferred A----------100	76 Jan 3	101 June 9	68 Mar	78¾ Jan
90 94	*93 94	*92 94	*92 94	*92 94	*92 94	------	Preferred B----------100	65 Jan 15	98 June 9	57 Mar	72 Jan
*58⅞ 59⅞	59 60⅜	59 60¾	59⅛ 61½	59⅝ 61⅝	59 60⅞	60,700	Western Maryland----------100	13¾ Jan 6	67⅜ June 9	11 Mar	16⅝ Jan
59 60½	60⅛ 60⅛	60½ 60½	60 61¾	60¾ 61½	*59 61	1,100	Second preferred----------100	23 Jan 7	67½ June 9	16⅜ Mar	24⅜ Sept
45 45¼	43¾ 45¼	43⅞ 44	44 44½	43⅞ 44⅞	42⅝ 43	2,700	Western Pacific new----------100	25⅛ Apr 26	47½ June 22	27½ Dec	39¼ Jan
*71 71¼	72 72	70⅞ 71	69½ 71¼	68⅞ 71	69 69¼	3,100	Preferred new----------100	55 Apr 26	76⅜ Feb 7	72 Dec	86¾ Sept
*60 85	*60 85	*60 85	*70 85	*70 85	*70 85	------	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry--100	27½ Jan 3	130 Feb 8	18 Mar	32 Jan
80 83	*80 83	*80½ 83	82 82½	*81 83	*81 83	200	Preferred----------100	47½ Jan 7	97 May 13	37 Mar	50½ Jan
							Industrial & Miscellaneous.				
*94 95	94½ 96½	95¾ 99¾	100⅛ 101⅝	99½ 100¾	99½ 100½	22,600	Abitibi Power & Paper..*No par*	83 Jan 27	101⅝ July 20	70¾ May	98 Sept
*170 741⅞	76½ 77	*73 76	74⅞ 75¾	75 75	74¾ 74¾	1,500	Abraham & Straus----*No par*	62¼ Mar 26	82¼ Apr 20	43 May	72 Dec
*112 112½	*112 112½	112½ 112½	112 112	*112 112½	112 112	220	Preferred----------100	110½ Feb 1	113½ Feb 10	104⅛ Mar	112 Dec
163 165½	162½ 162½	162½ 162½	163¼ 163¼	*163 167	163 163	500	Adams Express----------100	124 Jan 5	168⅞ July 8	99⅞ Mar	136 Sept
13 13	12½ 13	13 13	13⅛ 14	13¼ 13½	*13¼ 13½	3,600	Advance Rumely----------100	9½ Jan 3	15⅝ Feb 9	8 Dec	22 Sept
36¾ 36¾	37 37	*34½ 36¾	36 38	*35¼ 37	35⅛ 35⅛	1,600	Advance Rumely pref-----100	30¼ Jan 25	41 Feb 9	28⅞ Dec	65⅜ Sept
*3¼ 3½	3 3¼	3 3	*3⅛ 3¼	3⅛ 4	3⅞ 4	9,400	Ahumada Lead----------1	2¾ June 2	5½ Mar 5	4¾ Nov	9⅛ Jan
196⅝ 198⅛	197 199⅛	197 199⅛	197 197	193⅛ 196	193 194½	8,400	Air Reduction, Inc.....*No par*	134½ Jan 26	199⅛ July 18	107¼ May	146¾ Dec
8 8⅛	8 8⅝	8 8¼	8 8¼	8 8⅛	8¼ 8⅜	8,300	Ajax Rubber, Inc.....*No par*	7⅛ June 15	13¾ Mar 25	7⅛ Oct	16 Feb
*1 1⅛	*1 1⅛	*1 1⅛	*1 1⅛	1 1	1 1	700	Alaska Juneau Gold Min... 10	1 June 18	2¼ Feb 18	⅞ Oct	2 Jan
148⅝ 149¾	148½ 150⅜	148⅜ 149⅞	150¼ 153⅛	150¼ 153⅜	149⅝ 152½	77,600	Allied Chemical & Dye..*No par*	131 Jan 25	153⅜ July 21	106 Mar	148⅞ Dec

• Bid and asked prices z Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights. b Ex div. 1/10 shares of Chesapeake Corp. stock

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HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	*PER SHARE* Range Since Jan. 1 1927 On basis of 100-share lots		*PER SHARE* Range for Previous Year 1926	
Saturday, July 16.	*Monday, July 18.*	*Tuesday, July 19.*	*Wednesday, July 20.*	*Thursday, July 21.*	*Friday, July 22.*			*Lowest*	*Highest*	*Lowest*	*Highest*
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	*Shares*	Indus. & Miscel. (Con.) *Par*	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*123^{1}_{2} 124	*123^{1}_{2} 124	123^{1}_{2} 123^{1}_{2}	*123^{3}_{8} 123^{1}_{2}	*123^{3}_{8} 124	123^{3}_{8} 123^{3}_{8}	200	Allied Chemical & Dye pref..100	120 Mar 11	123^{1}_{2} July 11	118^{3}_{4} Mar	122^{3}_{4} Dec
*107 107^{1}_{2}	107 107^{1}_{2}	108 109^{3}_{8}	108^{1}_{2} 109	108^{1}_{2} 108^{1}_{2}	x107^{3}_{8} 108^{1}_{2}	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.....100	88 Jan 25	111^{3}_{4} May 31	78^{1}_{4} Mar	94^{5}_{8} Jan
*87 90	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	----	Preferred.....100	109 Feb 9	112^{1}_{2} Apr 21	105 Apr	111^{1}_{2} Dec
13^{3}_{4} 14^{1}_{4}	*14^{1}_{4} 14^{7}_{8}	14^{1}_{4} 14^{1}_{4}	13 14^{1}_{2}	13 13^{3}_{4}	13^{1}_{4} 13^{1}_{4}	4,100	Amalgamated Leather..*No par*	13 July 15	24^{1}_{8} Feb 11	14^{5}_{4} Oct	21 Sept
29^{7}_{8} 31^{1}_{4}	30 31^{3}_{8}	29^{7}_{8} 30^{5}_{8}	29^{3}_{4} 30^{1}_{8}	29^{3}_{4} 30^{1}_{8}	29^{3}_{4} 30	8,900	Amerada Corp.....*No par*	27^{5}_{8} Apr 28	37^{5}_{8} Feb 7	24^{1}_{4} May	32^{7}_{8} Aug
11^{1}_{8} 11^{3}_{8}	*11^{1}_{4} 12	*11^{1}_{8} 12	11^{7}_{8} 12^{3}_{4}	12^{1}_{4} 13^{3}_{8}	12^{1}_{2} 13^{3}_{8}	4,100	Amer Agricultural Chem...100	8^{1}_{8} Apr 6	14^{3}_{4} Feb 14	9 Oct	34^{3}_{8} Jan
38 38	38^{1}_{2} 38^{1}_{2}	38^{7}_{8} 38^{7}_{8}	39 41^{3}_{4}	40^{1}_{2} 44	42^{3}_{4} 43^{3}_{4}	7,900	Preferred.....100	28^{1}_{4} Apr 6	51^{3}_{4} Jan 10	35^{5}_{8} Oct	96^{1}_{2} Jan
*59 60	60 60	61^{1}_{2} 61^{3}_{4}	61 61^{3}_{4}	61 61^{1}_{4}	*59^{3}_{4} 60^{1}_{2}	1,500	Amer Bank Note.....10	41 Jan 6	56^{1}_{2} Jan 4	34^{5}_{8} Mar	46 Oct
59 59	59^{1}_{4} 59^{1}_{4}	*60 62	62 62	62 62	*60^{1}_{4} 62	40	Preferred.....50	56^{1}_{2} Jan 4	62 July 20	55 Jan	58^{1}_{2} July
*19^{3}_{8} 20	19^{1}_{4} 19^{3}_{8}	*19^{3}_{8} 20	*19^{3}_{8} 20	*19^{3}_{8} 20	*19^{3}_{8} 20	300	American Beet Sugar...*No par*	18^{1}_{8} Apr 28	23^{3}_{4} Mar 14	20^{1}_{2} Sept	38^{5}_{4} Feb
*50 51	50 51	51 51	52 52	51 51	*50 52	300	Preferred.....100	48 May 4	60^{1}_{8} Jan 3	55 Nov	83 Feb
19 19^{1}_{4}	19^{1}_{8} 21^{1}_{2}	20^{3}_{4} 22^{3}_{8}	18^{3}_{4} 21^{1}_{2}	19^{1}_{8} 19^{3}_{4}	19 19^{1}_{2}	39,200	Amer Bosch Magneto...*No par*	13 Jan 20	22^{3}_{8} July 19	16 May	34^{3}_{8} Jan
40^{1}_{2} 41^{1}_{4}	40^{3}_{4} 41^{3}_{8}	41 41	40^{1}_{2} 41	40^{3}_{4} 41^{1}_{8}	41 43	22,000	Am Brake Shoe & F new *No par*	35^{1}_{2} May 2	43^{1}_{4} June 8	---- ----	---- ----
*118 123^{3}_{4}	*120 123^{3}_{4}	*120 123^{3}_{4}	*120 123^{3}_{4}	*120 123^{3}_{4}	*120 123^{3}_{4}	----	Preferred.....100	117^{1}_{4} Feb 7	128 Mar 12	110^{1}_{4} Mar	128^{1}_{4} Feb
11^{3}_{4} 12^{5}_{8}	12^{1}_{8} 12^{1}_{2}	11^{7}_{8} 12^{1}_{2}	11^{7}_{8} 12^{1}_{4}	12 12	11^{1}_{2} 12	10,100	Amer Brown Boveri El..*No par*	10^{3}_{4} July 8	39^{1}_{2} Jan 5	30¼ Mar	50 Aug
*54^{1}_{2} 63^{1}_{2}	*55^{1}_{2} 63^{1}_{2}	*56^{1}_{2} 63^{3}_{4}	57^{1}_{2} 57^{3}_{4}	*58 63^{3}_{4}	*58^{1}_{2} 63^{3}_{4}	200	Preferred.....100	50^{1}_{4} June 17	98 Feb 1	86^{1}_{2} Mar	97^{1}_{8} Jan
57^{7}_{8} 57^{7}_{8}	57^{1}_{8} 57^{3}_{4}	57 59^{5}_{8}	59 60	58^{3}_{8} 59^{7}_{8}	58^{1}_{8} 59^{3}_{8}	143,000	American Can.....25	43^{5}_{8} Mar 31	60 July 20	38^{7}_{8} Mar	63^{1}_{8} Aug
*130^{1}_{2} 131	130^{3}_{4} 130^{3}_{4}	*130^{3}_{4} 131	*130^{3}_{4} 131	131 131	*131 132^{1}_{2}	600	Preferred.....100	126 Jan 14	133 June 7	121 Jan	130^{1}_{8} Dec
99^{7}_{8} 100	99^{1}_{2} 99^{3}_{4}	99 99	99^{3}_{4} 99^{7}_{8}	99 99^{1}_{2}	98^{1}_{4} 99	2,500	American Car & Fdy.....*No par*	95 July 13	109^{1}_{4} May 27	91^{1}_{2} Mar	114^{7}_{8} Jan
125^{1}_{2} 125^{1}_{2}	*126 127	126 127	*125 127^{1}_{2}	127^{1}_{4} 127^{1}_{4}	*125 128	600	Preferred.....100	125^{1}_{2} July 16	134^{3}_{4} June 8	120^{1}_{2} Oct	130^{1}_{4} Dec
56 56^{1}_{2}	56 56^{7}_{8}	55^{3}_{4} 56^{3}_{4}	56^{1}_{2} 56^{1}_{2}	56^{1}_{4} 56^{3}_{4}	57 60	8,400	American Chicle.....*No par*	36 Jan 26	60 July 22	31 Oct	51 Jan
13^{1}_{8} 13^{3}_{8}	13^{1}_{8} 13^{3}_{8}	13^{1}_{8} 13^{7}_{8}	13^{1}_{2} 13^{7}_{8}	13^{5}_{8} 14^{1}_{4}	14 14^{3}_{8}	26,600	Amer Druggists Syndicate...10	9^{3}_{8} Apr 20	15^{1}_{4} June 9	4^{1}_{4} Jan	10^{3}_{8} Aug
142^{1}_{2} 142^{1}_{2}	*130 143	141 142^{1}_{2}	141 141	*139 141	*138^{1}_{2} 140	600	American Express.....100	127 Jan 17	145^{1}_{2} July 7	105^{7}_{8} Mar	140 Jan
21^{1}_{8} 21^{5}_{8}	21^{1}_{8} 21^{3}_{4}	21^{3}_{4} 21^{7}_{8}	21^{3}_{4} 22^{3}_{8}	21^{3}_{4} 22^{3}_{8}	21^{5}_{8} 22	7,100	Amer & For'n Power...*No par*	18^{7}_{8} Feb 17	25^{1}_{2} Mar 29	14^{1}_{4} Nov	42^{3}_{8} Jan
---- ----	100^{1}_{4} 100^{1}_{4}	100 100	100^{1}_{2} 100^{1}_{2}	100 100^{1}_{2}	100^{1}_{2} 100^{5}_{8}	2,100	Preferred.....*No par*	86^{1}_{2} Feb 15	102 June 22	79 Oct	98 Feb
*10 10^{1}_{4}	10^{1}_{8} 10^{1}_{8}	10^{3}_{8} 10^{1}_{2}	10^{1}_{8} 10^{1}_{4}	10^{1}_{4} 10^{1}_{4}	*9^{3}_{4} 10	1,100	American Hide & Leather..100	7^{3}_{8} Apr 26	10^{1}_{2} Feb 8	7 May	17^{1}_{2} Feb
*66 66^{1}_{2}	65^{5}_{8} 66^{1}_{4}	65^{7}_{8} 65^{7}_{8}	66 66^{3}_{4}	65^{7}_{8} 65^{7}_{8}	65^{5}_{8} 65^{3}_{4}	3,300	Preferred.....100	48 Mar 1	66^{3}_{4} July 20	33^{1}_{2} May	67^{1}_{4} Feb
45^{1}_{2} 45^{3}_{4}	45^{3}_{4} 46^{1}_{4}	45^{1}_{2} 47	45 47^{3}_{8}	45^{3}_{4} 46^{1}_{2}	45^{1}_{2} 46	19,200	Amer Home Products...*No par*	30^{3}_{8} Jan 3	48 July 6	23^{5}_{8} Oct	30^{5}_{8} Dec
124 124	123^{1}_{2} 123^{1}_{2}	122 123	121^{1}_{4} 122^{1}_{2}	119^{3}_{8} 121	118^{1}_{2} 120^{3}_{4}	3,100	American Ice.....100	114^{1}_{8} Jan 26	137^{1}_{4} May 10	109 Mar	136 June
91 91	*90^{3}_{4} 91^{1}_{2}	*90^{3}_{4} 91^{1}_{4}	90^{3}_{4} 90^{3}_{4}	90^{3}_{4} 90^{3}_{4}	91 91	1,300	Preferred.....100	84 Jan 7	96 May 7	81^{1}_{2} Oct	86^{3}_{4} June
51^{1}_{4} 51^{7}_{8}	52 52^{1}_{4}	51^{3}_{8} 52^{1}_{8}	52 52^{3}_{4}	52^{1}_{2} 53	52^{3}_{4} 53	11,600	Amer Internat Corp...*No par*	37 Mar 23	55^{1}_{2} June 7	31^{3}_{4} July	46^{3}_{4} Feb
*63^{4}_{4} 67^{8}_{8}	67^{8}_{8} 7	7 7	63^{4}_{4} 67^{8}_{8}	*65^{8}_{8} 67^{8}_{8}	61^{4}_{4} 65^{8}_{8}	2,300	American La France F E...10	4 June 4	10 Jan 3	9^{7}_{8} Dec	15^{7}_{8} Jan
32^{1}_{4} 32^{1}_{4}	32^{1}_{2} 32^{5}_{8}	32 32	32 32^{1}_{2}	32 32^{3}_{4}	32 32^{1}_{2}	3,600	American Linseed.....100	20^{1}_{8} Apr 5	34 June 10	25^{5}_{8} Oct	52^{7}_{8} Jan
*65 67	*65 67^{1}_{2}	65^{1}_{4} 65^{1}_{4}	*65 67	65 65^{3}_{4}	65 65	400	Preferred.....100	46^{3}_{8} Mar 19	74^{7}_{8} June 10	67^{3}_{4} Oct	87 Jan
105^{1}_{2} 106	*105 106	105^{1}_{2} 106	105 105^{7}_{8}	104^{1}_{8} 105^{1}_{2}	103^{1}_{8} 104^{7}_{8}	12,300	American Locomotive..*No par*	103 June 30	116 May 18	90^{1}_{4} Mar	119^{7}_{8} Jan
*122 123	*122 124^{1}_{8}	122 122	122 122	122 122	124^{3}_{4} 124^{7}_{8}	800	Preferred.....100	119^{1}_{2} Feb 23	124^{7}_{8} July 21	116 Aug	124^{1}_{4} Dec
*87^{1}_{2} 89	*87^{1}_{2} 89	*87^{1}_{2} 89	*87^{1}_{2} 89	*87^{1}_{2} 89	89 90	400	Amer Machine & Fdy...*No par*	73^{1}_{4} Jan 3	90 July 22	65^{1}_{4} Oct	80^{1}_{2} Aug
*140^{1}_{2} 144^{3}_{4}	*140^{1}_{2} 144^{3}_{4}	*143^{1}_{4} 144^{3}_{4}	*143^{1}_{4} 144^{3}_{4}	144^{5}_{8} 144^{3}_{4}	*143^{1}_{4} 144^{3}_{4}	90	Preferred.....100	125^{1}_{8} Jan 6	149 Mar 29	114 July	125 Dec
39^{1}_{8} 39^{1}_{4}	39^{1}_{2} 39^{1}_{2}	*40 40^{3}_{4}	39^{7}_{8} 40^{7}_{8}	39^{7}_{8} 40^{7}_{8}	*40 40^{1}_{2}	1,700	Amer Metal Co Ltd.....*No par*	33 July 12	44 Jan 20	43^{1}_{4} Dec	57^{3}_{8} Feb
*108 110	*108^{1}_{4} 110^{1}_{2}	*108 110	*108^{1}_{4} 110^{1}_{4}	*108^{1}_{4} 110^{1}_{8}	*108^{1}_{4} 110^{1}_{8}	----	Preferred.....100	108 Jan 27	112^{1}_{2} May 17	113^{1}_{2} Apr	120 Feb
61^{1}_{2} 61^{1}_{2}	61^{3}_{8} 61^{1}_{2}	61 62^{3}_{8}	61^{1}_{4} 62	61^{1}_{4} 61^{5}_{8}	61 61^{1}_{2}	8,000	Am Power & Light.....*No par*	54 Jan 27	67 June 3	50^{3}_{4} May	72^{1}_{2} Sept
127 128^{5}_{8}	127^{1}_{2} 130	127^{3}_{4} 130	128 129^{7}_{8}	128 129^{7}_{8}	127^{1}_{2} 128^{7}_{8}	28,300	American Radiator.....25	110^{1}_{2} Jan 21	131 May 26	101^{1}_{4} May	122^{3}_{8} Aug
*99 101	*99 102	*99 102	*99 100^{1}_{4}	100^{1}_{8} 100^{1}_{8}	*99 101	100	Amer Railway Express.....100	87^{1}_{2} Apr 4	105 June 24	77^{3}_{8} Mar	90 Dec
59^{7}_{8} 60^{3}_{4}	57^{7}_{8} 59^{7}_{8}	59 59	53^{1}_{4} 57	55 55	*54 57	3,000	American Republics...*No par*	35^{1}_{8} Jan 4	64^{7}_{8} July 7	39^{7}_{8} Nov	74 Jan
*44^{1}_{4} 45^{1}_{4}	44^{1}_{4} 45	45 45	*44^{1}_{2} 45^{1}_{4}	*44^{1}_{4} 45	*44^{1}_{2} 45	400	American Safety Razor.....100	43 June 27	61^{1}_{2} Mar 28	42 Apr	70^{3}_{4} Aug
48 48	48 49^{3}_{8}	49^{7}_{8} 50^{3}_{4}	50^{1}_{2} 51	49^{1}_{2} 50^{1}_{2}	49^{1}_{8} 50	40,200	Am Seating v t c.....*No par*	43^{7}_{8} June 28	51 July 20	---- ----	---- ----
*4^{1}_{4} 4^{3}_{8}	4^{1}_{4} 4^{1}_{4}	*4^{1}_{4} 4^{3}_{8}	4^{1}_{2} 4^{1}_{2}	4^{1}_{4} 4^{5}_{8}	4^{1}_{8} 4^{1}_{8}	1,600	Amer Ship & Comm.....*No par*	3^{1}_{2} Mar 23	6^{3}_{4} Jan 7	5^{3}_{8} Dec	11^{7}_{8} Mar
150^{7}_{8} 161^{3}_{8}	159 160^{7}_{8}	157^{1}_{2} 159^{3}_{4}	157^{1}_{2} 160^{1}_{8}	158^{1}_{8} 161^{3}_{8}	159^{3}_{8} 161^{3}_{8}	80,200	Amer Smelting & Refining..100	132^{3}_{8} Jan 25	167^{1}_{8} June 2	109^{5}_{8} Apr	152 Aug
*126 128^{1}_{2}	*126 128^{1}_{2}	128^{1}_{2} 128^{1}_{2}	127^{1}_{2} 127^{1}_{2}	*128 128^{1}_{2}	*128 128^{1}_{2}	110	Preferred.....100	119^{1}_{4} Mar 16	128^{1}_{2} July 19	112^{7}_{8} Mar	122^{3}_{8} Dec
*126^{1}_{2} 128	127^{3}_{4} 127^{3}_{4}	*126 128	*126 128	*126 128	*126^{1}_{2} 128	100	American Snuff.....100	119^{3}_{8} Jan 17	130^{7}_{8} Mar 10	121^{3}_{4} Oct	165 Feb
46^{7}_{8} 47	46^{3}_{8} 46^{3}_{4}	46^{3}_{4} 47^{1}_{4}	47^{5}_{8} 50	50^{1}_{4} 52^{3}_{4}	51 52	56,100	Amer Steel Foundries..*No par*	41^{1}_{2} Apr 29	52^{3}_{4} July 21	40 May	47 Aug
*112 113	*112 113	*112 113	*112 113	*112 113	*112 113	----	Preferred.....100	110^{1}_{4} July 5	115 Jan 13	110^{1}_{4} Sept	115 Feb
*89 89^{1}_{4}	89 89^{1}_{2}	89 89^{1}_{2}	89 89	88 89^{1}_{4}	87 87^{1}_{2}	3,100	Amer Sugar Refining.....100	79 Jan 25	95^{3}_{4} May 26	65^{1}_{4} Apr	87^{1}_{4} Nov
*110^{1}_{2} 111	110^{1}_{2} 110^{1}_{2}	110^{1}_{2} 110^{1}_{2}	110 110^{1}_{2}	110^{1}_{2} 110^{1}_{2}	110 110	1,200	Preferred.....100	107^{7}_{8} Mar 3	116^{1}_{2} May 26	100 June	110^{1}_{2} Nov
57^{7}_{8} 57^{7}_{8}	57^{1}_{4} 57^{7}_{8}	57^{1}_{2} 58^{3}_{8}	58 61	60 60^{3}_{4}	58^{7}_{8} 60^{1}_{2}	20,000	Am Sum Tob v t c.....*No par*	41^{1}_{2} Jan 3	61 July 20	29^{1}_{4} Aug	44 Dec
*30^{1}_{2} 31^{1}_{2}	*31 31^{1}_{2}	31^{1}_{2} 31^{1}_{2}	31^{3}_{4} 32	32^{3}_{4} 32^{3}_{4}	*31^{1}_{2} 33	800	Amer Telegraph & Cable...100	26 Apr 1	34 May 9	25^{1}_{2} July	41^{1}_{8} Feb
167 167^{3}_{8}	166^{7}_{8} 167^{1}_{2}	165^{5}_{8} 166^{3}_{4}	165^{5}_{8} 166^{7}_{8}	165^{3}_{4} 167	165^{7}_{8} 166^{1}_{2}	9,700	Amer Telep & Teleg.....100	149^{1}_{4} Jan 3	172^{3}_{8} Apr 8	139^{3}_{8} June	151 Dec
137^{1}_{4} 137^{1}_{4}	137^{7}_{8} 137^{7}_{8}	137^{3}_{4} 137^{3}_{4}	*137 138	138 139^{3}_{4}	139^{1}_{2} 142^{1}_{2}	5,700	American Tobacco com.....50	120 Jan 7	142^{1}_{2} July 22	111^{3}_{8} Mar	124^{3}_{4} Sept
*137^{1}_{4} 138	137 137	136^{5}_{8} 137^{3}_{8}	137^{1}_{2} 137^{1}_{2}	137^{3}_{4} 139^{3}_{4}	139 142	9,900	Common Class B.....50	119^{1}_{4} Jan 5	142 July 22	110^{1}_{8} Mar	124 Sept
*112 113	*112 113	112^{7}_{8} 112^{7}_{8}	113 113	*112^{3}_{4} 113	112^{3}_{4} 113	900	Preferred.....100	110^{1}_{8} Jan 4	115^{7}_{8} Mar 9	106^{1}_{8} Jan	113 May
*126^{1}_{2} 127^{1}_{2}	*126^{1}_{2} 127^{1}_{2}	*126^{1}_{2} 127^{1}_{2}	*127 127^{1}_{2}	126 126	*126^{1}_{2} 127^{1}_{2}	100	American Type Founders...100	125 Jan 7	146 Feb 18	114 Jan	135 Feb
91 91	90$^{1}_{2}$ 91	90$^{7}_{8}$ 91	90$^{1}_{2}$ 92$^{3}_{8}$	91$^{1}_{4}$ 92$^{1}_{4}$	90$^{3}_{8}$ 91$^{7}_{8}$	7,300	Am Water Works & Elec....20	62^{1}_{4} Jan 3	98 June 6	43^{3}_{4} Apr	74 Jan
*111^{3}_{8} 111^{1}_{2}	*111^{3}_{8} 111^{1}_{2}	111^{3}_{8} 111^{3}_{8}	111^{3}_{8} 111^{1}_{2}	*111^{1}_{2} 112	*111^{1}_{2} 112	800	1st preferred (7%).....100	104^{1}_{2} Mar 1	111^{3}_{4} June 22	101^{1}_{2} Mar	108^{1}_{4} Jan
19 19^{1}_{8}	19 20^{1}_{4}	19^{1}_{8} 19^{1}_{2}	19^{3}_{8} 19^{7}_{8}	19^{3}_{8} 19^{7}_{8}	19^{7}_{8} 20^{5}_{8}	10,600	American Woolen.....100	16^{1}_{2} June 7	33^{3}_{8} Jan 5	19 June	42^{7}_{8} Jan
49^{1}_{8} 49^{1}_{8}	49^{3}_{8} 51^{3}_{8}	50 50^{7}_{8}	51 51^{1}_{2}	51 51	51 52	4,800	Preferred.....100	46^{7}_{8} June 1	86^{1}_{2} Jan 7	66 Apr	90^{1}_{4} Dec
*15^{1}_{2} 15^{3}_{4}	15^{5}_{8} 15^{3}_{4}	15^{3}_{4} 16^{1}_{4}	16 16^{1}_{4}	16^{1}_{8} 16^{1}_{4}	16 16^{1}_{8}	8,400	Am Writing Paper ctfs..*No par*	9^{7}_{8} May 26	16^{5}_{8} July 6	---- ----	---- ----
7 7	*6^{3}_{4} 7^{1}_{4}	6^{3}_{4} 6^{3}_{4}	*6^{3}_{4} 7^{1}_{4}	6^{1}_{4} 8^{3}_{8}	8^{1}_{8} 8^{1}_{8}	3,700	Amer Zinc, Lead & Smelt...25	6^{1}_{4} July 21	10^{1}_{4} Feb 17	5^{1}_{2} May	12^{1}_{8} Feb
*34 35	*38^{1}_{2} 39^{1}_{2}	*38^{1}_{2} 39^{1}_{2}	*38^{1}_{2} 39^{1}_{2}	39^{1}_{2} 41^{3}_{4}	41 42^{1}_{8}	7,100	Preferred.....25	38 July 14	51^{1}_{4} Feb 18	20 May	54 Dec
44^{1}_{2} 44^{7}_{8}	44^{3}_{4} 45	44^{1}_{2} 45	44^{1}_{2} 45	44^{1}_{2} 45^{1}_{2}	45^{1}_{4} 45^{7}_{8}	22,100	Anaconda Copper Mining...50	41^{1}_{4} June 27	49^{1}_{2} Jan 12	41^{1}_{2} Mar	51^{7}_{8} Aug
*40 40^{1}_{4}	40^{1}_{8} 40^{1}_{8}	*40^{1}_{8} 40^{1}_{4}	40^{1}_{4} 40^{1}_{2}	*40^{1}_{2} 40^{3}_{4}	40 40^{3}_{4}	600	Archer, Dan'l, Midl'd..*No par*	38 Mar 12	42 Jan 18	34^{7}_{8} June	44^{3}_{4} Jan
*107^{1}_{2} 108^{1}_{2}	*107^{1}_{2} 108	108 108	108 108	106 106	*105^{3}_{4} 107	90	Preferred.....100	106 Jan 4	109 July 6	100 Mar	108 Oct
*86^{1}_{2} 88	*86^{1}_{2} 88	86^{7}_{8} 86^{7}_{8}	87 87	87^{1}_{2} 87^{1}_{2}	87 87	700	Armour & Co (Del) pref...100	86 Apr 13	96^{1}_{8} Feb 16	90^{1}_{4} May	97^{7}_{8} Jan
9$^{7}_{8}$ 9$^{7}_{8}$	9$^{7}_{8}$ 10$^{1}_{8}$	9$^{3}_{4}$ 10	10 10	9$^{3}_{4}$ 10	9$^{3}_{4}$ 10	4,100	Armour of Illinois Class A...25	8^{1}_{4} May 4	15^{7}_{8} Jan 7	13^{1}_{8} May	25^{1}_{2} Feb
*6$^{1}_{8}$ 6$^{1}_{4}$	6$^{1}_{4}$ 6$^{3}_{8}$	6$^{1}_{8}$ 6$^{3}_{8}$	6$^{1}_{8}$ 6$^{1}_{8}$	6$^{1}_{8}$ 6$^{1}_{8}$	6 6$^{1}_{8}$	1,700	Class B.....25	5^{1}_{8} May 5	9^{1}_{8} Jan 6	5^{3}_{4} May	17 Jan
*65 70	*65 67	*65 68	*65 67	*65 70	*65 70	----	Preferred.....100	60 Apr 13	86^{1}_{4} Jan 27	80 Apr	93 Feb
34 35^{1}_{2}	35 37	34^{1}_{4} 35	34 34^{1}_{2}	34^{1}_{8} 34^{1}_{4}	34 34^{1}_{8}	11,100	Arnold Constable Corp..*No par*	21 Apr 1	37 July 18	18 Apr	31^{3}_{4} Jan
*27^{1}_{2} 28^{1}_{2}	27^{1}_{2} 27^{1}_{2}	*27 28	*27 28	27 27	*27 28	300	Art Metal Construction.....10	22 Jan 11	32 June 24	19^{1}_{8} Jan	23^{3}_{4} Oct
45^{1}_{2} 45^{1}_{2}	45^{1}_{2} 45^{1}_{2}	*45^{1}_{2} 47	*45^{1}_{2} 47^{1}_{2}	*45^{1}_{2} 48	*45^{1}_{2} 48	450	Artloom Corp.....*No par*	43^{3}_{4} July 12	54^{3}_{4} Jan 5	46^{3}_{4} Sept	63^{1}_{2} Jan
*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	----	Preferred.....100	111^{1}_{4} May 31	113 Feb 8	108 Mar	113 Dec
41^{5}_{8} 41^{3}_{4}	42 43^{3}_{8}	42^{1}_{2} 43^{1}_{8}	42^{5}_{8} 43^{1}_{8}	42^{1}_{2} 42^{7}_{8}	42^{1}_{4} 42^{3}_{8}	9,300	Assoc Dry Goods.....*No par*	39^{1}_{2} Feb 9	44^{7}_{8} Apr 11	37^{1}_{4} Mar	54^{7}_{8} Jan
*102 103	*102^{1}_{2} 103	*102^{3}_{4} 103	103 103	103 103	103 103	500	1st preferred.....100	97^{1}_{2} Mar 3	104 May 23	96 Mar	102^{1}_{2} Jan
*106 107^{1}_{2}	*105^{1}_{2} 107	*106 108	107 107	*106 107	*106 107	100	2d preferred.....100	105 Mar 23	109 June 9	102 May	110 Dec
*40 48	*40 48	*40 48	*40 48	*40 48	*40 48	----	Associated Oil.....25	42 June 14	50^{1}_{4} Feb 19	44^{3}_{4} Jan	60 Mar
37^{1}_{2} 37^{1}_{2}	38^{1}_{2} 38^{1}_{2}	*37^{1}_{2} 39	37^{5}_{8} 37^{5}_{8}	37^{1}_{2} 37^{1}_{2}	*37^{1}_{2} 38	600	Atl G & W I S S Line...*No par*	30^{3}_{8} Mar 25	42 Jan 5	29 Oct	68^{3}_{8} Jan
36 36	*35 38	35^{1}_{8} 35^{1}_{8}	*35 36^{1}_{2}	*35 36	*35^{1}_{2} 37	200	Preferred.....100	29^{3}_{4} Mar 25	41^{1}_{4} June 7	33^{1}_{4} Oct	56^{1}_{4} Jan
115 117^{1}_{4}	116 118	116^{1}_{2} 120^{1}_{2}	118^{1}_{4} 120^{7}_{8}	117^{1}_{2} 120	117^{3}_{8} 119^{1}_{2}	25,000	Atlantic Refining.....100	107 Jan 28	125^{3}_{8} June 10	97 Mar	128^{3}_{8} May
*115 117	*115 117	*115 118	*115 118	*114 116	*116 120	----	Preferred.....100	115^{1}_{2} Feb 1	118 Mar 11	115^{1}_{8}

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For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see third page prece

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1927 On basis of 100-share lots		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1926	
Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*120 120⅜	*120 120⅞	*120 120⅞	*114 120	*114 120	*114 120	------	Preferred 100	111 Feb 28	124½ May 21	96 Jan	118½ Aug
*27½ 28	28⅛ 28⅛	28 28⅜	28 28⅜	27⅞ 27⅞	27¼ 28⅜	3,200	Central Alloy Steel No par	24 Apr 1	31 Apr 14	28½ Oct	33¼ Aug
14⅜ 14⅜	*14⅜ 15⅛	15½ 16	*15 16	*15 16	15 15	900	Central Leather 100	8⅜ Jan 3	17⅜ May 25	7 Nov	20½ Jan
14⅜ 15	14⅞ 15	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	900	Certificates 100	7¼ Jan 3	15½ May 26	7 Dec	8¾ Nov
76½ 76½	77 78	78½ 79	79½ 79¾	*75 80	*75 80	1,200	Preferred 100	54 Jan 14	79¾ July 20	43¼ Apr	68¾ Jan
*75 77	77 78¾	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	600	Preferred certificates 100	54 Jan 3	78¾ July 18	50 Nov	54½ Dec
*11¾ 12	11⅞ 12	12⅝ 14	12¾ 13⅞	*12¼ 13	13 13	1,100	Century Ribbon Mills No par	10½ Jan 26	16½ Mar 18	10¼ Oct	32⅞ Jan
75 75	*75 81	*75 81	*75 81	*75 81	*75 81	30	Preferred 100	70 Jan 24	83 Apr 22	78¼ Dec	90 Jan
*59 59⅞	59 59	59¾ 60	60 60	60½ 62½	60⅜ 61⅜	12,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper No par	58 June 27	63½ Feb 24	57½ Jan	73½ Aug
51¼ 51½	51 51½	50¼ 51	49 50¼	46½ 48¾	47⅞ 48½	13,800	Certain-Teed Products No par	42 Jan 25	55¾ May 11	36⅛ May	49½ Jan
*111 113⅝	*111 113⅝	*111 113⅝	111 111	*102¼ 112	*102¼ 112	100	1st preferred 100	106 Feb 1	111 June 25	100 May	106¼ Nov
*7⅛ 7⅜	7 7¼	7⅛ 7⅝	7⅛ 7½	7 7¼	7 7	3,900	Chandler Cleveland Mot No par	6¾ June 27	14 Mar 22	8½ Nov	26 Feb
*18¾ 19¼	18¾ 19¾	18⅜ 19	18¾ 19½	18¾ 19⅞	19 19½	2,700	Preferred No par	13 June 27	26¼ May 6	20¾ Dec	45¼ Feb
129⅞ 131	*129½ 130	130 131¾	130 132	131 131	130 130	1,700	Chicago Pneumatic Tool 100	120½ Jan 3	137¼ Mar 2	94½ Apr	128¼ Dec
60 60	60 60	60½ 60½	60¼ 62	62 63½	62 63⅛	9,600	Childs Co No par	48⅝ Mar 31	63½ July 21	45⅛ May	66⅜ Jan
34⅞ 34⅞	34⅞ 35¼	34½ 35	34⅞ 35	35 36⅜	35⅞ 36⅛	18,600	Chile Copper 25	33⅛ June 27	39¼ Mar 21	30 Mar	36⅜ Jan
*22½ 25	*22¼ 25	*22¼ 25	*22¼ 25	*22¼ 25	*22¼ 25	------	Chino Copper 5	22⅛ Jan 7	24 Apr 11	16 Mar	26 Nov
*62 63½	62⅛ 63½	61⅞ 62⅝	61⅞ 62⅝	61¾ 62⅞	62 62¼	2,200	Christie-Brown tem ctfs No par	34⅞ Jan 5	65⅞ June 16	29½ Oct	63¾ Jan
47½ 47⅞	47⅛ 47¾	46¾ 47¾	46¾ 48½	47⅝ 48⅞	48⅜ 51¼	209,000	Chrysler Corp No par	38⅛ Jan 28	51⅝ June 8	28½ Mar	54⅞ Jan
*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	111½ 113¾	111 111¼	110½ 111	700	Preferred No par	102⅜ Apr 11	112¼ July 8	93 Mar	108 Jan
*523¼ 531⅞	53 54	56½ 61½	61¼ 66¾	z64¼ 66¾	64 68¼	15,400	Cluett Peabody & Co No par	51 June 17	68¾ July 22	60 Dec	68½ Jan
*117 118½	118½ 118½	*118 118½	118½ 119	118½ 120	*119 120	210	Preferred 100	111¼ Jan 6	120 May 4	103¼ Jan	116 Sept
117½ 118⅝	118 118¾	117 118½	117½ 118⅛	116¼ 117⅜	116⅛ 116⅞	9,200	Coca Cola Co No par	c96½ Apr 27	199½ Apr 22	128 Mar	174¾ Dec
111¼ 111¾	109 111⅜	108½ 110	109½ 110	108⅛ 109⅛	109 110	5,700	Collins & Aikman No par	63 Jan 4	122⅞ July 7	34¾ May	69½ Dec
93⅝ 94⅞	93⅛ 94½	93¼ 93¾	91⅜ 93	88½ 93⅛	84⅝ 89½	122,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron 100	42⅝ Jan 4	96⅜ July 12	27⅜ Mar	49⅜ Oct
*73¼ 74⅜	*72⅛ 74	*72 73⅞	72 72⅜	*71½ 73⅞	*71½ 73⅞	200	Columbian Carbon v t c No par	66⅞ Jan 3	85½ Mar 18	55⅝ Jan	70¾ Dec
93 93¼	93⅞ 94⅜	93¾ 94⅞	z93⅛ 93⅜	93 94½	93 93⅞	7,900	Colum Gas & Elec new No par	82⅞ Feb 11	98¾ May 27	85⅝ Nov	91 Dec
*105¼ 105¾	105⅛ 105⅞	105½ 106	z104½ 104½	104½ 104½	104½ 105	2,200	Preferred new 100	99½ Jan 24	107½ May 16	98⅞ Nov	101⅝ Nov
53⅛ 53½	53⅛ 53½	52⅝ 53¼	53 53⅞	53⅛ 53½	53 53⅜	8,200	Commonwealth Power No par	48⅝ May 25	54⅜ July 11	---- ----	---- ----
*15¼ 15⅜	15 15½	*15½ 16	16½ 17	17 18	18 18½	3,400	Commercial Credit No par	14 June 29	20⅝ Feb 21	16½ Nov	47½ Jan
21 21	21⅛ 21¼	21¼ 21¼	*21¼ 22	22 22	21 21	420	Preferred 25	17 June 10	23 Mar 10	21¼ Nov	26¼ Jan
*20½ 21	*20½ 21	21¾ 22	22 22	22½ 22½	22 22	150	Preferred B 25	18⅞ June 15	23 Jan 7	20 Nov	27¾ Jan
74½ 74½	75 75	76 77	77⅞ 78	79½ 80	78 80	790	1st preferred (6½%) 100	69 July 8	85⅛ Jan 12	85½ Dec	99½ Feb
*46 46⅞	*46 46¾	46 46	*45 48⅛	46 46	*45 46	200	Comm Invest Trust No par	41⅞ May 4	56¾ Mar 14	54½ Dec	72 Jan
*90 98	*90 98	*90 98	*90 98	*90 98	*90 98	------	7% preferred 100	95 Apr 21	98½ Jan 27	97 June	104 Jan
87 87	*86½ 87	*88 90	*86½ 88⅛	90 90	*86½ 89	500	Preferred (6½) 100	86⅜ July 5	95 Mar 14	89 May	100 Jan
366 367¾	356 369	358½ 365	362½ 363	*356 362	360 365¼	3,900	Commercial Solvents B No par	223 Jan 3	384 July 12	118¼ Jan	237 Nov
18⅛ 18⅛	18 18⅜	18⅛ 18⅜	18 18¼	18¼ 19	18⅜ 18½	13,500	Congoleum-Nairn Inc No par	17¼ Jan 26	22⅜ May 4	12½ May	29⅜ Sept
63½ 63½	63¼ 63¾	63½ 64¼	64½ 64¾	64⅞ 66⅜	66 67½	12,900	Congress Cigar No par	47 Mar 11	67½ July 22	40½ May	57 Dec
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	Conley Tin Foil stpd No par	¼ Feb 1	⅝ Jan 5	⅜ Dec	1 Mar
83¾ 84	83 84	83½ 84½	85 85½	84 85⅜	83½ 84½	21,900	Consolidated Cigar No par	75⅞ Apr 30	86¾ July 7	45¼ Apr	87¼ Dec
*101 103	*99 102	*98 102	102 102	102 102	*99 102½	200	Preferred 100	99 Mar 22	102½ Feb 2	91 Mar	107⅜ July
*¾ 1	¾ ⅞	⅞ ⅞	*¾ ⅞	¾ ¾	*⅝ ¾	2,000	Consolidated Distrib'rs No par	¾ July 15	2½ Feb 4	1½ Aug	6½ Jan
104¼ 104¾	103⅝ 104⅜	104¼ 107¼	107⅛ 107⅞	106⅛ 107¼	105 106⅞	80,700	Consolidated Gas (NY) No par	94 Mar 9	109½ Jan 10	87 Mar	115⅜ Aug
97 97	97⅛ 97⅜	97⅛ 97½	97½ 97⅝	97½ 97⅝	97¾ 98	5,200	Preferred No par	93 Mar 18	98 July 22	---- ----	---- ----
5⅞ 6	6⅛ 6½	6⅜ 6⅞	6¾ 7	6½ 6⅞	6¼ 6¾	167,000	Consolidated Textile No par	3⅛ Mar 14	7⅛ June 18	1¼ May	4¼ Nov
44⅜ 44⅞	44½ 44¾	44 44¾	43⅛ 44¼	43 43½	43 43¾	4,000	Continental Baking cl A No par	33½ Apr 30	74⅞ Jan 6	50½ Oct	93⅞ Aug
5⅞ 5⅞	5¾ 5⅞	5¾ 6	5¾ 5¾	5½ 5¾	5½ 5⅝	6,600	Class B No par	4 May 19	10¼ Jan 5	7⅝ Oct	15½ Sept
*87 87½	*87 87½	87 87⅛	86⅞ 87⅛	*87⅛ 87½	87½ 87¾	1,700	Preferred 100	72 Apr 1	97¼ Jan 13	87 Oct	96½ Aug
*70½ 71¼	70⅞ 71⅝	70⅝ 71¼	71¼ 71½	72 73⅞	73¾ 75	78,200	Continental Can, Inc No par	58¾ Apr 9	75 July 22	70 Mar	92½ Jan
184⅜ 184⅜	182 182	184½ 184½	*184 185	*180 184	183 183	900	Continental Insurance 25	135 Jan 27	189¼ July 14	122 Mar	144¾ Jan
10¾ 10¾	10⅝ 10⅞	10¾ 10⅞	10⅜ 10¾	10½ 10¾	10⅝ 11	6,600	Continental Motors No par	10¼ June 16	13¾ Jan 6	9⅞ May	13⅞ Dec
55⅛ 55⅜	55⅜ 55¾	55⅜ 56½	55⅝ 56⅛	55⅝ 56⅛	55½ 56	32,500	Corn Products Refining 25	46⅞ Jan 12	63⅛ May 14	35⅜ Mar	51⅝ Dec
*131 ----	*131 ----	*131½ 132	*131 ----	132⅛ 132⅛	*131 ----	100	Preferred 100	128 Jan 11	132¼ June 3	122½ Jan	130¼ Dec
84 85⅜	86½ 92	92 94¾	92 93	90 90⅛	91 91⅞	10,200	Coty, Inc No par	56 Jan 3	94¾ July 19	44⅛ Mar	62 Dec
*85⅛ 86	84⅞ 85¼	86¾ 86¾	85½ 86¼	86¼ 87½	86 91⅝	20,900	Crucible Steel of America 100	77 Jan 4	96¾ Mar 4	64 Apr	82¾ Dec
*107½ 108	108 108	*107 108	*107 108	*107 109	107 107	200	Preferred 100	103 Jan 18	110⅛ May 31	96 Mar	104 Dec
25½ 25⅝	25½ 26⅜	25 25½	25 25⅛	24¾ 25½	24½ 24¾	6,700	Cuba Co No par	24½ July 6	34¼ Jan 8	28¼ O t	53⅜ June
8 8¼	8 8	8¼ 8¼	8⅜ 8½	*8¼ 8⅜	8¼ 8¼	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar No par	7 July 2	10¾ Jan 5	8⅝ May	11½ Jan
36½ 37	36¼ 36¼	36⅞ 36⅞	37 37	36½ 36⅞	*36½ 38	1,100	Preferred 100	34½ June 28	50¾ Jan 4	35½ June	50⅜ Dec
22½ 22¾	23 23⅜	23¼ 23¼	*23 23¾	22⅝ 22⅜	23 23	1,800	Cuban-American Sugar 10	21¾ July 5	28½ Jan 3	20¼ Aug	30⅜ Jan
*103½ 108	*103½ 108	*103½ 108	*103½ 108	*103½ 108	*103 108	------	Preferred 100	102 Jan 31	106 June 28	97¾ Jan	105 Nov
*14½ 15½	*14 15	*15 15¾	*14½ 15½	13½ 13½	*14½ 15½	200	Cuban Dom'can Sug new No par	13½ June 30	18 Jan 21	15½ Sept	20¼ June
48¾ 48¾	*48¾ 49	49 49	48¾ 49	49 49	49 49⅜	3,100	Cudahy Packing new 50	43½ Apr 8	52⅞ Feb 23	51⅜ Nov	55 Dec
*118 118½	118 120	118 118	118 118	117½ 117½	118½ 118½	1,700	Cushman's Sons No par	103 Apr 4	120 July 18	77½ Mar	108 Dec
36 36	*36 36½	36½ 36½	36½ 36½	*36 36¼	*36 36½	500	Cuyamel Fruit No par	30 Apr 28	37 June 16	32 Nov	51 Jan
29¾ 30½	30 30	30 30	29¾ 32½	30½ 31	30⅜ 31	14,100	Davison Chemical v t c No par	26¼ Apr 28	34½ May 24	23⅛ Oct	46¾ Feb
149 149	149 149	149½ 149½	149 149½	149 149¾	*148½ 149	1,400	Detroit Edison 100	133½ Jan 21	157 June 2	123½ Mar	141½ Dec
*38⅜ 39½	39 39	*38⅜ 39	38 38⅛	37⅝ 38¼	37⅝ 37⅞	1,000	Devoe & Raynolds A No par	37 June 20	42⅜ Feb 2	31 Oct	104⅛ Feb
*125½ 126	126 126	125⅜ 126	126 127	126⅞ 126⅞	126¾ 127	330	Diamond Match 100	115 Feb 28	133 May 12	---- ----	---- ----
19 19⅛	18¾ 19⅛	18⅛ 19⅛	18¼ 18¾	18⅜ 18⅞	17¾ 18⅝	37,000	Dodge Bros Class A No par	16¼ July 8	27½ Jan 5	21¼ May	47¼ Jan
71 71¼	70⅛ 71	70 71¼	70 70½	70 70¾	69½ 70½	12,500	Preferred cert ⅛ No par	66½ July 8	85 Feb 14	79½ May	90 July
*7 7¼	*7⅛ 7½	7¼ 7¼	7¼ 7½	7⅛ 7¼	*7⅛ 7⅝	600	Dome Mines, Ltd No par	7 June 30	11¼ Jan 4	8 Oct	20 Mar
*76 78	*76½ 77⅞	76½ 76⅝	78 79	76½ 76½	*76 78	1,559	Douglas Pectin No par	46 Jan 3	80 July 5	19 Mar	46 Nov
*115½ 116½	116¼ 116¼	116½ 116½	*115¾ 118	116 116	*115½ 116	400	Duquesne Light 1st pref 100	114¼ Mar 2	116¾ June 1	111⅞ Mar	116¾ Aug
163½ 164¼	164 164½	163 164¼	163 169¾	169¾ 172	168 169½	12,600	Eastman Kodak Co No par	126¼ Jan 28	172 July 21	106⅝ Mar	136¾ Dec
*27 27¼	27 27	26⅞ 27⅛	26⅞ 27¼	27 27	27⅛ 27⅜	3,400	Eaton Axle & Spring No par	24⅛ Mar 21	29¾ June 20	23 Oct	32¾ Feb
244¼ 246	243½ 245	244 248	248 259	257 263	256¼ 261	56,800	E I du Pont de Nem new No par	168 Jan 25	263 July 21	154¾ Nov	181½ Dec
*109 110¼	110¼ 111¼	108¼ 108¾	*108½ 110	110 110	*108½ 110⅛	700	6% non-vot deb 100	105½ Feb 5	112⅛ May 10	100¾ Apr	110⅛ Dec
13 13	13 13	13⅛ 13⅛	13¼ 13½	13⅛ 13¼	13⅛ 13⅛	1,100	Elsenlohr & Bros 25	11⅞ Jan 3	16½ Feb 15	10¾ Oct	20½ Feb
87¾ 89½	88¾ 89¾	88 89⅜	88⅝ 89	88¼ 89⅜	88¼ 88½	13,700	Electric Autolite No par	63½ Jan 13	89¾ July 18	61¾ Mar	82 Feb
17½ 17⅞	17½ 18¾	17¾ 18¼	17⅜ 17⅞	17½ 18⅜	17¾ 18	13,100	Electric Boat No par	13½ Mar 2	21 May 21	4 Mar	16 Dec
22½ 22¾	22⅝ 23	22½ 22⅞	22¼ 23¼	22¼ 22¾	22⅛ 22⅝	18,500	Electric Pow & Lt No par	16½ Jan 27	23⅜ July 8	15¼ Oct	34½ Feb
*112½ 114½	*113 114½	*113 114½	*113 114½	*113 114½	*113 114½	------	Allot ctfs for pref 40% pd	103⅞ Jan 28	115 May 21	99½ Mar	115 Feb
*102¼ 103¾	103½ 103⅝	104 104	103½ 103½	104½ 104½	*102½ 103⅞	700	Preferred No par	96 Jan 14	106¼ June 10	89½ Mar	98¼ Sept
15⅛ 17	16½ 18⅛	15⅞ 17½	15 15⅞	15⅛ 15¾	15¼ 15½	76,000	Electric Refrigeration No par	12¼ July 13	37⅜ Jan 3	33⅜ Dec	78½ June
*66½ 67½	67¼ 68¾	68 68⅛	*67 68¼	*67 68¼	*67 68¼	1,000	Elec Storage Battery No par	63¼ May 3	79½ Jan 6	71⅛ Mar	94⅛ Aug
*5 7	*5¾ 6½	*5¾ 7	6½ 6½	*6¾ 7¾	*6½ 7¾	400	Emerson-Brant Class A No par	6¼ July 12	13 Apr 14	6¼ Dec	8¼ Dec
69¼ 69¼	69¾ 69¾	69⅞ 70⅜	69¾ 71⅝	70⅛ 71	70 71¼	6,700	Endicott-Johnson Corp 50	64¾ Jan 28	72⅜ June 10	65½ Mar	72⅝ Feb
*120⅛ ----	*120⅛ ----	*120⅛ ----	*120½ ----	*120⅝ ----	*120⅝ ----	------	Preferred 100	116⅜ Jan 5	121½ Mar 28	114 Jan	120 Sept
27½ 27½	27¼ 27½	27¼ 27¼	27 27¼	27 27¼	27 27½	3,500	Engineers Public Serv No par	21¾ Jan 11	28⅞ May 24	19¼ Oct	24½ July
*102¾ 103⅝	103⅝ 103⅝	103 103	*103⅛ 103¾	103 103	103½ 103½	600	Preferred No par	93¾ Jan 8	106½ June 2	92¼ Nov	96½ Aug
33¼ 33¾	33⅛ 33¾	32¾ 33¼	33¼ 33⅝	31½ 32⅞	31⅛ 32⅜	23,700	Erie Steam Shovel 5	24¾ Jan 3	34⅜ July 13	21½ Oct	25⅜ Nov
*106 109	*105 109	*105 109	*106 109	108⅝ 110	110¼ 113⅝	1,200	Preferred 100	101½ Jan 6	113⅜ July 22	100 Oct	102 Nov
*170 189	*170 189	*170 189	*170 189	*170 189	*170 189	------	Equitable Office Bldg pfd 100	118¼ Feb 5	178 June 28	99⅞ June	132¼ July
73½ 74	73¾ 74	72 73½	z68⅛ 69¼	67¼ 68¾	67 67½	7,700	Eureka Vacuum Clean No par	60⅞ Jan 25	74⅜ June 17	43 May	68⅜ Dec
*17⅜ 19½	*17⅜ 19½	*18 19½	*18 19⅝	*18 19⅝	*18 19⅝	------	Exchange Buffet Corp No par	15⅛ Jan 25	19¾ May 21	14⅜ July	17 Apr
*38 38½	38⅜ 38½	38⅞ 38⅞	38⅞ 39	*38⅞ 39	38½ 38⅞	1,200	Fairbanks Morse No par	37¼ May 2	43½ May 11	37⅝ Dec	59¾ Feb
*108 110	*108 110	*108 110	*108 110	*108 110	*108 110	------	Preferred 100	107⅛ Feb 7	112 Mar 2	106½ Nov	115 Feb
98½ 99¼	98¾ 100¾	98½ 100	99 100	96¾ 99⅛	93⅜ 97	32,400	Famous Players-Lasky No par	93 July 1	114¾ Feb 24	103⅛ Jan	127⅛ June
*115 118	*114 118	*114 118	*114 116	*114 116	*114 116	------	Preferred (8%) 100	116 Apr 25	124⅜ Jan 12	115 Mar	124½ Dec
42½ 42½	42½ 42½	42¼ 42¼	42 42½	42 42	41¼ 41¼	1,500	Federal Light & Trac 15	37½ Jan 17	47 May 3	28 Mar	47½ Dec
*98 98¾	*98 98½	*98 98½	*98 98¼	98¼ 98¼	*98 98¼	50	Preferred No par	91½ Feb 23	99½ Mar 31	86 June	94 Dec
*145 155	*148 154	148 148	*142 148	*145 149	*140 150	100	Federal Mining & Smelt'g 100	60 Feb 9	187 June 16	41 May	111¾ Jan
*93 98	94¾ 94¾	*93½ 94	*93¾ 94½	*94 95	94¾ 94¾	200	Preferred 100	75½ Jan 28	97 Mar 12	61 Mar	105 Jan
*21 21½	21¼ 21¼	20⅜ 21	20⅞ 20⅞	20¼ 20⅝	20¼ 20¼	1,900	Federal Motor Truck No par	20¼ July 21	30⅞ Jan 10	23 Oct	34⅜ Aug
*127 130	127 128	128 128	*126 128	129 129	130 130	700	Fidel Phen Fire Ins of N Y 25	93½ Feb 23	193 Jan 6	160 Apr	200¼ Jan
*99 101	*99 101	*99 101	*99¼ 100	100 100	*99 100	100	First Nat'l Pic, 1st pref 100	97½ Jan 13	103 Mar 4	96 May	107 Feb
23⅞ 23⅞	24 24¾	24¾ 25⅜	25⅜ 26⅞	25⅞ 26⅜	25 25¾	11,900	First Nat'l Stores No par	19¼ May 11	30 Feb 7	28 Nov	49⅜ Feb
15⅜ 15⅞	15¾ 16	15⅜ 15¾	15¼ 15¼	15⅛ 15½	15½ 15⅜	5,000	Fisk Rubber No par	14⅞ June 17	20 Apr 20	14¼ May	26¼ Jan
*83¾ 85	*84 85	*84 84½	*84 84¾	*84 84¼	*84 84½	------	1st preferred stamped 100	81 Jan 5	89⅜ June 2	76⅞ Apr	84¼ Mar
*91¾ 100	*91⅜ 100	*91⅝ 100	*91⅝ 100	*91⅝ 105	*91⅝ 100	------	1st preferred conv 100	94½ July 5	101 Apr 21	94 June	107 Mar
57⅞ 58¼	58¼ 58¾	58⅞ 59¾	59⅛ 60⅛	59⅛ 60¼	59½ 60¾	118,500	Fleischman Co new No par	46⅛ Feb 1	60¾ July 22	32¼ Mar	56½ Feb
*57 59	*57⅜ 59½	*58 58½	58¼ 61⅞	59⅛ 60	58 58½	3,500	Foundation Co No par	55⅛ June 9	88⅜ Apr 1	73¼ Dec	179¾ Jan
58½ 58½	58½ 59	58⅛ 59	58½ 58½	57⅛ 58½	57 58	6,100	Fox Film Class A No par	50 June 28	74½ Jan 6	55⅜ Mar	85 Jan
69 69¾	68⅛ 69	67¾ 68⅞	69⅜ 71⅜	70½ 73	72½ 76¼	138,300	Freeport Texas Co No par	34¼ Jan 4	76¼ July 22	19⅜ Jan	36 Dec
50¼ 51	50⅜ 52¼	51¼ 51⅞	51⅜ 55	53½ 55½	53⅜ 58½	121,600	Gabriel Snubber A No par	29⅛ Jan 3	58½ July 22	25⅜ Nov	42 Feb
10⅞ 11⅜	10⅞ 11¼	11⅛ 12	11⅞ 12¼	11 11⅞	10¾ 12	47,700	Gardner Motor No par	6½ Jan 27	12¼ July 20	5⅜ Nov	9¾ Jan
55⅜ 55½	55¼ 55⅞	54½ 55	54 54½	53⅜ 55¼	54½ 54¾	5,500	Gen Amer Tank Car No par	46 Jan 3	55⅞ July 15	39 Mar	55⅜ Jan
*109¾ 110	*109¾ 110	109¾ 109¾	*109 ----	*109 ----	*109 ----	100	Preferred 100	106⅜ Mar 1	110½ June 8	99½ June	109 Dec
73 73	74⅜ 75⅞	74 76¼	75½ 77⅝	75 76½	74½ 76½	32,500	General Asphalt 100	68⅛ June 27	96¾ Mar 2	50 Mar	94¼ Aug
*112 117	*112 116¾	*114 117	116¾ 116¾	*114 116	114 114	200	Preferred 100	108½ June 27	144⅞ Mar 2	94⅞ Mar	140⅛ Aug
70 70⅜	70 70⅜	70 70⅜	z69¼ 70	69⅞ 70½	69¾ 70¼	11,700	General Cigar, Inc new No par	52 Jan 26	89⅞ Feb 24	46 Mar	59½ Feb
*120 122	*120 122	*120 122	*120 122	*120 122	*120 122	------	Preferred (7) 100	116 Jan 5	134 Feb 24	109 Jan	118 Dec
*57⅝ 57¾	57½ 58	57½ 58	*57¾ 58	57¾ 58	*57¼ 57⅞	800	Gen Outdoor Adv A No par	54⅝ Apr 11	58½ Feb 9	51 Mar	56⅜ Aug
49⅛ 49⅞	49 50	49 49⅞	49½ 49½	49½ 49⅞	49½ 49½	3,200	Trust certificates No par	37 Jan 18	55 May 31	26⅝ Mar	39⅞ Dec
117½ 120	119½ 121⅝	121 124⅞	122½ 124⅜	122¼ 124½	121¼ 123½	80,500	General Electric New No par	81 Jan 27	124⅞ July 19	79 June	95½ Aug
11 11	11 11⅜	11 11⅜	11 11	11 11	11 11	5,500	General Electric special 10	11 June 21	11⅝ Jan 5	11 Jan	11¾ Dec
40⅜ 40½	*39⅞ 40⅜	40⅜ 40⅜	39⅞ 40⅜	40 40½	39 39⅝	1,500	General Gas & Elec A No par	34 Apr 1	47½ Feb 2	34 Mar	59 Jan
*106 107⅞	*106 108	*106 108	*106 108	*106 108	*106 108	------	Gen Gas & Elec pf A (7) No par	100 Jan 3	109¾ June 9	95 May	100 Dec
*115½ 118	*115½ 119	*115½ 119	*115½ 119	*115½ 119	*115½ 119	------	Preferred A (8) No par	113¼ Mar 22	120 June 1	105½ Apr	113 Sept
*102 ----	*102 ----	*102 ----	*102 ----	*102 ----	*102 ----	------	Preferred B (7) No par	96 Jan 13	105 June 22	92¼ Apr	96 Jan
205 206¼	204¾ 206⅛	205⅝ 208¾	208⅞ 213⅞	212¼ 216	213½ 216½	579,400	General Motors Corp No par	145½ Jan 25	216½ July 22	113¼ Mar	225¾ Aug
123 123	123⅛ 123⅛	123⅛ 123½	123 123	123¼ 123½	123¼ 123½	2,200	7% preferred 100	118⅛ Mar 9	124¼ June 11	113⅛ Jan	122¼ Dec

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. s Ex dividend. a Ex-rights. z Ex-dividend 100% in stock.

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HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.	Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1927 On basis of 100-share lots Lowest	Highest	PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1926 Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*107 ----	*107 ----	107½ 107½	*107 ----	107½ 108¼	*107 ----	500	General Motors Corp 6% pf 100	104 Mar 7	108¼ July 21	98¼ Apr	105 June
127¾ 128½	127¼ 129¾	127¼ 129⅞	129⅛ 131¼	126½ 130½	126¼ 128¾	66,800	Gen Ry Signal new *No par*	82⅛ Jan 14	131¼ July 20	60½ Mar	93⅞ Aug
68¾ 69	68⅛ 69⅜	69½ 72¼	73 74⅜	72½ 74¼	72 73⅜	49,700	General Refractories *No par*	38 Jan 14	75 June 1	36 May	49 Jan
44 45⅜	45 45⅞	45 45⅝	45¾ 46⅛	45 46½	45 45	8,700	Gimbel Bros *No par*	37½ Mar 24	49¾ Apr 11	41¼ Nov	78⅛ Jan
*105 106	106 106	*105 106⅞	*105 106	106 106	*105 106	800	Preferred 100	99⅜ Mar 18	108½ July 14	100 Nov	111⅝ Jan
15 15	15 15¼	14⅜ 15	15 15	14⅝ 14⅞	14⅝ 14⅞	3,500	Glidden Co *No par*	14½ May 21	22 Mar 10	15⅜ June	25¼ Jan
56½ 57⅜	56½ 57¼	56 57⅜	56⅜ 57⅛	56 56¾	55¾ 56½	9,900	Gold Dust Corp v t c *No par*	42 Mar 9	59⅜ June 2	41½ Mar	56⅞ Feb
54½ 54⅞	54½ 55	54½ 55	55 55⅜	55⅜ 56⅜	54½ 55⅛	6,500	Goodrich Co (B F) *No par*	42¾ Jan 3	58¾ Mar 3	39½ Nov	70¾ Feb
*99 99⅛	99⅛ 99⅛	*98 99⅛	*98 99⅛	99⅛ 99⅛	*98 99¼	200	Preferred 100	95 Jan 3	103½ June 8	94½ Dec	100 Feb
114¼ 114¼	114½ 114½	114⅛ 114¼	114⅛ 115·	114⅞ 115	114¾ 114¾	2,400	Goodyear T & Rub pf v t c 100	98⅛ Jan 27	117⅞ May 16	96½ Dec	109⅞ Aug
*110⅝ 111	*110⅝ 111	*110⅝ 111	110⅝ 111	*110⅝ 111	110¾ 110¾	600	Prior preferred 100	105 Jan 7	112 June 6	104¼ Dec	109 Sept
67¼ 67⅞	67⅛ 68⅝	68¼ 71	70⅞ 74¼	71⅝ 74¼	71 73	20,200	Gotham Silk Hosiery *No par*	57⅞ Jan 12	74¼ July 26	33¼ Mar	69½ Nov
67⅛ 67⅞	68 68½	68⅞ 71	70¼ 74	71⅝ 73⅜	70¾ 71¾	13,100	New *No par*	58 Jan 12	74 July 20	47½ July	68⅞ Nov
*108 109	108⅞ 108⅞	109 109⅞	109⅞ 110	110 110	109¼ 110¼	2,200	Preferred new 100	104 Jan 26	110¼ July 22	---- ----	---- ----
*75⅜ 81⅜	*77⅜ 8	7⅜ 7⅝	7⅛ 7⅛	7 7	*51⅜ 7⅛	600	Gould Coupler A *No par*	7 July 21	10 May 25	8 Oct	21½ Jan
38¼ 38½	38¼ 39¼	38 39⅛	38 38⅛	38 39⅛	38⅝ 39⅜	22,800	Granby Cons M Sm & Pr 100	31⅛ Jan 27	45 May 26	16⅛ Mar	36⅞ Dec
116 118½	115¾ 116¾	116¼ 116⅜	116⅛ 116½	116 116½	115¼ 116½	3,900	Great Western Sugar tem ctf 25	109 Jan 26	125½ May 25	89 Apr	113½ Dec
*120¼ 120¾	120¾ 121	*120¾ 121¼	121 121	*121 121¼	*121 121¼	180	Preferred 100	116½ Feb 26	122 June 3	108⅛ Mar	118¼ July
49¼ 50⅛	50⅛ 51	47½ 49⅞	49¼ 50¼	49¾ 50⅜	49½ 51	27,100	Greene Cananea Copper 100	29¼ Jan 27	51 July 18	9⅜ Apr	34¾ Dec
*9 9⅛	*9 9¼	8⅝ 9	8¾ 8¾	8⅝ 8⅝	8⅝ 8⅝	1,100	Guantanamo Sugar *No par*	8 Jan 25	11¼ May 31	5⅛ Jan	10⅞ Feb
*49⅜ 50⅞	*50 51	50 50	*48½ 50	48 48¾	47⅞ 48	700	Gulf States Steel 100	46 June 30	64 Feb 28	51⅜ Oct	93⅜ Jan
*58⅜ 61	58⅛ 58½	59 59	60 61	60½ 60½	61 61	200	Hanna 1st pref class A 100	56 Jan 31	67 Jan 19	45 June	60½ Dec
*24¼ 25	*24½ 25¼	*24¼ 25¼	*24½ 25⅛	*24½ 25¼	*24½ 25¼	------	Hartman Corp class A *No par*	24⅛ June 15	27¼ Mar 29	26 Oct	28½ Nov
*24¾ 25½	24⅜ 25	24¾ 26⅛	*25 26	*25 26	24⅜ 25	3,800	Class B *No par*	23½ Feb 9	29⅜ Apr 18	24⅝ Dec	30 Sept
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	Hayes Wheel *No par*	15½ Feb 15	28½ Mar 31	17⅛ Dec	46 Jan
*97½ 99½	99⅞ 99⅞	*97½ 100	*98½ 100	98½ 98½	*98 99½	200	Helme (G W) 25	76½ Jan 14	101⅞ Mar 17	68 Mar	88 Dec
37½ 37⅞	37⅛ 37½	37½ 37⅞	37½ 37½	37½ 37½	37 37	1,600	Hoe (R) & Co *No par*	22 Jan 31	41⅞ July 6	17½ May	35½ Aug
*34½ 34⅝	*34½ 34⅝	*34 34⅝	34¼ 34⅞	35 35⅞	35½ 36½	13,800	Hollander & Son (A) *No par*	31¼ June 3	37 June 22	---- ----	---- ----
61½ 61½	61⅛ 61½	61⅛ 61½	*60½ 61½	*60½ 61	60¾ 60¾	300	Homestake Mining 100	60 Jan 25	63⅛ Jan 15	47½ Jan	63 Oct
58 58½	58½ 58½	58½ 59½	59⅜ 60⅛	59⅜ 59⅞	59 59	5,400	Househ Prod, Inc, tem ctf *No par*	43¼ Jan 3	60⅛ July 20	40 Mar	48⅜ Jan
166⅝ 168⅜	167 170	168 171½	160½ 168	150 160½	142 152½	153,500	Houston Oil of Tex tem ctfs 100	60⅛ Jan 11	174½ July 9	50¼ Mar	71 Jan
37¼ 37¼	37 37½	37⅞ 37⅞	*37 37½	37⅞ 38⅜	38⅜ 38⅜	3,300	Howe Sound *No par*	34¾ July 11	41⅞ Apr 18	27 Jan	45 Sept
83⅜ 83⅞	83¼ 83⅞	83¼ 84½	83½ 84⅜	82¾ 85⅞	84⅜ 86¾	169,100	Hudson Motor Car *No par*	48¼ Jan 24	88⅞ May 11	40⅜ Oct	123¼ Jan
19 19¼	19 19¼	18¾ 19	18¾ 19¼	18¾ 19⅛	18¾ 19	7,600	Hupp Motor Car Corp 10	18⅝ June 28	23⅜ Jan 10	17 Mar	28⅜ Jan
19½ 20½	x20 20½	20 20⅜	19⅜ 19¾	19⅛ 19⅛	19¼ 19⅝	6,100	Independent Oil & Gas *No par*	17⅜ May 20	32¾ Feb 1	19⅝ Mar	34 Jan
*25¼ 25½	25¾ 25¾	25½ 25½	23¾ 24¾	24¾ 24¾	24½ 24½	2,200	Indian Motocycle *No par*	13 Mar 30	27½ June 29	14½ Dec	24¼ Feb
*8 8¼	8⅛ 8¼	8⅛ 8¼	*8 8¼	*8 8¼	*8 8⅛	2,000	Indian Refining 10	7½ May 12	11⅛ Mar 14	7¾ Oct	13⅛ Feb
8 8	8 8	*7 8	*7 8	*7¼ 8	*7¼ 8	200	Certificates 10	7¼ June 20	10½ Mar 14	7⅛ Oct	12½ Feb
*88 93	*87½ 93	*87½ 90	*87½ 90	*88 90	*88 90	------	Ingersoll Rand new *No par*	88¼ June 30	96⅛ Apr 2	80¼ Mar	104 Jan
50⅝ 51	50 51⅛	50½ 50½	51 51	51 53¾	51¾ 52¼	11,200	Inland Steel *No par*	41 Feb 15	53⅜ July 21	34⅛ May	43¾ Dec
*112 ----	*112 ----	*113 ----	*113 ----	*113 ----	*113 ----	------	Preferred 100	111 Jan 3	117 June 8	108¾ Mar	115 Feb
17¼ 17¼	17 17⅜	15½ 17	16¾ 16¾	16 17¾	17¼ 17½	6,000	Inspiration Cons Copper 20	12½ June 27	25½ Jan 12	20¾ Mar	28⅝ Nov
*12 12⅞	12½ 12½	*12½ 12⅞	12½ 12½	12⅜ 12⅜	*11½ 12½	400	Intercont'l Rubber *No par*	11⅜ June 21	15¾ Mar 12	12 Dec	21¾ Feb
*8 9	*7½ 9	*8 9	*8½ 10	9½ 9⅞	*9 9½	500	Internat Agricul *No par*	6⅛ Apr 23	10⅞ Feb 23	9⅛ Dec	26¼ Jan
39 39½	*37 40	38¾ 39¾	40 41½	40 41¼	41¼ 41¾	2,500	Prior preferred 100	33 Mar 20	66½ May 26	56⅜ Dec	95 Jan
89⅝ 90⅛	89 92⅜	91¾ 92¾	90 91½	89⅝ 90⅜	87⅝ 90⅜	13,400	Int Business Machines *No par*	53⅛ Jan 13	92¾ July 19	38⅛ Mar	56⅞ Dec
58⅞ 59	58⅛ 58½	58⅛ 58½	58 58	57⅝ 58¼	57 58⅜	3,100	International Cement *No par*	45¼ Jan 21	65⅜ May 31	44⅜ Oct	71⅞ Jan
*109 110	*109 110	*109 110	*108½ 109¾	*109¼ 110	*109¼ 109½	------	Preferred 100	102¼ Jan 21	110¼ May 19	101⅞ Oct	106 Jan
45⅞ 46¼	45⅛ 46⅜	45⅛ 46⅜	44½ 46½	45¼ 46⅜	45⅛ 46	51,100	Inter Comb Eng Corp *No par*	43⅛ Jan 28	64 Mar 1	33½ Mar	64½ Jan
183 183⅞	184 184	182½ 183½	183 184⅞	183½ 184½	182¾ 184½	3,900	International Harvester 100	135⅜ Jan 18	188 May 23	112¼ Mar	158⅛ Dec
*129 130	129¾ 130	130 130	*130 130½	130¼ 131	131 131	1,200	Preferred 100	126¾ Jan 12	133 May 18	118 Jan	129 Dec
*6¾ 6⅞	6¾ 6¾	6¾ 7⅛	7 7	7¼ 7¼	7 7¼	3,100	Int Mercantile Marine 100	6¼ Jan 4	8¾ May 27	6 Sept	12⅜ Feb
48 49	47¼ 48⅝	47⅝ 48½	47⅞ 48¼	47½ 49¾	47¼ 49⅛	20,400	Preferred 100	37⅛ Jan 6	55⅜ May 31	27 Mar	46⅜ Feb
70½ 70½	70⅝ 71	70⅛ 70⅞	70½ 73⅝	73⅜ 75	73¾ 74⅝	12,800	International Match pref 35	62 Mar 2	77⅝ June 7	53½ Mar	66⅜ Feb
61⅝ 62	61 62	60¾ 62⅜	61 61⅝	61 62¼	61 62	19,400	International Nickel (The) 25	38¼ Jan 3	75 May 31	32⅜ Mar	46¼ Jan
47 47¼	47¼ 49¾	49 50⅜	50 50⅞	49¾ 50¾	49¼ 50	64,500	International Paper *No par*	39½ May 18	60⅞ Mar 7	44⅛ Apr	63¾ Aug
97¼ 97½	97⅝ 98⅛	98⅛ 98⅛	98⅜ 98⅞	98¾ 99	98⅞ 99	7,200	Preferred (7%) 100	96½ Jan 3	101¼ May 24	89 May	100 Dec
*192½ 195	*192½ 195	192½ 192½	*191¾ 195	*191½ 195	*192½ 195	200	International Shoe *No par*	160 Jan 21	192½ July 19	135 May	175 Jan
173 173	*172 174	175½ 176	*172½ 175	172½ 174	170 172	800	International Silver 100	135½ Mar 21	177½ July 11	---- ----	---- ----
141⅜ 141½	141 142⅜	141⅛ 142¼	141 142¼	140¼ 141⅞	140¼ 141⅜	8,600	Internat Telep & Teleg 100	122¼ Jan 25	146 June 7	111 Mar	133 Jan
*36½ 37	36½ 37¼	37¼ 37⅜	36 37	35 35⅜	34½ 35	3,200	Intertype Corp *No par*	19½ Jan 31	39½ June 18	18½ July	29 Jan
*59 61	*59 61	*59 61	59¼ 59¼	*59 60½	*59 61	100	Island Creek Coal 1	48½ Mar 11	61 May 27	---- ----	---- ----
*61¼ 62	62 62½	61⅜ 63⅛	61¾ 61¾	62 62	62 62	1,400	Jewel Tea, Inc *No par*	53½ Jan 3	66½ May 10	25 Jan	56½ Dec
*111½ 112½	*111½ 112½	*111½ 112½	*111½ 112½	*111½ 112½	*111½ 112½	------	Preferred 100	112½ July 12	125½ Mar 15	115½ Jan	127½ Nov
120 120	*119 120	*119 120	119½ 119½	*119½ 120	*119 120	80	Jones & Laugh Steel pref 100	117 Feb 2	122¾ May 21	114 Jan	120 Aug
27¼ 28	26¼ 27⅛	26 26½	26½ 26⅞	26½ 26⅞	26⅝ 26¾	3,600	Jones Bros Tea, Inc *No par*	10⅝ Jan 3	30⅝ June 27	9 Dec	19½ Feb
17¾ 18½	18 19¼	18⅛ 19	18⅛ 18½	18¼ 18⅞	18⅝ 19⅝	10,600	Jordan Motor Car *No par*	12⅝ July 6	22½ Jan 5	12 Nov	66 Feb
*115 115½	115 115	115 115⅛	115 115	*115 115¼	115 115	500	Kan City P&L 1st pf A *No par*	112 Feb 10	115½ July 15	107¼ Mar	115 Nov
54½ 54⅝	54⅝ 54⅞	54¾ 54⅞	54⅜ 55	55 56⅜	55 55¾	11,900	Kayser (J) Co v t c *No par*	49 Apr 29	57¼ Jan 31	33¼ May	51¾ Dec
23⅜ 23⅞	23 24	23 23¾	23 24	23⅛ 23⅞	22 23½	35,700	Kelly-Springfield Tire 25	9½ Jan 27	28⅜ Apr 21	9 Oct	21½ Feb
*67½ 70	*67½ 70	*67½ 70	67½ 67½	*66¼ 69½	66¼ 66¼	200	8% preferred 100	35 Feb 2	75⅜ Apr 21	43½ Oct	74¾ Feb
*67½ 70½	*67½ 70½	67½ 67½	*67 69	66 66	*67½ 70½	200	6% preferred 100	44 Jan 19	76 Apr 21	45 Dec	73¼ Feb
*25 26	25¼ 25¼	*24 26	24½ 24½	24 24½	*24 24¾	500	Kelsey Hayes Wheel *No par*	21 June 28	27 July 11	---- ----	---- ----
63¼ 63⅞	63⅜ 64⅝	63⅝ 64⅜	63¾ 64¼	64 65⅝	65¼ 66½	62,500	Kennecott Copper *No par*	60 Feb 9	66½ July 22	49¾ Mar	64¼ Nov
¼ ¼	⅜ ⅜	¼ ⅜	⅜ ⅜	⅜ ⅜	*¼ ⅜	5,300	Keystone Tire & Rubb *No par*	¼ June 30	1 Mar 11	½ May	2⅛ Jan
*23 29	*23 28	27 27	28 28	30 32	*27⅝ 31⅝	3,200	Kinney Co *No par*	19¾ June 28	45 Jan 5	39 Nov	82⅛ Jan
*68¾ 69½	69 71	71 75	75¼ 79¾	78 79⅞	79¼ 79¼	1,870	Preferred 100	56 June 29	84½ Apr 8	85 Sept	99¼ Jan
*54 57	55½ 56	*54½ 56	*54½ 56	*54½ 56	55½ 56	400	Kraft Cheese 25	49 June 16	62⅞ Feb 25	56⅝ Dec	68 Nov
55¾ 56¼	56¼ 56¾	55⅝ 56¼	55⅝ 56⅛	55 55½	55 55⅜	16,300	Kresge (S S) Co new 10	45⅞ Jan 28	56¾ July 18	42¾ Mar	82 Jan
118 118	117⅛ 117¼	117¼ 117½	*112 117	*112 117	*112 117	260	Preferred 100	110⅛ Feb 9	118 July 16	112½ Nov	114¾ Feb
*11 13	*10¼ 12¾	*11 13	*11 12	*11 12	*11 12	------	Kresge Dept Stores *No par*	10 June 28	17½ Feb 8	15⅛ Mar	33⅜ Jan
*47½ 50	*47 52	*47½ 52	*49 52½	*49 52	*49 52	------	Preferred 100	46 June 28	80 Jan 4	70¼ Mar	93¼ Feb
*235 250	*235 250	*235 250	*235 250	*240 248	*240 248	------	Laclede Gas L (St Louis) 100	173¾ Jan 27	267½ June 2	146 Mar	196 Dec
30⅝ 31⅜	31 31¾	31 31⅝	31 31⅝	31⅜ 32	31½ 31⅞	21,400	Lago Oil & Transport *No par*	20½ Jan 13	32½ Apr 9	19⅛ May	24½ June
81 82	81¼ 82⅝	80¾ 82⅜	80¾ 81½	80⅛ 81¼	78¾ 80½	28,800	Lambert Co *No par*	66 Jan 28	82⅝ July 18	39½ May	72 Nov
8 8¼	*8 8½	8 8	*8 8¼	8 10⅜	10 10⅝	13,300	Lee Rubber & Tire *No par*	7 Jan 4	10⅝ July 22	6¼ Dec	14 Jan
36 36	36 36⅜	36 36¼	36 36⅜	35⅝ 36⅜	35¾ 36⅜	4,800	Lehn & Fink *No par*	32⅝ Apr 27	38 May 27	30¾ Mar	41⅛ Jan
*21½ 21⅞	21½ 22	21½ 21⅞	*22 23	*22 23	21¼ 22⅛	1,900	Life Savers *No par*	21¼ Apr 16	24⅞ Feb 17	17¼ May	25 Dec
*119 120	119⅞ 120	121 121	*120 122	121½ 121½	122½ 122¾	600	Liggett & Myers Tobacco 25	*87½ Feb 10	123 May 24	72⅛ Mar	103 Dec
119 120½	120 120⅞	120 120⅜	120⅜ 120¾	120⅜ 120⅞	120¾ 121	11,200	Series B 25	*86⅝ Feb 10	122¾ May 24	71 Mar	72¾ Dec
*127 129	*127 129	*127 128	127 127½	*127 129	*127 129	200	Preferred 100	124¾ Jan 27	131 June 3	119¾ Jan	129⅜ May
64 64	*63¾ 65	65 65	*64¼ 65	64¼ 64¼	*64 64¾	300	Lima Loc Wks *No par*	62 Jan 6	76⅜ Apr 26	53½ Mar	69¾ Jan
52½ 53	52⅜ 52½	52 52¼	x50⅜ 51	51½ 51¾	51½ 52	4,300	Liquid Carbonic certifs *No par*	48⅛ Mar 15	59⅜ Feb 14	43½ Oct	58⅞ Nov
52⅛ 52⅜	52¼ 52⅜	52 52¼	51 51⅜	51¼ 51⅞	51¼ 51⅞	4,100	Loew's Incorporated *No par*	46⅞ Jan 4	63⅞ Mar 17	34¼ Mar	48⅜ Dec
6⅝ 6⅝	6⅝ 6⅝	6¾ 6¾	6⅝ 6¾	6⅝ 6⅝	6½ 6⅝	1,800	Loft Incorporated *No par*	6 Feb 23	7⅜ Jan 20	6 Oct	11¼ Feb
*34½ 36	*34⅜ 35	*34⅜ 35	35 35	35 35	*34¾ 36	200	Long Bell Lumber A *No par*	32½ Apr 26	43 Mar 7	41¼ Dec	50½ Feb
43¾ 44⅞	44⅞ 45⅞	44 45	44 44¾	43⅝ 44	43½ 44½	9,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit new 25	x35½ July 1	48½ May 14	---- ----	---- ----
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	2d preferred 100	157 Mar 11	171 May 7	120¼ Mar	175 Dec
37⅜ 37½	36½ 37½	36½ 37¼	36⅝ 37¼	37⅜ 41	39⅝ 41	100,500	Lorillard 25	23½ May 2	41 July 21	27¼ Oct	42¼ Feb
*110 113½	*110 113½	*110 112	*110 112	*110 112	*110 112	------	Preferred 100	107 June 27	118½ Jan 13	111⅜ Apr	120 Aug
11⅞ 12	12 12⅛	11⅞ 12¼	11⅞ 12⅜	11¾ 12	11⅞ 12⅛	7,300	Louisiana Oil temp ctfs *No par*	11½ June 4	18⅛ Jan 5	12 Mar	19⅞ June
*90¾ 91	91 91	90¼ 90¾	*90½ 91	*90½ 90¾	90⅝ 90¾	180	Preferred 100	90 Apr 6	97 Feb 5	93 Dec	98 Dec
*26¼ 26½	26⅜ 26⅝	26½ 26⅝	26¼ 26⅝	26¼ 26⅝	26½ 26¾	1,700	Louisville G & El A *No par*	23⅝ Jan 3	28 May 10	22¾ Mar	26⅛ Feb
25¾ 26¾	26 26¼	26¼ 26¼	26 26¼	26 26⅛	25½ 26	1,800	Ludlum Steel *No par*	21¾ June 24	33¼ Mar 18	22⅝ Oct	58¼ Feb
*112 115	*112 115	112 112	*110 115	*110 115	*110 115	100	Mackay Companies 100	105 June 27	127⅜ Feb 25	122 Oct	138 Feb
*68½ 70	68⅛ 68½	*68 70	*68 71	*68 71	*68 71	500	Preferred 100	68⅛ July 18	72 Jan 27	68 Mar	73⅛ Feb
97½ 97⅞	97½ 99¾	97⅝ 99⅛	97⅝ 99⅛	97⅛ 100½	100 102¾	60,700	Mack Trucks, Inc *No par*	88¼ Jan 24	118¾ May 23	89⅝ Nov	159 Jan
*110 113½	*110 114	113⅛ 113⅛	*110 114	*110 114	*110 114	100	1st preferred 100	109 Jan 25	113⅛ July 19	107½ Nov	113 June
*105 107	*105 107	*105 106½	*105 106	106 106	*106 106½	100	2d preferred 100	102 Jan 18	107½ June 9	102 Oct	108¾ Sept
34¾ 34¾	35 35⅜	*34 35	34⅝ 34⅝	34¾ 35⅜	35⅜ 35⅝	3,700	Magma Copper *No par*	29½ Feb 9	37⅞ June 6	34 Apr	44⅞ Feb
*13¼ 14	*13½ 14	*13 14	13¼ 13½	14 17	15½ 17¾	22,000	Mallinson (H R) & Co *No par*	11½ Apr 7	18 May 2	12⅝ Nov	28⅛ Jan
92 93¼	93½ 100	101½ 106½	101¾ 105	101¾ 103½	99 108	61,600	Manh Elec Supply *No par*	53⅛ Jan 25	108 July 22	44 Oct	87¾ July
32⅝ 32¾	32¾ 33	32⅞ 33⅛	32⅝ 34¼	33¼ 34⅜	33⅛ 33⅝	15,600	Manhattan Shirt 25	24¼ Jan 18	34⅜ July 21	21⅞ Oct	32⅞ Jan
*42⅞ 45	*42⅞ 45	*42⅞ 45	*42⅞ 43	*42⅞ 45	*42⅞ 45	------	Manila Electric Corp *No par*	40 Jan 22	46 Mar 10	27½ Mar	45⅜ Sept
14 14	14 14	*14 14¼	*14 14¼	*14 14½	14 14	600	Maracaibo Oil Expl *No par*	13 June 27	22¾ Jan 18	16½ Oct	28 Feb
32¼ 34	33⅞ 34⅞	33⅜ 34¼	33¼ 34¼	32¾ 33⅜	33 33⅜	51,800	Marland Oil *No par*	31 June 27	58½ Jan 17	49¼ Mar	63⅜ June
52 53¼	51 52¾	51⅜ 52⅞	50¼ 51⅞	50¼ 51¼	49¼ 50½	14,100	Marlin-Rockwell *No par*	27 Jan 10	53¼ July 16	24½ Oct	33 Mar
17 17	*17 17¼	17 17	17¼ 17¼	17¼ 17½	*17 19	500	Martin-Parry Corp *No par*	16⅝ June 29	24¾ Feb 24	17 May	23 June
120⅛ 122	120 122½	122½ 123¾	120 124¾	120¼ 121⅜	119¾ 122	12,700	Mathieson Alkali Works *No par*	82 Jan 6	124⅜ July 20	62½ May	106⅛ Jan
70⅛ 70⅞	70 70⅜	70 70¼	72⅜ 72	73½ 72⅛	73⅞ 73⅞	19,500	May Dept Stores new 25	66¾ June 28	73⅞ May 23	69½ Dec	70 Dec
28½ 29	28⅝ 29	28⅞ 29½	27 30½	30 30⅝	30 30¼	9,000	Maytag Co *No par*	23⅜ Jan 15	32¾ May 10	19 Mar	24½ Sept
73⅞ 75	74 74	72½ 74	72½ 76	74½ 75	74½ 75	3,700	McCrory Stores Class B *No par*	56½ Mar 4	76 July 20	72 Mar	121 Jan
*25¼ 26	*25¼ 26	*25¼ 26	*25⅜ 26	*25½ 26½	25¼ 25¾	100	McIntyre Porcupine Mines 5	24½ Mar 14	27½ Feb 28	22¼ Oct	30 Feb
*25⅜ 25½	*25⅜ 25⅝	*25⅜ 25½	25⅜ 25⅜	25¼ 25¼	*25¼ 25⅜	400	Metro-Goldwyn Pictures pf 27	24¾ Jan 3	26¼ Feb 21	22¼ Jan	25½ Nov
*4⅞ 5	5 5	5 5¼	5⅛ 5¼	5 5½	*5 5½	1,800	Mexican Seaboard Oil *No par*	4½ July 1	9¼ Feb 16	6 Feb	13¾ July
*14 14¼	14 14¼	14 14	13⅞ 14⅛	14⅛ 14⅜	14⅜ 14¾	7,000	Miami Copper 5	13⅛ June 21	16½ Feb 28	11 Mar	17⅝ Oct
29⅞ 30⅜	30¾ 31¼	30¼ 31¼	30½ 31	30½ 30⅞	30⅞ 31	13,100	Mid-Continent Petro *No par*	29 Apr 29	39⅜ Jan 21	27½ July	37 Jan
*100 102	*100½ 101¾	*100 101¾	*100½ 101¾	*100½ 101¾	*100½ 101¾	------	Mid-Cont Petrol pref 100	97 Apr 28	105 Feb 3	90 Mar	104¼ Dec
2⅝ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	4,100	Middle States Oil Corp 10	1⅝ Jan 3	3¾ June 23	⅝ Nov	2½ Jan
*1¾ 1⅞	1¾ 1¾	1⅞ 1⅞	1⅞ 1⅞	1⅞ 1⅞	*1¾ 2⅛	1,800	Certificates 10	1⅛ Jan 25	2⅝ June 23	½ Oct	1⅜ Dec
*115¼ 115½	115½ 115½	115½ 116½	*115 118	119¾ 121½	120 121½	1,700	Midland Steel Prod pref 100	106 Apr 11	121½ July 21	107 Mar	133½ Feb
*32 32½	32⅛ 33	32 32⅜	31½ 32	31⅛ 31⅞	31 31⅞	2,100	Miller Rubber ctfs *No par*	31 July 22	36¾ Apr 12	30 May	44¾ Feb
99 99	98½ 98¾	99 103	102⅛ 105¾	103¼ 105¼	103¾ 106¼	41,100	Montana Power 100	81½ Jan 28	106¼ July 22	69⅜ Mar	86½ Nov
67⅛ 67½	67¼ 68¼	67¾ 68½	68 69⅜	68 69⅛	67½ 68⅞	65,400	Montg Ward & Co Ill corp 10	60⅜ Feb 8	70 Apr 22	56 May	82 Jan

• Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. s Ex-dividend. e Ex-rights.

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For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see fifth page preceding

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.	Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1927 On basis of 100-share lots Lowest	Highest	PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1926 Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
71⅔ 75⅜	71⅔ 71⅔	71⅔ 71⅔	71¼ 77⅜	*71¼ 71⅔	71⅔ 71⅔	800	Moon Motors *No par*	6 June 23	12½ Jan 5	9¾ Nov	37⅜ Feb
25⅜ 23¼	25⅜ 23¼	25⅜ 23¼	25⅜ 23¼	2½ 3	27⅜ 3	14,400	Mother Lode Coalition *No par*	2½ May 13	4⅜ Jan 3	4 Nov	7½ Feb
*8 9	*8 8½	8 8	*7½ 8½	*7½ 9	*7½ 9	100	Motion Picture *No par*	8 July 8	16⅝ Mar 18	10¾ Dec	23½ June
31 31	31⅛ 31⅛	*31⅛ 32	32½ 32½	32 32	*31½ 31¾	600	Motor Meter A *No par*	30¼ June 20	38¾ Apr 18	33¾ May	53⅜ Feb
*24 24¼	*24⅛ 24¼	*24⅛ 24¼	24¼ 24½	24¾ 24⅞	25 25	2,000	Motor Wheel *No par*	20¾ Jan 3	27⅞ Mar 29	19⅛ Nov	33⅞ Feb
39¼ 42¾	42 45	42⅛ 44½	42⅛ 43¼	41⅜ 42⅝	41 41½	15,400	Mullins Body Corp *No par*	10 Jan 5	45 July 18	8 Nov	19¾ Feb
*38½ 39	38¾ 38¾	39 39½	40 45½	43 45	44 44¾	14,700	Munsingwear Inc *No par*	35¾ May 17	45½ July 20	34¾ Apr	38¾ July
27 27½	27 27½	25⅝ 27⅛	26 26⅛	26⅛ 26¼	*26 26⅝	3,100	Murray Body new *No par*	25⅝ July 19	43 Feb 23	---- ----	---- ----
69¼ 70⅝	69¾ 71	69¾ 70⅛	68 68⅞	68 68¾	68 68⅜	26,400	Nash Motors Co *No par*	60¼ Apr 25	73½ Jan 5	52 Mar	70⅞ Dec
*5½ 6	*5⅛ 6	*5¼ 6	*5¼ 6	*5¼ 6	*5¼ 6	------	National Acme stamped 10	5 Feb 15	6⅞ May 18	5 Nov	12⅞ Jan
37 37	*36½ 37	*36⅝ 38	36⅝ 36⅝	36⅛ 36¾	36⅛ 36½	800	Nat Bellas Hess *No par*	36 June 10	44¼ Apr 11	---- ----	---- ----
*91 92	92½ 92½	*92 92½	92 92	92½ 92½	*91 92½	900	Preferred 100	88⅜ July 11	97 Apr 19	---- ----	---- ----
133 134¼	134 136	134 135	133¾ 134½	132⅜ 133½	132 134	10,800	National Biscuit 25	94¾ Jan 27	138 May 9	74 Jan	102 Dec
*136 137	*136 137	136½ 137	*136 ----	*136 139	*136 137¾	200	Preferred 100	130 Jan 10	138 June 8	126 Jan	131½ Apr
42½ 42⅝	42½ 42⅞	42½ 43	42½ 44¼	43⅝ 44⅛	43⅞ 44	9,400	Nat Cash Register A w i *No par*	39⅞ Jan 3	45⅞ Mar 21	37½ Oct	54 Jan
64 64⅛	63½ 64⅜	63⅞ 64¼	64⅛ 67	66⅜ 68¼	66½ 68	38,600	Nat Dairy Prod *No par*	59¼ May 3	68¼ July 21	---- ----	---- ----
21 22½	22½ 22½	22 22⅜	*22½ 23½	22½ 22½	22½ 22½	800	Nat Department Stores *No par*	20¼ June 27	27⅜ Mar 1	24 Oct	42⅜ Jan
*90⅛ 92	*88¾ 92	*88¼ 90⅛	*88¼ 92	*88¼ 90⅛	*88¼ 90⅛	------	1st preferred 100	90 Apr 18	94¼ Jan 10	89¾ Oct	97 Jan
42⅜ 42⅝	41⅜ 43⅞	41½ 43	41⅜ 45¼	43⅛ 45⅞	45 46⅞	53,100	Nat Distill Prod ctfs *No par*	17 Feb 8	51⅝ June 6	12½ May	34 Jan
*57½ 57¾	57¾ 57¾	*53¼ 57	57 57	58 58	58 59	900	Preferred temp ctf *No par*	43 Mar 22	69¾ June 6	37½ Aug	73⅛ Jan
30½ 30½	30½ 31	30⅛ 30¼	30⅝ 30⅝	*30 31	30 30	3,400	Nat Enam & Stamping 100	19⅛ Apr 29	35⅜ June 6	21⅛ July	40½ Jan
90 90	*90 92	*90 92	90 90	*89 92	90 90	500	Preferred 100	69⅛ Apr 29	91⅞ July 5	76 July	89¾ Jan
107 107¾	108 109⅞	109½ 115¼	113¼ 115¼	112½ 113⅞	112½ 112½	7,400	National Lead 100	b95 May 31	202¾ May 16	138 Apr	181 Dec
*132 132½	*132 133	*132 133	*132 132½	*132 132½	*132 132½	------	Preferred A 100	113½ June 2	132½ June 6	---- ----	---- ----
213¼ 217⅜	22 22⅛	21⅝ 22	21⅝ 22¼	21½ 21⅞	21½ 21⅜	6,600	National Pr & Lt ctfs *No par*	19¼ June 23	23⅞ Mar 24	16¾ Mar	38⅜ Jan
83 83	82 82½	81 81	82½ 82½	82 82	81⅜ 81⅜	2,000	National Supply 50	76 May 11	95¾ Feb 18	55½ Jan	88 Dec
246¾ 249¾	249¾ 258	251 255	251 254	a218 218	218¼ 223	850	National Surety 100	a218 July 21	269 May 13	208 Mar	237 Dec
156½ 159	158¼ 159½	158¾ 163	163¾ 173½	161¼ 174⅜	158 164⅜	20,200	National Tea Co *No par*	108 Apr 18	174⅜ July 21	116½ Nov	238 Jan
14 14⅛	14 14⅛	13¾ 14⅛	13⅝ 17	13¾ 14½	14⅜ 14½	10,600	Nevada Consol Copper *No par*	12⅜ June 29	15 Jan 3	11⅝ June	16¼ Nov
45⅞ 46¼	45⅛ 45¾	45 45¾	44⅜ 45⅝	44⅜ 45¼	45 45	3,100	N Y Air Brake *No par*	40⅜ Jan 8	50 June 9	36½ Jan	46½ Sept
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	N Y Canners *No par*	13⅛ Apr 21	21⅞ Jan 3	20⅛ Nov	84¾ Jan
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	Preferred *No par*	43 Mar 30	72 Jan 13	70¼ Dec	85 Apr
*48 52	52 52½	50 51	50 50	50 50½	49½ 50	1,600	New York Dock 100	34 Jan 14	54¾ July 1	32 Oct	45⅞ Feb
*76 79½	*76 80	80 80	*76 80	*75 80	*75 80	300	Preferred 100	72⅛ Feb 9	83⅝ June 16	69 May	77 Dec
*28¼ 28½	28½ 28½	28½ 28½	28¼ 28½	28 28	28½ 28¾	1,200	Niagara Falls Power pf new 25	27¾ Jan 31	29⅝ May 2	27⅝ Mar	29½ Dec
47¾ 48⅜	47¾ 48	47⅜ 48	47⅞ 48	47¾ 48½	48 48¾	13,600	North American Co 10	45⅝ Jan 14	52½ June 3	42 Mar	67 Jan
51½ 51½	51⅝ 51⅝	*51½ 52	*51½ 52	*51½ 51⅞	52 52	400	Preferred 50	50 Jan 10	52¼ May 26	49 Jan	52¼ Aug
*101¼ 101½	101⅜ 101⅜	*101 101¼	101⅛ 101⅛	101⅛ 101¼	*101¼ 101¾	400	No Amer Edison pref *No par*	96⅝ Jan 6	101⅝ May 20	91⅛ Mar	97 Dec
*2¾ 3	*2¾ 3	*2¾ 3	*2¾ 3	*2¾ 3	2¾ 3	200	Norwalk Tire & Rubber 10	1⅞ June 16	5⅜ Feb 10	4⅛ Oct	15⅛ Jan
*10 11	*10 11	*10½ 11	*10½ 11	*10½ 11	*10½ 11	------	Nunnally Co (The) *No par*	10 May 21	13 Jan 19	12⅜ Dec	17½ Jan
*38½ 39	38½ 38½	37⅝ 38	37⅝ 38	37⅜ 38	37 37½	4,100	Oil Well Supply 25	31¼ Jan 28	44⅜ June 3	30 July	36⅜ Oct
13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	12⅝ 13	12½ 12½	3,200	Omnibus Corp *No par*	11 Mar 25	17⅛ June 11	12 Oct	22¼ Feb
67¼ 68¼	67¾ 68¾	67⅞ 68	67⅞ 68	67⅞ 68⅜	68¼ 69½	5,700	Oppenheim Collins & Co *No par*	58½ Feb 8	69½ July 22	47 Jan	63⅝ Sept
28½ 28½	27⅞ 28	27½ 28⅛	z27 27½	25¾ 26½	26⅛ 26⅜	6,100	Orpheum Circuit, Inc 1	25¾ July 21	35 Apr 7	27½ Mar	33⅛ Nov
*106½ ----	*106½ ----	*106½ 108½	*106½ 108½	*106½ 108½	106½ 106½	400	Preferred 100	103½ Mar 23	108½ June 2	101 Jan	105 Apr
127 127	127 127¾	127¼ 128	*127⅜ 128	128½ 129	128⅛ 130⅜	5,900	Otis Elevator 50	x103 Feb 2	131 Jan 18	106 May	136 Dec
*115½ 118¼	118¼ 118¼	115½ 115½	*115½ 118¼	*115½ 118¼	*115½ 118	30	Preferred 100	108 Feb 16	118¼ Mar 22	102¾ Jan	109½ Aug
9¾ 9¾	10 10¼	9⅞ 10¼	10 10⅜	9⅞ 10	10 10⅜	9,400	Otis Steel *No par*	7¼ Feb 10	12½ June 6	8 Oct	14½ Jan
73 73	73 73	73 73	72½ 73	73 73¼	73¼ 74¼	3,500	Prior pref 100	61½ Feb 8	79⅜ June 9	63 Nov	74 Sept
79⅛ 79⅛	*78 79	79 80⅞	80½ 83	79½ 81	79⅜ 79⅝	11,500	Owens Bottle 25	75⅛ Jan 18	84½ Mar 14	53¾ Mar	90¾ Dec
37 37	37 37	36⅞ 37	37⅜ 38	37½ 37½	*37 37½	1,800	Pacific Gas & Elec new 25	31 Feb 18	39⅜ June 1	---- ----	---- ----
*1¼ 1½	*1¼ 1½	1¼ 1¼	1¼ 1¼	*1¼ 1½	1¼ 1½	400	Pacific Oil *No par*	1 May 25	1⅞ Jan 7	n1 May	83⅛ Feb
35⅛ 35¼	35 35⅜	35 35⅜	35 35¼	35 35¼	35¼ 35⅜	11,600	Packard Motor Car 10	33¾ Apr 28	37½ Mar 14	31⅜ Mar	45¼ July
12⅜ 12½	12½ 12½	12⅛ 12⅜	12 12⅛	11¼ 12	11⅝ 12	9,800	Paige Det Motor Car *No par*	7⅞ Mar 22	14½ May 4	9 Nov	28½ Jan
55½ 55½	56 56⅜	*56 56½	56½ 56½	55 55½	54⅜ 54⅜	7,800	Pan-Amer Petr & Trans 50	53⅛ July 9	65⅞ Jan 19	56⅛ Mar	76½ Jan
55⅝ 56¾	56¼ 57	56⅜ 57⅛	56¼ 56⅞	54⅞ 56⅛	54¼ 55	34,700	Class B 50	53½ July 1	66⅜ Jan 20	56⅞ Mar	78⅜ Jan
20⅛ 20⅝	20⅜ 20½	20¼ 20½	20⅝ 20⅝	20 20½	20¼ 20¼	1,500	Pan-Am West Petrol B *No par*	19 Mar 30	37⅜ Jan 24	30 Oct	46 Jan
8½ 9⅛	9 9¼	9 9	8⅞ 10⅞	9½ 10⅞	10 10	7,800	Panhandle Prod & Ref *No par*	8 Apr 29	18⅞ Jan 17	4½ Jan	32 June
*44 60	*44 60	*44 60	*44 60	*44 60	*44 60	------	Preferred 100	63 May 9	81¾ Jan 17	51 Jan	99⅜ June
36⅜ 37¼	36 37	36 36⅞	36¼ 36¾	36 36	35¼ 35¾	5,800	Park & Tilford tem ctfs *No par*	20 Jan 27	42⅛ June 16	18⅝ Oct	28⅛ Jan
*61⅜ 63¼	*61⅜ 63¼	*61⅜ 63¼	63¼ 63¼	65⅜ 67⅜	*61⅜ 67⅜	1,800	Park Utah C M 1	6 Jan 3	8 Mar 4	5⅛ Sept	8½ Feb
36 36	36 36	35¼ 36¾	36⅛ 36¾	36 36	35¼ 35⅞	1,800	Pathe Exchange A new *No par*	34½ June 28	43¼ June 17	---- ----	---- ----
22 22¾	22⅝ 23	22 23	22 22	22¾ 22¾	*22 23	2,100	Patino Mines & Enterpr 20	20 Mar 23	27⅞ Feb 2	---- ----	---- ----
25 25	24½ 25⅛	23¼ 24	24 25¾	24¾ 25⅞	25 25½	7,000	Peerless Motor Car 50	20 Apr 29	32 Jan 8	23⅜ Nov	31½ Nov
23¼ 23¾	23 23¾	23 23¼	23 23⅛	23 23	23 23	3,400	Penick & Ford *No par*	21 Jan 17	27⅞ May 9	16⅞ Jan	24 Dec
*14½ 15	*14¼ 14½	14¼ 14¼	14½ 16	14⅜ 14¾	*15 16	600	Penn Coal & Coke 50	10¼ Jan 19	25½ May 27	7 Aug	19 Oct
29 29	28½ 29	26½ 28¼	26½ 28⅜	27¼ 27⅞	25⅞ 27	7,200	Penn-Dixie Cement *No par*	25 July 8	39⅝ Jan 13	38 Dec	41 Dec
*95 96⅛	95 95	*94½ 95	*94½ 95	*94 95	*94 95	100	Preferred 100	95 July 18	100 May 14	99 Nov	100½ Nov
⅜ ⅜	¼ ⅜	*¼ ⅜	¼ ⅜	¼ ⅜	¼ ¼	4,700	Penn-Seaboard St'l vtc *No par*	¼ June 25	1⅛ Feb 14	⅝ Oct	2¼ Jan
*140⅛ 142	*140⅛ 141	140½ 143⅜	142½ 143	142⅜ 142¾	141 142¼	3,200	People's G L & C (Chic) 50	126 Jan 14	145¾ May 20	117 Jan	131 Dec
104 104	*103 105	104 104⅜	104⅝ 105¾	105⅜ 105¾	*103 105	1,300	Philadelphia Co (Pittsb) 50	85¼ Jan 18	110 Mar 25	59⅛ Mar	91 Dec
*51½ 52	52 52	*52 52¼	52⅛ 52⅛	52 52	52⅛ 52⅛	500	6% preferred 50	50 Jan 6	53 Feb 10	45 Oct	51¼ July
38⅛ 38¾	38¼ 38⅝	37⅝ 38½	37⅝ 38⅜	38 38¾	38 38⅛	13,100	Phila & Read C & I *No par*	37⅜ June 30	47⅝ Mar 4	36¼ Apr	48⅜ Feb
*38 40	*37¼ 39¼	*37 39	*37 39	*37 39	*37 39	------	Certificates of int *No par*	37¼ June 30	47 Mar 4	36¾ June	46½ Jan
*27½ 29¼	*27½ 29½	27⅞ 27⅞	*27½ 28½	27½ 27½	28 28	300	Phillip Morris & Co, Ltd 10	26 June 30	41⅛ Jan 10	16 Apr	41 Dec
38¾ 40⅛	40 40⅞	39½ 40¾	39⅝ 40⅜	39 40	38⅜ 40	99,800	Phillips Petroleum *No par*	38 July 13	60¼ Feb 16	40 Mar	57⅜ Dec
*45 47	*45 47	*45 47	*45¼ 46	46 46	*45 47	500	Phoenix Hosiery 5	42 Jan 7	51 Mar 17	31 Mar	46¼ Nov
*105 107	*105 107	*105 107	*105 106	*105 106	*105 106	------	Preferred 100	103 Jan 5	107¾ July 9	94 Mar	103 Oct
*14¼ 14½	14⅛ 14⅜	13¾ 14	14 14¼	13⅜ 13¾	13⅜ 13½	4,500	Pierce-Arrow Mot Car *No par*	12⅞ Apr 27	23⅜ Mar 8	19 May	43⅛ Jan
58¼ 58½	*58 59	58½ 60	58 58¾	57¾ 58	55⅞ 57½	4,100	Preferred 100	55⅛ July 8	102½ Jan 3	76½ Apr	127¼ Aug
¾ ¾	¾ ⅞	⅝ ¾	¾ ¾	¾ ¾	*¾ ⅞	3,100	Pierce Oil Corporation 25	½ Mar 25	1⅜ June 22	½ Oct	1⅞ Jan
*20 21	*20 22	*20 21	*20 21	*20 21	*20 21	------	Preferred 100	13½ Mar 24	24 June 21	11⅛ Nov	27⅛ Jan
4¼ 5	4½ 4½	4¾ 4¾	4½ 4½	4⅜ 4½	4¼ 4½	5,400	Pierce Petrol'm tem ctfs *No par*	2½ Mar 22	5½ June 20	2¼ Aug	7 Jan
*53¾ 54¼	53½ 53½	53½ 56⅞	55 59¾	58 61⅞	58 60¾	27,500	Pittsburgh Coal of Pa 100	32¾ Mar 22	74½ June 7	29 June	42½ Jan
*84½ 85	*84½ 85	85 85	84¾ 87¼	86½ 88	86½ 86½	3,100	Preferred 100	70⅝ Mar 10	93½ June 8	70 June	85 Jan
97 97	*96 97½	*96 98	97 97	*97 98¼	*97 98¼	300	Pittsburgh Steel pref 100	95½ Apr 11	101 Jan 18	94 Mar	100⅛ Dec
106⅛ 106⅞	105¼ 106⅜	105¾ 107⅜	105¾ 106¾	x105¼ 105⅞	105 106¼	40,400	Postum Co, Inc *No par*	92⅝ Mar 16	107⅜ July 19	75½ Mar	124⅞ Feb
*59¼ 61	*59⅛ 60	*59⅛ 60	59 61½	*58 60	58¾ 58¾	800	Pressed Steel Car new 100	36½ Feb 5	70 Mar 28	34⅛ May	44 Nov
*86 88	*86 87	*86 86¼	*86 87	87 87	*86 88¾	100	Preferred 100	76½ Feb 5	92½ May 12	77½ Dec	95¾ Jan
24½ 24⅞	24½ 25⅛	24¾ 26¼	25¼ 25½	24⅜ 25	24¼ 24⅜	12,200	Producers & Refiners Corp 50	16¾ Jan 5	33⅞ May 16	11 Mar	20⅜ Oct
*40¾ 42¾	*40¾ 42⅝	*41 42¾	*40¾ 42⅝	*40¾ 41¼	40¾ 40¾	50	Preferred 50	36⅞ Jan 6	50 Feb 9	30⅜ May	41⅜ Oct
40 40⅛	40 40½	40⅛ 41	41 41⅜	40¾ 41¼	40⅜ 41	21,400	PubServ Corp of N J new *No par*	32 Jan 6	45¼ June 1	31¼ Oct	33⅜ Nov
*100 100⅛	*100 100⅛	100 100⅛	100⅛ 100⅛	100 100	100⅛ 100⅛	500	6% preferred 100	98½ Feb 19	101¼ May 10	96½ Apr	101 Oct
*113½ 115	*113⅛ 115	*113⅛ 115	*113⅛ 114	*113⅛ 114	114⅛ 114½	200	7% preferred 100	108½ Jan 5	115⅜ Mar 23	103⅛ Jan	110 Nov
*130 132⅛	*130 132⅛	*130 132⅛	*130 ----	*130 ----	*130 ----	------	8% preferred 100	125 Jan 10	132 June 20	115 Mar	124¾ Nov
107 107	107 107	107 107	107 107	107 107	107⅛ 107¼	1,200	Pub Serv Elec & Gas pfd 100	102 Jan 4	108¾ May 20	97 Jan	104⅛ Sept
184½ 185½	186 186	186 187	186 186	186 188	187½ 189	3,200	Pullman Company 100	172¼ Apr 12	195½ May 25	145¼ Mar	199½ Sept
*37 39	38⅝ 38⅞	38 38½	*37 38	*37⅝ 38	37 37¼	800	Punta Alegre Sugar 50	34⅛ Mar 22	46⅞ Jan 3	33 Apr	49¼ Dec
25¾ 26¾	26¼ 26⅞	26⅛ 26⅞	26½ 26⅞	26¼ 26½	26⅛ 26½	21,800	Pure Oil (The) 25	25⅝ June 27	33½ Mar 4	25¼ Oct	31 Jan
*112 113	*112 113	*112½ 113	*112 113	*112 113	*112 113	------	8% preferred 100	111⅜ Jan 11	114 May 25	106 Apr	112¾ June
*55½ 56½	*55½ 57	57 57¾	57¾ 57¾	57½ 57⅝	57⅜ 57½	1,900	Purity Bakeries class A 25	42¾ Mar 31	58 May 3	47 Oct	49⅝ Nov
73⅞ 74	73⅞ 73⅞	74 78	78½ 81	80½ 81⅞	79 80	15,400	Class B *No par*	41¾ Jan 3	81⅞ July 21	41½ Nov	44 Dec
58 58¾	57¾ 59	57½ 58⅞	58 58⅞	58¾ 61	59¾ 61⅜	131,200	Radio Corp of Amer *No par*	41⅛ Apr 13	61⅜ July 22	32 Mar	61⅝ Nov
*52 52½	*51¾ 52¼	51⅝ 51⅝	*51 51⅝	*51⅝ 52½	52 52	200	Preferred 50	49 May 3	53 Feb 28	44⅝ Mar	53⅞ Dec
*44¼ 46½	*44¼ 44¾	44¾ 44¾	*43⅝ 46½	*43⅝ 45¼	*43⅜ 46½	20	Rand Mines, Ltd *No par*	40 Jan 5	46⅜ Apr 25	32¾ Apr	41¾ Oct
*14¾ 15	*14⅝ 15	*14⅝ 14⅞	*14¾ 14⅞	14⅞ 14⅞	15 15	900	Ray Consolidated Copper 10	13⅛ July 1	15½ Mar 1	10½ Mar	16¾ Nov
34 34	*32¾ 33½	33⅛ 33⅝	32½ 32¾	33 33	31¾ 32⅛	1,800	Real Silk Hosiery 10	23⅝ July 1	49 Apr 20	37½ Nov	50¼ Oct
86¾ 86¾	86¾ 86¾	86¾ 86¾	*87 88	*87 88	87 87	160	Preferred 100	80 June 1	99 Mar 2	93¼ Dec	100 Nov
55 55¾	55 57	55½ 57⅛	55⅝ 57	56½ 57¼	56½ 59⅝	16,400	Reid Ice Cream *No par*	38⅛ Jan 24	59⅝ July 22	39¾ Dec	56 Jan
*51½ 6	*51¾ 6	5½ 5½	*5¼ 5½	*51½ 6¼	*5½ 6¼	100	Reis (Robt) & Co *No par*	5½ July 2	9 Jan 10	7½ July	18⅜ Feb
44¾ 45	44½ 45¼	44½ 45½	44½ 45¼	44½ 45	44⅛ 44⅝	28,300	Remington-Rand *No par*	37⅜ Apr 14	47¼ June 9	---- ----	---- ----
*98 99	*98¼ 99	98 98⅛	*98 99	98 98¼	*98 99	400	First preferred 100	98 June 20	102½ Apr 25	---- ----	---- ----
*101 105	*101 105	*101 105	*101 104	*101 104	*101 104	------	Second preferred 100	99 June 3	110 Apr 25	---- ----	---- ----
*111 116½	*95 116½	*95 116½	*95 116½	*95 116½	*95 116½	------	Rem'g'tn Type 7% 1st pf 100	110 Feb 18	117½ Feb 10	106 Apr	118 Oct
*112 116½	*---- 117	*---- 117	*---- 115	*---- 115	*---- 115	------	8% 2d preferred 100	111 Jan 6	126 Apr 25	105 Apr	115¼ Aug
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	Replogle Steel *No par*	9⅛ Apr 30	13½ Jan 10	8 Oct	15⅞ Jan
65 66¼	65⅛ 65½	65 65¼	65½ 66¼	65¼ 65½	65½ 66¼	1,800	Republic Iron & Steel 100	56½ Jan 4	75⅞ Mar 11	44 May	63⅝ Jan
*103½ 104	*103½ 104	*103½ 104	*103½ 104	*103½ 104	*103½ 104	------	Preferred 100	96⅝ Jan 3	106 May 25	91¼ Mar	99 Sept
8⅞ 9¼	8½ 9	8 8¾	8⅛ 8⅝	8 8⅜	8 8¼	17,900	Reynolds Spring *No par*	4 Feb 21	10¼ July 11	4¼ Oct	10⅝ Jan
136 136	136 136¼	136 136½	136⅜ 136¾	136¼ 137	136⅜ 136½	7,900	Reynolds (RJ) Tob Class B 25	98⅛ Feb 24	139⅞ May 24	90 Mar	121⅞ Nov
*103½ 105	103 103½	101⅝ 103¾	*102 103½	101⅝ 102½	102 102	2,200	Rossia Insurance Co 25	74 Jan 13	108⅞ July 5	76⅛ Dec	100 Jan
*47¾ 48½	*48 48⅝	48⅛ 48¼	47⅞ 48⅛	47⅜ 47¾	z46 46	2,700	Royal Dutch Co (N Y shares)	46 July 22	54½ Feb 9	47⅜ Oct	57⅜ Jan
37¾ 37¾	*37 37¼	37½ 37½	37¾ 39	40 41½	41 41	8,300	St Joseph Lead 10	36 May 23	43⅞ Mar 4	36⅜ May	48⅛ Feb
71 71½	71¼ 72½	71¾ 73	72½ 74¼	72½ 73⅜	71¾ 73	22,900	Safety Cable *No par*	52¾ Jan 3	74¼ July 20	42⅛ Mar	55½ Nov
*48½ 50	*48½ 50	49¼ 53	*50 51½	*51 53	51 51	1,200	Savage Arms Corporation 100	47⅜ June 24	72½ Mar 5	67¼ Nov	102½ Feb
11⅜ 11⅜	11⅛ 11⅛	11⅛ 11⅛	11¼ 13⅜	11⅜ 13⅜	13¼ 17⅜	4,600	Seneca Copper *No par*	1 June 30	3¾ Jan 10	2½ Dec	10¼ Jan
*56½ 58	*57¼ 58	58 58	58 58	58 58¼	*57 58¼	800	Shubert Theatre Corp *No par*	56 June 15	66 Mar 10	52 Mar	70⅝ July
52 52⅝	51⅜ 52⅜	52 52⅜	52 52¼	51¾ 52⅜	52 52⅜	13,900	Schulte Retail Stores *No par*	47 Jan 18	55½ June 16	42½ Mar	138½ Jan
*120½ 130	*120½ 130	*120½ 130	*121 130	*120½ 130	*120½ 130	------	Preferred 100	116¼ Jan 22	120 May 5	112½ Jan	120 Sept
*10¾ 11½	*10¾ 11½	11 11	*10¾ 11	*10¾ 11½	*10¾ 11½	100	Seagrave Corp *No par*	10¾ June 30	13⅝ Jan 3	12½ Mar	14¾ May
59⅝ 60⅛	60 61¼	60⅞ 62¼	62 63¾	63¼ 63⅞	64 66¾	189,400	Sears, Roebuck & Co new *No par*	51 Jan 17	66¾ July 22	44¼ Mar	58⅜ Sept
74¼ 74¾	73⅞ 74½	71½ 73⅞	72 72¼	72⅞ 73⅜	71½ 73	3,800	Shatuck (F G) *No par*	56⅜ Jan 17	75⅞ June 9	47 Mar	69⅝ Jan
*44 45⅛	*44⅛ 45⅛	*44 45	*44 45	*43⅜ 44⅞	*44 45	------	Shell Transport & Trading £2	43⅜ Apr 28	47⅞ Feb 10	40½ July	48⅜ Jan
26¾ 27	27 27	26¾ 27⅛	27 27¼	26¾ 27⅛	26⅞ 27	8,700	Shell Union Oil *No par*	25⅜ Apr 29	31¾ Feb 7	24 Mar	31 Nov

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. z Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights. n Ex-dividend one share of Standard Oil of California new.
b Distributed one-half share common stock and one-half share preferred B stock.

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HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1927 On basis of 100-share lots		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1926	
Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
141¼ 141⅝	141⅝ 15	141⅝ 147⅜	145⅜ 15	141⅝ 15	*145⅜ 15	5,100	Simms Petroleum 10	141¼ July 16	223¼ Feb 16	151⅜ Aug	285⅜ Jan
52 52¾	521⅝ 52¾	52 52⅛	51 52¼	51 53	523⅜ 53¼	33,300	Simmons Co No par	33⅛ Jan 6	53¼ July 22	28⅜ Oct	54⅛ Jan
110½ 110⅝	110 110⅛	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	480	Preferred 100	107¼ Jan 4	111⅛ July 15	105½ Nov	109⅛ July
161¼ 161⅞	163⅜ 163¼	163⅜ 167⅜	161⅛ 163¼	161¼ 161⅞	163⅜ 161⅞	12,000	Sinclair Cons Oil Corp No par	16 June 30	22⅜ Jan 20	16¾ Oct	24⅞ Feb
*98 98⅛	*98 98⅛	*98 98⅛	98⅛ 98⅛	*98 99⅛	*98 99	100	Preferred 100	97 Jan 6	103¼ Jan 31	90 Mar	99⅛ June
26 26¾	26⅛ 27	26¾ 27	26⅜ 27	26⅜ 26⅞	*26⅜ 26⅝	6,300	Skelly Oil Co 25	24⅛ June 27	37⅜ Feb 21	26⅝ Mar	37⅛ June
123 123	123 123	*121 125	*121¼ 125	124 125	*121 127	400	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron 100	113 June 29	134¼ Apr 6	103 Apr	142½ Aug
13 13⅜	13⅜ 14⅛	14¼ 15½	15¼ 16	16⅛ 16¾	15⅞ 16⅛	13,500	Snider Packing No par	11⅝ June 22	16¾ July 21	---- ----	---- ----
*153½ 163	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	South Porto Rico Sugar 100	140 July 5	197½ May 2	92 Apr	169½ Dec
*128 131	130½ 131	*128 131¾	*128 130	*128 130	*128 130	50	Preferred 100	118½ Mar 4	131 July 18	110 Oct	121 Dec
35⅜ 35¾	35¼ 35½	35¼ 35¾	x35 35⅜	35 35¼	35 35¼	7,100	Southern Calif Edison 25	31⅝ Jan 3	36⅞ June 3	30 Dec	33 July
*19¼ 20	*19¾ 20	19⅝ 20¼	19¾ 19¾	19¼ 19½	19¼ 19½	1,000	Southern Dairies cl A No par	15 May 20	45⅜ Jan 13	41 Oct	55½ July
*8¾ 9	8¾ 8¾	*8¼ 8¾	*8⅜ 8½	8⅜ 8⅜	*8⅜ 8½	500	Class B No par	7 May 18	20 Jan 7	17½ Oct	35¾ Mar
*10¼ 13⅞	*10¼ 13⅞	*11 13⅞	*11 13⅞	*10¼ 13⅞	*11 13⅞	------	Spear & Co No par	8¾ May 13	14 June 22	10 Dec	17¾ Feb
*74¼ 77	*74¼ 77	*74 77	*74 77	77 77	*75 77	100	Preferred 100	73 Feb 24	80 Feb 14	72 Apr	82½ Jan
*25¼ 26½	25¼ 26⅜	26¼ 26¾	26 26¾	25¾ 26	25¾ 25⅞	6,600	Spicer Mfg Co No par	20½ Jan 27	28⅞ May 25	18¾ Apr	31⅜ Feb
*107½ 109¾	*109 109¾	*109 109¾	*109 109¾	*109 109¾	*109 109¾	------	Preferred 100	104 Feb 21	110 Mar 19	101 Jan	107¼ Dec
60½ 61	60¼ 61	60⅜ 62½	62¼ 62¾	61¼ 63¼	61⅝ 63¼	45,200	Standard Gas & El Co No par	54 Jan 25	66¾ June 16	51 Mar	69 Feb
*62 63	*62 62⅞	62½ 62½	62⅜ 62⅜	*62 63	62¼ 62½	800	Preferred 50	57⅛ Jan 3	64 May 16	53¾ Mar	57⅝ Feb
85 85	85 85	85 89¾	87½ 90⅜	88 89⅛	86½ 88	17,300	Standard Milling 100	70¼ Jan 4	90⅜ July 20	67⅛ Oct	92½ Feb
96⅞ 97	*95½ 96⅞	*95½ 96⅞	*96¾ 97	*96¾ 97	*96¾ 97	100	Preferred 100	84 Jan 5	98 June 2	80 Mar	90 Feb
53⅛ 53½	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 54⅜	53⅞ 54¼	53⅞ 54	53⅜ 54¼	20,000	Standard Oil of Cal new No par	50⅜ Apr 28	60¾ Jan 19	52⅝ May	63⅝ Sept
36⅜ 37¼	36⅞ 37⅛	37 37½	37¼ 37⅝	37⅜ 37⅝	37⅛ 37½	50,600	Standard Oil of New Jersey 25	35⅛ Apr 29	41⅜ Feb 5	37⅜ Dec	46⅜ Jan
30⅛ 30¼	30⅛ 30½	30½ 30⅞	30½ 30⅝	30⅝ 30¾	30⅝ 30⅞	17,400	Standard Oil of New York 25	29⅜ June 27	34⅛ Jan 18	32½ Dec	33¼ Dec
*3 3½	*3 3½	*3 3½	*3 3½	3 3	3 3	700	Stand Plate Glass Co No par	2 Mar 29	4⅜ June 9	3½ Nov	10⅞ Feb
118 118	118¾ 118¾	118½ 122⅜	121 122	119¼ 121¼	118¾ 119⅜	6,700	Sterling Products No par	90½ Jan 4	122⅜ July 14	75 Mar	96¼ Nov
63⅛ 63½	63¼ 63½	62½ 63⅜	62⅞ 63¼	62⅝ 63⅜	62⅝ 63	8,100	Stewart-Warn Sp Corp No par	54¼ Mar 15	68¼ Apr 20	61 Nov	92⅞ Jan
*32 33	*32 33	32 32	*32 33	*32 32½	32 32	200	Stromberg Carburetor No par	26⅛ June 1	54½ Mar 1	47¾ Dec	77¼ Jan
51⅝ 52	52¼ 52¾	52¾ 53⅜	52 53	51½ 52	51⅜ 52	31,000	Studeb'rCorp(The) new No par	49 June 23	57 Apr 8	47 May	62 Sept
*118 123	*118 123	*118 123	*121 123	*118 123	*118 123	----	Preferred 100	118 Feb 10	122 Feb 23	114½ Feb	122½ June
5¾ 6	5¾ 6	5¾ 6	5⅞ 6	5¾ 6	6 6	4,700	Submarine Boat No par	2½ Feb 28	8⅛ May 12	1½ July	3¾ Feb
*31½ 33	33 33⅛	33 33	*31½ 32⅞	33 33⅜	33⅛ 33⅛	1,200	Sun Oil No par	30 Mar 21	34⅞ Jan 17	30⅛ Mar	41⅝ Jan
4⅛ 4⅜	4⅛ 4¼	4⅛ 4⅛	4¼ 4¼	4¼ 4¼	4⅛ 4⅛	2,100	Superior Oil No par	3¾ Mar 30	6½ Feb 18	1 July	5¼ Dec
*22 24½	*22 25	*22 25	*22 24	23 23	*22 25	100	Superior Steel 100	19⅜ Jan 25	28 May 18	19½ Apr	34⅞ Sept
*95⅜ 10	10 10	*10⅛ 10¾	10⅛ 11¼	11⅜ 11⅜	*10⅛ 11½	2,400	Sweets Co of America 50	7 Apr 27	13⅜ Feb 3	8⅝ Apr	17⅝ Sept
*3¾ 4	*3¾ 4	*3¾ 4	*3¾ 4	3¾ 3¾	*3¾ 4	100	Symington temp ctfs No par	3½ Apr 12	6 Jan 14	4 Nov	14⅛ Jan
*10 10¼	10¼ 10¼	*10 10½	*9 10	*9 10	*8⅞ 10	200	Class A temp ctfs No par	8½ Mar 1	13⅜ Jan 14	10⅝ Oct	20⅞ Feb
*13½ 14	14 14	*12¾ 14¼	14 14	14 14	14⅛ 14⅜	800	Telautograph Corp No par	11½ Mar 9	14½ Apr 8	11 Apr	14⅞ Jan
8⅝ 8⅞	*8¾ 8⅞	8⅝ 8⅝	8⅝ 8⅝	8⅝ 8⅞	8¾ 8⅞	3,500	Tenn Copp & C No par	8⅜ June 10	13¼ Jan 13	10⅝ Dec	16 Feb
47 47⅞	47¼ 47⅞	47¾ 48¾	48 48⅜	48⅜ 48⅝	48¼ 48½	32,400	Texas Corporation 25	45 Apr 19	58 Jan 17	53½ Nov	57⅞ Dec
66⅛ 67	65⅝ 66⅞	65½ 66⅞	66¼ 67½	65⅜ 66⅞	65⅜ 66⅜	176,800	Texas Gulf Sulphur new No par	49 Jan 3	67½ July 20	39 Oct	52⅜ Nov
14 15	15 15½	14¾ 15¼	14¾ 15	14¼ 15	14½ 14⅞	10,600	Texas Pacific Coal & Oil 10	12 Apr 29	18⅞ June 8	12 Oct	19½ Jan
30⅛ 32¾	32⅛ 34¼	33 34⅜	32⅛ 33½	31⅜ 33	30⅜ 32¼	162,900	Texas Pac Land Trust new 1	15½ Jan 25	40 June 7	---- ----	---- ----
33⅛ 33⅝	33⅛ 33½	33¼ 34	33¼ 33½	33¼ 33¼	33 33	2,000	The Fair No par	24¼ Jan 11	34⅝ May 7	26⅝ Dec	34 Jan
*53½ 54⅛	54⅛ 54½	53¾ 54½	53⅜ 53¾	*53⅜ 54⅛	*54 54½	900	Thompson (J R) Co 25	47 Jan 26	56 June 21	42¼ May	50⅛ Sept
16⅛ 16¼	16¼ 16¼	16⅛ 16¼	16¼ 16¼	16¼ 16⅛	16¼ 16⅜	6,500	Tidewater Assoc Oil No par	15½ June 2	19⅛ June 9	---- ----	---- ----
*87 89	*87 88	87 87	87½ 87½	*87 87½	87 87	300	Preferred 100	87 July 19	90⅜ June 1	---- ----	---- ----
*20 22	*19½ 22	*19 22	*18 22	*18 21	*18 21	------	Tide Water Oil 100	22 July 7	29⅛ Jan 13	27 Nov	39¼ Jan
*85 88	*85 87	*85 87	86½ 86½	*86⅛ 87	86½ 86½	300	Preferred 100	86½ July 20	89¾ Apr 25	87¼ Nov	103 Jan
108 108½	107⅛ 108⅜	108⅞ 111¾	111¼ 114	112¼ 114⅜	110⅛ 113½	101,100	Timken Roller Bearing No par	78 Jan 3	114⅜ July 21	44⅞ Mar	85⅜ Nov
100⅜ 102	101⅜ 102⅜	101⅜ 102	101⅛ 101⅜	101½ 101⅝	101⅜ 102½	11,100	Tobacco Products Corp 100	93½ Apr 11	110⅜ Jan 5	95¼ Apr	116⅝ Sept
*115 116⅞	*115⅜ 116⅜	115¼ 116	114⅝ 116	*114½ 115¼	115¼ 116	1,200	Class A 100	108 Apr 16	118 July 13	103 Mar	118⅜ Sept
7½ 8¼	8⅛ 8½	8 8⅜	7½ 8	7¾ 8	7⅜ 7⅞	54,000	Transc't'l Oil temctf new No par	3¾ Apr 30	9¾ June 18	3 Mar	5½ July
17¾ 17⅞	17 17	*15½ 17	*15½ 17	*15½ 17¼	*15½ 17¼	300	Transue & Williams St'l No par	10 May 4	17¾ July 16	15 Aug	27 Jan
54¾ 54¾	54 55	54¼ 54¾	54¼ 54¼	54 54¼	54 55	2,300	Underwood Typewriter 25	45 Jan 29	60⅞ Apr 18	43¼ Nov	63¾ Jan
51 52	51¼ 52	51 51¾	51½ 51½	50⅝ 51¼	49⅝ 51	4,100	Union Bag & Paper Corp 100	38½ Jan 25	73¼ June 1	35 May	71¼ Jan
135¼ 136⅜	134½ 135¾	133½ 135¼	134 135	134⅛ 138¾	136 138¾	65,600	Union Carbide & Carb No par	99⅛ Jan 26	138¾ July 21	77½ Mar	100⅜ Dec
42½ 43	z42½ 42⅞	42¼ 42½	42 42	42 42⅜	42⅛ 42⅜	5,800	Union Oil California 25	39⅝ June 27	56½ Jan 6	37¼ Jan	58⅜ Sept
114¼ 114¼	114⅞ 116½	115 116	116 116½	114½ 116	*114 116	1,500	Union Tank Car new 100	94 Jan 3	116½ July 18	93 Dec	95¼ Dec
90 90⅞	90¼ 91½	91 91⅝	90 90½	90 90¼	90⅛ 94	12,200	United Cigar Stores 25	82 Apr 4	100 Jan 6	83⅛ Feb	109¾ Aug
105 105⅛	104½ 105	104¾ 105	104⅜ 105	104¾ 105	104¾ 105	3,900	Preferred 100	104½ July 18	109 June 24	---- ----	---- ----
174⅜ 174⅜	*173⅛ 174	172 172¾	170 171	170 173	172 172	2,200	United Drug 100	159 Jan 25	182⅞ Apr 20	134 Mar	174 Dec
*58¾ 59¾	*59 59¾	*59 59¾	*59⅛ 59¾	*59¼ 59½	*59¼ 59½	------	1st Preferred 50	58½ Jan 6	60⅛ July 12	55½ Mar	59 July
135½ 135¾	136 136	134⅜ 134½	134 135¼	132½ 133½	132 133	3,100	United Fruit No par	113½ Jan 26	137 July 14	98 Apr	126 Nov
*99¼ 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	*100 101	*100 101	30	Universal Pictures 1st pfd 100	98 Jan 14	103⅜ Apr 26	90 Mar	98½ Dec
31½ 31⅝	31 31⅝	31 31	30½ 32⅜	30¾ 32	30⅞ 31¾	10,600	Universal Pipe & Rad No par	27¼ June 27	37¼ Mar 29	13⅝ Mar	34½ Dec
*87 93½	*88 93	*87½ 93½	*87 90⅛	*87 90	*87 90	------	Preferred 100	81¾ Jan 27	96 May 7	52 Mar	90½ Dec
*235 237	234½ 234½	231⅝ 236½	234¼ 234¼	231 233	228¼ 234¼	5,100	U S Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy 100	202 Jan 25	246 May 20	150 May	248½ Aug
*115¾ 116	115¾ 115¾	*115¾ 116½	*115⅝ 116½	*115¾ 116½	*115¾ 117	100	Preferred 100	112 Mar 14	118 July 1	100¼ Mar	118 Dec
20½ 20¾	20⅝ 21¼	20 20¾	20¼ 20⅜	20¼ 20⅜	19¾ 20⅛	9,400	U S Distrib Corp new No par	14¼ May 5	22¾ July 7	---- ----	---- ----
*55½ 57½	55½ 55⅝	55½ 56⅜	56 56½	55⅞ 55⅞	56 57	1,600	U S Hoff Mach Corp vtc No par	51⅝ Feb 1	63⅜ May 19	45⅞ Jan	59⅜ Feb
83⅞ 84⅞	82⅞ 83½	83 84¼	83⅛ 84½	81⅜ 83¼	81⅝ 83	26,500	U S Industrial Alcohol 100	69 Mar 30	89 Feb 28	45⅜ Mar	84½ Dec
*113 114⅞	*113 114⅞	*113½ 114⅞	114⅞ 114⅞	*114 114⅞	*114 114⅞	100	Preferred 100	107¼ Apr 4	114⅞ July 20	99¼ Apr	114⅞ Nov
63⅜ 64⅜	63⅞ 64⅜	63⅝ 64⅜	63⅜ 64	63 63¾	62⅝ 63	7,300	U S Realty & Impt new No par	54 Apr 6	66⅝ Feb 7	48⅛ Mar	71⅞ Jan
43 44½	44 44⅞	44 44½	44 44½	43⅞ 45⅜	43⅞ 44¾	24,900	United States Rubber 100	37¼ June 16	67⅛ Feb 28	50¼ May	88¼ Jan
95½ 95½	95 95	95¼ 95⅞	z93 93⅜	93 93½	92 93¼	2,900	1st Preferred 100	85¾ June 16	111⅜ Apr 8	101½ Mar	109 Jan
35¾ 35⅞	34⅜ 35⅞	35 35½	34¼ 34¾	34⅜ 36⅛	35¾ 36¼	4,800	U S Smelting, Ref & Min 50	33⅜ Jan 13	42 Mar 24	30 Oct	49⅞ Jan
*48⅛ 48⅝	48⅛ 48⅛	48¼ 48½	*48 48½	48½ 48½	*48 48⅝	600	Preferred 50	45⅝ Jan 18	49½ June 27	42 Oct	50 Jan
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	United States Steel Corp 100	153½ Jan 28	176 May 31	117 Apr	160½ Dec
125½ 126	124¼ 125¾	124⅝ 125⅜	124⅝ 126	125 126¼	124⅞ 126¼	187,300	New w i	111⅜ Jan 28	126⅝ July 14	113⅞ Dec	117 Dec
*133½ 134	133½ 133⅞	133⅛ 133⅜	133¼ 133⅜	133¾ 133⅞	*133¼ 134	1,400	Preferred 100	129 Jan 28	133⅞ July 18	124½ Mar	130⅜ Dec
*81 83½	83½ 83½	83½ 83½	*81 83	*81 83	*81 83	200	U S Tobacco No par	67 Jan 4	86¼ June 16	56½ Jan	67 Dec
*124½ 126⅜	*124½ 126¾	*124½ 126¾	*125½ 126¾	*125½ 126⅝	*125½ 125½	100	Preferred 100	123 Jan 14	125½ July 22	112 Mar	123 Dec
*115 120	*115 120	*115 120	*115 120	*115 120	*115 120	------	Utah Copper 10	111 Feb 11	115⅛ Apr 20	93 Apr	116 Nov
31⅛ 31⅝	31 31	30½ 31	31 31¼	31¼ 31½	31¼ 32	10,300	Utilities Pow & Lt A No par	27 Jan 8	34 May 19	27⅝ Dec	37 Feb
48 48	*47⅞ 48½	47⅞ 48	*48 49	48⅞ 50½	49⅛ 49⅞	6,400	Vanadium Corp No par	37 Jan 20	52½ Mar 30	29 Mar	43 Aug
56½ 56½	56¼ 56½	56½ 56½	55 56½	56¼ 56¼	55 56	3,200	Vick Chemical No par	48 Jan 3	63⅝ June 6	43¼ July	52 Aug
32⅝ 32⅞	32⅛ 32⅞	32¼ 32¾	32 32¼	32⅛ 32⅜	32 32⅛	7,500	Victor Talk Machine No par	32 July 13	41 Apr 12	---- ----	---- ----
*89 89¼	*89 89⅞	89 89	*88¾ 89	88¾ 88¾	88⅛ 88½	800	6% preferred No par	88½ July 22	96¼ Apr 13	---- ----	---- ----
97⅛ 97⅛	97 97⅜	97 97⅛	97 97	97 97	97 97	1,600	7% prior preferred 100	97 Feb 5	100½ Apr 13	---- ----	---- ----
*9 9½	9½ 9¾	9½ 9¾	9½ 10	10 11¼	11 11¾	8,800	Virg-Caro Chem No par	7½ May 23	11¾ July 22	9 Oct	25½ Feb
*31 32	*30⅛ 31½	31½ 31⅞	32¼ 32¾	33 35⅛	35½ 37	4,900	6% preferred 100	26⅛ Apr 4	37 July 22	31⅜ Oct	69 Jan
*79½ 80	*79½ 80	80 80½	80½ 81¼	80⅝ 82½	82¼ 83½	2,900	7% preferred 100	73 June 8	87¾ Feb 11	83 Oct	98⅛ Jan
*40 43	*42 43	*42 43	*42 43	*42 43	*42 43	------	Virginia Iron Coal & Coke 100	43 Feb 9	51 Jan 4	40 May	60½ Nov
28¾ 29¼	28¾ 29⅜	28⅛ 29	28⅝ 29½	28¾ 29¼	27⅝ 29	31,200	Vivaudou (V) No par	27⅝ July 22	39¼ June 20	26 Mar	36½ Dec
*104 106	*104 105	*103½ 105	105 105	104 104	103⅜ 104⅞	700	Preferred 100	103⅜ July 22	118½ June 20	94¾ Jan	110½ Dec
*20 20½	20¼ 20⅜	*20 20¾	*20¼ 20¾	20 20¼	20 20	1,000	Waldorf System No par	19¾ July 7	25 Feb 7	17 Jan	23 Dec
18 18⅞	*17¾ 19	18⅞ 18⅞	17⅞ 18⅞	*17½ 18¼	17½ 17½	1,200	Walworth Co ctfs No par	17⅛ July 20	24⅛ Apr 1	12¼ June	23¼ Jan
*105 110	105 105	*103 110	*103 110	*102 110	*102 110	100	Ward Baking Class A No par	89⅛ Apr 13	105⅓ Mar 17	99 June	195 Jan
24¾ 25	25 25½	25 25⅜	24⅝ 25⅜	24¾ 24¾	24½ 25	4,100	Class B No par	17⅛ June 14	33⅝ Feb 18	21¼ Oct	85⅜ Feb
87½ 87½	*86⅛ 88⅜	*86⅛ 88½	*86⅛ 88⅜	*86⅛ 88⅜	*86⅛ 88⅜	100	Preferred (100) No par	84 Apr 9	95¾ Feb 3	88½ Oct	110½ Jan
*23 23¼	22¾ 23½	22½ 22½	22½ 22⅝	22½ 22⅝	21 22¼	5,800	Warner Bros Pictures A 10	20 July 5	45½ Jan 6	12 June	69¼ Sept
26 26	26 26	*26 26½	*26 26½	*26 26½	*26 26½	200	Warner Quinlan No par	24 June 6	28½ May 26	---- ----	---- ----
*81 84	*81 84	*82 84	*82 82½	82 82¼	80 82	400	Warner Bros No par	65 Jan 14	90¼ Feb 18	43⅞ Apr	69 Dec
72 72	71⅞ 71⅞	71¼ 71¼	72 72½	72½ 73	72½ 73⅞	1,500	Weber & Heilbr, new c No par	56½ Jan 5	77⅜ June 29	53 Apr	85½ Jan
*165 166½	165 165	*163 166	163 166	165 166	*163 166	500	Western Union Telegraph 100	144½ Jan 8	170½ June 8	134½ Mar	157⅞ Sept
178¾ 179¾	*179¼ 180	178⅞ 179½	178⅝ 179¼	178 178½	177⅛ 178	25,800	Westinghouse Air Brake 50	133½ Jan 4	180½ July 8	105¼ Mar	146 Dec
81¾ 82⅜	81⅝ 84⅝	84⅛ 86⅝	86⅛ 88⅜	85½ 88⅛	84¾ 86½	131,000	Westinghouse Elec & Mfg 50	67⅜ Jan 4	88⅜ July 20	65 May	79½ Feb
13¾ 15	*14 14⅞	*13¾ 14½	13¼ 13¼	*13½ 14½	14 14	300	Weston Elec Instrum't No par	13¼ June 28	18⅜ Feb 15	13¾ May	19½ July
*30 32⅛	*31 32⅛	*30 32⅛	*31 33	*31 33	*31 33	------	Class A No par	30 July 14	34¾ Apr 20	27¼ Jan	32½ Oct
*108½ 109⅞	*108½ 109	*108½ 109	108½ 108½	108¼ 108¼	108 108	90	West Penn Elec cl A vtf No par	97⅞ Jan 4	110 May 4	88½ Jan	98⅛ Oct
*110 111½	111 111¼	110 111½	110 110	110 110½	110½ 110½	120	Preferred 100	102 Jan 4	111⅜ July 13	95½ May	102½ Dec
114⅝ 114⅞	114¼ 114¼	115 115	*114½ 115	115 115	114½ 115	180	West Penn Power pref 100	111 Jan 15	118 May 27	108 Mar	115 Sept
22½ 22½	*22½ 22¾	22½ 22⅝	*22½ 22⅞	*22½ 23	*22½ 23	300	White Eagle Oil & Refg No par	22 Apr 25	27½ Feb 15	25⅛ Apr	29¾ Feb
36⅞ 37⅜	37½ 37¾	37⅛ 38	37⅜ 38⅞	37½ 38½	37½ 38¼	10,500	White Motor 50	36 July 12	58⅜ Feb 28	51⅛ Apr	90 Feb
33½ 33½	33⅜ 33⅜	33⅛ 34	*33½ 34	34½ 35	*34 35⅛	2,500	White Rock Min Sp ctf No par	26 Jan 26	36½ Apr 2	22 Oct	38⅜ Feb
45 47	46 46½	47⅛ 49	47 48⅜	47½ 49¼	48⅜ 49¾	24,600	White Sewing Machine No par	21½ Mar 24	50½ June 20	---- ----	---- ----
55½ 55⅞	55¾ 55¾	x55⅜ 55¾	55¾ 55⅞	55½ 55½	55½ 55½	3,000	White Sewing Mach pf No par	46 Feb 18	59 Jan 17	46½ Oct	64¼ Oct
½ ½	⅝ ⅝	⅝ ⅝	⅝ ⅝	½ ½	½ ½	28,300	Wickwire Spencer ctf No par	½ Jan 26	1½ Feb 14	⅝ Dec	3⅜ Jan
17¾ 18	17⅝ 18¼	17⅝ 18	17⅛ 17⅜	17¼ 17⅝	16¾ 17¼	500	Willys-Overland (The) 5	16 June 30	24¾ Mar 3	18 May	34 Jan
*89 90	89¼ 89¼	*89¼ 89½	89¼ 89¼	*89¼ 90	89¼ 89¼	2,300	Preferred 100	87 June 11	95 Jan 11	88½ Oct	99 Feb
10⅝ 10⅞	10½ 10⅝	10⅝ 10⅝	10½ 10⅜	11 11½	11⅛ 11¼	600	Wilson & Co, Inc, new No par	10 May 5	17⅝ Feb 21	6 May	14⅜ Dec
*21 22	21 21	*21 22	20⅜ 20⅜	21 21¾	*21 22¾	1,200	Class A No par	16¼ May 5	32⅞ Feb 23	14 May	30⅝ Dec
*63½ 67	63½ 63½	63½ 63½	*63 63½	63¾ 65½	66 66	22,100	Preferred 100	58 Apr 7	84¾ Feb 23	42 May	81⅜ Dec
149½ 150	149½ 151⅞	150½ 151⅜	150½ 151⅜	149¼ 150½	149⅜ 150½	2,200	Woolworth (F W) Co 25	117¾ Jan 11	152½ July 15	120¼ Dec	128 Dec
39¼ 39¼	39 39¼	38½ 39	37⅞ 37⅞	37½ 38	37 37	------	Worthington P & M 100	20½ Jan 27	46 June 7	19 Nov	44¾ Jan
*54 59	*54 59	*53 59½	*52 59½	*53 59½	*52 59½	100	Preferred A 100	46 Jan 22	61½ June 9	44 Nov	80 Feb
*48½ 51	*48½ 51	*48½ 51	*48½ 51	*48½ 51	48½ 48½	100	Preferred B 100	40 Feb 2	54½ June 7	37¼ Nov	65 Feb
38⅞ 38⅞	37½ 38½	37⅝ 37¾	37¾ 37¾	37⅞ 39⅛	37⅝ 38⅝	3,300	Wright Aeronautical No par	24½ Apr 5	42¾ June 6	24½ Mar	39¾ July
56⅛ 56⅜	*56 57	56⅛ 56⅛	*56 57	55¾ 56¾	*55½ 55¾	400	Wrigley (Wm Jr) No par	50⅞ Jan 4	57¾ July 11	47 Apr	59¾ Feb
82 82	*81½ 85	*81½ 82½	*81½ 82⅛	81½ 81½	*81¼ 85	300	Yale & Towne 25	70¼ Jan 8	82 July 16	60½ Mar	72½ Aug
30¼ 30⅝	30⅛ 31	30¼ 31⅜	30⅞ 32¼	31 32	30½ 31⅝	93,200	Yellow Truck & Coach Cl B 10	25 Jan 14	33⅜ June 17	20 May	39⅝ Sept
98⅜ 98⅜	*97 98½	*97 98½	99 99⅝	*98 99	*98 99½	1,200	Preferred 100	89⅛ Apr 11	99⅝ July 20	91½ Apr	107⅓ Sept
*84 86⅛	84 85⅞	84 85¼	84⅛ 85¼	85⅞ 86⅛	85 86¼	6,700	Youngstown Sheet & T No par	81¾ June 29	97¼ Mar 24	69 May	95¼ Aug

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. b Ex-dividend and ex-rights. z Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights. x Ex-dividend.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

Jan. 1 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22.		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.	
U. S. Government.		Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High
First Liberty Loan—								
3½% of 1932-'1947	J D	100$^{27}_{32}$	Sale	100$^{26}_{32}$	100$^{31}_{32}$	166	100$^{21}_{32}$	101$^{21}_{32}$
Conv 4% of 1932-47	J D	101$^{10}_{32}$	----	101$^{20}_{32}$	J'ne'27	----	100$^{17}_{32}$	102
Conv 4¼% of 1932-47	J D	103$^{4}_{32}$	Sale	102$^{28}_{32}$	103$^{4}_{32}$	43	102$^{28}_{32}$	103$^{28}_{32}$
2d conv 4¼% of 1932-47	J D	102$^{11}_{32}$	----	102$^{17}_{32}$	J'ne'27	----	102$^{16}_{32}$	103
Second Liberty Loan—								
4s of 1927-1942	M N	100	----	100$^{2}_{32}$	July'27	----	100	101
Conv 4¼% of 1927-1942	M N	100$^{10}_{32}$	Sale	100$^{8}_{32}$	100$^{11}_{32}$	708	100$^{7}_{32}$	101$^{4}_{32}$
Third Liberty Loan—								
4¼% of 1928	M S	100$^{2}_{32}$	Sale	100$^{27}_{32}$	101	493	100$^{20}_{32}$	101$^{31}_{32}$
Fourth Liberty Loan—								
4¼% of 1933-1938	A O	103$^{26}_{32}$	Sale	103$^{21}_{32}$	103$^{27}_{32}$	461	103$^{11}_{32}$	104$^{12}_{32}$
Treasury 4¼s 1947-1952	A O	113$^{17}_{32}$	Sale	113	113$^{20}_{32}$	241	110$^{4}_{32}$	114$^{25}_{32}$
Treasury 4s 1944-1954	J D	108$^{16}_{32}$	Sale	108	108$^{18}_{32}$	489	106$^{4}_{32}$	109$^{10}_{32}$
Treasury 3¾s 1946-1956	M S	105$^{16}_{32}$	Sale	105	105$^{17}_{32}$	416	103$^{6}_{32}$	106$^{18}_{32}$
Treasury 3½s 1943-1947	J D	100$^{9}_{32}$	Sale	100$^{8}_{32}$	100$^{14}_{32}$	209	100$^{8}_{32}$	100$^{14}_{32}$
State and City Securities.								
N Y City—4¼s Corp stock 1960	M S	101$^{1}_{2}$	----	101$^{1}_{8}$	101$^{1}_{8}$	3	100$^{3}_{8}$	101$^{1}_{4}$
4½s Corporate stock 1964	M S	103	104$^{1}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{8}$	May'27	----	102$^{1}_{2}$	105$^{1}_{2}$
4½s Corporate stock 1966	A O	103$^{1}_{8}$	----	102$^{3}_{8}$	Mar'27	----	102$^{5}_{8}$	102$^{5}_{8}$
4½s Corporate stock 1972	A O	103$^{1}_{8}$	----	104$^{5}_{8}$	June'27	----	102$^{5}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{4}$
4½s Corporate stock 1971	J D	107$^{1}_{2}$	108$^{3}_{4}$	109$^{1}_{8}$	June'27	----	107$^{1}_{2}$	109$^{1}_{2}$
4½s Corporate stock July 1967	J J	107$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	107$^{1}_{8}$	107$^{1}_{8}$	1	106$^{5}_{8}$	109$^{1}_{2}$
4½s Corporate stock 1965	J D	107	108$^{1}_{4}$	109$^{1}_{4}$	May'27	----	106$^{3}_{8}$	109$^{1}_{4}$
4½s Corporate stock 1963	M S	107	108$^{1}_{8}$	107	107	3	106$^{3}_{8}$	109
4% Corporate stock 1959	M N	99$^{1}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	2	99	101$^{5}_{8}$
4% Corporate stock 1958	M N	99$^{1}_{4}$	----	100$^{1}_{2}$	June'27	----	99	100$^{3}_{4}$
4% Corporate stock 1957	M N	101$^{1}_{2}$	----	101	May'27	----	98$^{7}_{8}$	101$^{1}_{4}$
4% Corporate stock 1956	M N	101$^{1}_{8}$	----	98$^{1}_{2}$	Nov'26	----	----	----
4% Corporate stock 1955	M N	100$^{3}_{4}$	----	98$^{7}_{8}$	Oct'26	----	----	----
4½% Corporate stock 1957	M N	106$^{1}_{2}$	108$^{5}_{8}$	108$^{1}_{4}$	June'27	----	105$^{5}_{8}$	108$^{5}_{8}$
4½% Corporate stock 1957	M N	106$^{1}_{2}$	107$^{1}_{4}$	108	July'27	----	105$^{3}_{4}$	108$^{3}_{4}$
3½% Corporate stk. May 1954	M N	91$^{1}_{8}$	----	93	May'27	----	89$^{7}_{8}$	93
3½% Corporate stk. Nov 1954	M N	91$^{1}_{8}$	92$^{7}_{8}$	91$^{1}_{4}$	Mar'27	----	89$^{7}_{8}$	91$^{1}_{4}$
3½s Corporate stock 1955	M N	----	----	89	Apr'26	----	----	----
New York State Canal Im 4s. 1961	J J	----	----	102$^{1}_{2}$	Oct'26	----	----	----
4s Canal 1960	----	----	----	102$^{5}_{8}$	Mar'27	----	102$^{5}_{8}$	102$^{5}_{8}$
4½s Canal impt. 1964	J J	----	----	102	Apr'26	----	----	----
Highway improv't 4½s 1963	M S	----	----	112$^{1}_{2}$	June'27	----	112$^{1}_{2}$	112$^{1}_{2}$
Foreign Gov't and Municipal's								
Anticquia (Dept) Col 7s A 1945	J J	93	94	92$^{5}_{8}$	93$^{1}_{2}$	41	92$^{5}_{8}$	97$^{1}_{2}$
External s f 7s ser B 1945	J J	92$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	92$^{3}_{8}$	93$^{5}_{8}$	33	92$^{3}_{8}$	97$^{1}_{2}$
Argentine Govt Pub Wks 6s. 1960	A O	99	Sale	98$^{3}_{4}$	99$^{1}_{2}$	36	97$^{5}_{8}$	100
Argentine Nation (Govt of)—								
Sink fund 6s of June 1925. 1959	J D	99$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{7}_{8}$	99$^{3}_{8}$	31	97$^{3}_{4}$	100
Extl s f 6s of Oct 1925 1959	A O	99$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{3}_{4}$	101	133	97$^{3}_{4}$	101
Sink fund 6s Series A 1957	M S	100	Sale	99$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{4}$	53	97$^{5}_{8}$	101
External 6s series B Dec 1958	J D	99	Sale	98$^{3}_{4}$	99$^{1}_{4}$	83	97$^{5}_{8}$	100$^{3}_{8}$
Extl s f 6s of May 1926 1960	M N	99	Sale	98$^{5}_{8}$	99$^{3}_{8}$	71	97$^{3}_{4}$	100
Extl 6s Sanitary Works 1961	F A	99	Sale	98$^{5}_{8}$	99	156	98	100
Extl 6s Pub wks (May '27) .'61	M N	98$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{5}_{8}$	99	97	98	99$^{1}_{4}$
Argentine Treasury 5s £ 1945	M S	91	91$^{5}_{8}$	91$^{1}_{2}$	91$^{3}_{4}$	14	89	92$^{3}_{4}$
Australia 30-yr 5s July 15 1955	J J	98	Sale	98	98$^{1}_{4}$	161	97$^{1}_{4}$	98$^{1}_{2}$
Austrian (Govt) s f 7s 1943	J D	103$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	102$^{1}_{4}$	103$^{7}_{8}$	170	101$^{1}_{4}$	105$^{1}_{2}$
Bavaria (Free State) 6½s 1945	F A	98$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	97$^{3}_{4}$	98$^{5}_{8}$	49	97$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{4}$
Belgium 25-yr ext s f 7½s g. 1945	J D	113$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	113$^{1}_{2}$	114	53	111	114
20-year s f 8s 1941	F A	109	Sale	108$^{1}_{4}$	109	15	108	110$^{1}_{4}$
25-year external 6½s 1949	M S	101$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	101$^{3}_{8}$	101$^{3}_{4}$	68	96$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{21}_{32}$
External s f 6s 1955	J J	98	Sale	97$^{3}_{4}$	99	156	92$^{5}_{8}$	99
External 30-year s f 7s 1955	J D	105$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	105$^{1}_{4}$	105$^{3}_{4}$	109	102$^{1}_{2}$	105$^{3}_{4}$
Stabilization loan 7s 1956	M N	103$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	103$^{3}_{4}$	104	83	101$^{3}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{8}$
Bergen (Norway) s f 8s 1945	M N	113$^{1}_{8}$	113$^{1}_{2}$	113$^{1}_{8}$	113$^{1}_{8}$	1	112$^{1}_{8}$	114
25-year sinking fund 6s 1949	A O	100	100$^{7}_{8}$	100	June'27	----	99$^{1}_{4}$	102
Berlin (Germany) 6½s 1950	A O	99$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	99	99$^{1}_{2}$	27	96$^{7}_{8}$	100$^{3}_{4}$
Bogota (City) ext'l s f 8s 1945	A O	103$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{1}_{2}$	104	10	102$^{3}_{4}$	104$^{7}_{8}$
Bolivia (Republic of) 8s 1947	M N	103$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{3}_{4}$	104	36	102	105$^{1}_{2}$
Extl sec 7s tem 1958	J J	94$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	94$^{1}_{4}$	95$^{3}_{4}$	39	92	98
Bordeaux (City of) 15-yr 6s. 1934	M N	98$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{8}$	98$^{7}_{8}$	168	93$^{3}_{8}$	98$^{7}_{8}$
Brasil (U S of) external 8s. 1941	J D	106	Sale	105$^{3}_{4}$	106$^{1}_{4}$	20	104	108$^{1}_{2}$
External s f 6½s of 1926 1957	A O	91	Sale	91	91$^{5}_{8}$	139	89	96
7s (Central Railway) 1952	J D	95$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	95$^{1}_{4}$	96	21	94$^{1}_{2}$	99$^{1}_{2}$
7½s (coffee secur) £ (flat). 1952	A O	106	----	105$^{4}_{4}$	June'27	----	102$^{3}_{4}$	107
Bremen (State of) ext'l 7s. 1935	M S	102$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	102$^{1}_{2}$	102$^{3}_{4}$	10	102	105
Budapest (City) extl s f 6s. 1962	J D	88	Sale	87$^{1}_{4}$	88	342	87	92
Buenos Aires (City) extl 6½s 1955	J J	100$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	100$^{1}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	8	99$^{1}_{4}$	102$^{1}_{4}$
Bulgaria (Kingdom) s f 7s. 1967	J J	90$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	90$^{1}_{8}$	90$^{1}_{2}$	35	89	94$^{1}_{4}$
Caldas Dept of (Colombia) 7½s '46	J J	96$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	96	97	16	96$^{3}_{4}$	98$^{3}_{4}$
Canada (Dominion of) 5s. 1931	A O	101$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	100$^{7}_{8}$	101$^{3}_{8}$	59	100$^{1}_{4}$	102
10-year b½s 1929	F A	101$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	101$^{5}_{8}$	101$^{3}_{4}$	19	101$^{3}_{8}$	102$^{7}_{8}$
5s 1952	M N	105	Sale	105	105$^{5}_{8}$	37	104	106$^{1}_{2}$
4½s 1936	F A	99$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	99$^{1}_{8}$	99$^{1}_{2}$	63	98$^{1}_{8}$	99$^{3}_{8}$
Carlsbad (City) s f 8s 1954	J J	105$^{5}_{8}$	106	106	106	1	103$^{1}_{2}$	106$^{1}_{2}$
Cauca Val (Dept) Colom 7½s '46	A O	98	Sale	98	98$^{1}_{4}$	84	96	99$^{1}_{2}$
Chile (Republic) ext'l s f 8s. 1941	F A	108$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	108$^{1}_{4}$	108$^{3}_{8}$	16	106$^{1}_{4}$	109$^{3}_{8}$
20-year external s f 7s 1942	M N	101$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	100$^{1}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{4}$	53	99$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{1}_{4}$
25-year external s f 8s 1946	M N	108$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	108$^{1}_{4}$	108$^{5}_{8}$	8	106$^{1}_{4}$	109
External sinking fund 6s. 1960	A O	89$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	89$^{1}_{2}$	90	113	89	93$^{1}_{2}$
External s f 6s 1961	F A	89$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	89$^{5}_{8}$	90	99	89	93$^{3}_{8}$
Chile Mtge Bk 6½s June 30 1957	J D	93$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	93$^{7}_{8}$	94$^{1}_{2}$	33	93	96$^{1}_{2}$
8 f 6½s of 1926 June 30 1961	J D	96$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	96	96$^{1}_{2}$	20	96	98$^{1}_{4}$
Chinese (Hukuang Ry) 5s. 1951	J D	27$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	26$^{5}_{8}$	28$^{1}_{4}$	36	24	30$^{1}_{4}$
Christiania (Oslo) 30-yr s f 6s 1954	M S	100$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	101	July'27	6	99$^{3}_{4}$	102$^{1}_{2}$
Cologne (City) Germany 6½s 1950	M S	98$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{4}$	98$^{1}_{2}$	13	96	101
Colombia (Republic) 6½s 1927	A O	100$^{1}_{8}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{3}_{8}$	100$^{3}_{8}$	2	99$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{3}_{8}$
Copenhagen 25-year s f 5½s. 1944	J J	100$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	100$^{1}_{4}$	100$^{5}_{8}$	25	99$^{1}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{2}$
Cordoba (Prov) Argentina 7s 1942	J J	98$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{5}_{8}$	99	2	97$^{1}_{2}$	99$^{1}_{2}$
Cuba 5s of 1904 1944	M S	100	----	99$^{7}_{8}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	6	100	101$^{1}_{2}$
External 5s of 1914 ser A. 1949	F A	100	100$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{1}_{4}$	June'27	----	100$^{1}_{4}$	102
External loan 4½s ser C. 1949	F A	95$^{1}_{2}$	96$^{5}_{8}$	95	July'27	----	93$^{3}_{8}$	96
Sinking fund 5½s 1953	J J	103$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	103$^{1}_{8}$	103$^{3}_{4}$	41	101$^{1}_{8}$	103$^{3}_{4}$
Cundinamarca (Dept-Col) 7s '46	J D	94	Sale	93$^{3}_{4}$	94	14	92$^{1}_{2}$	96
Czechoslovakia (Rep of) 8s. 1951	A O	107$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	107$^{1}_{4}$	108	13	104$^{3}_{4}$	109
Sinking fund 8s ser B 1952	A O	107$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	107	108	60	105	110
External s f 7½s series A. 1945	A O	105$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	105$^{1}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{2}$	16	104$^{3}_{4}$	108$^{1}_{4}$
anish Cons Municip 8s A. 1946	F A	111$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	111	111$^{3}_{8}$	14	109$^{3}_{8}$	112
Series B s f 8s 1946	F A	111	111$^{1}_{2}$	111$^{1}_{8}$	111$^{3}_{8}$	9	109$^{1}_{4}$	111$^{3}_{4}$
Denmark 20-year 6s 1942	J J	105	Sale	104$^{1}_{2}$	115	31	103$^{3}_{8}$	105$^{7}_{8}$
Dominican Rep Cust Ad 5½s '42	M S	99	Sale	99	99$^{1}_{8}$	3	98$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{1}_{2}$
1st sec 5½s of 1926 1940	A O	98$^{3}_{4}$	99	98$^{1}_{4}$	99	19	98	100
Dresden (City) external 7s. 1945	M N	101$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	101$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{3}_{4}$	12	100$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{1}_{2}$
Dutch East Indies extl 6s. 1947	J J	104$^{1}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{1}_{8}$	104$^{5}_{8}$	2	102$^{1}_{4}$	104$^{7}_{8}$
40-year 6s external 1962	M S	104$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	104	104$^{1}_{2}$	23	102$^{1}_{4}$	104$^{7}_{8}$
30-year external 5½s 1953	M S	102$^{1}_{2}$	103$^{1}_{4}$	102$^{1}_{2}$	103$^{1}_{4}$	4	100$^{3}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{2}$
30-year external 5½s 1953	M N	102$^{1}_{2}$	103$^{3}_{4}$	103	103	10	100$^{5}_{8}$	103
El Salvador (Repub) 8s 1948	J J	108$^{1}_{2}$	108$^{3}_{4}$	108$^{1}_{4}$	108$^{1}_{2}$	10	106$^{1}_{4}$	109$^{1}_{2}$
Finland (Republic) extl 6s. 1945	M S	95$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	95$^{1}_{8}$	95$^{1}_{4}$	39	93	97
External sink fund 7s 1950	M S	100$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	99$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	24	98$^{1}_{4}$	102
External s f 6½s 1956	M S	97$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	97$^{1}_{4}$	97$^{3}_{4}$	14	95$^{5}_{8}$	100$^{7}_{8}$
anish Mun Loan 6½s A. 1954	A O	97$^{1}_{2}$	98	98	98$^{1}_{4}$	4	96	99$^{1}_{8}$
External 6½s series B 1954	A O	98$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	98	98$^{1}_{4}$	4	95$^{7}_{8}$	99$^{1}_{2}$
French Repub 25-yr ext'l 8s. 1945	M S	110$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	110$^{1}_{2}$	111	102	108$^{1}_{4}$	111$^{1}_{4}$
20-year external loan 7½s. 1941	J D	113	Sale	112$^{3}_{8}$	113$^{1}_{4}$	189	105	113$^{7}_{8}$
External 7s of 1924 1949	J D	105$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	105$^{1}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{4}$	290	99	105$^{1}_{4}$
German Republic ext'l 7s. 1949	A O	107$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	106$^{3}_{8}$	107$^{3}_{8}$	504	105$^{3}_{4}$	109$^{1}_{8}$
German Cent Agric Bank 7s. 1950	M S	101$^{1}_{8}$	101$^{1}_{4}$	101	101$^{3}_{4}$	96	100$^{3}_{4}$	103$^{5}_{8}$
Farm loan s f 6s 1960	J J	101$^{1}_{8}$	101$^{1}_{2}$	95	95$^{1}_{8}$	10	95	95$^{1}_{4}$
Graz (Municipality) 8s 1954	M N	101$^{1}_{8}$	101$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{3}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{2}$	36	100$^{3}_{4}$	104
Gt Brit & Irel (UK of) 5½s. 1937	F A	104$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	104	104$^{1}_{2}$	118	103$^{1}_{2}$	105$^{3}_{4}$
10-year conv 5½s 1929	F A	118	118$^{1}_{2}$	118	118	2	116$^{3}_{4}$	119$^{1}_{8}$
Greater Prague (City) 7½s. 1952	M N	103$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{7}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{8}$	3	103$^{5}_{8}$	107
Greek Government 7s 1964	M N	96	97	96	96$^{1}_{4}$	5	93$^{1}_{4}$	99
Haiti (Republic) s f 6s 1952	A O	100	Sale	99$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{4}$	53	99	100$^{1}_{2}$
Heidelberg (Germany) ext 7½s 50	J J	103$^{1}_{4}$	104$^{1}_{8}$	103$^{1}_{4}$	103$^{3}_{4}$	7	103	106
Hungarian Munic Loan 7½s. 1945	J J	99$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{2}$	99$^{1}_{4}$	140	97$^{5}_{8}$	101$^{7}_{8}$
External s f 7s Sept 1 1946	J J	94$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	94	95	83	94	99
Hungary (Kingd of) s f 7½s. 1944	F A	103$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{1}_{2}$	50	100$^{1}_{4}$	105
Ind Bank of Japan 6% notes. 1927	F A	100	Sale	100	100$^{1}_{8}$	15	99$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{7}_{8}$

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22.		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.	
		Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Italy (Kingdom of) ext'l 7s. 1951	J D	94$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	94$^{1}_{8}$	94$^{3}_{4}$	265	92$^{3}_{4}$	97$^{1}_{4}$
Italian Cred Consortium 7s A 1937	M S	94$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	94	94$^{1}_{2}$	15	92$^{3}_{8}$	96$^{7}_{8}$
Extl sec s f 7s ser B 1947	M S	93	93$^{1}_{4}$	92$^{3}_{4}$	93$^{1}_{4}$	17	91	97
Italian Public Utility ext 7s. 1952	J J	94$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	94$^{1}_{4}$	94$^{1}_{2}$	29	90$^{5}_{8}$	101
Japanese Govt £ loan 4s. 1931	J J	90$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	90	90$^{7}_{8}$	76	88$^{1}_{4}$	92$^{1}_{2}$
30-year s f 6½s 1954	F A	101	Sale	100$^{3}_{4}$	101	155	98$^{7}_{8}$	102
Oriental Development 6s. 1953	M S	94$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	94$^{3}_{8}$	95	42	92$^{1}_{2}$	98
Leipsig (Germany) s f 7s. 1947	F A	100	100$^{1}_{2}$	101	102	7	100$^{1}_{4}$	102$^{7}_{8}$
Lower Austria (Prov) 7½s. 1950	J D	97$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	97	98$^{3}_{8}$	35	97	100$^{1}_{2}$
Lyons (City of) 15-year 6s. 1934	M N	98$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{4}$	98$^{7}_{8}$	73	93$^{1}_{2}$	98$^{7}_{8}$
Marseilles (City of) 15-yr 6s. 1934	M N	98$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{8}$	98$^{7}_{8}$	116	93$^{1}_{4}$	98$^{7}_{8}$
Mexican Irrigation 4½s. 1943	M N	----	----	30	Mar'26	----	----	----
Assenting s f 4½s 1943	----	33$^{1}_{2}$	34	34	34$^{1}_{4}$	15	30	41
Mexico (U S) extl 5s of 1899 £ '45	Q J	46	----	50	Feb'27	----	50	50
Assenting 5s of 1899 1945	----	37	38$^{1}_{4}$	37$^{1}_{2}$	37$^{1}_{2}$	5	37$^{1}_{2}$	50
Assenting 5s large 1945	----	----	----	42	May'27	----	39$^{5}_{8}$	42
Gold deb 4s of 1904 1954	J D	27	----	34	July'26	----	----	----
Assenting 4s of 1904	----	25$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	25	25$^{5}_{8}$	21	24$^{3}_{4}$	34$^{3}_{8}$
Assenting 4s of 1904 large	----	25$^{1}_{2}$	25$^{3}_{4}$	27	Dec'26	----	----	----
Assenting 4 of 1910	J J	25$^{1}_{4}$	25$^{7}_{8}$	27$^{3}_{8}$	Jan'27	----	27$^{3}_{8}$	27$^{3}_{8}$
Assenting 4s of 1910	----	----	----	25$^{1}_{4}$	25$^{1}_{4}$	10	25	31$^{1}_{2}$
Assenting 4s of 1910 small	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Treas 6s of '13 assent (large) '33	J J	23$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	23$^{1}_{8}$	23$^{1}_{2}$	12	22$^{3}_{8}$	27$^{1}_{4}$
Small	----	----	----	39$^{3}_{4}$	40	5	39$^{3}_{4}$	46$^{1}_{8}$
Milan (City, Italy) ext'l 6½s '52	A O	39	Sale	39	39$^{3}_{4}$	21	39	48$^{1}_{2}$
Montevideo (City of) 7s. 1952	J D	89$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	89$^{5}_{8}$	90$^{1}_{8}$	134	89	92$^{1}_{4}$
Netherlands 6s (*flat prices*) 1972	M S	101$^{3}_{4}$	103	102$^{1}_{8}$	102$^{3}_{4}$	4	99$^{7}_{8}$	103$^{5}_{8}$
30-year external 6s 1954	A O	108	Sale	107$^{1}_{2}$	108	23	105$^{1}_{2}$	108$^{1}_{2}$
Norway 20-year extl 6s. 1943	F A	103$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{1}_{4}$	104	41	103$^{1}_{8}$	104$^{5}_{8}$
20-year external 6s 1944	F A	102$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	102	102$^{3}_{4}$	64	101$^{1}_{4}$	104
30-year external 6s 1952	A O	102$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	102	103$^{7}_{8}$	35	100	103$^{7}_{8}$
40-year s f 5½s 1965	J D	100$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	99$^{1}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	98	98$^{3}_{4}$	101$^{3}_{4}$
Oslo (City) 30-year s f 6s. 1955	M N	102	Sale	102	102$^{1}_{2}$	3	99$^{7}_{8}$	103$^{1}_{2}$
Sinking fund 5½s 1946	F A	98$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	98	98$^{1}_{2}$	4	97	100
Panama (Rep) extl 5½s. 1953	J D	103	103$^{1}_{4}$	102$^{3}_{4}$	103	6	100	103
Peru (Rep of) extl 8s (of '24) 1944	A O	105$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	103$^{3}_{4}$	104$^{1}_{8}$	11	102	107
Extl 8s (ser of 1926) 1944	A O	103$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	103$^{3}_{4}$	July'27	----	103	105
Extl sink fd 7½s 1940	M N	101	Sale	101	101$^{7}_{8}$	18	99$^{3}_{4}$	103
Extl s f sec 7½s (of 1926) 1956	M S	99$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	99$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{3}_{4}$	62	98$^{3}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{8}$
Poland (Rep of) gold 6s. 1940	A O	79	80$^{1}_{4}$	80	80$^{1}_{2}$	69	76$^{1}_{2}$	85
Extl sink fd g 8s 1950	J J	96$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	96$^{1}_{8}$	96$^{3}_{4}$	144	93$^{1}_{4}$	99$^{1}_{2}$
Porto Alegre (City of) 8s. 1961	J D	104$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	104$^{5}_{8}$	105	4	103$^{1}_{4}$	106
Extl guar sink fd 7½s. 1966	J J	100$^{1}_{8}$	101	100$^{1}_{2}$	101	8	99$^{1}_{2}$	101
Queensland (State) extl s f 7s 1941	A O	114	Sale	113$^{1}_{4}$	114	11	111	114
25-year external 6s 1947	F A	104$^{5}_{8}$	Sale	104$^{5}_{8}$	105$^{5}_{8}$	20	104	106$^{1}_{4}$
Rio Grande do Sul extl s f 8s. 1946	A O	105	105$^{1}_{8}$	104$^{3}_{4}$	105	27	103$^{3}_{8}$	106$^{1}_{2}$
Rio de Janeiro 25-yr s f 8s. 1946	A O	104$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	104$^{7}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{2}$	6	102$^{1}_{8}$	106$^{1}_{8}$
25-yr extl 8s 1947	A O	104$^{3}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{3}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{2}$	9	102$^{1}_{4}$	106$^{1}_{4}$
Rome (City) extl 6½s 1952	A O	90	Sale	89$^{5}_{8}$	90$^{1}_{8}$	110	89$^{1}_{8}$	92$^{3}_{4}$
Rotterdam (City) extl 6s. 1964	M N	104$^{1}_{2}$	105	104$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{1}_{2}$	1	103$^{5}_{8}$	106
Sao Paulo (City) s f 8s. Mar 1952	M N	111$^{7}_{8}$	113	113

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Price Friday, July 22. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	Range Since Jan. 1. High
Cart & Ad 1st gu g 4s 1981	J D	90	93	92½	June'27		90½	92⅝
Cent Branch U P 1st g 4s 1948	J D	85½	Sale	85½	85½	2	83	86½
Central of Ga 1st g 5s Nov 1945	F A	106	----	105⅜	May'27	----	104⅛	105⅞
Consol gold 6s 1945	M N	104¼	109⅜	106¼	July'27	----	102	106⅜
10-year secured 6s June 1929	J D	103¼	Sale	102⅜	103¼	16	101⅜	103¼
Ref & gen 5½s series B 1959	A O	106¼	----	106¼	106¼	2	104⅛	106⅜
Ref & gen 5s series C 1959	A O	103⅛	Sale	103⅛	103⅛	6	102	103½
Chatt Div pur money g 4s 1951	J D	90⅜	92	91	91	1	88⅝	92
Mac & Nor Div 1st g 5s 1946	J J	103	----	101½	June'27	----	101⅛	105
Mobile Division 5s 1946	J J	102⅜	----	104	Apr'27	----	102	104
Cent New Eng 1st gu 4s 1961	J J	84½	Sale	83⅝	84⅛	11	78⅛	86
Central Ohio reorg 4½s 1930	M S	99⅛	----	99¼	99¼	1	99¼	99¾
Central RR of Ga coll g 5s 1937	M N	99½	100	99½	June'27	----	99½	101⅜
Central of N J gen gold 5s 1987	J J	115¾	Sale	115½	115⅞	3	112	118⅞
Registered 1987	Q J	115⅝	116¼	115¼	115¼	3	112⅜	116
Cent Pac 1st ref gu g 4s 1949	F A	92⅞	93¼	92½	93¼	25	91¼	93⅝
Registered F A	91¼	98	92½	May'27	----	90⅜	92⅛	
Mtge guar gold 3½s Aug 1929	J D	98½	----	98½	July'27	----	97¾	98¾
Through St L 1st gu 4s 1954	A O	90	91	92¾	July'27	----	89⅜	93
Guaranteed g 5s 1960	F A	103⅛	Sale	103⅛	103¾	21	101½	103⅞
Charleston & Savn'h 1st 7s 1936	J J	118¼	----	118⅜	July'27	----	118¼	118⅜
Ches & Ohio fund & impt 5s 1929	J J	101	Sale	101	101	18	100⅛	101½
1st consol gold 5s 1939	M N	106⅞	----	106⅞	106⅞	4	103⅜	108
Registered 1939	M N	104	106	105	May'27	----	102½	105
General gold 4½s 1992	M S	98½	Sale	98¼	98½	18	97⅛	99¾
Registered M S	94⅝	97	94⅝	July'27	----	94⅝	96¾	
20-year conv 4½s 1930	F A	99⅞	Sale	99¾	100	65	99⅛	101½
Craig Valley 1st 5s 1940	J J	101⅜	----	100⅞	Feb'27	----	100¾	101
Potts Creek Branch 1st 4s 1946	J J	88	90½	90	June'27	----	89⅜	92
R & A Div 1st con g 4s 1989	J J	88⅛	89	88⅛	88⅛	3	86⅞	90⅛
2d consol gold 4s 1989	J J	87	----	87	87	1	85¾	87½
Warm Springs V 1st g 5s 1941	M S	101¼	----	100⅛	Feb'27	----	99⅞	100⅛
Chesap Corp conv 5s May 15 '47	M N	96¾	Sale	96⅝	97	684	95	97⅛
Chic & Alton RR ref g 3s 1949	A O	71	75	71	July'27	----	71	73⅜
Ctf dep stpd Apr 1926 int	----	71	73	72	June'27	----	71	72¾
Chic Burl & Q—Ill Div 3½s 1949	J J	65¼	65⅞	65⅛	65½	42	61¼	68¼
Ctfs dep Jan '23 & sub coup	----	63	64½	63⅜	July'27	----	60	67
Chic Burl & Q—Ill Div 3½s 1949	J J	88⅛	88½	87⅞	88⅛	30	86⅝	89¼
Registered J J	----	----	86½	Dec'26	----	----	----	
Illinois Division 4s 1949	J J	96	96⅜	96	96⅜	5	94⅜	98
General 4s 1958	M S	95⅝	Sale	95⅝	96	15	93½	97½
1st & ref 4¼s ser B 1977	F A	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98½	98	97⅜	99¼
1st & ref 5s series A 1971	F A	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	106¼	54	105⅛	107⅛
Chicago & East Ill 1st 6s 1934	A O	106	----	106	June'27	----	106	106
C & E Ill Ry (*new co*) con 5s 1951	M N	87¾	Sale	87	88	166	80⅜	88
Chic & Erie 1st gold 5s 1982	M N	106¾	Sale	106¾	107¼	21	105	108¼
Chicago Great West 1st 4s 1959	M S	71¼	Sale	70⅝	71¼	166	69¼	74¼
Chic Ind & Louisv—Ref 6s 1947	J J	115	Sale	114¾	115	39	113⅞	116¼
Refunding gold 5s 1947	J J	103¼	104⅜	103¼	June'27	----	103¼	103⅝
Refunding 4s Series C 1947	J J	90½	----	91¼	May'27	----	91	91¼
General 5s A 1966	M N	102	102¼	101⅞	102¼	4	99⅞	103
General 6s B May 1966	J J	108¼	109⅜	108⅝	July'27	----	106⅝	109⅝
Chic Ind & Sou 50-year 4s 1956	J J	92⅝	Sale	92⅝	92⅝	5	92⅛	96
Chic L S & East 1st 4½s 1969	J D	98½	----	97	May'27	----	96⅝	97¾
C M & Puget Sd 1st gu 4s 1949	J J	62¾	Sale	62	62¾	3	55⅜	64
U S Tr certifs of deposit	----	62½	Sale	62¼	63⅛	16	55⅜	64⅛
Ch M & St P gen g 4s Ser A 1989	J J	86⅛	Sale	86⅛	86½	4	85	88
Registered Q J	84⅛	Sale	84⅛	84⅛	1	83¼	84⅛	
General gold 3½s ser B 1989	J J	75½	Sale	75½	75½	1	74⅛	78
Gen 4½s Series C May 1989	J J	95¾	96¼	95½	96	27	94⅞	98
Gen & ref ser A 4½s Jan 2014	A O	63½	64¾	63½	64½	19	57	65½
Guar Tr certifs of deposit	----	63½	Sale	63½	64½	51	56⅞	65⅝
Gen ref conv ser B 5s Jan 2014	F A	63	Sale	63	63	15	55⅛	64⅝
Guar Tr certifs of deposit	----	63	Sale	62⅛	63⅛	145	55¾	64⅛
1st sec 6s 1934	J J	103⅞	104½	103⅜	104⅛	12	103¼	106½
Debenture 4½s 1932	J D	63⅛	Sale	63⅛	63⅞	11	56½	64¾
Bankers Tr certifs of deposit	----	63	Sale	62½	63¾	210	56	64¾
Debenture 4s 1925	J D	63	63¾	63	63	1	55½	64⅜
U S Mtge & Tr ctfs of dep	----	63	Sale	62½	63½	15	56½	65½
25-year debenture 4s 1934	J J	63	63¾	61⅞	July'27	----	56½	64¼
Farm L & Tr ctfs of dep	----	63	Sale	62¼	63⅜	272	56⅜	64½
Chic & N'west gen g 3½s 1987	M N	80⅝	Sale	80⅝	80¾	10	78⅛	84
Registered Q F	80	----	74½	Jan'27	----	74½	76½	
General 4s 1987	M N	92	92½	93	93⅜	25	90½	96¾
Registered Q F	89½	93½	92	May'27	----	92	92¼	
Stpd 4s non-p Fed in tax '87	M N	93½	Sale	93½	93½	4	90½	94½
Gen 4¼s stpd Fed inc tax 1987	M N	107	108¼	107	107	1	105	109
Gen 5s stpd Fed inc tax 1987	M N	110½	111	110½	110½	3	108¼	114¼
Sinking fund 6s 1879-1929	A O	104	----	103¼	June'27	----	101	102⅝
Registered A O	102½	----	102⅜	May'27	----	101	102⅝	
Sinking fund 5s 1879-1929	A O	101⅜	----	101½	101½	2	100¼	103⅛
Registered 1879-1929	A O	100½	----	101	June'27	----	100⅛	102¼
Sinking fund deb 5s 1933	M N	101⅝	102	102	102	5	101	102⅞
Registered M N	----	----	102	June'27	----	101⅛	102	
10-year secured 7s g 1930	J D	105¾	Sale	105⅜	106¼	7	105¾	107
15-year secured 6½s g 1936	M S	112⅛	112½	112⅛	112½	4	111⅜	113½
1st & ref g 5s May 2037	J D	106½	Sale	106½	106½	3	102⅛	112⅝
1st & ref 4½s May 2037	J D	98⅜	Sale	98⅛	98½	139	97½	99½
Chic R I & P *Railway* gen 4s 1988	J J	90½	Sale	90¼	90¾	12	87¾	91⅜
Registered J J	88½	----	88½	May'27	----	86½	88½	
Refunding gold 4s 1934	A O	94¼	Sale	94	94⅜	206	92¼	95
Registered A O	----	----	93⅝	May'27	----	92⅝	93⅞	
Ch St L & N O Mem Div 4s 1951	J D	89¾	----	90½	May'27	----	89¼	91
Ch St L & P 1st cons g 5s 1932	A O	102½	Sale	102½	102½	2	101¼	102⅝
Chic St P M & O cons 6s 1930	J D	102½	Sale	102½	102½	29	102½	104
Cons 6s reduced to 3½s 1930	J D	96	96⅞	96¼	May'27	----	96	96¼
Debenture 5s 1930	M S	99¼	99¾	99¾	June'27	----	99½	100
Stamped ----	99¼	99¾	100	May'27	----	99⅝	100¼	
Chic T H & So East 1st 5s 1960	J D	98½	Sale	98½	99	10	93⅝	99½
Inc gu 5s Dec 1 1960	M S	93	Sale	93	93⅞	23	87¾	95¾
Chic Un Sta'n 1st gu 4½s A 1963	J J	99⅝	Sale	99½	99⅞	27	97¼	100
1st 5s series B 1963	J J	104½	105½	104¾	105½	4	103½	106
Guaranteed g 5s 1944	J D	102½	103	102½	July'27	----	101½	105⅜
1st 6½s series C 1963	J J	116⅜	117⅜	116⅜	117⅜	2	116¼	118¾
Chic & West Ind gen g 6s *p* 1932	Q M	105½	----	105¾	Mar'27	----	105½	106
Consol 50-year 4s 1952	J J	87¾	Sale	87¾	88	27	86⅝	90
1st ref 5½s ser A 1962	M S	104⅜	Sale	104⅜	105⅛	15	103½	105½
Choc Okla & Gulf cons 5s 1952	M N	104⅛	----	104	June'27	----	103¼	104⅜
Cin H & D 2d gold 4½s 1937	J J	97⅜	----	97¾	June'27	----	97⅜	97¾
C I St L & C 1st g 4s Aug 1936	Q F	96⅜	----	97½	June'27	----	95¼	99
Registered Aug 1936	Q F	96	----	96¼	June'27	----	95⅛	96¼
Cin Leb & Nor gu 4s g 1942	M N	91¼	94¼	91¼	June'27	----	90¼	93¾
Cin S & Cl cons 1st g 5s 1928	J J	100½	----	100	July'27	----	100	100⅜
Clearfield & Mah 1st gu 5s 1943	J J	100⅜	----	99½	July'27	----	99½	99½
Cleve Cin Ch & St L gen 4s 1993	J D	92⅜	Sale	92⅜	94	21	89	96⅜
Registered ----	----	----	93½	May'27	----	92	93½	
20-year deb 4½s 1931	J J	99¼	99⅞	99¾	99¾	1	98⅜	100
General 5s Series B 1993	J D	110½	----	110	110	25	107⅜	113
Ref & impt 6s series A 1929	J J	103	Sale	102⅝	103	27	102⅛	103¼
6s series C 1941	J J	105½	106	105¼	July'27	----	105¼	108
5s series D 1963	J J	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	3	102⅞	105⅛
Cairo Div 1st gold 4s 1939	J J	93¾	94¼	94	94	1	93½	95¼
Cin W & M Div 1st g 4s 1991	J J	87¼	88½	88½	July'27	----	86	90½
St L Div 1st coll tr g 4s 1990	M N	88⅝	90	88½	88⅝	15	87	91
Registered M N	----	----	87¼	May'27	----	87¼	87¼	
Spr & Col Div 1st g 4s 1940	M S	94¾	97¼	96¼	June'27	----	91⅞	97¼
W W Val Div 1st g 4s 1940	J J	90⅜	----	96½	Apr'27	----	91	97½
C C C & I gen cons g 6s 1934	J J	108¼	108¾	106¾	July'27	----	106½	109⅛
Clev Lor & W con 1st g 5s 1933	A O	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅜	2	102⅜	103⅜
Cleve & Mahon Val g 5s 1938	J J	100½	----	100½	Apr'27	----	100½	102
Cl & Mar 1st gu g 4½s 1935	M N	99	99⅜	99¾	July'27	----	98⅝	99⅝
Cleve & P gen gu 4½s ser B 1942	A O	100¼	103	99⅜	Aug'26	----	----	----
Series A 4½s 1942	J J	100¼	103	101	Mar'27	----	100	101
Series C 3½s 1948	M N	89	90¼	89	89	4	89	89½
Series D 3½s 1950	F A	87¾	----	89¼	May'27	----	89¼	89¼
Cleve Shor Line 1st gu 4½s 1961	A O	101¾	----	101¾	July'27	----	101⅛	104
Cleve Union Term 5½s 1972	A O	108¼	108⅝	108⅛	108½	4	108	110⅜
1st s f 5s ser B 1973	A O	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	11	103½	105⅝
Coal River Ry 1st gu 4s 1945	J D	88½	92½	90¾	June'27	----	88⅝	90¾
Colorado & South 1st g 4s 1929	F A	99⅛	99¼	99½	99½	1	98	99½
Refunding & exten 4½s 1935	M N	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞	6	96⅞	99
Col & H V 1st ext g 4s 1948	A O	94⅞	96	94⅜	May'27	----	91⅞	94⅝
Col & Tol 1st ext 4s 1955	F A	90½	94	90½	90½	1	90½	90½
Conn & Passum Riv 1st 4s 1943	A O	88¼	----	88⅛	May'27	----	88⅛	88⅛
Consol Ry deb 4s 1930	F A	94⅜	----	82⅜	Dec'26	----	----	----
Non-conv 4s 1954	J J	74½	75½	72⅜	July'27	----	70½	78⅛
Non-conv debenture 4s 1955	J J	74⅜	Sale	74½	74⅜	6	69⅛	77¼
Non-conv debenture 4s 1956	J J	74	76	75½	June'27	----	69⅛	77
Cuba RR 1st 50-year 5s g 1952	J J	96¾	Sale	96⅜	96¾	20	94½	98
1st ref 7½s ser A 1936	J D	109⅜	----	110⅛	July'27	----	107	110⅜
1st lien & ref 6s ser B 1936	J D	99½	99¾	99¼	July'27	----	99⅜	102½
Day & Mich 1st cons 4½s 1931	J J	98	----	99¼	July'27	----	98⅜	99¾
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 1943	M N	93½	Sale	93¼	93¾	72	93⅛	97
30-year conv 5s 1935	A O	141½	Sale	140	142⅝	42	114⅛	153
15-year 5½s 1937	M N	104¼	105½	105	105¼	25	103	106
10-year secured 7s 1930	J D	106	Sale	106	106	5	105⅝	107⅞
D RR & Bdge 1st gu 4s g 1936	F A	96½	----	96¼	Apr'27	----	96	96¼
Den & R G 1st cons g 4s 1936	J J	91¼	91½	91	91¼	26	89¾	93
Consol gold 4½s 1936	J J	94⅝	95½	94⅞	94⅞	4	94	97
Improvement gold 5s 1928	J D	99¾	Sale	99¾	99⅞	15	99⅛	100½
Den & R G West gen 5s Aug 1955	M N	87	Sale	87½	88¾	326	73⅝	89⅞
Des M & Ft D 1st gu 4s 1935	J J	34	35	35	Apr'27	----	34	36
Temporary ctfs of deposit	----	30	34½	30	June'27	----	30	35
Det & Mack 1st lien g 4s 1995	J D	72	74¾	74¾	July'27	----	70¼	75¾
Gold 4s 1995	J D	62	Sale	62	62	5	62	65⅛
Detroit River Tunnel 4½s 1961	M N	98⅝	Sale	98⅜	99	13	97⅛	100
Dul Missabe & Nor gen 5s 1941	J J	103¾	----	103⅞	July'27	----	103¾	104¾
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5s 1937	A O	102½	----	103	July'27	----	101⅜	103
Dul Sou Shore & Atl g 5s 1937	J J	80¾	82⅞	84½	June'27	----	75⅛	86
East Ry Minn Nor Div 1st 4s '48	A O	94⅜	----	94⅜	June'27	----	94	94⅛
East T Va & Ga Div g 5s 1930	J J	101	101⅛	101½	101½	3	100¾	102½
Cons 1st gold 5s 1956	M N	107	----	107	July'27	----	106	107½
Elgin Joliet & East 1st g 5s 1941	M N	104	Sale	103¾	104	5	102	104¾
El Paso & S W 1st 5s 1965	A O	106	Sale	106	106	1	104⅝	106½
Erie 1st consol gold 7s ext 1930	M S	106⅜	106¾	106½	July'27	----	106	107½
1st cons g 4s prior 1996	J J	84⅞	Sale	84⅜	84⅞	26	81⅜	86
Registered 1997	J J	----	----	79	June'27	----	79	79
1st consol gen lien g 4s 1996	J J	77	Sale	76⅜	77¼	94	73½	79½
Registered 1996	J J	----	----	75½	May'27	----	72	76½
Penn coll trust gold 4s 1951	F A	100⅝	102	100⅜	100¾	7	98¼	100¾
50-year conv 4s series A 1953	A O	82¼	83	82¼	82⅜	19	78⅜	85½
Series B 1953	A O	82½	Sale	82⅛	82⅜	23	78	85⅜
Gen conv 4s series D 1953	A O	122¼	Sale	117⅜	124½	1805	84⅛	124½
Ref & impt 5s 1967	M N	92¾	Sale	92½	92¾	322	91¼	94¾
Erie & Jersey 1st s f 6s 1955	J J	114⅛	114½	114⅛	114⅜	5	111½	115
Genesee River 1st s f 5s 1957	J J	114⅛	114⅜	114¼	July'27	----	111⅝	115
Erie & Pitts gu g 3½s B 1940	J J	90⅛	----	88½	Nov'26	----	----	----
Series C 3½s 1940	J J	90⅛	----	89	Apr'27	----	89	89
Est RR extl s f 7s 1954	M N	99⅞	Sale	99⅜	100	100	95⅜	101¼
Fla Cent & Penn 1st ext g 5s 1930	J J	100	100½	99⅝	June'27	----	99⅞	101⅝
Consol gold 5s 1943	J J	101⅝	----	101½	July'27	----	101⅜	101⅞
Florida East Coast 1st 4½s 1959	J D	98	----	98¼	July'27	----	97⅜	98½
1st & ref 5s series A 1974	M S	96¾	Sale	96½	97	39	94¼	101⅜
Fonda Johns & Glov 4½s 1952	M N	60	Sale	59½	60	18	58	65
Fort St U D Co 1st g 4½s 1941	J J	95	----	95½	May'27	----	94	95½
Ft W & Den C 1st g 5½s 1961	J D	107	108½	106¾	Mar'27	----	106⅜	106¾
Ft Worth & Rio Gr 1st g 4s 1928	J J	98⅞	99	98⅞	98⅞	5	97⅜	99
Frem Elk & Mo Val 1st 6s 1933	A O	106¼	----	107½	July'27	----	106½	108½
G H & S A M & P 1st 5s 1931	M N	100⅝	101¾	100⅝	July'27	----	100½	101¾
2d extens 5s guar 1931	J J	102	----	102	102	12	100⅛	102½
Galv Hous & Hend 1st 5s 1933	A O	98	98½	97⅜	97⅝	10	96½	101¼
Ga & Ala Ry 1st cons 5s Oct 1945	J J	99	99⅛	99	99	5	98	99⅞
Ga Caro & Nor 1st gu g 5s 1929	J J	100⅛	----	100½	July'27	----	98⅝	100½
Georgia Midland 1st 3s 1946	A O	74⅜	76	74¼	June'27	----	72½	75⅞
Gr R & I ext 1st gu g 4½s 1941	J J	97¼	99	98⅛	May'27	----	97⅛	98¾
Grand Trunk of Can deb 7s 1940	A O	114⅝	115	114¼	115	12	114¼	116
15-year s f 6s 1936	M S	107⅜	Sale	107⅛	107½	10	106⅞	108⅝
Grays Point Term 1st 5s 1947	J D	98¼	----	97½	June'27	----	97½	97½
Great Nor gen 7s series A 1936	J J	114¼	Sale	114¼	114⅞	47	113⅛	115
Registered J J	----	----	114	May'27	----	114	114	
1st & ref 4¼s series A 1961	J J	99	Sale	98⅝	99⅝	36	97	100¾
General 5½s series B 1952	J J	109½	Sale	109⅜	109⅞	11	108	112
General 5s series C 1973	J J	102	104¼	104⅜	104½	4	100¼	105⅝
General 4½s series D 1976	J J	97¼	Sale	96⅝	97¼	61	94⅛	99¼
Green Bay & West deb ctfs A Feb		85¾	----	85½	85½	1	83⅛	86
Debentures ctfs B Feb		25	Sale	24	25¼	86	21	25⅞
Greenbrier Ry 1st gu 4s 1940	M N	93⅝	----	93½	June'27	----	93½	93⅞
Gulf Mob & Nor 1st 5½s 1950	A O	105¼	105½	105½	105½	1	105	108½
1st M 5s series C 1950	A O	100	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	5	100⅛	102¼
Gulf & S I 1st ref & ter g 5s 1952	J J	107½	----	107½	107¾	3	107	107½
Hocking Val 1st cons g 4½s 1999	J J	102¼	Sale	102¼	104	6	97⅝	104¼
Registered 1999	J J	----	----	95¾	Mar'27	----	95¾	95¾
Housatonic Ry cons g 5s 1937	M N	98¾	----	98¾	July'27	----	98½	100
H & T C 1st g int guar 1937	J J	102	----	102	June'27	----	100⅜	102
Waco & N W div 1st 6s 1930	M N	102¾	----	102¼	June'27	----	102¼	102¼
Houston Belt & Term 1st 5s 1937	J J	100	Sale	100	100¼	6	99½	101⅛
Houston E & W Tex 1st g 5s 1933	M N	100⅜	----	100	July'27	----	100½	101¾
1st guar 5s red 1933	M N	101	----	101	July'27	----	100⅛	101⅛
Hud & Manhat 5s series A 1957	F A	99¾	Sale	98¾	99¾	123	98	101
Registered F A	----	----	97¼	June'27	----	97¼	97¼	
Adjustment income 5s Feb 1957	A O	89¾	Sale	89½	90	118	84	93¼
Illinois Central 1st gold 4s 1951	J J	95¼	96⅞	97	July'27	----	94	97
Registered 1951	J J	----	----	92⅝	Apr'27	----	92⅝	92⅝
1st gold 3½s 1951	J J	88	----	87½	Jan'27	----	87	87¼
Extended 1st gold 3½s 1951	A O	87	----	88⅜	Apr'27	----	88¼	89¼
1st gold 3s sterling 1951	M S	75⅛	----	75½	June'27	----	73	75½
Collateral trust gold 4s 1952	A O	91¼	91⅞	91½	June'27	----	90½	93
Registered A O	----	----	88	88	1	88	89½	
1st refunding 4s 1955	M N	94⅛	Sale	94⅛	95¼	2	93⅛	97⅜
Purchased lines 3½s 1952	J J	85½	86¼	88⅜	Apr'27	----	85	88⅜
Collateral trust gold 4s 1953	M N	88½	Sale	88½	88¾	27	88	90⅛
Registered M N	----	----	86½	June'27	----	86⅛	86½	
Refunding 5s 1955	M N	107⅛	Sale	107	107⅛	16	106⅜	108¾
15-year secured 6½s g 1936	J J	113¼	Sale	113	113¼	5	111⅜	113½
40-year 4½s Aug 1 1966	F A	99⅛	Sale	98⅞	99¼	90	96⅜	99¾
Cairo Bridge gold 4s 1950	J D	93⅜	----	93⅜	Mar'27	----	92½	93⅜
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s 1951	J J	77¼	----	78¾	July'27	----	76½	78¾
Louisv Div & Term g 3½s 1953	J J	83¾	88¼	84½	June'27	----	82½	84½
Registered J J	----	----	81⅞	Aug'26	----	----	----	
Omaha Div 1st gold 3s 1951	F A	76⅝	78¼	77½	July'27	----	76	77½
St Louis Div & Term g 3s 1951	J J	78	83½	78⅞	Apr'27	----	76½	79
Gold 3½s 1951	J J	84⅛	86½	85½	July'27	----	85½	87
Springfield Div 1st g 3½s 1951	J J	85⅛	----	84	Sept'26	----	----	----
Western Lines 1st g 4s 1951	F A	91	----	91½	June'27	----	90½	91½
Ill Central & Chic St L & N O—								
Joint 1st ref 5s series A 1963	J D	104⅛	Sale	103¾	104⅛	19	103⅛	105¼
1st & ref 4½s ser C 1963	J D	97½	Sale	96¾	97½	147	96¼	97¾
Gold 5s 1951	J D	106½	----	106½	107	2	104⅜	107
Registered J D	103⅜	107	103½	Mar'27	----	103½	103½	
Gold 3½s 1951	J D	80⅛	----	78½	Feb'26	----	----	----
Ind Bloom & West 1st ext 4s 1940	A O	93½	----	93⅜	May'27	----	93⅜	93⅜
Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4s 1950	J J	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜	July'27	----	93⅜	94⅝
Ind & Louisville 1st gu 4s 1956	J J	----	----	86¼	June'27	----	84	87
Ind Union Ry gen 5s ser A 1965	J J	101⅜	102½	101⅝	June'27	----	101½	103⅛
Gen & ref 5s series B 1965	J J	101⅜	102½	102⅞	Apr'27	----	102⅛	102⅞
Int & Grt Nor 1st 6s ser A 1952	J J	107⅝	Sale	107	107¾	44	105⅜	107¾
Adjustment 6s ser A July 1952	Apr	96⅜	Sale	95⅞	97	250	83⅜	98
Stamped Apr		85	----	85	July'27	----	81½	88⅛
1st 5s series B 1956	J J	99¼	Sale	98¼	99¼	33	98¼	100⅜
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5s 1972	M N	79¼	79½	78¾	79⅜	25	75	81⅜
1st coll tr 6% notes 1941	M N	93¾	94½	94¾	July'27	----	92¾	95⅜
Iowa Central 1st gold 5s 1938	J D	46	51	50⅞	July'27	----	49⅞	58½
Certificates of deposit	----	46	51	48	48	2	48	55
Refunding gold 4s 1951	M S	15	15½	15	15⅛	3	15	21½
James Frank & Clear 1st

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Price Friday, July 22. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	Range Since Jan. 1. High
K C Ft S & M Ry ref g 4s 1936	A O	93¼	Sale	93¼	93½	22	92	94
K C & M R & B 1st gu 5s 1929	A O	101	Sale	101	101	2	99½	102¼
Kansas City Sou 1st gold 3s 1950	A O	75	Sale	74⅜	75	13	73⅛	75⅜
Ref & impt 5s Apr 1950	J J	100	Sale	99⅞	100⅜	84	99¼	101
Kansas City Term 1st 4s 1960	J J	90⅜	Sale	89⅞	90⅜	29	88	91½
Kentucky Central gold 4s 1987	J J	91	----	90¼	July'27	----	81½	90½
Kentucky & Ind Term 4½s 1961	J J	86⅛	----	86⅛	June'27	----	85⅛	94⅝
Stamped 1961	J J	90¼	----	90	July'27	----	88½	90½
Lake Erie & West 1st g 5s 1937	J J	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	1	101	103
2d gold 5s 1941	J J	101⅞	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1	100⅛	102⅝
Lake Shr & Mich S g 3½s 1997	J D	83¾	Sale	83¾	84⅛	10	80½	85⅛
Registered 1997	J D	----	----	83¼	June'27	----	80	83¼
Debenture gold 4s 1928	M S	99½	99¾	99⅜	99⅝	65	98¼	100
25-year gold 4s 1931	M N	98⅛	Sale	98½	98¾	37	97⅜	99¾
Registered 1931	M N	----	----	96	Dec'25	----	----	----
Leh Val Harbor Term 5s 1954	F A	----	----	105½	July'27	----	104½	106
Leh Val N Y 1st gu g 4½s 1940	J J	99⅞	100	100	July'27	----	98½	100¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) cons g 4s 2003	M N	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	1	86¼	91¾
Registered M N	----	----	89	May'27	----	84	89½	
General cons 4½s 2003	M N	98½	99¼	99⅞	99⅞	1	97	100
Registered M N	----	----	97	June'27	----	97	97	
Lehigh Val RR gen 5s series 2003	M N	106⅜	----	106¾	106¾	4	103½	108
Leh V Term Ry 1st gu g 5s 1941	A O	105	----	105	July'27	----	102½	105½
Registered A O	----	----	102⅛	Mar'27	----	102⅛	102½	
Leh & N Y 1st guar gold 4s 1945	M S	90⅞	----	90⅞	90⅞	3	90	90⅞
Lex & East 1st 50-yr 5s gu 1965	A O	109⅞	111	110⅛	110⅛	7	109¾	113¾
Little Miami gen 4s Ser A 1962	M N	87⅜	----	91¾	June'27	----	86⅜	91¾
Long Dock consol g 6s 1935	A O	108⅞	110	108⅞	June'27	----	108¾	109½
Long Isld 1st con gold 5s July 1931	Q J	101¼	----	101½	June'27	----	100¾	101½
1st consol gold 4s July 1931	Q J	97	----	98	Feb'27	----	98	98
General gold 4s 1938	J D	93½	94	93½	July'27	----	92⅝	93⅛
Gold 4s 1932	J D	95¼	----	95¾	May'27	----	93⅛	95¾
Unified gold 4s 1949	M S	89¾	----	89¼	June'27	----	89	90
Debenture gold 5s 1934	J D	99¾	101¼	100	July'27	----	99	100¾
20-year p m deb 5s 1937	M N	99	99¾	99	July'27	----	98⅛	100¼
Guar refunding gold 4s 1949	M S	89⅛	99¼	88⅞	90	3	88¾	91
Nor Sh B 1st con gu 5s Oct '32	Q J	99⅝	100½	100½	June'27	----	100	101
Louisiana & Ark 1st g 5s 1927	M S	----	100¼	100	June'27	----	100	100¾
Lou & Jeff Bdge Co gu g 4s 1945	M S	89¾	90⅝	89¾	89¾	3	89⅝	92½
Louisville & Nashville 5s 1937	M N	106	----	107	June'27	----	106⅛	107
Unified gold 4s 1940	J J	96½	Sale	96⅞	97¼	25	95¾	98½
Registered J J	----	----	96⅝	May'27	----	95	96⅝	
Collateral trust gold 5s 1931	M N	102½	Sale	102½	102½	9	101⅛	102¾
10-year secured 7s 1930	M N	104⅜	Sale	104⅜	105	10	103⅛	108
1st refund 5½s series A 2003	A O	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	4	105	110
1st & ref 5s series B 2003	A O	107½	----	108	July'27	----	105¾	108¾
1st & ref 4½s series C 2003	A O	101⅛	102½	102⅝	July'27	----	99¾	103⅝
N O & M 1st gold 6s 1930	J J	103½	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	9	103¼	104⅝
2d gold 6s 1930	J J	103¼	103⅝	103¾	May'27	----	103⅝	103¾
Paducah & Mem Div 4s 1946	F A	93⅝	----	93⅝	June'27	----	93⅝	95
St Louis Div 2d gold 3s 1980	M S	68	----	69	June'27	----	66½	69
Mob & Montg 1st g 4½s 1945	M S	100¼	102	100⅜	June'27	----	100⅜	101⅛
South Ry joint Monon 4s 1952	J J	87⅞	88¾	88¾	88¾	1	87½	90½
Atl Knoxv & Cin Div 4s 1955	M N	95	96	94½	July'27	----	93½	97¼
Louav Cin & Lex Div g 4½s '31	M N	100	Sale	100⅜	100⅜	5	99¾	100½
Mahon Coal RR 1st 5s 1934	J J	102	103½	103⅜	Apr'27	----	103⅛	103⅛
Manila RR (South Lines) 4s 1939	M N	71	Sale	71	72⅞	45	66	72⅞
1st 4s 1959	M N	75¼	84	78	July'27	----	73½	84
Manitoba S W Colonizn 5s 1934	J D	100	101	100	July'27	----	100	101
Man G B & N W 1st 3½s 1941	J J	86½	----	83½	Feb'26	----	----	----
Mich Cent Det & Bay City 5s '31	S M	101½	----	101½	July'27	----	101½	101¾
Registered Q M	----	----	101	Dec'26	----	----	----	
Mich Ais Line 4s 1940	J J	95¼	----	95½	July'27	----	95¼	95⅞
Registered J J	----	----	92	Nov'26	----	----	----	
J L & S 1st gold 3½s 1951	M S	85	88	79	Nov'26	----	----	----
1st gold 3½s 1952	M N	89	89½	89⅜	July'27	----	85¾	90
20-year debenture 4s 1929	A O	99⅛	99⅞	99¼	July'27	----	98⅜	99⅞
Mid of N J 1st ext 5s 1940	A O	95½	96¼	95½	95½	1	95	98⅛
Milw L S & West imp g 5s 1929	F A	100⅜	----	100⅞	101	2	100½	101⅝
Mil & Nor 1st ext 4½s(1880) 1934	J D	96⅜	98	95½	Dec'27	----	----	----
Cons ext 4½s (1884) 1934	J D	96⅜	97½	97	July'27	----	95½	98
Mil Spar & N W 1st gu 4s 1947	M S	93¼	94¼	95¼	July'27	----	92¼	95¼
Milw & State L 1st gu 3½s 1941	J J	84⅞	----	83⅛	Dec'25	----	----	----
Minn & St Louis 1st cons 5s 1934	M N	51¼	51⅞	52½	July'27	----	51¼	57
Temp ctfs of deposit	M N	50¼	52	50¼	50¼	2	50¼	55
1st & refunding gold 4s 1949	M S	18⅜	Sale	18¾	19½	13	17½	23
Ref & ext 50-yr 5s ser A 1962	Q F	12⅜	14½	13	July'27	----	12¾	15¼
M St P & S S M con g 4s int gu '38	J J	87¾	Sale	87½	87⅞	40	86¼	88⅞
1st cons 5s 1938	J J	96¼	96⅞	96½	96⅝	4	96	99¾
1st cons 5s gu as to int 1938	J J	97½	Sale	96¾	97½	21	96¼	98⅝
10-year coll trust 6½s 1931	M S	99¾	Sale	99¾	99⅞	52	97½	102
1st & ref 6s series A 1946	J J	99½	101⅜	99	100¾	9	98¼	102
25-year 5½s 1949	M S	83⅜	84	83	83¼	7	82¼	89
1st Chicago Term s f 4s 1941	M N	98¼	----	98¼	June'27	----	97¾	98¼
Mississippi Central 1st 5s 1949	J J	96½	97¾	96½	96½	1	95½	97½
Mo Kan & Tex 1st gold 4s 1990	J D	87½	Sale	87⅜	87¾	9	86¼	89⅞
Mo-K-T RR pr lien 5s ser A 1962	J J	103⅛	Sale	103	103⅛	49	101	104¼
40-year 4s series B 1962	J J	88½	Sale	88½	89½	49	85½	89½
10-year 6s series C 1932	J J	103¼	Sale	103¼	103⅝	20	102⅝	104
Cum adjust 5s ser A Jan 1967	A O	106½	Sale	105⅜	106⅞	220	96	106⅞
Missouri Pacific								
1st & refunding 5s ser A 1965	F A	99¼	Sale	99	99¼	37	97¾	101
1st & refunding 6s ser D 1949	F A	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107⅜	7	106½	109
General 4s 1975	M S	76¼	Sale	75⅞	76½	126	74½	79¼
1st & ref 5s ser F 1977	M S	98⅜	Sale	98½	98¾	260	97¾	100½
Mo Pac 3d 7s ext at 4% July 1938	M N	93½	95	94⅜	94½	6	92⅞	95
Mob & Bir prior lien g 5s 1945	J J	100⅛	----	97¾	June'27	----	97¾	99
1st m gold 4s 1945	J J	87⅞	90	88¼	June'27	----	86⅛	88¼
Small 1945	J J	82⅝	----	82⅝	June'27	----	82	82⅝
Mobile & Ohio new gold 6s 1927	J D	100½	100⅝	101	July'27	----	100¼	102⅜
1st extended gold 6s July 1927	Q J	----	100⅞	100⅛	May'27	----	99¾	100½
General gold 4s 1938	M S	94½	95	94½	July'27	----	93	95⅛
Montgomery Div 1st g 5s 1947	F A	100½	102⅜	102⅜	July'27	----	100⅜	102⅜
St Louis Division 5s 1927	J D	99⅞	----	99⅞	June'27	----	99⅞	100¼
Moh & Mar 1st gu gold 4s 1991	M S	91¾	----	92½	June'27	----	91¼	97½
Mont C 1st gu g 6s 1937	J J	110¼	Sale	110¼	101¼	1	110¼	113½
Registered J J	----	----	111½	Mar'27	----	111½	111½	
1st guar gold 5s 1937	J J	103⅛	104¾	104	July'27	----	103⅛	104
Morris & Essex 1st gu 3½s 2000	J D	81¼	83¼	84	June'27	----	80½	85
Nashv Chatt & St L 1st 5s 1928	A O	100¼	101½	100½	July'27	----	100¼	101½
N Fla & S 1st gu g 5s 1937	F A	102½	----	103⅛	Apr'27	----	102⅝	103½
Nat Ry of Mex pr lien 4½s 1957	J J	----	----	30	Sept'24	----	----	----
Assent cash war rct No 4 on	----	12¾	13½	13	13	1	12¾	20
Guar 70-year s f 4s 1977	A O	----	----	87½	Aug'25	----	----	----
Assent cash war rct No 5 on	----	16½	18¼	17	17½	3	17	26
Nat RR Mex pr l 4½s Oct 1926	J J	----	----	24	Sept'25	----	----	----
July 1914 coupon on	J J	16½	18¼	17	17½	3	----	----
Assent cash war rct No 4 on	----	19⅞	Sale	19⅞	19⅞	1	19⅞	26½
1st consol 4s 1951	A O	----	----	28	Apr'26	----	----	----
April 1914 coupon on	A O	----	----	18½	June'26	----	----	----
Assent cash war rct No 4 on	----	11¼	12½	12	July'27	----	12	16½
New England cons 5s 1945	J J	100½	----	101⅜	June'27	----	99½	101⅜
Consol guar 4s 1945	J J	89⅛	91	89⅛	89½	3	87½	89½
N J Junc RR guar 1st 4s 1986	F A	84¾	----	85½	Jan'27	----	85½	85½
N O & N E 1st ref&imp 4½s A'52	J J	97¼	98	97¼	97¼	1	96½	97¾
New Orleans Term 1st 4s 1953	J J	88	89	88¼	88⅝	9	87⅛	89¼
N O Texas & Mex n-c inc 5s 1935	A O	100¼	----	100⅜	July'27	----	100	101
1st 5s series B 1954	A O	100⅝	Sale	100¼	100⅞	8	100	101½
1st 5s series C 1956	F A	102½	103¼	103⅜	July'27	----	103	104⅝
1st 5½s series A 1954	A O	105½	Sale	105¼	105½	5	104¼	105¾
N & C Bdge gen guar 4½s 1945	J J	96⅜	----	97	June'27	----	97	98¾
N Y B & M B 1st con g 5s 1935	A O	101	102	101	101	1	100¾	102
N Y Cent RR conv deb 6s 1935	M N	107¼	109	107½	108	7	106⅝	108⅞
Registered M N	----	----	116¼	Mar'26	----	----	----	
Consol 4s series A 1998	F A	92⅞	92¾	92½	92⅞	16	90	95¼
Ref & impt 4½s series A 2013	A O	100¼	Sale	99¾	100½	30	97⅞	101⅞
Ref & impt 5s series C 2013	A O	106¼	Sale	106	106½	66	105¼	108
Registered A O	----	----	105½	Jan'27	----	105½	105½	

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Price Friday, July 22. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	Range Since Jan. 1. High
N Y Central & Hudson River—								
Mortgage 3½s 1997	J J	82½	Sale	82⅜	83	33	80⅛	85½
Registered 1997	J J	81	83	81⅜	82	40	78⅝	83½
Debenture gold 4s 1934	M N	97½	Sale	97¼	97¾	15	96¼	98¼
Registered M N	----	94⅞	----	96	Feb'27	----	96	96
30-year debenture 4s 1942	J J	96	96½	97	July'27	----	94½	98.80
Registered J J	----	----	----	93	Feb'26	----	----	----
Lake Shore coll gold 3½s 1998	F A	81½	Sale	81½	82⅝	31	79⅛	83¼
Registered 1998	F A	79¼	81	79⅜	July'27	----	78¾	81
Mich Cent coll gold 3½s 1998	F A	82	83½	84⅞	July'27	----	79¾	85⅛
Registered 1998	F A	81⅛	82¾	82	May'27	----	78⅞	82¼
N Y Chic & St L 1st g 4s 1937	A O	95⅜	96	95½	96	12	94⅝	96
Registered 1937	A O	93	----	94	June'27	----	94	95⅛
25-year debenture 4s 1931	M N	99	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	4	96⅛	99¼
2d 6s series A B C 1931	M N	102⅞	103⅛	103	103¼	23	102⅛	103¼
Refunding 5½s series A 1974	A O	105⅞	Sale	105⅝	106	38	104⅛	105⅞
Refunding 5½s series B 1975	J J	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝	105¾	13	104⅛	107
N Y Connect 1st gu 4½s A 1953	F A	95½	97½	97¼	97½	8	94⅜	99
1st guar 5s series B 1953	F A	104¼	105	104⅜	June'27	----	103⅜	105
N Y & Erie 1st ext gold 4s 1947	M N	91	----	91¾	Oct'26	----	----	----
3d ext gold 4½s 1933	M S	98½	----	98⅞	Mar'27	----	98⅛	98⅞
4th ext gold 5s 1930	A O	100⅜	----	100⅜	Mar'27	----	98⅜	100½
5th ext gold 4s 1928	J D	99¼	----	99	Nov'26	----	----	----
N Y & Greenw L gu g 5s 1946	M N	99⅞	----	99⅞	June'27	----	99½	100¾
N Y & Harlem gold 3½s 2000	M N	82⅜	----	83⅜	June'27	----	81¾	85⅜
Registered M N	----	----	----	82½	Mar'27	----	82½	82½
N Y Lack & W 1st & ref 5s 1973	M N	102⅜	----	80	July'25	----	----	----
First & ref 4½s 1973	M N	102⅞	----	104⅛	June'27	----	102	104⅛
N Y L E & W 1st 7s ext 1930	M S	105⅜	----	106	Feb'27	----	106	106
N Y & Jersey 1st 5s 1932	F A	100½	101	100¾	July'27	----	100¼	101⅝
N Y & Long Branch gen g 4s 1941	M S	90¼	----	90	Dec'26	----	----	----
N Y & N E Bost Term 4s 1939	A O	----	----	91	Apr'27	----	91	91
N Y N H & H n-e deb 4s 1947	M S	80⅜	82⅜	81	June'27	----	74	83
Non-conv debenture 3½s 1947	M S	72⅜	----	72⅜	June'27	----	72⅜	76
Non-conv debenture 3½s 1954	A O	71¼	73	69¼	71¼	52	68⅜	73½
Non-conv debenture 4s 1955	J J	77½	79¾	78⅜	79½	19	76	80¾
Non-conv debenture 4s 1956	M N	79⅛	Sale	79	79¾	33	76⅞	80¾
Conv debenture 3½s 1956	J J	79⅛	79¾	69½	70⅛	4	68⅜	73¼
Conv debenture 6s 1948	J J	110	Sale	109¼	110½	30	105½	110½
Registered J J	----	----	----	107	Apr'27	----	103	107
Collateral trust 6s 1940	A O	104½	Sale	103½	104½	39	102⅞	105¼
Debenture 4s 1957	M N	72	Sale	70¾	72	12	69½	76
Harlem R & Pt Ches 1st 4s 1954	M N	89⅞	90½	89⅜	89⅜	5	88¼	90½
N Y & Northern 1st g 5s 1927	A O	100	100¼	100	May'27	----	99⅞	100
N Y O & W ref 1st g 4s June 1992	M S	77	Sale	77	77¾	31	76¼	79½
Registered $5,000 only	M S	77¾	Sale	72⅛	Dec'26	----	----	----
General 4s 1955	J D	76	Sale	75¼	76	19	73	78¾
N Y Providence & Boston 4s 1942	A O	88½	----	86½	Dec'26	----	----	----
N Y & Putnam 1st con gu 4s 1993	A O	----	----	92⅛	May'27	----	89⅞	92½
N Y & R B 1st gold 5s 1927	M S	101	----	99⅞	May'27	----	99⅞	100
N Y Susq & West 1st ref 5s 1937	J J	90	92⅛	92⅛	92¼	11	87½	94½
2d gold 4½s 1937	F A	79⅛	84	79½	June'27	----	72¾	80¾
General gold 5s 1940	F A	74	74¾	74⅞	74⅞	1	71⅛	80
Terminal 1st gold 5s 1943	M N	99¼	----	101	June'27	----	98⅛	101
N Y W'ches & B 1st ser I 4½s '46	J J	81½	Sale	81⅛	82½	113	78½	83¼
Nord Ry ext'l s f 6½s 1950	A O	97⅝	Sale	97⅛	98	89	93¼	98¾
Norfolk South 1st & ref A 5s 1961	F A	93½	Sale	92¾	93½	30	90¾	93¾
Norfolk & South 1st gold 5s 1941	M N	101⅛	102½	101½	June'27	----	100½	101⅝
Norfolk & West gen gold 6s 1931	M N	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	4	104¾	106⅝
Improvement & ext 6s 1934	F A	108⅛	109½	109	July'27	----	108½	110
New River 1st gold 6s 1932	A O	106	----	106½	July'27	----	106½	107
N & W Ry 1st cons g 4s 1996	A O	96½	----	96⅜	96⅜	6	92⅜	97
Registered 1996	A O	----	94	93	July'27	----	92⅞	95
Div'l 1st lien & gen g 4s 1944	J J	94¼	Sale	94¼	94¼	8	93	95⅜
10-yr conv. 6s 1929	M S	----	----	101	July'27	----	158	185
Pocah C & C joint 4s 1941	J D	94⅞	95¼	94¾	94¾	9	92⅞	96
North Cent gen & ref 5s A 1974	M S	107	----	107	July'27	----	105⅜	107
Gen & ref 4½s series A 1975	M S	----	----	99	June'27	----	97	99¾
North Ohio 1st guar g 5s 1945	A O	96	97½	97¼	97¼	4	94½	100
North Pacific prior lien 4s 1997	Q J	94	Sale	93⅜	94⅛	107	91¼	97
Registered 1997	Q J	92½	94⅜	92½	92½	2	90⅜	94¾
Gen'l lien gold 3s Jan 2047	Q F	66¾	67⅜	67	67½	65	65⅜	69½
Registered Jan 2047	Q F	64½	66½	65	65	8	63⅜	67⅝
Ref & impt 4½s series A 2047	J J	100	Sale	100	100½	14	96	101¼
Registered J J	----	95¼	----	98	May'27	----	98	98
Ref & impt 6s series B 2047	J J	114	Sale	113½	114	116	111	116
Registered J J	----	111⅝	----	110¼	Mar'26	----	----	----
Ref & impt 5s series C 2047	J J	104¾	106	104⅜	July'27	----	103⅛	107½
Ref & impt 5s series D 2047	J J	104⅛	104⅜	105	July'27	----	103⅛	107¼
Nor Pac Term Co 1st g 6s 1933	J J	109¾	----	109⅞	May'27	----	109⅜	110⅞
Nor Ry of Calif guar g 5s 1938	A O	101½	----	106	June'27	----	105⅛	106¼
North Wisconsin 1st 6s 1930	J J	103⅛	----	103⅛	Mar'27	----	102⅞	103⅛
Og & L Cham 1st gu 4s g 1948	J J	83⅜	83⅞	83½	83¾	7	81⅜	86¾
Ohio Connecting Ry 1st 4s 1943	M S	95¼	----	94⅝	Mar'27	----	94⅜	94⅝
Ohio River RR 1st g 5s 1936	J D	102¼	104⅛	103⅛	June'27	----	102	104⅛
General gold 5s 1937	A O	101¾	----	103	May'27	----	101¼	103
Oregon RR & Nav con g 4s 1946	J D	93½	94¾	93¼	93½	6	88⅝	94½
Ore Short Line 1st cons g 5s 1946	J J	107	108½	108½	July'27	----	106¾	109¼
Guar cons 5s 1946	J J	108	109¼	109⅛	July'27	----	107⅛	110
Guar refunding 4s 1929	J D	99⅛	99¼	99	99¼	4	98¼	99½
Oregon-Wash 1st & ref 4s 1961	J J	90½	Sale	89½	90⅝	93	86⅞	91⅛
Pacific Coast Co 1st g 5s 1946	J D	89	Sale	89	89	104	88	93
Pac RR of Mo 1st ext g 4s 1938	F A	93¾	95	93¾	July'27	----	93¾	95
2d extended gold 5s 1938	J J	102	----	102	July'27	----	102	102½
Paducah & Ills 1st s f 4½s 1955	J J	99⅝	100	99⅝	July'27	----	98	99⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med RR 6s 1958	F A	93½	Sale	93½	93¾	180	87½	95¾
Sinking fund external 7s 1958	M S	101½	101	100½	101¼	45	96½	102½
Paris-Orleans RR s f 7s 1954	M S	100	Sale	99½	100	47	95¼	101¼
Paulista Ry 1st & ref s f 7s 1942	M S	101½	102	102	102	1	101½	103½
Pennsylvania RR cons g 4s 1943	M N	97	----	98	98	1	95½	98
Consol gold 4s 1948	M N	97⅞	----	97	July'27	----	94¼	98
4s sterl stpd dollar May 1 1948	M N	95	95⅞	96½	July'27	----	94⅝	97⅝
Consolidated 4½s 1960	F A	102⅜	103¼	103	104	31	101⅞	105½
General 4½s series A 1965	J D	101	Sale	100⅜	101¼	35	99¼	102½
General 5s series B 1968	J D	109¼	Sale	108⅜	109¼	34	106⅞	111
10-year secured 7s 1930	A O	106	Sale	105⅞	106⅜	46	105¾	107⅝
15-year secured 6½s 1936	F A	112	Sale	112	112¼	18	111¾	113¼
Registered F A	----	111½	----	111¾	June'27	----	111½	111¾
40-year secured gold 5s 1964	M N	103½	Sale	103½	104¼	92	102	104½
Pa Co gu 3½s coll tr A reg 1937	M S	87⅜	----	89	Mar'27	----	89	89
Gua. 3½s coll trust ser B 1941	F A	87	89	89	July'27	----	86	89½
Guar 3½s trust ctfs C 1942	J D	86½	----	86½	June'27	----	85	86½
Guar 3½s trust ctfs D 1944	J D	85⅜	----	85⅜	June'27	----	84¾	86½
Guar 15-25-year gold 4s 1931	A O	98½	98¾	98½	98½	2	97⅜	99¼
Guar 4s series E 1952	M N	88¼	89¼	89½	July'27	----	88	90⅜
Pa Ohio & Det 1st & ref 4½s A'77	A O	97¾	Sale	96⅞	97¾	114	95¾	98¾
Peoria & Eastern 1st cons 4s 1940	A O	88¼	88⅞	88	88	21	85¼	91¼
Income 4s April 1990	Apr.	50	52	48	52	156	41¾	53
Peoria & Pekin Un 1st 5½s 1974	F A	104	105	104	104⅜	8	104	106¼
Pere Marquette 1st ser A 5s 1956	J J	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105½	28	103⅜	105½
1st 4s series B 1956	J J	89	90	89	July'27	----	89	92⅛
Phila Balt & Wash 1st g 4s 1943	M N	96	100	96	July'27	----	95⅜	98⅛
General 5s series B 1974	F A	110⅝	112	111	July'27	----	110⅛	112¼
Philippine Ry 1st 30-yr s f 4s 1937	J J	41	41½	41½	41½	10	41¼	43½
Pine Creek registered 1st 6s 1932	J D	106⅝	----	106⅜	June'27	----	106½	106¾
P C C & St L gu 4½s A 1940	A O	100⅞	----	100⅞	July'27	----	99⅝	101⅛
Series B 4½s guar 1942	A O	100¾	101	100¾	July'27	----	100¼	101½
Series C 4½s guar 1942	M N	100¾	----	100¾	June'27	----	100¾	101¼
Series D 4s guar 1945	M N	97¼	97⅞	96½	June'27	----	96	97¼
Series E 3½s guar gold 1949	F A	98	----	98	July'27	----	96⅝	98
Series F 4s guar gold 1953	J D	97¼	----	97¼	Apr'27	----	97¼	100⅜
Series G 4s guar 1957	M N	97¼	----	97	July'27	----	96⅜	97½
Series H con guar 4s 1960	F A	97½	----	100½	Jan'27	----	100½	100½
Series I cons guar 4½s 1963	F A	100⅜	----	102	102	5	99⅝	103¼
Series J cons guar 4½s 1964	M N	102	103	102¾	June'27	----	100	103½
General M 5s series A 1970	J D	108⅝	Sale	108⅝	109¼	58	106¾	110¾
Gen mtge

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Price Friday, July 22. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	Range Since Jan. 1. High
Pitts & L Erie 2d g 5s...Jan 1928	A O	100 1/8	----	100 1/2	July'27	----	99	100 7/8
Pitts McK & Y 1st gu 6s.....1932	J J	104 1/8	106 1/2	106	May'27	----	105 7/8	106
2nd guar 6s.....1934	J J	104 1/8	----	101 3/4	Nov'26	----	----	----
Pitts Sh & L E 1st g 5s.....1940	A O	102	----	101	July'27	----	101	102 1/2
1st consol gold 5s.....1943	J J	100 1/2	----	100 1/2	Apr'27	----	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pitts Va & Char 1st 4s.....1943	M N	93 3/4	----	91 1/4	May'25	----	----	----
Pitts Y & Ash 1st cons 5s.....1927	M N	99 7/8	100 1/2	100	100	1	100	100
1st gen 4s series A.....1948	J D	93	----	94	Mar'27	----	92 3/4	94
1st gen 5s series B.....1962	F A	104 5/8	107	106	July'27	----	104 5/8	107
Providence Secur deb 4s.....1957	M N	69 3/4	72	70 1/2	July'27	----	70	75
Providence Term 1st 4s.....1956	M S	85	----	84 1/8	June'27	----	84 1/8	84 1/8
Reading Co Jersey Cen coll 4s 1951	A O	94	Sale	93 1/2	94	15	92	100
Gen & ref 4 1/2s series A.....1997	J J	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/8	99 5/8	48	98	100 1/2
Rich & Meck 1st g 4s.....1948	M N	79 7/8	----	79 7/8	July'27	----	79 1/2	82 3/8
Richm Term Ry 1st gu 5s.....1952	J J	101 5/8	103	102 5/8	Apr'27	----	102	103
Rio Grande June 1st gu 5s.....1939	J D	99 1/2	----	101	May'27	----	100 5/8	101 1/4
Rio Grande Sou 1st gold 4s.....1940	J J	5 1/4	----	7 1/8	Dec'26	----	----	----
Guaranteed (Jan 1922 coup on)	J J	5	----	6	May'25	----	----	----
Rio Grande West 1st gold 4s.....1939	J J	92 1/4	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2	12	90 1/2	93 1/4
1st con & coll trust 4s A.....1949	A O	86 1/8	Sale	86	86 1/8	24	84	87 5/8
R I Ark & Louis 1st 4 1/2s.....1934	M S	96 1/4	Sale	95 1/2	96 1/4	38	94 5/8	97 1/2
Rut-Canada 1st gu g 4s.....1949	J J	83	84	83	83	3	82 1/2	85 3/4
Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2s.....1941	J J	93 1/4	95 1/2	94 1/2	July'27	----	91 1/8	95 1/2
St Jos & Grand Isl 1st g 4s...1947	J J	88 1/2	----	88 5/8	July'27	----	86 3/4	89 1/4
St Lawr & Adir 1st g 5s.....1996	J J	100	----	100 1/8	May'27	----	100	100 1/8
2d gold 6s.....1996	A O	106	----	105 3/4	Mar'27	----	105 1/8	107 1/4
St L & Caire guar g 4s.....1931	J J	97	97 5/8	97	July'27	----	96 1/4	97 1/2
St L Ir Mt & S gen con g 5s...1931	A O	101 1/8	Sale	101	101 1/4	23	100 1/4	101 1/2
Stamped guar 5s.....1931	A O	101	101 1/8	100 3/8	Sept'26	----	----	----
Unified & ref gold 4s.....1929	J J	98 5/8	Sale	98 1/2	98 3/4	24	97 5/8	99
Riv & G Div 1st g 4s.....1933	M N	93 7/8	Sale	98 3/4	94 1/8	86	93 1/8	95
St L M Bridge Ter gu g 5s...1930	A O	101 5/8	Sale	101 5/8	101 5/8	4	100	101 5/8
St L & San Fran (reorg co) 4s 1950	J J	86 3/8	Sale	86	86 1/2	156	84 1/2	88 1/2
Registered	J J	----	----	87	May'27	----	87	87
Prior lien series B 5s.....1950	J J	100 1/4	Sale	100 1/4	100 1/2	32	99 3/4	102
Prior lien series C 6s.....1928	J J	101 7/8	Sale	101 3/4	102	44	100	102 5/8
Prior lien 5 1/2s series D ...1942	J J	103 1/4	Sale	102 3/4	103 1/2	15	101 1/2	103 1/2
Cum adjust ser A 6s...July 1955	A O	101 1/2	Sale	100 1/2	101 1/2	110	99	102
Income series A 6s...July 1960	Oct.	98	Sale	97 3/4	98	103	95 1/4	99 1/4
St Louis & San Fr Ry gen 6s.1931	J J	104 3/8	105	104 1/2	105	10	104 1/2	105 7/8
General gold 5s.....1931	J J	101 1/4	----	101 1/4	101 1/4	1	100 1/2	101 7/8
St L Peor & N W 1st gu 5s...1948	J J	105 3/4	107 1/2	106 1/8	July'27	----	104 1/2	106 1/8
St Louis Sou 1st gu g 4s.....1931	M S	97 1/4	99	98 1/2	Apr'27	----	96 1/8	98 1/2
St L S W 1st g 4s bond ctfs...1989	M N	88	88 3/8	88 1/2	88 1/2	1	86 1/2	89
2d g 4s inc bond ctfs...Nov 1989	J J	82 3/4	----	83 1/2	May'27	----	81	83 1/2
Consol gold 4s.....1932	J D	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	12	94 1/8	96 1/2
1st terminal & unifying 5s..1952	J J	98 5/8	Sale	98 1/8	98 5/8	21	95	99 3/4
St Paul & K C Sh L 1st 4 1/2s.1941	F A	93 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	5	92 1/2	96
St Paul & Duluth 1st 5s.....1931	F A	101 3/4	----	101 3/8	July'27	----	101 3/8	102
1st consol gold 4s.....1968	J D	92	93	91 3/4	June'27	----	91	93
St Paul E Gr Trunk 4 1/2s.....1947	J J	95 3/8	----	98	Jan'27	----	98	98
St Paul Minn & Man con 4s.1933	J J	97 1/2	----	98	July'27	----	97 1/4	98 1/2
1st consol g 6s.....1933	J J	107 3/8	108 1/2	107 5/8	July'27	----	107 5/8	108 3/8
Registered.....1933	J J	106 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/4	Apr'27	----	107 1/4	107 1/4
6s reduced to gold 4 1/2s...1933	J J	100	101	99 7/8	July'27	----	99 1/2	100 5/8
Mont ext 1st gold 4s.....1937	J D	95 3/4	98	95 5/8	July'27	----	95 1/2	98 1/4
Registered.....1937	J D	91 1/2	----	95 1/2	Jan'27	----	95 1/2	95 1/2
Pacific ext guar 4s (sterling) '40	J J	91 1/2	----	92 1/2	May'27	----	91	92 1/2
St Paul Un Dep 1st & ref 5s 1972	J J	105 1/2	107	107	July'27	----	105 1/4	107 1/2
S A & Ar Pass 1st gu g 4s.....1943	J J	90 1/4	Sale	90	90 5/8	5	88 3/8	92 5/8
Santa Fe Pres & Phen 5s.....1942	M S	102	103	103 1/4	June'27	----	102 1/8	103 1/4
Sav Fla & West 1st g 6s.....1934	A O	108 5/8	110	109 1/2	May'27	----	108 3/4	109 1/2
1st gold 5s.....1934	A O	102 3/8	----	104	May'27	----	102 3/4	104
Scioto V & N E 1st gu g 4s...1989	M N	94 1/2	Sale	94 1/4	94 1/2	10	91	95
Seaboard Air Line g 4s.....1950	A O	81 1/2	83	82 7/8	July'27	----	81 1/8	84
Gold 4s stamped.....1950	A O	81 5/8	Sale	80 3/4	82	54	80 1/2	87 7/8
Adjustment 5s.....Oct 1949	F A	86 1/2	Sale	86 1/4	87 1/2	194	83 1/8	88 1/2
Refunding 4s.....1959	A O	70 3/4	Sale	70 3/4	71 1/2	21	69 3/8	76 3/4
1st & cons 6s series A.....1945	M S	96	Sale	95 5/8	96	110	94 3/4	99 3/8
Atl & Birm 30-yr 1st g 4s..1933	M S	92	94	92 1/2	July'27	----	90 3/4	94
Seaboard All Fla 1st gu 6s A..1935	F A	94 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	95	34	94	98 5/8
Series B.....1935	F A	94 3/4	95	94 3/4	95 1/2	2	94	96 1/2
Seaboard & Roan 5s extd.....1931	J J	100	100 3/4	100	June'27	----	100	100 5/8
So Car & Ga 1st ext 5 1/2s.....1929	M N	101	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	1	100 3/4	101 5/8
S & N Ala cons gu g 5s.....1936	F A	103	----	103 1/8	July'27	----	103 1/8	105
Gen cons guar 50-yr 5s.....1963	A O	111	111 3/4	111 1/2	July'27	----	110 1/4	112 1/4
So Pac coll 4s (Cent Pac coll) k'49	J D	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	40	88 1/4	93
Registered.....1949	J D	86 3/4	89	88	May'27	----	86	88
20-year conv 4s.....June 1929	M S	99 1/4	Sale	99	99 1/4	163	98 3/8	99 1/2
1st 4 1/2s (Oregon Lines) A..1977	M S	100 1/2	100 4/4	100 1/2	101	9	100 1/4	101
20-year conv 5s.....1934	J D	102 3/8	Sale	100 3/4	106	4	100	103
20-year gold 5s.....1944	M N	101 5/8	Sale	101	101 5/8	12	100 5/8	102 3/8
San Fran Termi 1st 4s.....1950	A O	91 3/8	Sale	91 1/8	91 3/8	2	90 1/8	94 1/4
Registered.....1950	A O	87	89 1/2	90	June'27	----	87	93
So Pac of Cal 1st con gu g 5s.1937	M N	105 3/4	107	105 3/8	105 3/4	4	104 1/2	107
So Pac Coast 1st gu g 4s.....1937	J J	95 1/4	----	95 1/2	Mar'27	----	94 1/8	95 1/2
So Pac RR 1st ref 4s.....1955	J J	94 7/8	Sale	94 1/2	95	78	93 3/8	97 5/8
Registered.....1955	J J	----	----	94 1/4	July'27	----	94 1/4	96 1/8
Southern Ry 1st cons g 5s...1994	J J	107 3/4	Sale	107 1/4	107 3/4	35	106 1/2	109 7/8
Registered.....1994	J J	104	106	106	June'27	----	103 3/8	106
Devel & gen 4s series A.....1956	A O	87 3/8	Sale	87	87 3/4	338	86	89 1/8
Develop & gen 6s.....1956	A O	114 7/8	115	114 7/8	115	27	113 3/8	116 1/2
Devel & gen 6 1/2s.....1956	A O	120 7/8	Sale	120 3/4	121	26	119 1/4	123
Mem Div 1st g 5s.....1996	J J	107 1/4	108 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	1	106 1/4	108
St Louis Div 1st g 4s.....1951	J J	104 1/4	----	90	90	10	89 3/8	92 3/4
East Tenn reorg lien g 5s...1938	M S	101 1/2	----	100 1/8	Nov'26	----	----	----
Mob & Ohio coll tr 4s.....1938	M S	92 3/8	94	93 3/8	July'27	----	92	93 5/8
Spokane Internat 1st g 5s.....1955	J J	84	85	85	July'27	----	84 1/8	89 1/2
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st 4s...1936	J J	93 1/2	----	93 1/2	July'27	----	92 1/2	93 1/2
Superior Short Line 1st 5s..e1930	M S	99 3/8	----	100 1/2	Sept'26	----	----	----
Term Assn of St L 1st g 4 1/2s.1939	A O	99 1/8	----	100	June'27	----	98 5/8	100
1st cons gold 5s.....1944	F A	103 1/2	----	104	July'27	----	102 3/8	104
Gen refund s f g 4s.....1953	J J	88	88 1/2	88	88	8	87 1/4	90
Texarkana & Ft S 1st 5 1/2s A 1950	F A	104	Sale	103 1/2	104 1/4	23	102 7/8	106 3/8
Tex & N O con gold 5s.....1943	J J	99 7/8	----	100 1/4	May'27	----	100	101 1/8
Texas & Pac 1st gold 5s.....2000	J D	106 3/8	Sale	106 3/8	107 1/2	9	105 3/4	108 1/2
Gen & ref 5s series B.....1977	A O	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/4	99 1/2	136	98 1/2	100 3/8
La Div B L 1st g 5s.....1931	J J	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1	99	100 7/8
Tex Pac-Mo Pac Ter 5 1/2s...1964	M S	105	106	105	June'27	----	104 1/4	106 1/4
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st gu 5s...1935	J J	101 3/4	102 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	2	100	102 1/2
Western Div 1st g 5s.....1935	A O	100 1/2	----	100 1/2	June'27	----	100 1/4	102
General gold 5s.....1935	J D	100 1/8	100 1/2	100 1/8	July'27	----	100 1/8	101 1/4
Toledo Peoria & West 1st 4s..1917	J J	15	18	15	May'27	----	15	15
Tol St L & W 50-yr g 4s.....1950	A O	89 3/4	90 1/2	90	90	1	89 5/8	91
Tol W V & O gu 4 1/2s A.....1931	J J	99	----	99	Jan'27	----	99	99
1st guar 4 1/2s series B.....1933	J J	99	----	96 5/8	Dec'26	----	----	----
1st guar 4s, series C.....1942	M S	95 1/4	----	95 7/8	May'27	----	94	95 7/8
Tor Ham & Buff 1st g 4s.....1946	J D	91 1/4	----	91 3/8	July'27	----	90	91 1/2
Ulster & Del 1st cons g 5s.....1928	J D	69 1/2	Sale	69	71	13	56 1/2	71
1st refunding g 4s.....1952	A O	41 1/2	Sale	40 1/8	42	8	39 1/4	42
Union Pacific 1st RR & ld gt 4s'47	J J	97	97 3/8	97	97 5/8	28	94 7/8	99 3/4
Registered.....1947	J J	94 5/8	96 1/2	95 3/4	June'27	----	93 7/8	96 1/2
1st lien & ref 4s.....June 2008	M S	93 1/4	93 3/4	93 3/8	94 1/4	115	91 3/4	96 1/2
Gold 4 1/2s.....1967	J J	96 3/4	Sale	96 5/8	97 3/8	225	96 1/4	97 1/2
1st lien & ref 5s.....June 2008	M S	110	112	110 1/4	July'27	----	108 3/8	113
10-year secured 6s.....1928	J J	101 3/4	Sale	101 5/8	101 7/8	18	101 1/8	102 3/8
U N J RR & Can gen 4s.....1944	M S	97	----	97	97	4	94 1/2	97
Utah & Nor 1st ext 4s.....1933	S J	97	98 3/4	97 1/2	July'27	----	97	98
Vandalia cons g 4s series A...1955	F A	94	97 1/2	95 1/4	July'27	----	92 1/2	97 1/4
Consol 4s series B.....1957	M N	94	97 1/2	90 1/2	Oct'26	----	----	----
Vera Cruz & P 1st gu 4 1/2s...1934								
July 1914 coupon on.....1934	J J	20	22 1/2	24	Apr'26	----	----	----
Assenting 1st 4 1/2s.....1934	----	----	----	22 1/2	July'27	----	22 1/2	27 1/4

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Price Friday, July 22. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	Range Since Jan. 1. High
Virginia Mid 5s series F.....1931	M S	101	----	100 3/4	May'27	----	100 3/4	100 3/4
General 5s.....1936	M N	102 3/8	----	102 3/8	June'27	----	102 3/8	102 7/8
Va & Southw'n 1st gu 5s...2003	J J	101 3/4	----	102 3/8	June'27	----	102	102 5/8
1st cons 50-year 5s.....1958	A O	85 1/2	87	97	July'27	----	94 3/8	98
Virginian Ry 1st 5s series A..1962	M N	105 1/4	Sale	105 1/4	105 7/8	214	102 1/2	107 3/8
Wabash 1st gold 5s.....1939	M N	103 1/4	104	103 1/2	104	6	103	104 1/2
2d gold 5s.....1939	F A	101 7/8	102 5/8	102	July'27	----	100 5/8	103 3/4
Ref s f 5 1/2s series A.....1975	M S	104 5/8	105	104 3/4	105	7	103 1/8	105 1/4
Ref & gen 5s series B.....1976	F A	100 5/8	Sale	100 3/8	100 5/8	81	99 1/8	101 7/8
Debenture B 6s registered..1939	J J	96	----	83 1/4	Feb'25	----	----	----
1st lien 50-yr g term 4s....1954	J J	----	----	87 1/2	June'27	----	85 1/2	88 1/2
Det & Chi ext 1st g 5s.....1941	J J	103 1/2	----	103 3/4	July'27	----	103 1/2	105
Des Moines Div 1st g 4s...1939	J J	88 3/4	----	92 5/8	June'27	----	88 1/2	93 1/8
Om Div 1st g 3 1/2s.....1941	A O	84 1/2	----	85 1/8	July'27	----	83 3/4	87
Tol & Chic Div g 4s.....1941	M S	91 1/2	----	90 1/2	Feb'27	----	90	91
Warren 1st ref gu g 3 1/2s....2000	F A	----	83 1/2	82	July'27	----	80	83 1/4
Wash Cent 1st gold 4s.....1948	Q M	89	89 1/2	88 3/8	June'27	----	87 1/4	88 5/8
Wash Term 1st gu 3 1/2s.....1945	F A	86 3/4	88 1/2	87 1/4	July'27	----	85 3/8	87 1/4
1st 40-year guar 4s.....1945	F A	92	93	92 1/8	July'27	----	87 1/4	92 1/2
W Min W & N W 1st gu 5s.1930	F A	98 7/8	99 1/2	98 7/8	June'27	----	98 1/4	99 3/8
West Maryland 1st g 4s.....1952	A O	82 3/8	Sale	82	83 3/8	110	76 1/4	84 1/4
West N Y & Pa 1st g 5s.....1937	J J	101 1/2	101 3/4	102	102 1/4	6	101 1/2	102 1/2
Gen gold 4s.....1943	A O	89 1/2	Sale	89 1/2	90 1/2	16	88	90 1/2
Income g 5s.....Apr 1 1943	Nov	40	----	45	Feb'25	----	----	----
Western Pac 1st ser A 5s....1946	M S	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	99 5/8	11	98 1/2	100 3/8
1st gold 6s series B.....1946	M S	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4	16	102 1/4	104 1/2
West Shore 1st 4s guar.....2361	J J	88 1/2	Sale	87 7/8	88 1/2	8	86 1/8	91
Registered.....2361	J J	90 1/2	90 7/8	86 3/4	86 3/4	3	86	89
Wheeling & Lake Erie								
Wheeling Div 1st gold 5s..1928	J J	100	----	100	July'27	----	99 3/4	101
Ext'n & impt gold 5s.....1930	F A	100	100 1/4	100 1/4	June'27	----	99 1/2	100 1/4
Refunding 4 1/2s series A...1966	M S	91 5/8	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	2	90 1/2	94
Refunding 5s series B.....1966	M S	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/2	Apr'27	----	100 1/2	100 1/2
RR 1st consol 4s.....1949	M S	88 7/8	91 1/4	90 1/4	July'27	----	87 1/4	90 1/4
Wilk & East 1st gu g 5s.....1942	J D	75 5/8	78	77	78	11	72 1/4	80 3/4
Will & S F 1st gold 5s.....1938	J D	103	----	104 3/8	Mar'27	----	104	104 5/8
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s.....1960	J J	89 1/4	90	90	July'27	----	86 3/8	90
Wis Cent 50-yr 1st gen 4s.....1949	J J	80 1/4	81	80 1/4	80 1/4	2	80	84 1/2
Sup & Dul div & term 1st 4s'36	M N	90	Sale	90	90 1/4	25	88 7/8	92
Wor & Con East 1st 4 1/2s....1943	J J	92	----	89	Jan'27	----	89	89
INDUSTRIALS								
Adams Express coll tr g 4s...1948	M S	93 1/4	Sale	93 1/4	93 1/4	7	89	94
Ajax Rubber 1st 15-yr s f 8s..1936	J D	107 1/2	107 7/8	107	107 1/2	4	105 7/8	109 3/8
Alaska Gold M deb 6s A.....1926	M S	3 1/4	6	5 1/4	5 1/4	1	3	5 1/4
Conv deb 6s series B.....1926	M S	3 1/4	6	5	5 1/4	9	3 1/8	5 1/4
Alpine-Montan Steel 1st 7s..1955	M S	93 1/4	Sale	92	93 1/4	71	91 1/4	97 1/2
Am Agric Chem 1st ref s f 7 1/2s '41	F A	101	Sale	100 5/8	101 3/8	77	97 1/8	104 3/4
Amer Beet Sug conv deb 6s..1935	F A	95	97 1/2	93 1/2	94	5	92 1/4	98
American Chain deb s f 6s...1933	A O	103	103 1/4	102 1/2	103 1/4	11	101	103 1/2
Am Cot Oil debenture 5s.....1931	M N	96 7/8	98	97 1/2	98	9	95	98 3/4
Am Dock & Impt gu 6s.....1936	J J	105 3/4	106	105 3/4	June'27	----	105 1/2	105 3/4
Am Mach & Fdy 6s.....1939	A O	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	July'27	----	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am Republic Corp deb 6s..1937	A O	99 5/8	100	100	July'27	----	99	100
Am Sm & R 1st 30-yr 5s ser A '47	A O	101 3/4	Sale	101 3/8	102	34	100 1/2	102 3/4
1st M 6s series B.....1947	A O	108 7/8	Sale	108 7/8	109	4	107 3/8	109 1/2
Amer Sugar Ref 15-yr 6s....1937	J J	104 3/4	Sale	104 1/2	104 7/8	30	104	105 3/4
Am Telep & Teleg coll tr 4s.1929	J J	99 3/8	Sale	99 1/8	99 3/4	155	98 1/4	99 3/4
Convertible 4s.....1936	M S	95	Sale	94 1/2	95	5	93 1/4	97
20-year conv 4 1/2s.....1933	M S	100 1/2	Sale	100	100 1/2	6	98 1/8	100 7/8
30-year coll tr 5s.....1946	J D	104 1/4	Sale	104 1/8	104 1/2	32	102	105
35-yr s f deb 5s.....1960	J J	103 1/2	Sale	103 1/8	103 1/2	193	101	104
20-year s f 5 1/2s.....1943	M N	106 7/8	Sale	106 5/8	107 1/4	88	105 3/4	107 3/4
Am Type Found deb 6s.....1940	A O	106	Sale	105 3/4	106	33	102 3/4	106 1/2
Am Wat Wks & El col tr 5s..1934	A O	99 3/4	Sale	99 3/4	99 7/8	20	98	101 1/4
Deb g 6s ser A.....1975	M N	103 1/8	Sale	102 1/2	103 1/8	38	100 3/4	103 1/2
Am Writ Pap 1st g 6s.....1947	J J	87	Sale	86	87 1/4	169	83	88
Anaconda Cop Min 1st 6s...1953	F A	104	Sale	103 1/2	104 1/2	116	103 1/2	104 7/8
15-year conv deb 7s.....1938	F A	107 3/4	Sale	107 1/8	108	60	106 1/8	109 1/2
Andes Cop Min conv deb 7s..1943	J J	104 1/4	Sale	103 1/2	104 1/2	120	103 1/4	108 7/8
Anglo-Chilean 7s without war.'45	M N	95 1/4	Sale	95	95 1/4	126	86 1/2	96 1/4
Antilla (Comp Asuc) 7 1/2s ...1939	J J	95 1/8	96 3/8	96	96 1/2	8	93 1/2	100
Ark & Mem Bridge & Ter 5s..1964	M S	101 3/8	102	100 1/2	July'27	----	100 1/4	102 1/4
Armour & Co 1st real est 4 1/2s '39	J D	89 1/2	Sale	88 1/2	90	44	88	93 1/8
Armour & Co of Del 5 1/2s....1943	J J	88 1/2	Sale	88 3/4	89 1/4	48	87 5/8	95 3/4
Associated Oil 6 1/2 gold notes 1935	M S	102 7/8	103	102 7/8	102 7/8	1	100 3/4	104
Atlanta Gas L 1st 5s.....1947	J D	103	----	102 3/8	May'27	----	102 5/8	103 5/8
Atlantic Fruit 7s ctfs dep....1934	J D	15 3/8	----	15 3/8	June'27	----	15 3/8	15 3/8
Stamped ctfs of deposit.....	J D	21 1/8	----	18	Jan'27	----	18	18
Atl Gulf & W I SS L col tr 5s..1959	J J	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/8	4	70 1/2	76 7/8
Atlantic Refg deb 5s..... 1937	J J	100 3/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/2	39	100 1/2	102 3/4
Baldw Loco Works 1st 5s...1940	M N	107	----	107	107	4	106	108
Baragua (Comp Ax) 7 1/2s...1937	J J	106	----	107 1/4	July'27	----	106 1/2	108 1/4
Barnsdall Corp 6s with warr..1940	J D	98 1/4	Sale	98 1/4	99	143	96 1/4	106 3/4
Deb 6s (without warrant)..1940	J D	90	Sale	90	90 1/2	47	89 3/8	94 1/2
Belding-Hemingway 6s.....1936	J J	94 3/4	Sale	94 3/4	95 1/2	109	94	98 1/2
Bell Telep of Pa 5s series B...1948	J J	104	Sale	103 1/2	104	29	102 3/4	105 1/4
1st & ref 5s series C.....1960	A O	104 3/4	Sale	104 3/4	104 3/4	15	102 7/8	105 1/2
Berlin Elec El & Undg 6 3/8s.1956	A O	96 1/4	Sale	95 1/2	96 1/2	53	94	97 3/4
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s guar A '42	M N	101 3/4	Sale	101 3/4	102 1/2	3	100	102 1/2
30-yr p m & imp s f 5s.....1936	J J	99 7/8	Sale	99 1/2	100 1/4	51	98 3/8	101
Cons 30-year 6s series A...1948	F A	103 3/8	Sale	103	103 7/8	76	101 5/8	104 1/4
Cons 30 year 5 1/2s series B..1953	F A	100 1/2	Sale	100 1/8	101	70	97 1/4	102 1/8
Bing & Bing deb 6 1/2s.....1950	M S	93 1/2	94	94	July'27	----	92	94 1/4
Booth Fisheries deb s f 6s...1926	A O	102 1/4	----	101 1/8	Feb'27	----	101 1/8	101 7/8
Botany Cons Mills 6 1/2s....1934	A O	82	Sale	81	82	21	80	92
Brier Hill Steel 1st 5 1/2s....1942	A O	105 1/4	----	105	108 1/2	4	103 1/8	105 3/4
B'way & 7th Av 1st c g 5s....1943	J D	72 7/8	Sale	71 3/4	72 7/8	10	71	79 1/2
Ctfs of dep stmpd Dec. '26 int	----	----	76	74	May'27	----	72 3/8	76
Brooklyn City RR 5s.....1941	J J	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93	9	92	95
Bklyn Edison inc gen 5s A...1949	J J	105 1/2	Sale	105 1/4	105 1/2	19	103 1/2	106 1/2
General 6s series B.....1930	J J	103	103 3/8	103 1/8	103 1/2	6	102 3/4	105 1/8
Bklyn-Man R T sec 6s.....1968	J J	97	Sale	96 1/2	97	279	96	101 7/8
Bklyn Qu Co & Sub con gtd 5s '41	M N	59 1/2	60 1/2	60	60 1/8	8	60	66
1st 5s stamped.....1941	J J	76 1/2	79	80	July'27	----	78 1/8	80
Brooklyn R Tr 1st conv g 4s..2002	J J	88	----	88 1/2	Aug'26	----	----	----
3-yr 7% secured notes.....1921	J J	----	----	136 1/2	Nov'25

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Price Friday, July 22. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	Range Since Jan. 1. High
Commercial Credit s f 6s...1934	M N	95	Sale	95	95	2	93	99¾
Col tr s f 5½% notes.....1935	J J	91½	91½	91⅞	91⅞	10	90½	92½
Commonwealth Power 6s...1947	M N	105½	Sale	104⅞	105⅝	12	104⅜	105⅝
Computing-Tab-Rec s f 6s...1941	J J	105⅜	Sale	105½	105½	16	104¼	106½
Conn Ry & L 1st & ref g 4½s 1951	J J	98	99⅜	97	June'27	----	96⅛	97
Stamped guar 4½s.....1951	J J	98⅛	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	1	94¾	98⅞
Consolidated Cigar s f 6s...1936	A O	101⅜	Sale	101	101¾	149	98⅜	101⅜
Consolidated Hydro-Elec Works of Upper Wuertemberg 7s.1956	J J	98½	Sale	98	98¾	26	97⅛	101
Cons Coal of Md 1st & ref 5s..1950	J D	80⅛	80⅝	80	80½	8	76	83⅛
Consol Gas (N Y) deb 5½s...1945	F A	106⅛	Sale	106⅛	106½	48	105½	106½
Cont Pap & Bag Mills 6½s...1944	F A	75	Sale	75	75	9	75	81⅛
Consumers Gas of Chic gu 5s 1936	J D	99½	102	101¼	July'27	----	101¼	102¼
Consumers Power 1st 5s.....1952	M N	102⅞	Sale	102¾	103	11	102	103¾
Container Corp 1st 6s.....1946	J D	98	Sale	98	98¼	16	97	98⅞
Copenhagen Telep ext 6s...1950	A O	99	101	100	July'27	----	99½	101¼
Corn Prod Refg 1st 25-yr s f 5s '34	M N	102	103½	102	102	1	101⅛	103⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 1st s f 6s..1942	F A	101⅛	Sale	101	101½	24	93¾	104¼
Crown-Willamette Pap 6s...1951	J J	101	Sale	100⅜	101	9	99⅜	101¼
Cuba Cane Sugar conv 7s...1930	J J	96	Sale	94¾	96	28	94⅛	99¾
Conv deben stamped 8%.1930	J J	97⅜	Sale	96¾	97¾	95	95⅛	102
Cuban Am Sugar 1st coll 5s.1931	M S	108⅛	108¾	108	108½	20	107½	108¾
Cuban Dom Sug 1st 7½s...1944	M N	100¼	101	99¾	100½	21	98⅞	101
Cumb T & T 1st & gen 5s...1937	J J	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	4	100½	102¼
Cuyamel Fruit 1st s f 6s A...1940	A O	95⅝	96½	95½	95½	2	93¾	96½
Davison Chemical deb 6½s...1931	J J	96½	97	96⅜	July'27	----	90	99
Den Gas & E L 1st & ref s f g 5s'51	M N	99½	99¾	99½	100½	6	98	101½
Stamped as to Pa tax.....	M N	99	99½	99⅞	100	11	98¼	101½
Dery Corp (D G) 1st s f 7s..1942	M S	67¼	Sale	67¼	67½	3	67⅜	81
Detroit Edison 1st coll tr 5s..1933	J J	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅜	6	101⅜	103
1st & ref 5s series A July 1940	M S	103	Sale	103¼	103¼	4	102¼	103⅞
Gen & ref 5s series A.....1949	A O	102½	102¾	102½	102½	2	102⅛	104⅜
1st & ref 6s series B...July 1940	M S	108	Sale	107¾	108⅛	32	107½	108¾
Gen & ref 5s ser B.....1955	J D	102¼	102¾	102¾	102¾	1	101⅝	103¾
Det United 1st cons g 4½s...1932	J J	94¼	95	93¾	94¼	14	92½	95½
Dodge Bros deb 6s.....1940	M N	88⅜	Sale	88	89½	107	86	96
Dold (Jacob) Pack 1st 6s...1942	M N	80	85	81	83½	5	81	89⅝
Dominion Iron & Steel 5s...1939	M S	68	69	68	68	1	48	76
Certificates of deposit.....	----	66½	70	67½	67½	2	49¼	75
Donner Steel 1st ref 7s.....1942	J J	95¼	96⅝	96½	96⅝	5	95	98
Duke-Price Pow 1st 6s ser A '66	M N	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	37	103½	105½
East Cuba Sug 15-yr s f g 7½s'37	M S	106⅜	Sale	105⅞	106⅜	12	105½	108
Ed El Ill Bkn 1st con g 4s...1939	J J	96⅜	97	96½	July'27	----	94⅞	96½
Ed Elec Ill 1st cons g 5s.....1995	J J	110	Sale	110	110	1	106⅞	110
Elec Pow Corp (Germany) 6½s'50	M S	97½	Sale	97½	97½	8	95	99½
Elk Horn Coal 1st & ref 6½s.1931	J D	100¼	100½	100¼	July'27	----	98	100¼
Deb 7% notes (with warr'ts'31	J D	95½	98	98	98	2	95	99¾
Empire Gas & Fuel 1st 7½s..1937	M N	110½	Sale	109⅞	110¾	522	105⅛	110¾
1st & ref 6½s(with warr'ts)'41	A O	105¾	Sale	105⅜	105¾	139	98	112½
Equip Gas Light 1st con 5s...1932	M S	100	----	100½	June'27	----	99¼	101
Federal Light & Tr 1st 5s.....1942	M S	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96	6	95	97
1st lien s f 5s stamped.....1942	M S	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	3	95	98¼
1st lien 6s stamped.....1942	M S	104½	----	104⅛	104⅛	1	103	104¼
30-year deb 6s ser B.....1954	J D	100½	102	100⅜	July'27	----	97	101⅜
Federated Metals s f 7s.....1939	J D	91	93	90½	July'27	----	88⅞	91
Fiat deb 7s (with warr).....1946	J J	99½	Sale	98¾	99½	42	92½	103½
Without stock purch warrants	----	93⅞	Sale	92	93⅞	40	91½	99
Fisk Rubber 1st s f 8s.....1941	M S	117	Sale	116	117	23	115	117⅛
Ft Smith Lt & Tr 1st g 5s...1936	M S	87	89	88	July'27	----	87½	90¼
Framerie Ind & Dev 20-yr 7½s'42	J J	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103¾	16	98½	105¾
Francisco Sugar 1st sf 7½s..1942	M N	108⅜	----	108½	July'27	----	106	109½
French Nat Mail SS Lines 7s 1949	J D	98⅞	Sale	98⅜	99	33	94¾	100¼
Gas & El of Berg Co cons g 5s1949	J D	103	103¼	102⅝	June'27	----	102⅜	102⅞
Gen Asphalt conv 6s.....1939	A O	106⅝	108⅛	106¼	106¾	4	106	112½
Gen Electric deb g 3½s.....1942	F A	92½	Sale	92½	92½	1	91	93
Gen Elec(Germany) 7s Jan 15 '45	J J	104¾	Sale	103⅝	104¾	9	103	105½
S f deb 6½s with war.....1940	J D	----	124	124½	July'27	----	113	138¼
Without warr'ts attach'd '40	J D	101½	Sale	101	101½	37	99¼	102
Gen Mot Accept deb 6s.....1937	F A	101	Sale	100¾	101	199	99½	101½
Genl Petrol 1st s f 5s.....1940	F A	101	101⅛	100⅞	101	58	100¼	102
Gen Refr 1st s f g 6s ser A...1952	F A	104½	105	106	July'27	----	101½	106
Good Hope Steel & I sec 7s...1945	A O	101⅜	Sale	101¼	101¾	48	99½	103½
Goodrich (B F) Co 1st 6½s..1947	J J	107¼	Sale	106¾	107¼	58	104⅝	108
Goodyear Tire & Rub 1st 8s..1941	M N	120⅜	Sale	120⅜	120¾	99	120¼	122½
10-year s f deb g 8s..May 1931	F A	110⅛	Sale	110	110⅛	49	110	111¼
1st M coll tr 5s.....1975	M N	93	Sale	92⅝	93	698	91⅞	97½
Gotham Silk Hosiery deb 6s.1936	J D	98¼	Sale	98⅛	99¼	17	97¼	100¼
Gould Coupler 1st s f 6s.....1940	F A	78¾	82½	78¾	79⅞	7	77⅞	87
Granby Cons M S & P con 6s A'28	M N	101	Sale	101⅝	101⅞	1	101	102
Stamped.....1928	M N	101	----	101	May'27	----	101	102
Conv deb 7s.....1930	M N	----	----	156	156	1	127	175
Registered.....	----	----	----	143	Mar'27	----	143	143
Gt Cons El Power(Japan)7s..1944	F A	97½	Sale	97	97⅜	23	94⅜	99½
1st & gen s f 6½s.....1950	J J	92¼	Sale	91¾	92½	70	91	94¾
Great Falls Power 1st s f 5s...1940	M N	104	----	104	June'27	----	102¾	106½
Hackensack Water 1st 4s.....1952	J J	88⅜	Sale	88⅜	88⅜	3	86½	89
Hartford St Ry 1st 4s.....1930	M S	95	----	95	May'27	----	93½	95
Havana Elec consol g 5s.....1952	F A	95	96⅞	97	June'27	----	95½	98
Deb 5½s series of 1926...1951	M S	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	3	87½	90⅜
Hershey Choc 1st & coll 5½s 1940	J J	102⅜	Sale	102	102½	37	101¾	103¾
Hoe (R) & Co 1st 6½s ser A..1934	A O	100½	Sale	100¼	101	15	98	101½
Holland-Amer Line 6s (flat)..1947	M N	100¼	100½	100	100⅛	3	91½	101½
Hudson Coal 1st s f 5s ser A..1962	J D	98½	Sale	98½	98⅜	112	98½	98¾
Hudson Co Gas 1st g 5s.....1940	M N	103¼	103¾	103⅛	July'27	----	102	103⅜
Humble Oil & Refining 5½s.1932	J J	102⅛	Sale	101⅞	102⅛	34	101⅝	102¾
Deb gold 5s temp.....1937	A O	98	Sale	98	98¼	86	97	100¼
Illinois Bell Telephone 5s...1956	J D	104⅛	Sale	103¾	104⅛	33	102⅜	104¾
Illinois Steel deb 4½s.....1940	A O	98¼	Sale	98¼	98⅞	18	96¾	99⅞
Ilseder Stee lCorp s f 7s.....1946	A O	100¾	101½	101	101	1	100	102¾
Indiana Limestone 1st s f 6s..1941	M N	98½	Sale	98⅜	98½	8	98¼	99
ind Nat Gas & Oil 5s.....1936	M N	98⅛	99¼	99½	July'27	----	98	99½
Indiana Steel 1st 5s.....1952	M N	104⅜	104¾	104½	104¾	5	103½	105¼
Ingersoll-Rand 1st 5s Dec 3 1935	J J	100⅜	----	100½	May'27	----	100½	100½
Inland Steel deb 5½s.....1945	M N	103½	Sale	103	103⅝	32	101⅛	104¼
Inspiration Con Copper 6½s.1931	M S	98½	98⅝	98⅜	98¾	34	98¼	101⅝
Interboro Metrop coll 4½s...1956	A O	----	18	11	Apr'25	----	----	----
Guaranty Tr Co ctfs dep.....	----	----	12⅞	13	Apr'26	----	----	----
Interboro Rap Tran 1st 5s...1966	J J	77¼	Sale	77	78	56	75½	79⅜
Stamped.....	J J	77⅜	Sale	77	78	75	75⅜	79¼
10-year 6s.....1932	A O	79¼	Sale	79¼	80	16	78½	82⅝
10-year conv 7% notes...1932	M S	98	Sale	97½	98	57	96⅜	99
Int Agric Corp 1st 20-yr 5s...1932	M N	85	87½	85	85	1	81⅝	90
Stamped extended to 1942.....	M N	73	75	73	73	1	69	83
Inter Mercan Marine s f 6s...1941	A O	100	Sale	100	100¼	113	95⅜	102⅞
International Paper 5s.....1947	J J	99⅞	Sale	98⅜	99⅞	84	97	99⅞
Ref s f 6s ser A.....1955	M S	101⅝	Sale	102	102⅜	58	97⅝	103
Conv deb 6s.....1941	A O	101⅜	Sale	98⅝	102⅜	354	97¼	102½
Stamped.....	----	101	Sale	99	102¼	234	98⅛	102¼
Int Telep & Teleg conv 5½s 1945	M S	112⅛	Sale	112⅛	113⅝	276	107	118
Deb g 4½s.....1952	J J	92	Sale	92	92⅛	85	92	92⅛
Jurgens Works 6s (flat price)..1947	J J	102½	Sale	102	103	154	102	111¼
Kansas City Pow & Lt 5s...1952	M S	104¼	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	13	103	105⅞
1st gold 4½s series B.....1957	J J	----	----	98½	July'27	----	98⅛	98⅛
Kansas Gas & Electric 6s...1952	M S	105⅝	Sale	105⅜	106	190	103¾	106½
Kayser (Julius) & Co 1st s f 7s'42	F A	97½	97¾	107½	107½	7	106¾	108½
Conv deb 5½s.....1947	M S	97¼	Sale	95⅞	97⅝	142	95	97⅝
Keith (B F) Corp 1st 6s.....1946	M S	99¾	Sale	98¾	99	13	96⅝	99⅞
Kelly-Springf Tire 8% notes..1931	M N	105½	Sale	105½	106	11	99	106¼
Keyston Telep Co 1st 5s.....1935	J J	95¼	96	95¼	July'27	----	93	96
Kings County El & P g 5s....1937	A O	104	----	103⅞	Mar'27	----	103½	103⅞
Purchase money 6s.....1997	A O	126⅛	----	126½	126½	5	124¼	126¾
Kings County Elev 1st g 4s...1949	F A	81¼	82	82¼	June'27	----	81⅝	86
Stamped guar 4s.....1949	F A	81¼	82¼	81¼	81½	2	81	86
Kings County Lighting 5s...1954	J J	104⅝	----	104¼	July'27	----	101½	104½
First & ref 6½s.....1954	J J	117½	118½	117½	117½	2	112¼	118
Kinney (GR) & Co 7½% notes '36	J D	101¼	103¼	100½	102	4	97⅞	105½
Kresge Found'n coll tr 6s...1936	J D	103¾	Sale	103¾	104	13	102	104⅛

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 22.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Price Friday, July 22. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	Range Since Jan. 1. High
Lackawanna Steel 1st 5s A...1950	M S	100⅞	101⅝	101¾	101	4	99¼	102
Lac Gas L of St L ref&ext 5s..1934	A O	100¼	Sale	100¼	100⅞	2	100¼	102¼
Coll & ref 5½s series C...1953	F A	104½	Sale	104½	105	20	103⅜	106
Lehigh C & Nav s f 4½s A...1954	J J	98⅝	99¾	98½	July'27	----	97½	99⅞
Lehigh Valley Coal 1st g 5s...1933	J J	101⅜	102	102	July'27	----	101	102
1st 40-yr gu int red to 4%..1933	J J	95⅛	96½	95⅝	May'27	----	95⅝	97
1st & ref s f 5s.....1934	F A	101	----	101	July'27	----	101	104
1st & ref s f 5s.....1944	F A	99¾	101	100	July'27	----	96¾	101½
1st & ref 5s 1954	F A	99	100¾	99¾	July'27	----	99¾	101¾
1st & ref 5s.....1964	F A	99	100	99	99	2	99	101½
1st & ref s f 5s.....1974	F A	100	----	100	July'27	----	99⅞	101
Lex Ave & P F 1st gu g 5s...1993	M S	----	----	37	May'27	----	37	37
Liggett & Myers Tobacco 7s..1944	A O	123⅝	126	123	124⅜	2	120	124½
5s.....1951	F A	103⅞	Sale	103⅛	103⅞	12	102¼	106¼
Registered.....	F A	----	----	101¼	Feb'27	----	101¼	101¼
Liquid Carbonic Corp 6s...1941	F A	105¾	Sale	105¼	106⅝	12	104	112
Loew's Inc deb 6s with warr..1941	A O	102	Sale	102	102½	116	101	105⅞
Without stock pur warrants.....	----	96¾	97⅜	96¾	97	60	96	99
Lorillard (P) Co 7s.....1944	A O	117	Sale	117	117	10	115	120
5s.....1951	F A	96⅛	97	95½	96	12	95⅛	100½
Registered.....	F A	----	----	97½	Apr'27	----	96¾	97¾
Louisville Gas & Elec (Ky) 5s 52	M N	101⅛	Sale	101⅛	101⅝	20	99⅝	102
Louisville Ry 1st cons 5s.....1930	J J	96½	96¾	96½	96½	1	94	99
Lower Austrian Hydro Elec Pow— 1st s f 6½s.....1944	F A	88¾	Sale	87½	89¾	77	87½	95½
McCrory Stores Corp deb 5½s'41	J D	98	Sale	97⅝	98	22	97	98
Manati Sugar 1st s f 7½s...1942	A O	103⅜	104	103⅛	104	5	102¾	108
Manhat Ry (N Y) cons g 4s..1990	A O	71½	Sale	71½	72½	14	67¼	73⅞
2d 4s.....2013	J D	62	62½	61½	62½	9	58⅛	63
Manila Elec Ry & Lt s f 5s...1953	M S	98½	99	97½	97½	1	93¾	98
Mfrs Tr Co ctfs of partic in A I Namm & Son 1st 6s...1943	J D	105	Sale	105	105	20	105	105½
Market St Ry 7s ser A April1940	Q J	100⅜	Sale	99⅞	100½	64	96¼	100½
Metr Ed 1st & ref g 6s ser B..1952	F A	108½	Sale	108⅛	108½	10	105½	108¾
1st & ref 5s series C.....1953	J J	101	Sale	101	101⅜	4	100	101⅞
Metropolitan Power 1st 6s A1953	J D	107½	108	107	June'27	----	105¼	107
Metr West Side El (Chic) 4s..1938	F A	77⅝	78	77⅝	July'27	----	76	80
Miag Mill Mach 7s with war..1956	J D	100⅛	Sale	100⅛	100¼	7	99	105
Without warrants.....	J D	92	92⅜	92¼	92⅝	11	90¼	93
Mid-Cont Petrol 1st 6½s...1940	M S	104½	Sale	104	104½	23	103½	105¼
Midvale Steel & O conv s f 5s 1936	M S	98¾	Sale	98¾	99⅜	102	97¼	99⅞
Milw Elec Ry&Lt ref&ext 4½s'31	J J	98½	Sale	98½	98½	6	98⅛	99⅞
General & ref 5s.....1951	J D	100½	100⅝	100¼	100¼	8	99¼	101⅞
1st & ref 5s B.....1961	J D	99¼	Sale	99⅛	99¾	44	98	100⅝
Montana Power 1st 5s A...1943	J J	103⅜	104	102⅜	102⅜	5	101½	103⅛
Montecatini Min & Agric— Deb 7s with warrants.....1937	J J	100	Sale	99⅜	100⅛	99	98⅞	101⅞
Without warrants.....	----	92	93½	92½	June'27	----	92	92½
Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5s...1941	J J	98	98¼	98	98⅛	6	95⅝	99⅝
Gen & ref s f 5s series A...1955	A O	95½	----	98⅛	July'27	----	96	100¾
Morris & Co 1st s f 4½s.....1939	J J	84⅜	85¾	84¾	85	9	83	89¾
Mortgage-Bond Co 4s ser 2..1966	A O	97⅞	98	81	Dec'26	----	----	----
10-25-year 5s series 3.....1932	J J	83	----	98	98	2	96¾	98½
Murray Body 1st 6½s.....1934	J D	95	96	96	96	4	94	98½
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st gu g 5s..1947	M N	101½	102¼	101½	July'27	----	101½	102
Mut Un Tel gtd b ext 4%...1941	M N	101¼	----	103	June'27	----	101¾	103
Namm (A I) & Son—See Mfrs Tr								
Nassau Elec guar gold 4s.....1951	J J	58	Sale	58	58½	15	58	62½
National Acme 1st s f 7½s...1931	J D	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	1	98⅜	103⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 6% notes...1940	M N	103	Sale	102¾	103¼	91	100	103¼
Nat Enam & Stampg 1st 5s..1929	J D	102	104	102	June'27	----	101⅜	104
Nat Starch 20-year deb 5s...1930	J J	100⅛	----	100¼	June'27	----	99¾	100¼
National Tube 1st s f 5s.....1952	M N	104⅝	104¾	104½	July'27	----	103⅜	105¼
Newark Consol Gas cons 5s..1948	J D	103⅛	----	103	July'27	----	102⅝	103½
New England Tel & Tel 5s A 1952	J D	103⅞	Sale	103½	104⅜	22	103	104⅞
1st g 4½s series B.....1961	M N	97¼	Sale	97	97½	28	95⅝	98¼
New Orl Pub Serv 1st 5s A...1952	A O	95⅝	95⅞	95¼	96	23	93⅜	98
First & ref 5s series B.....1955	J D	95½	Sale	95	95⅝	25	93⅝	97
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s...1928	M N	101⅝	Sale	101⅝	101⅝	5	100½	102¾
N Y Dock 50-year 1st g 4s...1951	F A	86⅞	Sale	86⅞	86⅞	2	84⅜	87¼
N Y Edison 1st & ref 6½s A..1941	A O	115⅞	Sale	115⅛	115⅞	64	115	116¾
First lien & ref 5s B.....1944	A O	103¾	Sale	103¾	103¾	1	102⅝	104½
N Y Gas El Lt & Pow g 5s...1948	J D	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅝	1	106	108
Purchase money gold 4s...1949	F A	93⅜	94	94	94	3	92¼	94
N Y L E & W C & RR 5½s...1942	M N	103⅛	105	101	July'26	----	----	----
N Y L E & W Dock & Imp 5s1943	J J	101⅞	----	101⅜	Mar'27	----	101½	101⅞
N Y & Q El L & P 1st g 5s.....1930	F A	102	102¼	102	102¼	2	100½	102¼
N Y Rys 1st R E & ref 4s...1942	J J	----	----	67½	Dec'26	----	----	----
Certificates of deposit.....	----	55	60	62	Mar'27	----	62	63
30-year adj inc 5s...Jan 1942	A O	----	57⅜	7	Dec'26	----	----	----
Certificates of deposit.....	----	----	57⅜	51⅜	Mar'27	----	51½	51½
N Y Rys Corp inc 6s...Jan 1965	Apr	21½	Sale	21½	21⅝	10	21	30⅞
Prior lien 6s series A.....1965	J J	81	Sale	81	81½	11	81	85¼
N Y & Richm Gas 1st 6s.....1951	M N	104½	106½	105	105	1	102	106
N Y State Rys 1st cons 4½s..1962	M N	55	60	55⅛	56	12	53¾	59½
1st cons 6½s series B.....1962	M N	71¼	72⅞	71	71⅜	3	71	82
N Y Steam 1st 25-yr 6s ser A.1947	M N	106⅞	Sale	106½	106⅞	6	105¼	107¼
N Y Telep 1st & gen s f 4½s..1939	M N	99	99½	98⅞	99⅝	30	98⅝	100½
30-year deben s f 6s.....Feb 1949	F A	110¼	Sale	110	110½	15	110	111¾
20-year refunding gold 6s..1941	A O	108½	Sale	108⅛	108¾	37	107⅞	109
N Y Trap Rock 1st 6s.....1946	J D	99¾	Sale	99⅜	100	52	96¼	100
Niagara Falls Power 1st 5s...1932	J J	101⅛	102½	102¼	102½	2	100¼	103¼
Ref & gen 6s.....Jan 1932	A O	104¾	106½	105½	105½	1	103¼	106
Niag Lock & O pr 1st 5s A...1955	A O	101¾	102	101¾	102⅛	16	100¾	103
No Amer Cement deb 6½s A.1940	M S	89	Sale	89	90	33	89	95¼
No Am Edison deb 5s ser A..1957	M S	97½	Sale	97⅛	97⅜	153	96¼	98¼
Nor Ohio Trac & Light 6s...1947	M S	97¼	97¾	97	98	22	95½	99½
Nor'n States Pow 25-yr 5s A..1941	A O	100¾	Sale	100⅝	101	47	100	101⅝
1st & ref 25-yr 6s series B..1941	A O	105¼	106	105½	105⅞	4	104½	106¼
North W T 1st fd g 4½s gtd..1934	J J	98¼	99	99	July'27	----	98	100½
Ohio Public Service 7½s A...1946	A O	115	115½	114⅞	114⅞	8	114	116
1st & ref 7s series B.....1947	F A	115	Sale	114½	115	4	113¾	116½
Ohio River Edison 1st 6s...1948	J J	106¼	106¾	106½	106¾	3	105⅛	107⅝
Old Ben Coal 1st 6s.....1944	F A	92	92½	92	92	1	90	93½
Ontario Power N F 1st 5s...1943	F A	101¾	103	102⅞	102⅞	1	101	103¼
Ontario Transmission 5s.....1945	M N	100¼	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	2	100¾	102¼
Otis Steel 1st M 6s ser A...1941	M S	94⅞	Sale	94¼	95	81	93½	96½
Pacific Gas & El gen & ref 5s.1942	J J	101⅛	Sale	100⅝	101½	38	99¾	101⅞
Pac Pow & Lt 1st&ref 20-yr 5s '30	F A	100⅝	Sale	100⅝	100⅝	2	99¾	101¼
Pacific Tel & Tel 1st 5s.....1937	J J	102½	103	102½	103	8	101¼	103
Ref mtge 5s series A.....1952	M N	103⅛	Sale	102⅞	103¼	29	101½	103¼
Pan-Amer P & T conv s f 6s..1934	M N	92½	94	102¾	103½	36	102⅜	106⅛
1st lien conv 10-yr 7s.....1930	F A	106	106¼	106	106¼	7	104½	106¼
Pan-Am Pet Co(of Cal)conv 6s'40	▯ D	93	Sale	91½	93	71	91½	100½
Paramount-Bway 1st 5½s...1951	J J	99	Sale	99¼	100	72	98	101
Park-Lex 1st leasehold 6½s...1953	▯ ▯	90	Sale	90	92	16	85	93½
Pat & Passaic G & El cons 5s.1949	▯ ▯	103½	Sale	103½	103½	5	102¼	103½
Pathe Exch deb 7s with war..1937	M N	100	Sale	100	100⅛	25	100	100¼
Penn-Dixie Cement 6s A.....1941	▯ ▯	99½	Sale	99¼	99⅝	27	99¼	101
Peop Gas & C 1st cons g 6s...1943	▯ ▯	113⅝	114	113⅝	July'27	----	113½	115
Refunding gold 5s.....1947	▯ ▯	102¼	Sale	102¼	102½	10	101⅜	102⅝
Registered.....	▯ S	----	----	99¼	Apr'27	----	99¼	99¼
Philadelphia Co coll tr 6s A.1944	▯ A	104	Sale	104	104½	13	103⅛	104⅞
15-year conv deb 5½s.....1938	▯ S	102⅜	Sale	101¾	102¾	13	100½	104½
Phila & Reading C & I ref 5s..1973	J J	100⅜	Sale	100½	101½	20	99½	102½
Pierce-Arrow Mot Car deb 8s1943	M S	97	98¾	98	98¼	21	91½	107¼
Pierce Oil deb s f 8s...Dec 15 1931	J D	101¼	105	104½	July'27	----	99½	104½
Pillsbury Fl Mills 20-yr 6s...1943	A O	105½	Sale	105	105½

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BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 15.	Interest Period	Price Friday, July 22. Bid	Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low	High
Frod & Ref s f 8s (with war'ts) '31	J D	111	----	111	111	1	111	113½
Without warrants attached	J D	109¾	111	110½	110½	1	110	111½
Fub Serv Corp of N J sec 6s 1944	F A	106½	Sale	106	107	38	103¾	107½
Sec g 5½s	J J	102⅞	Sale	101¾	102⅞	59	101½	103
Fub Serv Elec & Gas 1st 5½s 1959	A O	105½	105¾	105⅜	105½	5	104¾	106
1st & ref 5½s	A O	105⅛	105½	105¼	105⅜	8	104	106¾
Funta Alegre Sugar deb 7s	J J	108½	Sale	108½	108½	1	107	111½
Remington Arms 6s	M N	96½	Sale	95	96¾	14	95	98
Repub I & S 10-30-yr 5s s f	A O	100½	101	100½	101	3	100⅛	108
Ref & gen 5½s series A	J J	101	Sale	100⅜	101	25	98⅜	102¼
Rheinelbe Union 7s with war	J J	117	Sale	116½	118½	45	113¾	126¾
Without stk purch war'ts	J J	100¼	Sale	100¼	100⅜	133	98½	104½
Rhine-Main-Danube 7s A	M S	102¼	Sale	102	102¼	8	101½	104½
Rhine-Westphalia Elec Pow 7s '50	M N	103¼	Sale	103¼	103¼	46	101⅜	105
Rima Steel 1st s f 7s	F A	96⅛	Sale	95½	96¾	76	93¾	98
Robbins & Myers 1st s f 7s	J D	----	57½	55	July'27	----	55	65
Rochester Gas & El 7s ser B	M S	111¼	111¾	111¼	112⅛	11	111	112¼
Gen mtge 5½s series C	M S	106	----	106	106	1	105	106¼
Roch & Pitts C & I p m 5s	M N	90	92½	90	May'27	----	90	92½
Rogers-Brown Iron gea&ref 7s '42	M N	297⅛	Sale	297⅛	297⅛	3	247⅛	497⅛
Stamped	M N	30	Sale	30	33½	5	24	50
St Jos Ry Lt & Pr 1st 5s	M N	96	Sale	96	96	1	95⅝	97½
St Joseph Stk Yds 1st 4½s	J J	97¾	----	97¾	May'27	----	97¾	97¾
St L Rock Mt & P 5s stmpd	J J	78½	80	78½	78½	2	75⅝	81¼
St Paul City Cable cons 5s	J J	95¼	Sale	94¼	94¼	10	94¼	96¾
San Antonio Pub Serv 1st 6s	J J	105½	107	106	107½	8	105½	108½
Saxon Pub Wks (Germany) 7s '45	F A	101	102½	101¼	102	26	101	104
Gen ref guar 6½s	M N	97½	Sale	97	97¾	62	96¾	99½
Schulco Co guar 6½s	J J	101	102½	101½	102½	15	99⅝	103
G tar s f 6½s Series B	A O	101½	Sale	101½	102	15	98	102½
Sharon Steel Hoop 1st 8s ser A '41	M S	108½	Sale	108½	108½	1	107½	109½
Sheffield Farms 1st & ref 6½s '42	A O	107½	108	107½	107½	2	107	108⅜
Shell Union Oil s f deb 5s	M N	97⅝	Sale	96⅞	97¾	603	95½	99¾
Siemens & Halske s f 7s	J J	103	105	103¼	103½	1	101⅞	103½
S f 6½s allot ctfs 5% pd	M S	104	Sale	104	104¾	106	101¾	106
Sierra & San Fran Power 5s	F A	98⅝	Sale	98½	99	8	95	100
Silesia Elec Corp s f 6½s	F A	94⅝	Sale	94⅝	94⅞	11	92½	98¼
Silesian-Am Exp col tr 7s	F A	98⅝	Sale	97	98⅝	43	95½	101½
Simms Petrol 6% notes	M N	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	12	97½	105
Sinclair Cons Oil 15-year 7s	M S	99½	Sale	99	99¾	56	97⅜	102¾
1st l'n col tr 6s C with war	J D	99⅞	Sale	99⅝	99⅞	36	99⅛	102¼
1st lien 6½s series B	J D	95¼	Sale	94½	95¼	62	92¼	102⅜
Sinclair Crude Oil 3-yr 6s A	F A	100⅛	Sale	100	100¼	80	99⅞	101⅛
Sinclair Pipe Line s f 5s	A O	92¾	Sale	92½	93	69	91½	95⅜
Skelly Oil deb s f 5½s	M S	94⅞	Sale	94⅛	94⅞	65	93⅞	95
Smith (A O) Corp 1st 6½s	M N	101⅞	Sale	101¾	101⅞	3	101½	102⅜
South Porto Rico Sugar 7s	J D	109	Sale	108⅜	109	11	107	109¼
South Bell Tel & Tel 1st s f 5s	J J	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	4	102½	104¼
Southern Colo Power 6s A	J J	102½	Sale	102½	102½	1	100⅛	104½
S'west Bell Tel 1st & ref 5s	F A	103¾	104	103¾	104	18	102¾	104½
Spring Val Water 1st g 5s	M N	99⅝	----	99⅝	July'27	----	98½	100⅜
Standard Milling 1st 5s	M N	100¾	101½	100¾	100⅜	3	100	103
1st & ref 5½s	M S	101¾	103	102¾	July'27	----	101½	103¾
Stand Oil of N J deb 5s Dec 15'46	F A	101⅞	Sale	101⅜	102⅛	44	101⅜	102¾
Stand Oil of N Y deb 4½s	J D	94½	Sale	94¼	94⅜	340	94	96
Stevens Hotel 1st 6s ser A	J J	100¼	100¾	100¼	101	39	99	102
Sugar Estates (Oriente) 7s	M S	100½	Sale	99	100½	11	98½	100½
Superior Oil 1st s f 7s	F A	101¾	103	101¾	101¾	1	99¾	103
Syracuse Lighting 1st g 5s	J D	104¾	----	104⅜	July'27	----	102¾	104⅜
Tenn Coal Iron & RR gen 5s	J J	104	104¾	105¼	June'27	----	103	105⅝
Tenn Copp & Chem deb 6s	A O	99¾	100	99⅝	99⅝	1	98¼	101¼
Tennessee Elec Pow 1st 6s	J D	106½	Sale	106⅜	106¾	16	105⅛	107½
Third Ave 1st ref 4s	J J	69¾	Sale	69½	70	28	63	71
Adj inc 5s tax-ex N Y Jan	A O	64⅜	Sale	61½	65½	991	56½	65½
Third Ave Ry 1st g 5s	J J	99	99¾	99¾	99⅞	12	97	100
Toho Elec Pow 1st 7s	M S	98	Sale	97⅝	98	16	94⅝	99¾
6% gold notes	J J	97	Sale	96½	97	13	95⅞	99¼
Tokyo Elec Light 6% notes	F A	98¾	Sale	98¾	99	68	97¼	100
Toledo Edison 1st 7s	M S	108	Sale	108	108¾	50	107⅜	108¾
Toledo Tr L & P 5½% notes	J J	99¾	100	99⅞	100⅜	10	98¼	100¾
Trenton G & El 1st g 5s	M S	103⅛	----	102⅜	Apr'27	----	102⅜	102⅜
Trumbull Steel 1st s f 6s	M N	100⅜	Sale	100¼	100½	32	97½	101¼
Twenty-third St Ry ref 5s	J J	56	60¼	55⅛	July'27	----	55⅛	67½
Tyrol Hydro-Elec Pow 7½s	M N	97⅛	99½	97¼	99	25	97¼	102¼
Ujigawa El Pow s f 7s	M S	98⅝	Sale	98	99	41	95½	103
Undergr'd of London 4½s	J J	94½	96¾	96	June'27	----	95¾	96
Income 6s	----	96⅞	99½	98	June'27	----	96⅞	98
Union Elec Lt & Pr (Mo) 5s	M S	102⅛	Sale	102½	102½	2	101¼	102½
Ref & ext 5s	M N	102⅛	103	102	102	1	101¼	103
Un E L&P (Ill) 1st g 5½s ser A	J J	103½	104	103½	104	5	101¾	105
Union Elev Ry (Chic) 5s	A O	84¼	85	84	June'27	----	81	85⅝
Union Oil 1st lien s f 5s	J J	102	Sale	101⅝	102	2	101½	102
30-yr 6s series A	F A	----	107¼	107½	July'27	----	107¼	109
1st lien s f 5s series C Feb	A O	97⅜	98	96⅞	97⅜	22	96	99⅞
United Drug 20-yr 6s	A O	107	107½	107⅛	107½	21	106½	108½
United Rys St L 1st g 4s	J J	82½	Sale	82½	82¾	20	76	82¾
United SS Co 15-yr 6s	M N	94	Sale	94	94	27	90	97½
Un Steel Works Corp 6½s A	J D	102⅛	Sale	102	103¾	84	102	106
Without stock pur warrants	J D	98	Sale	98	98½	2	96⅛	98½
Series C with warrants	J D	102⅞	Sale	101¾	103⅞	26	101¾	105⅞
Wthout stock pur warrs	J D	97½	Sale	97½	97½	11	97	101
United Steel Wks of Burbach Esch-Dudelange s f 7s	A O	101¾	102¼	101¼	101¾	9	100	102¼
United Stores Realty 20-yr 6s	A O	105	Sale	105	105	17	103⅞	105½
U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s ser A	J J	92	Sale	91½	92	130	88	96⅞
Registered	J J	----	----	94⅜	Feb'27	----	94⅜	94⅜
10-yr 7½% secured notes	F A	104½	Sale	104	104½	24	103	106¾
U S Steel Corp coupon	M N	108½	Sale	107¾	108½	101	106⅛	108½
s f 10-60-yr 5s regist	M N	----	----	107	107¾	2	105¾	108
Universal Pipe & Rad deb 6s	J D	89½	89¾	89½	89½	3	87¼	90½
Utah Lt & Trac 1st & ref 5s	A O	94¾	95¼	94¼	95½	46	93⅜	95⅜
Utah Power & Lt 1st 5s	F A	100¼	Sale	100¼	100¾	48	97⅜	100¾
Utica Gas & Elec ref & ext 5s	J J	104½	Sale	104½	104½	6	102⅛	105
Vertientes Sugar 1st ref 7s	J D	99¼	99⅞	99	99¼	9	98¾	101
Victor Fuel 1st s f 5s	J J	62	64	65	June'27	----	56¼	65
Va Iron Coal & Coke 1st g 5s	M S	93½	95¾	93⅝	June'27	----	93⅜	95¾
Va Ry Pow 1st & ref 5s	J J	101	Sale	100¾	101	8	98⅜	101
Walworth deb 6½s (with war) '35	A O	90	Sale	89½	90	3	89	96½
1st sink fund 6s series A	A O	93½	Sale	93½	94	9	91½	97
Warner Sugar Refin 1st 7s	J D	106½	Sale	106¼	106¾	30	91⅞	107½
Warner Sugar Corp 1st 7s	J J	89	Sale	89	90	38	78⅛	98¼
Wash Water Power s f 5s	J J	103	----	103	Apr'27	----	102¾	103
Westches Ltg g 5s stmpd gtd	J D	103¾	104½	103½	103½	1	102⅜	104
West Ky Coal 1st 7s	M N	102½	103⅜	102½	102⅝	4	101½	104
West Penn Power ser A 5s	M S	99½	102	101	101	5	100⅛	102¾
1st 5s series E	M S	102	Sale	101⅝	102	6	100¼	103½
1st 5½s series F	A O	105⅜	Sale	105⅜	105½	9	104½	105⅝
1st sec 5s series G	J D	101⅞	102	101⅞	102¼	6	100	102⅝
West Va C & C 1st 6s	J J	65	67	65	67½	36	65	80
Western Electric deb 5s	A O	99⅛	99½	102½	103	34	101⅛	103¾
Western Union coll tr cur 5s	J J	102⅜	Sale	102⅜	103½	9	101⅜	105¼
Fund & real est g 4½s	M N	98	Sale	97	98	4	95	100
15-year 6½s g	F A	111½	Sale	111⅜	112	17	111¼	113⅞
25-year gold 5s	J D	102½	Sale	102¼	103¼	84	100⅜	103¼
Wes'house E & M 20-yr g 5s	M S	102¼	Sale	101½	102⅝	39	101	103¼
Westphalia Un El Pow 6½s	J D	95	Sale	95	96	45	94	99½
Wheeling Steel Corp 1st 5½s	J J	99	Sale	98¾	99½	22	96¾	100⅜
White Sew Mach 6s (with war) '36	J J	131	Sale	124	131	119	97¾	131⅜
Wickwire Spen St'l 1st 7s	J J	36	37	37	July'27	----	35	58
Wickwire Sp St'l Co 7s Jan 1935	M N	25	Sale	25	27	112	25	52
Willys-Overland s f 6½s	M S	102	Sale	101¾	102	8	101¾	103⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 25-yr s f 6s	A O	99½	Sale	99⅛	100	50	97¾	102⅞
Winchester Arms 7½s	A O	106	Sale	106	106½	13	104½	106½
Young'n Sheet & T 20-yr 6s	J J	104¾	Sale	104½	105	375	103¾	105

Quotations of Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and Interest" except where marked "f"

	Bid	Ask
Standard Oil Stocks Par		
Anglo-Amer Oil vot stock £1	*18⅛	18⅞
Non-voting stock £1	*18	18⅝
Atlantic Refining 100	119	120
Preferred 100	116	120
Borne Scrymser Co 25	*581½	591½
Buckeye Pipe Line Co 50	*56	57
Chesebrough Mfg Cons 25	*108¾	109¾
Continental Oil v t c 10	*17⅛	17¼
CumberlandPipe Line 100	89½	93
Eureka Pipe Line Co 100	53	55
Galena Signal Oil com 100	7	8
Preferred old 100	41	44
Preferred new 100	35	42
Humble Oil & Refining 25	*59⅛	59¼
Illinois Pipe Line 100	145	147
Imperial Oil †	*44	44⅜
Indiana Pipe Line Co 50	*z67	68
International Petroleum †	*28⅝	28¾
National Transit Co 12.50	*15¾	16¼
New York Transit Co 100	33	33½
Northern Pipe Line Co 100	84	86
Ohio Oil 25	*59¼	59¾
Penn Mex Fuel Co 25	*27	28
Prairie Oil & Gas new 25	*48⅛	48⅜
Prairie Pipe Line new 100	182	183½
Solar Refining 100	180	184
Southern Pipe Line Co 50	*17¼	17¾
South Penn Oil 25	*37	37¼
Southwest Pa Pipe Lines 100	*68½	71
Standard Oil (California) †	*53¾	54
Standard Oil (Indiana) 25	*68⅞	69
Standard Oil (Kansas) 25	*17	17¾
Standard Oil (Kentucky) 25	119½	121
Standard Oil (Neb) 25	*43½	45¾
Standard Oil of New Jer 25	*37⅜	37½
Standard Oil of New York 25	*30¾	31
Standard Oil (Ohio) 25	*75½	76½
Preferred 100	119	120
Swan & Finch 100	17¼	18
Union Tank Car Co 100	114	116
Vacuum Oil 25	*131¼	132
Washington Oil 10	----	----
Other Oil Stocks		
Atlantic Lobos Oil †	*75c	1
Preferred 50	*2¾	3
Gulf Oil 25	*90½	91½
Mountain Producers 10	*24	24¼
National Fuel Gas †	23	23½
Salt Creek Consol Oil 10	*6¼	6½
Salt Creek Producers 10	28⅝	28¾
Railroad Equipments	%	*Basis*
Atlantic Coast Line 6s	5.00	4.90
Equipment 6½s	4.65	4.60
Baltimore & Ohio 6s	5.00	4.90
Equipment 4½s & 5s	4.60	4.50
Buff Roch & Pitts equip 6s	4.85	4.70
Canadian Pacific 4½s & 6s	4.70	4.50
Central RR of N J 6s	5.00	4.85
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s	5.00	4.90
Equipment 6½s	4.70	4.60
Equipment 5s	4.75	4.60
Chicago Burl & Quincy 6s	5.00	4.90
Chicago & North West 6s	5.00	4.90
Equipment 6½s	4.70	4.60
Chic R I & Pac 4½s & 5s	4.80	4.65
Equipment 6s	5.05	4.95
Colorado & Southern 6s	5.10	5.00
Delaware & Hudson 6s	5.00	4.90
Erie 4½s & 5s	5.00	4.75
Equipment 6s	5.25	5.05
Great Northern 6s	5.00	4.90
Equipment 5s	4.65	4.55
Hocking Valley 5s	4.65	4.55
Equipment 6s	5.00	4.90
Illinois Central 4½s & 5s	4.50	4.40
Equipment 6s	5.00	4.90
Equipment 7s & 6½s	4.70	4.60
Kanawha & Michigan 6s	5.00	4.90
Kansas City Southern 5½s	5.10	4.85
Louisville & Nashville 6s	5.00	4.85
Equipment 6½s	4.65	4.60
Michigan Central 5s & 6s	4.95	4.75
Minn St P & S S M 4½s & 5s	5.10	4.85
Equipment 6½s & 7s	5.10	4.80
Missouri Pacific 6s & 6½s	4.90	4.75
Mobile & Ohio 5s	4.75	4.60
New York Central 4½s & 5s	4.50	4.40
Equipment 6s	4.90	4.75
Equipment 7s	4.70	4.60
Norfolk & Western 4½s	4.50	4.40
Northern Pacific 7s	4.70	4.60
Pacific Fruit Express 7s	4.70	4.60
Pennsylvania RR eq 5s & 6s	5.00	4.50
Pittsb & Lake Erie 6½s	4.70	4.60
Reading Co 4½s & 5s	4.50	4.40
St Louis & San Francisco 5s	4.70	4.55
Seaboard Air Line 5½s & 6s	5.15	4.90
Southern Pacific Co 4½s	4.50	4.40
Equipment 7s	4.65	4.60
Southern Ry 4½s & 5s	4.60	4.50
Equipment 6s	5.00	4.90
Toledo & Ohio Central 6s	5.05	4.90
Union Pacific 7s	4.65	4.60
Short Term Securities		
Anaconda Cop Min 6s '29 J&J	101⅞	102⅜
Chic R I & Pac 5s 1929 J&J	100¼	100¾
5% notes 1929 M&S	100¼	100¾
4½% notes 1928 J&D	99⅞	100⅛
Federal Sug Ref 6s '33 M&N	85	90
Sloss-Sheff S & I 6s '29 F&A	102½	103¼
Indus. & Miscellaneous		
American Hardware 25	*77	80
Babcock & Wilcox 100	114	116
Bliss (E W) Co †	*20	21
Preferred 50	*58	63
Borden Company com 50	*117	119
Celluloid Company 100	50	55
Preferred 100	103	106
Childs Company pref 100	118	121
Fink (A) & Sons, Inc—		
1st s f 6½s May 2'42 M&N	98¾	99¾
Hercules Powder 100	188	195
Preferred 100	118	121
Internat Silver 7% pref 100	*z118	122
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales 50	90	93
Phelps Dodge Corp 100	*112	115
Royal Baking Pow com 100	233	240
Preferred 100	103	106
Singer Manufacturing 100	383	387
Singer Mfg Ltd £1	*5¼	6

	Bid	Ask
Public Utilities		
American Gas & Electric †	*90¾	91
6% preferred †	*101	103
Deb 6s 2014 M&N	104	104½
Amer Light & Trac com 100	174	176
Preferred 100	114	118
Amer Pow & Light pref 100	101	102
Deb 6s 2016 M&S	104¼	104¾
Amer Public Util com 100	57	72
7% prior preferred 100	92	94
Partic preferred 100	85	88
Associated Elec 5½s '46 A&O	99⅜	103½
Associated Gas & Elec com †	*19	20
Original preferred †	*51	53
$6 preferred †	*d92	94
$5½ preferred †	*98	100½
$7 preferred †	*100	104
Blackstone Val G&E com 50	*132	133
Com'w'lth Pr Corp pref 100	*98	99
Elec Bond & Share pref 100	106½	106¾
Elec Bond & Share Secur †	*74¼	74¾
Lehigh Power Securities †	*18	18⅜
Mississippi Riv Pow pref 100	101	103
First mtge 5s 1951 J&J	101⅜	102¾
Deb 5s 1947 M&N	95½	96½
National Pow & Light pref †	*106¼	107
North States Pow com 100	119½	120½
Preferred 100	104	106
Nor Texas Elec Co com 100	23	26
Preferred 100	65	68
Ohio Pub Serv, 7% pref 100	106¼	107¼
Pacific Gas & El 1st pref 25	*26	26½
Power Securities com †	*6	10
Second preferred †	*28	30
Coll trust 6s 1949 J&D	*93	95
Incomes June 1949 F&A	86	88
Puget Sound Pow & Lt 100	31	32
6% preferred 100	87	90
7% preferred 100	107½	109½
1st & ref 5½s 1949 J&D	100¼	101¼
South Cal Edison 8% pf 25	*37	39
Stand G & E 7% pr pf 100	106	107
Tenn Elec Power 1st pref 7%	107¼	108
Toledo Edison 7% pref 100	106¾	107¾
8% preferred 100	115	----
Western Pow Corp pref 100	99	102
Chic Jt Stk Ld Bk Bonds		
5½s Nov 1 1951 opt 1931	----	101
5s Nov 1 1951 opt 1931	----	100
5s May 1 1952 opt 1932	----	100
4½s Nov 1 1952 opt 1932	----	100
4½s Nov 1 1952 opt 1932	----	98
4½s May 1 1963 opt 1933	----	100
5s Nov 1 1963 opt 1933	----	98
4½s Nov 1 1964 opt 1934	----	98
4½s Oct 1 1965 opt 1935	----	98
Pac Coast of Portland, Ore—		
5s 1955 opt 1935 M&N	101¼	103
5s 1954 opt 1934 M&N	101⅛	102⅝
Sugar Stocks		
Caracas Sugar 50	*1	3
Cent Aguirre Sugar com 20	*105½	106½
Fajardo Sugar 100	*z157	159
Federal Sugar Ref com 100	30	40
Preferred 100	55	65
Godchaux Sugars, Inc †	*1	3
Preferred 100	12	16
Holly Sugar Corp com †	*34	39
Preferred 100	82	86
National Sugar Refining 100	137	140
New Niquero Sugar 100	65	70
Santa Cecilia Sug Corp pf 100	----	----
Savannah Sugar com †	*z135	138
Preferred 100	*z115	118
Sugar Estates Oriente pf 100	60	68
Vertientes Sugar pf 100	65	75
Tobacco Stocks		
American Cigar com 100	116	120
Preferred 100	100	----
British-Amer Tobac ord £1	*24½	25½
Bearer £1	*24½	25½
Imperial Tob of G B & Ire'd	*24	25
Int Cigar Machinery New 100	*53	55
Johnson Tin Foil & Met 100	65	75
MacAndrews & Forbes 100	40	----
Preferred 100	102	105
Mengel Co 100	25	30
Universal Leaf Tob com †	*51	52
Preferred 100	109	112
Young (J S) Co 100	100	105
Preferred 100	100	105
Rubb Stks (*Cleve'd quotat'n*)		
Falls Rubber com †	*6	----
Preferred 25	*8	----
Firestone Tire & Rub com 10	136	138
6% preferred 100	106½	107
7% preferred 100	103½	----
General Tire & Rub com 25	----	----
Preferred 100	102½	110½
Goody'r R & R of Can pf 100	r99¾	100
India Tire & Rubber new †	*24	25
Mason Tire & Rubber com †	*1⅜	2
Preferred 100	17	20
Miller Rubber preferred 100	*98	99
Mohawk Rubber 100	----	16
Preferred 100	----	40
Selberling Tire & Rubber †	*29	30
Preferred 100	100	101
Water Bonds.		
Arkan Wat 1st 5s '56 A. A&O	94½	95½
Birm WW 1st 5½s A '54. A&O	102	103½
1st M 5s 1954 ser B. J&D	100	101
Butler Wat Co s f 5s '27. J&J		
5s Sept 2 1931 M&S	96½	98
City W (Chatt) 5½s '54 A J&D	101	103
1st M 5s 1954 J&D	97	98½
City of New Castle Water		
5s Dec 2 1941 J&D	95	96
Clinton WW 1st 5s '39. F&A	96½	97½
Com'w'th Wat 1st 5½s A '47	102	103
Connellsv W 5s Oct2'39 A&O	95	----
E St L & Int Wat 5s '42. J&J	95½	96½
1st M 6s 1942 J&J	102	103
Huntington 1st 6s '54. M&S	102	103
5s 1954	96½	97½
Mid States WW 6s '36 M&N	101	----
Monm Con W 1st 5s '56 A J&D	94	95
Monm Val Wt 5½s '50 J&J	99½	100½
Muncie WW 5s Oct 2'39 A O	95	----
St Joseph Water 5s 1941 A&O	97½	98½
Shenango Val Wat 5s 56 A&O	93½	94½
So Pitts Wat 1st 5s 1960 J&J	97½	98½
1st M 5s 1955 F&A	97½	99
Ter H WW 6s '49 A. J&D	102	----
1st M 5s 1956 ser B. F&A	95½	----
Wichita Wat 1st 6s '49. M&S	102	----
1st M 5s 1956 ser B. F&A	95½	----

* Per share. † No par value. *b* Basis *d* Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. New stock. *f* Flat price. *k* Last sale *n* Nominal. *x* Ex-dividend. *y* Ex-rights. Canadian quotation. *s* Sale price

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HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.	Sales for the Week.	STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1. Lowest	Range Since Jan. 1. Highest	PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1926 Lowest	PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1926 Highest
						Shares	**Railroads.**				
*183 185	*183 185	183 183	185 185	*183 185	185 185	28	Boston & Albany 100	171 Jan 7	188 May 27	159 Jan	175½ Dec
821/8 821/8	811/2 821/8	*82 821/2	*82 821/2	82 82	82 821/2	421	Boston Elevated 100	81 May 10	94 Jan 15	77 May	85½ July
*99 100	100 100	99 99	*98 100	*99 100	---- ----	28	Preferred 100	981/2 Apr 27	1031/2June 9	89 Feb	103 Dec
*1131/4 ----	*1131/2 ----	*1131/2 ----	*1131/2 ----	*1131/2 ----	---- ----	----	1st preferred 100	109 Mar 30	118 May 23	1121/2 Dec	122 Jan
1051/2 1051/2	*1041/2 1051/2	1041/2 1041/2	*1041/2 105	*1041/2 105	105 105	101	2d preferred 100	101 Jan 20	1071/2 Feb 28	981/2 Jan	112 Jan
---- ----	59 59	597/8 597/8	581/2 591/2	58 59	571/2 58	300	Boston & Maine 100	51⅛ Mar 7	70 July 6	35 Mar	581/2 July
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	67 67	---- ----	---- ----	5	Preferred 100	56 Jan 22	691/2 July 13	32 Apr	611/2 Dec
*691/8 ----	*83 85	*83 ----	*83 85	*83 85	---- ----	----	Series A 1st pref 100	763/4 Jan 15	87 June 1	59 Apr	86 Dec
*107 ----	130 130	*125 ----	*125 ----	125 125	---- ----	105	Series B 1st pref 100	125 Jan 8	139 May 3	84 Apr	130 Dec
*971/4 ----	*---- 116	*---- 116	*---- 116	*---- 116	---- ----	----	Series C 1st pref 100	104 Feb 15	116 May 26	74 Apr	110 Sept
*138 139	160 160	*155 ----	*155 ----	*155 ----	---- ----	54	Series D 1st pref 100	155 Jan 15	165 Apr 21	105 Jan	165 Dec
110 110	1093/4 110	*1093/4 110	110 110	1093/4 110	1097/8 1097/8	179	Prior preferred 100	1041/2May 6	113 May 21	94 Apr	1071/2 Dec
*200 210	*201 210	201 205	*200 ----	*200 201	---- ----	32	Boston & Providence 100	196 Jan 18	205 Mar 30	z1751/2 Mar	2071/2 Dec
*32 331/4	*31 331/4	*311/2 32	32 32	32 33	33 33	145	East Mass Street Ry Co 100	25 Feb 4	33 July 21	28 Oct	61 Jan
*72 73	71 71	705/8 71	.71 71	*69 71	---- ----	190	1st preferred 100	64 Feb 8	72 June 11	591/2 Apr	71 Jan
*z63 66	*z63 67	*z63 67	*z63 67	*z63 67	---- ----	----	Preferred B 100	60 Mar 14	671/2 July 13	56 May	69 Jan
*46 47	*46 48	47 471/2	47 471/2	*47 471/2	47 57	615	Adjustment 100	42 Apr 1	483/4 Jan 4	40 Apr	491/4 Jan
67 67	*651/2 67	*651/2 67	*651/2 67	66 66	---- ----	50	Maine Central 100	471/2 Jan 13	74 Mar 29	49 Sept	60 Feb
523/8 531/2	521/2 531/2	517/8 523/4	511/4 52	493/8 51	493/8 501/2	2,653	N Y N H & Hartford 100	411/8 Jan 6	583/4 Feb 16	317/8 Mar	483/8 July
*1001/2 102	*1001/2 1021/2	*1001/2 1011/2	101 101	101 101	---- ----	82	Northern New Hampshire 100	921/2 Jan 13	102 June 14	81 Apr	981/2 Dec
*140 145	*140 ----	*140 ----	*140 ----	*140 ----	---- ----	----	Norwich & Worcester pref 100	127 Jan 4	142 May 17	120 Apr	132 Dec
133 133	133 133	*131 133	133 133	131 131	---- ----	30	Old Colony 100	122 Jan 4	137 June 7	111 Jan	125 Sept
*113 ----	*113 ----	*113 ----	*113 ----	*113 ----	---- ----	----	Vermont & Massachusetts 100	107 Jan 6	116 Jan 31	993/4 Mar	107 Dec
							Miscellaneous.				
*31/4 31/2	31/4 31/2	31/4 31/4	*31/8 31/4	*31/8 31/4	31/4 31/4	550	Amer Pneumatic Service ----	21/4 Jan 3	41/8 Mar 1	2 Nov	5 Jan
*183/4 19	*183/4 19	*181/2 19	187/8 187/8	19 19	191/2 191/2	880	Preferred 50	151/2 Jan 12	21 Mar 17	18 Dec	241/4 June
1671/8 1675/8	1663/4 1671/2	165.2 1661/2	1653/8 1663/4	1651/2 1671/4	1653/4 1663/8	1,322	Amer Telephone & Teleg 100	1491/2 Jan 3	172 Apr 7	1391/2 June	1503/4 Feb
591/2 591/2	591/2 591/2	59 591/2	59 591/2	581/2 59	581/2 59	650	Amoskeag Mfg *No par*	48 Jan 17	70 Mar 14	481/2 July	71 Jan
*79 821/8	80 80	*79 82	*79 82	*79 82	---- ----	20	Preferred *No par*	735/8 Jan 10	85 Mar 7	721/2 Nov	78 Feb
401/2 401/2	*40 41	401/8 401/2	401/4 401/4	401/8 401/8	---- ----	334	Assoc Gas & Elec class A ----	363/4 Jan 25	42 June 3	---- ----	---- ----
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	----	Atlas Plywood tr ctfs ----	531/4June 9	59 Feb 10	521/2 Apr	633/4 Jan
---- ----	---- ----	8 81/8	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	120	Atlas Tack Corp *No par*	8 Jan 22	12 Apr 7	81/4 Oct	171/4 Jan
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	----	Beacon Oil Co com tr ctfs ----	153/4 Apr 5	201/2 Jan 3	143/8 May	201/2 Jan
833/8 84	*283 84	83 831/2	83 83	831/2 84	84 841/2	405	Bigelow-Hartf Carpet *No par*	77 Feb 17	861/2 Jan 7	74 Nov	981/2 Jan
.60 .60	.50 .50	*.25 .75	---- .50	.50 .50	---- ----	320	Coldak Corp., class A T C ---	.50 May 17	5 Jan 3	---- ----	---- ----
*791/2 83	83 831/8	83 831/2	---- ----	*81 841/2	---- ----	150	Dominion Stores, Ltd *No par*	67 Jan 26	84 Apr 22	57 May	71 Dec
*11/2 2	*11/2 2	*11/2 2	*11/2 2	*11/2 2	---- ----	----	East Boston Land 10	1¼June 27	3¾ Feb 3	1½ Dec	3½ Jan
*3¾ 5	*3¾ 5	*4 5	*1⅝ 1¾	4 4	*4 5	100	Eastern Manufacturing 5	3½ Jan 11	7¾ Mar 17	3½ Mar	7⅜ Oct
753/4 76	76 76	757/8 757/8	751/2 76	76 761/8	757/8 757/8	840	Eastern SS Lines, Inc ----	45 Jan 4	763/4 July 8	44 Nov	881/2 Jan
*411/2 42	41 42	42 421/2	421/2 427/8	*42 421/2	---- ----	1,011	Preferred *No par*	35 Feb 15	43 May 10	34 Nov	45 Jan
97 971/4	971/4 971/2	973/4 981/2	98 981/2	98 981/2	981/2 981/2	735	1st preferred 100	873/4 Feb 17	981/2May 9	901/4 Oct	991/2 Jan
*131/2 14	*131/2 14	*131/2 14	*131/2 14	*131/2 14	---- ----	----	Economy Grocery Stores ----	10 June 1	143/4 Jan 18	14 Nov	26 Feb
2411/2 242	241 242	2401/2 242	2411/2 242	241 242	242 242	555	Edison Electric Illum 100	217 Feb 18	267 May 23	x207 Jan	250 Feb
301/2 301/2	305/8 305/8	*301/2 31	*301/2 31	*301/2 311/2	31 31	85	Federal Water Serv com ----	27 Apr 26	337/8June 20	---- ----	---- ----
*26 27	*26 28	*26 28	*26 271/2	*261/2 271/2	26 26	25	Galveston-Houston Elec 100	221/2 Apr 20	32 June 16	14 June	27 Oct
*133/8 14	*13 14	*13 14	*13 14	*13 14	---- ----	----	General Pub Serv Corp com ----	113/4 Jan 11	143/4June 1	11 Dec	17 Jan
*201/2 ----	203/4 203/4	*201/2 21	*z1983/8 20	*z197/8 201/2	---- ----	5	Germ Cred & Inv 1st pref ----	19 Feb 2	211/2 Jan 4	---- ----	---- ----
*z341/2 351/2	*z351/2 36	35 351/2	351/2 36	353/4 36	---- ----	900	Gilchrist Co *No par*	341/4June 28	38 Mar 15	341/4 Apr	405/8 Jan
88 881/4	881/2 891/2	891/4 91	91 923/4	911/8 92	92 93	4,758	Gillette Safety Razor *No par*	841/2 Mar 22	951/4 Jan 11	881/2 Mar	1131/2 Feb
*9 93/4	*9 93/4	*9 93/4	*9 93/4	*9 93/4	---- ----	----	Greenfield Tap & Die 25	10 May 27	121/2 Mar 2	10 May	14 Sept
*12 121/4	12 12	*12 123/4	*12 123/4	*12 121/2	---- ----	25	Hathaway Baking com ----	12 Jan 17	13 Mar 14	---- ----	---- ----
33 33	331/2 331/2	331/2 351/4	351/2 381/2	371/2 38	37 37	1,760	Hood Rubber *No par*	325/8 July 6	47 Jan 3	451/4 Dec	683/4 Feb
*951/4 ----	*951/4 ----	*951/4 ----	951/4 951/4	951/4 951/4	---- ----	55	Kidder, Peab Accep A pref 100	94 Apr 26	953/4 July 12	z93 Apr	96 July
81/4 81/2	81/4 81/4	83/8 83/8	*81/4 85/8	81/2 81/2	81/2 81/2	257	Libby, McNeill & Libby 10	81/4 July 16	101/2 Jan 6	61/2 Aug	103/4 Dec
*z61/8 61/2	*z61/8 61/4	*z61/8 61/2	61/8 63/8	*z61/8 61/2	---- ----	68	Loew's Theatres 25	6 Jan 3	10 Jan 18	6 July	121/8 Jan
*z99 100	99 100	99 99	981/2 99	973/4 981/2	973/4 973/4	306	Massachusetts Gas Cos 100	84 Mar 25	101 July 6	80 Apr	941/2 Nov
*751/4 ----	751/4 753/8	76 76	76 77	753/4 76	77 77	195	Preferred 100	70 Jan 3	77 July 20	65 Jan	701/8 Feb
*1091/2 1101/2	1091/2 110	111 111	1111/2 1111/2	*111 1111/2	112 112	75	Mergenthaler Linotype *No par*	108 Feb 18	z1153/4June 3	f104 June	f110 May
---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	----	Miss Riv Pow stpd pref 100	95 Jan 22	1011/2June 29	89 Apr	96 Jan
31/8 31/8	3 31/4	31/4 33/8	3 31/8	3 31/8	3 31/8	783	National Leather 10	21/4 Mar 24	43/8 Jan 20	2 Aug	41/2 Jan
28 28	*273/4 28	273/4 273/4	271/2 273/4	273/4 273/4	28 28	535	Nelson (Herman) Corp ---- 5	231/2 Feb 14	311/8 Apr 16	151/2 Jan	291/2 July
*---- .24	*---- .24	*---- .24	*---- .24	*---- .24	---- ----	----	New Eng Oil Ref Co tr ctfs ----	.20 Feb 1	.25 May 7	.20 Jan	.95 Apr
*---- 31/2	*---- 31/2	*---- 31/2	*---- 31/2	*---- 31/2	---- ----	----	Preferred tr ctfs 100	31/2 Jan 11	5 Mar 30	3 July	101/2 Jan
*96 97	97 97	961/8 961/8	*96 97	963/4 963/4	---- ----	80	New England Pub Serv $7 pref	91 Jan 18	1001/2 July 2	---- ----	---- ----
102 102	1021/8 1021/8	*z102 103	102 102	102 103	---- ----	155	Prior preferred ----	971/4 Jan 26	103 Mar 18	95 Sept	101 Sept
*.27 ----	*.27 ----	*.27 ----	*.27 ----	*.27 ----	---- ----	----	New Eng South Mills *No par*	20 June 29	31/4 Feb 23	.50 Dec	8 Feb
*35/8 4	*35/8 4	*35/8 4	*35/8 4	*35/8 4	---- ----	----	Preferred 100	2 Apr 1	87/8 Feb 28	2 Dec	28 Jan
*130 131	131 132	131 132	131 132	131 1313/4	1303/4 1311/4	858	New Eng Telep & Teleg 100	1151/2 Jan 4	132 June 6	1107/8 Apr	1183/4 Feb
*90 ----	*90 ----	*90 ----	*90 ----	*90 ----	---- ----	----	No Amer Util 1st pf full paid ----	90 Jan 5	95 Feb 29	89 Feb	96 Feb
*431/2 44	*431/2 44	*431/2 44	*431/2 44	*431/2 44	---- ----	----	1st pref 50% paid ----	40 Jan 6	461/2 Feb 23	143/4 Dec	27 Feb
*371/4 38	371/2 371/2	37 371/4	361/2 37	*361/2 37	363/4 37	700	Pacific Mills 100	351/2 Mar 28	431/2 Jan 7	351/2 July	55 Jan
*20 241/2	*20 241/2	*20 241/2	*20 241/2	*20 241/2	---- ----	----	Plant (Thos G), 1st pref 100	15 June 22	425/8 Jan 3	40 Mar	681/4 Jan
*153/4 16	15 16	*15 16	16 16	*151/2 16	---- ----	465	Reece Button Hole 10	15 Mar 17	161/2 Feb 10	15 Feb	171/4 Aug
*z13/8 11/2	*z13/8 11/2	*z13/8 11/2	*z13/8 11/2	11/2 11/2	---- ----	10	Reece Folding Machine 10	1 Mar 4	15/8 Jan 11	11/8 Dec	2 Nov
1131/2 1131/2	113 113	*113 1131/2	113 113	113 113	113 113	5 90	Swed-Amer Inv part pref 100	1051/2 Jan 5	119 May 9	98 May	110 Aug
1171/8 1171/4	1171/8 1171/2	1171/2 1173/4	1171/4 1173/4	1171/4 1173/4	1171/4 1173/4	494	Swift & Co 100	115 Jan 3	120 Feb 24	111 Apr	1181/4 Dec
683/4 683/4	683/4 683/4	*68 681/2	*68 681/2	681/2 681/2	683/4 683/4	60	Torrington Co 25	66 Jan 3	72 May 25	54 Mar	72 Sept
61/2 61/2	61/8 61/8	*61/8 61/2	6 61/2	6 6	---- ----	380	Tower Manufacturing ----	4 Mar 3	95/8 Jan 31	---- ----	---- ----
*161/2 17	*161/2 17	*161/4 17	*161/4 17	17 17	---- ----	10	Traveller Shoe Co T C ----	163/8 July 12	181/2 Mar 22	---- ----	---- ----
*91/2 101/2	*91/2 10	*91/2 101/2	*91/2 101/2	*91/2 101/2	---- ----	----	Union Twist Drill 5	10 June 1	141/2 Jan 24	7 Jan	151/2 Feb
58 583/4	58 59	583/4 59	583/4 59	583/8 59	583/4 59	1,823	United Shoe Mach Corp 25	50 Jan 3	593/4 July 5	47 Mar	531/4 Aug
29 29	29 29	29 29	*29 293/8	293/8 293/8	*29 293/8	200	Preferred 25	28 Jan 3	30 July 2	28 Jan	30 June
*z861/2 88	861/2 88	*z861/2 88	*z87 88	87 88	---- ----	50	U S & Foreign Sec 1st pref 1 pd	83 May 3	90 July 7	82 Nov	135 Feb
79 79	79 80	*z79 80	79 80	*z79 80	---- ----	200	1st pref 75% paid ----	74 Apr 30	82 Feb 4	60 May	90 Apr
*41/2 5	*41/2 5	5 53/8	57/8 63/8	6 67/8	67/8 71/8	4,030	Venezuela Holding Corp ----	41/2 July 5	11 Apr 30	---- ----	---- ----
*z20 203/4	20 201/4	*z20 201/2	201/8 201/4	20 201/4	20 20	600	WaldorfSys, Inc, new sh *No par*	197/8 July 8	271/2 Feb 23	17 Jan	223/4 Oct
*51 53	*51 53	*51 53	*51 53	*51 531/2	---- ----	----	Walth Watch cl B com *No par*	401/2 Jan 21	541/2 Apr 21	29 Jan	41 Dec
*z711/2 ----	711/4 711/4	72 72	*z72 75	72 72	74 74	134	Preferred trust ctfs 100	61 Jan 3	77 May 12	481/8 Nov	61 Dec
*102 104	102 102	*102 104	*102 104	102 1021/2	---- ----	108	Prior preferred 100	1001/2June 14	118 May 20	101 Sept	112 Dec
*171/2 19	*171/2 181/2	183/4 183/4	171/2 181/2	18 18	---- ----	135	Walworth Company ----	171/2 July 20	243/4 Apr 1	123/4 May	23 Jan
*82 83	*811/2 82	82 821/2	*83 831/2	82 821/2	82 82	531	Warren Bros 50	651/8 Jan 13	91 Feb 18	44 Mar	69 Dec
*451/2 48	*451/2 ----	*451/2 ----	*451/2 ----	*451/2 ----	---- ----	----	1st preferred 50	44 Jan 5	50 Feb 16	39 Apr	46 Dec
*46 ----	*46 ----	451/8 46	*451/8 ----	*451/8 48	---- ----	50	2d preferred 50	45 Jan 17	52 Apr 14	42 Apr	47 Feb
*161/4 ----	161/4 161/4	*161/4 ----	*161/4 ----	*161/4 ----	---- ----	50	Will & Baumer Candle com ----	14 Jan 12	171/4 Mar 15	103/4 Aug	171/2 Jan
							Mining.				
*---- .25	*---- .25	*---- .25	*---- .25	*---- .25	*---- .25	----	Adventure Consolidated 25	.05 Jan 14	.20 Feb 10	.05 Mar	.40 July
.25 .25	.20 .25	.20 .20	.20 .20	.25 .25	.25 .25	1,450	Arcadian Consolidated ---- 25	.20 July 18	.89 Jan 15	.25 Mar	1⅜ Aug
57/8 57/8	53/4 6	57/8 6	53/4 53/4	51/2 6	6 61/4	2,525	Arizona Commercial ---- 5	5 July 11	101/4 Jan 6	91/4 May	123/4 Jan
*421/4 433/4	*43 44	*43 44	43 431/2	43 44	*431/2 441/2	175	Bingham Mines 10	30 Jan 3	49 Apr 21	29 June	553/4 Jan
151/8 151/4	151/8 151/4	151/4 151/4	151/4 151/4	155/8 151/2	151/2 153/4	1,365	Calumet & Hecla 25	141/8June 27	17 Apr 20	131/4 June	188⅜ Aug
*.12 .25	*.12 .25	*.12 .50	.15 .15	*.12 .25	---- ----	200	Carson Hill Gold 1	.10 Jan 7	.60 Apr 29	.10 Dec	50 Jan
13 131/8	13 13	13 131/4	121/2 13	13 133/8	131/8 15	1,907	Copper Range Co 25	117/8May 20	15 July 22	13 May	20 Jan
*15/8 13/4	15/8 15/8	*11/2 2	*15/8 13/4	13/4 17/8	*17/8 2	----	East Butte Copper Mining 10	1¼June 30	2⅜ Jan 4	2¼ Oct	4 Feb
*a.26 .60	*a.26 .60	*a.26 .60	*a.26 .60	*a.26 .60	*a.26 .60	----	Franklin 25	.05 Feb 1	.80 Mar 17	.25 Nov	1¼ Jan
*.25 .50	*.25 .50	*.25 .50	*.25 .50	*.35 .50	*.35 .50	----	Hancock Consolidated ---- 25	.15 Apr 8	1 July 1	.27 Dec	1¼ July
*151/8 151/2	*15 151/4	15 15	*15 155/8	151/4 151/2	151/2 151/2	85	Hardy Coal Co 1	14 Apr 26	18 Jan 7	14 Mar	211/4 Jan
*.50 .85	*.50 .80	.50 .50	.50 .50	.50 .50	---- ----	505	Helvetia 25	.60 Apr 26	.85 Jan 6	.75 Oct	2 Jan
60 60	593/4 60	593/4 60	591/2 597/8	591/2 593/4	593/4 593/4	64	Island Creek Coal 1	47 Feb 26	61 Mar 16	---- ----	---- ----
*105 ----	*105 ----	*105 ----	*105 ----	*105 ----	*105 ----	----	Preferred 1	105 Feb 16	107 Apr 13	991/2 Jan	106 July
*93/4 101/4	*93/4 101/4	10 10	*93/4 101/4	10 101/4	10 107/8	240	Isle Royale Copper 25	9 July 13	115/8 Jan 19	91/2 June	14 Aug
*11/4 11/2	*11/4 11/2	*11/4 11/2	*11/4 11/2	1 11/2	*11/2 2	125	Keweenaw Copper 25	1 July 21	27/8 Feb 4	.50 Jan	27/8 Sept
*.90 1 1/16	.90 .90	*.90 1 1/16	1 1/16 1 1/16	.90 .90	*.90 1	133	Lake Copper Co 25	.80 Jan 7	1⅛ Mar 18	.60 Oct	1⅜ July
*.70 .75	*.70 .80	*.70 .80	*.70 .80	*.70 .80	.70 .70	100	La Salle Copper 25	.50 Mar 28	.90 Apr 22	.80 June	21/2 Mar
.94 .94	*.90 1 1/16	*.90 1⅛	*.90 1⅛	*.75 1	*.90 1	100	Mason Valley Mine 5	.80 July 5	2 Jan 4	1¾ Jan	2⅝ Sept
*.25 .50	.26 .26	.25 .25	*.22 .50	.22 .22	.20 .22	610	Mass Consolidated 25	.15 Apr 8	.85 Jan 3	.15 Dec	.75 July
*.75 .80	*.75 .80	*.75 .80	.65 .65	*.70 .80	.70 .70	115	Mayflower-Old Colony ---- 25	.25 May 3	1⅛ Jan 11	.40 Dec	1⅛ Jan
401/8 401/4	401/4 411/2	41 41	401/2 411/4	41 42	413/4 42	747	Mohawk 25	343/8June 22	42 July 21	30 Mar	46 Oct
201/2 211/2	21 211/4	211/4 211/4	211/8 211/4	211/2 213/4	22 22	785	New Cornelia Copper ---- 5	181/2June 24	24 Jan 20	181/2 May	24 Aug
*.05 .15	*.05 .15	*.05 .10	*.05 .15	*.05 .15	---- ----	----	New Dominion Copper ----	.05 May 26	.06 Feb 1	.05 Jan	.20 June
*18 191/2	*18 191/2	*18 191/2	*18 191/2	*18 191/2	*18 191/2	----	New River Company ---- 100	17 May 14	197/8May 12	18 Dec	25 Feb
*64 65	*64 65	*63 65	65 65	*63 65	---- ----	10	Preferred 100	58 Apr 14	75 Feb 8	45 July	72 Feb
*z55/8 53/4	*z51/4 51/2	53/4 53/4	*55/8 6	*55/8 6	51/4 51/2	190	Nipissing Mines 5	5¼June 16	10⅛ Feb 2	5 July	10½ Dec
.90 .90	.90 1	.97 1⅛	1 1⅛	1⅛ 1¼	1⅛ 1¼	3,730	North Butte Mining ---- 10	.50 June 28	3⅜ Jan 5	2 Apr	3⅞ Sept
*.60 1	*.65 1	*.60 .90	*.60 .90	.60 .60	*.60 .90	36	Ojibway Mining ---- 25	.60 July 21	1¼ Jan 26	.50 Jan	Nov
*12 121/2	12 12	121/8 121/8	*12 13	13 131/2	*121/2 13	184	Old Dominion Co 25	103/4June 29	15 Apr 1	13 Dec	20 July
161/8 161/8	16 16	*153/4 161/8	*153/4 161/8	16 16	151/4 151/4	110	P'd Cr'k Pocahontas Co *No par*	11 Jan 4	161/2 July 14	101/2 Mar	15 Jan
15 15	141/2 15	141/2 141/2	14 141/2	15 15	15 15	760	Quincy 25	131/4 July 13	191/8 Apr 22	151/2 May	25 July
*20 201/2	*20 201/2	*20 21	*20 21	201/2 211/2	21 213/4	710	St Mary's Mineral Land 25	181/2June 28	251/4 Jan 6	25 Dec	381/2 Feb
*11/8 11/2	*11/8 11/2	*11/4 13/4	*11/4 13/4	*11/8 13/4	---- ----	----	Seneca Mining ----	1 July 2	31/2 Jan 14	23/4 Dec	95/8 Jan
.35 .35	*.35 .40	.35 .35	*.35 .40	*.35 .40	*.35 .40	200	Shannon 10	.15 May 9	.40 Jan 12	.15 Dec	80 Jan
.25 .25	.20 .20	*.25 .30	*.25 .30	*.25 .30	*.25 .30	145	Superior & Boston Copper 10	.15 Mar 23	.40 Feb 23	.20 Nov	1 1/16 Mar
4¼ 4¼	4¼ 4½	4¼ 4¼	4¼ 4⅝	4⅜ 4⅜	4⅜ 5	2,845	Utah-Apex Mining ---- 5	4⅛ July 14	7⅞ Feb 24	4¾ Oct	11⅜ Feb
*.99 1	1 1	1 1	*.99 1⅛	1 1	1⅛ 1⅛	1,165	Utah Metal & Tunnel ---- 1	.85 June 30	2 Feb 2	.25 Dec	2 1/16 Mar
*.50 .75	.50 .50	*.50 .75	*.60 .75	*.50 .75	*.50 .75	15	Victoria 25	50 July 11	1¼May 3	.40 May	75 Feb
*---- .10	*---- .10	*---- .10	*.05 10	.06 .06	.10 .10	80	Winona 25	.03 Mar 9	.70 June 3	.10 Sept	.40 July

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. a Assessment paid. b Ex-stock dividend. i New stock s Ex-dividend. r Ex-rights. x Ex-dividend and rights.

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Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange, July 16 to July 22, both inclusive:

Bonds—	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low.	High.	Sales for Week.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low.	High.
Chic Jct Ry & USY 5s 1940	------	101	102	$5,000	100½ Jan	102⅝ May
Dallas Ry & T 6s 1951	------	98	98	1,000	98 July	98 July
East Mass Street Ry—						
4½s series A 1948	------	67½	67½	1,000	65 Jan	70½ June
5s series B 1948	------	73	73	250	69 Jan	78¼ May
5s series C 1948	89	89	89	4,000	83 Apr	90¾ June
Elec Pub Util 6s 1942	------	97½	97½	4,000	97½ July	97½ July
European Inv 7½s 1966	------	99¾	99¾	1,000	99 Feb	100¼ Apr
Hood Rubber 7s 1937	------	101¾	101¾	3,000	101 Apr	104 Jan
K C M & G 4s 1934	------	94¾	94¾	1,000	91 Mar	94¾ May
Koppers Gas & Coke 5s '47	------	96	96	1,000	96 June	96½ June
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	------	100½	100½	1,000	99½ Apr	100¼ Jan
4½s 1931	99½	99½	99½	1,000	97½ Feb	100¼ June
5½s 1946	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000	103¼ Mar	104⅜ July
Miss River Power 5s 1951	------	101	102	5,000	100⅜ Apr	102 July
New Eng Tel & Tel 5s 1932	101	100⅞	101¼	12,000	100½ Jan	101⅜ Jan
P C Pocah Co 7s deb 1935	109	109	110	5,000	102 Jan	112 June
Swift & Co 5s 1944	------	101	102	3,000	101 Feb	102¾ Mar
Western Tel & Tel 5s 1932	101½	101	101½	6,000	100 May	102⅝ June

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, July 16 to July 22, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
Almar Stores	------	12¾	13½	50	10 May	17¾ Jan
Alliance Insurance 10	58	55	58	218	48 Feb	58 July
American Stores *	65½	65	65¾	1,635	62¾ May	73½ Jan
Bell Tel Co of Pa pref	113½	113	114	214	112½ Jan	115 June
Cambria Iron 50	------	41¼	41¼	85	40½ Mar	42 Mar
Consol Traction of N J 100	------	52	52	15	35½ Jan	64⅜ May
Curtis Publishing Co pref	------	114½	114½	50	113½ June	117 Feb
Fairm't Pk Trans Co com *	11	10	11	665	5½ Mar	12⅜ June
Fire Association 50	52½	52	52½	50	51 Mar	55 Jan
Giant Portland Cement 50	51	51	51	80	47½ June	93 Jan
Preferred 50	------	41	41½	150	34 Jan	48½ Jan
Horn & Hardart (N Y) com	------	53	54½	720	50¾ Apr	56½ June
Insurance Co of N A 10	62¼	62	63	1,828	51½ Jan	63 July
Keystone Telephone 50	------	2½	2½	47	2¼ July	5 Jan
Keystone Watch Case *	------	85	85	72	76 Jan	90 May
Lake Superior Corp 100	2¾	1⅜	2¾	8,844	1¼ Jan	2¾ July
Lehigh Navigation 50	106	106	107¾	1,251	105⅜ June	119¾ Jan
Lehigh Pr Sec Corp com *	------	17⅜	18⅜	5,751	15⅝ Jan	20½ Apr
Lit Brothers 10	23¾	23¾	24	320	23 May	28 Jan
Mark Shoes Inc com *	------	17¼	19¾	1,305	12½ Mar	21 June
Preferred 100	------	96	97	135	94¾ June	101 Mar
Minehill & Schuyl Hav 50	------	53¼	54¾	45	53 Mar	54¾ July
Penn Cent L & P cum pf *	75	74⅜	76	360	71½ Jan	76½ July
Pennsylvania RR 50	------	64⅛	64⅜	13,210	56¾ Jan	68¾ Jan
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg 50	------	75¼	76	190	75½ Jan	79½ Apr
Philadelphia Co (Pitts) 50	------	106	106	100	87½ Jan	106⅜ Mar
Preferred (cumul 6%) 50	------	52	52¼	107	49½ Jan	52¾ May
Phila Dairy Products pref	------	93	93	50	93 June	93 June
Phila Electric of Pa 25	50¼	50	50½	6,798	46½ Feb	54 Jan
Power receipts 25	16¼	16⅛	16¼	920	9 Jan	16⅜ May
Phila Insulated Wire *	------	63	63½	100	63 Jan	66 Jan
Phila Rapid Transit 50	54	54	54½	235	52 Apr	55¾ June
7% preferred 50	50½	50¼	50¾	377	50 June	52½ June
Philadelphia Traction 50	56	56	56½	179	53 Mar	69 Mar
Phila & Western 50	12	12	12	140	11¾ Jan	15½ Mar
Preferred 50	36	36	36	40	36 July	39 May
Reading Company 50	------	118¾	118¾	55	94⅛ Jan	21¾ June
Shreve El Dorado Pipe L 25	20½	20¼	21	845	20 May	24⅞ Jan
Scott Paper Co pref 100	------	99½	99½	25	97⅞ Feb	100¾ Apr
Stanley Co of America *	66¼	64⅜	68½	16,748	64⅜ July	90¾ Feb
Tono-Belmont Devel 1	------	1¾	1¾	240	1¾ June	2¾ Mar
Tonopah Mining 1	------	2⅜	2⅜	25	2½ Apr	2⅞ Apr
Union Traction 50	36½	36¾	36⅞	444	36 Jan	39½ Mar
United Cos of N J 100	------	214	214	15	210 Feb	214 June
United Gas Impt 50	103½	103½	105¼	8,468	89½ Feb	108¾ May
United Lt & Pr A com *	------	12½	12½	50	12½ Mar	15⅝ Jan
Victor Talking Mach new	------	32¼	32⅜	150	32½ July	41 Apr
7% cumul pref 100	------	97	97	35	97 Jan	100¼ Apr
West Jersey & Sea Shore 50	------	43	43	33	40 Jan	47¼ Mar
Westmoreland Coal 50	------	56	56	45	51 Mar	58¾ June
Bonds—						
Amer Gas & Elec 5s 2007	------	98	101¼	$1,800	95 Feb	101½ June
Small	------	99	99	800	99 June	99 June
Consol Trac N J 1st 5s 1932	------	83¼	84	16,000	62 Jan	89 May
Elec & Peoples tr ctfs 4s '45	55	55	56	36,000	54 Jan	69 Mar
Small 1945	------	55	55	1,100	55 June	58½ Jan
Inter-State Rys coll 4s 1943	51	51	51	2,000	48¼ Jan	52 May
Keystone Telep 1st 5s 1935	------	95¼	95¾	1,000	93 Feb	96¾ May
Lake Sup Ins. 5s	10	5	10	23,300	5 May	10 July
Lehigh C & N cons 4½s '54	------	99¼	99¼	1,000	98¼ Mar	100 Jan
Lehigh Vall gen cons 4s '03	------	87½	87½	8,000	87½ July	88¾ June
Mansfields Mfg 7s	------	103¾	103¾	13,000	103¾ July	103¾ July
Pa & N Y Canal 4½s 1939	------	99¼	99¼	17,000	98¼ Feb	99¼ July
Peoples Pass tr ctfs 4s 1943	------	63	63	1,000	62½ May	71 Jan
Phila Co cons & coll tr 5s'51	------	100	100	1,000	100 Mar	100 Mar
Stmpd sk fd & red 1951	------	101	101¼	21,000	99¼ Jan	102¼ May
Phila Elec (Pa) 5s 1960	------	104⅜	104⅜	5,000	103 Jan	106 May
1st 5s 1966	105	104⅛	105⅜	15,500	103½ Feb	106 May
6s 1941	108¼	107¾	108¼	12,500	106¼ June	108¼ Feb
Phila Elec Pow Co 5½s '72	------	104½	104⅜	17,000	103 Jan	105¾ Feb
Phila Sub Co 4½s 1957	------	94⅜	94⅜	9,000	94⅜ July	95¾ May
Reading Term'l 5s 1941	------	106	106	1,000	104½ Feb	106 July
United Rys gold tr ctf 4s '49	------	66¼	66¼	2,000	63 Jan	79 Mar
York Railways 1st 5s 1937	------	96½	96½	2,000	93½ June	96½ Mar

* No par value.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange July 16 to July 22, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
Adams Royalty Co com *	21	20¾	21½	1,020	20½ June	32¼ Feb
All America Radio class A 5	7	6¾	8¼	1,110	5 Apr	10⅜ Mar
Am Fur Mart Bldg pref 100	98	97½	98	110	93 Apr	98½ June
Amer Pub Serv pref 100	98	98	98	189	94 Jan	104 May
Am Pub Util Co par pfd 100	------	85¾	85¾	12	73 Jan	88¼ Jan
Prior lien 100	------	93½	93½	25	93 May	96 June
American Shipbuilding 100	93	92	93	125	79¼ Jan	97 July
Amer States Secur Corp A *	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	3,525	2⅜ Apr	4½ Jan
C'ass B *	3⅜	3⅛	3½	789	3 Apr	4¾ Jan
Armour & Co (De.) pref 100	87	86½	87	300	86 Apr	96¾ Feb
Armour & Co pref 100	66	65¼	68¼	3,155	59½ Apr	86½ Jan
Associated Investment Co *	------	34	34½	60	34 June	38½ Feb
Auburn Auto Co com 25	102	99	103	3,355	68¾ Jan	116½ May
Balaban & Katz v t c 25	------	60	60¾	200	60 Mar	63 Jan
Bastian-Blessing Co com *	25⅜	25	25¾	1,719	23 June	26 July
Bendix Corp class A 10	52¾	50	52¾	15,900	36¼ Jan	54 Jan
Borg & Beck com 10	65⅝	64½	66¼	17,900	53 Jan	66¼ July
Brach & Sons (E J) com *	22½	22½	22½	520	20½ July	35½ Jan
Bunte Bros com 10	------	14½	15	80	14½ July	20½ Jan
Butler Brothers 20	20	20	21	3,185	17 Jan	23⅜ Feb
Cent D Pa Corp "A" pref *	------	25	25	110	24 June	27½ May
Celotex Co com *	83	82	84½	4,590	69¼ Apr	86½ June
Preferred 100	90	89	90	175	87 Apr	92 June
Cent Ill Pub Serv pref *	91¼	90½	91¼	143	88½ Jan	95½ Apr
Cent Int Power pref 100	92¾	92¾	93	165	85½ Jan	93 May
Central Pub Serv (Del) *	15¼	15¼	16½	270	15¼ July	18 May
Central S W Utilities com *	60	60	60½	610	56¼ Jan	67⅜ Feb
Preferred *	97	96½	97	150	93⅜ Jan	97½ Apr
Chic City & Con Ry pt sh *	------	1⅜	1⅜	100	¼ Jan	2⅜ Jan
Participation preferred *	12	11⅜	12	615	3½ Jan	19¼ June
Chicago Elec Mfg "A" *	22	22	22	50	21 July	26 Mar
Chic Fuse Mfg Co com *	------	35	35	60	30 Jan	35 June
Chic N S & Mil pr l pfd 100	------	100	100½	99	98¼ June	101¾ May
Preferred 100	------	63	66½	255	63 July	72 Feb
Chic Rap Tran pr pf A 100	------	102½	103	60	102 May	104½ Feb
Chic Rys part ctfs ser 2 100	------	3¼	3¼	100	¼ Feb	6 June
Part ctf series 3 100	------	⅜	⅜	50	⅛ Apr	1⅜ May
Club Alum Uten Co *	33	33	33¾	4,795	33 July	33¾ July
Commonw'lth Edison 100	151¼	150½	151½	446	138 Jan	155 May
Consumers Co common 5	7	7	7¼	1,250	5¾ Apr	8¼ Apr
Crane Co common 25	48¼	48	48¼	345	47 Apr	52 Jan
Preferred 100	------	118	119½	105	117 Feb	121 May
Cuneo Press "A" pref 50	53	52¾	54	73	49¾ Mar	54 May
Deere & Co pref 100	------	116½	116½	20	106 Jan	118 June
El Household Util Corp 10	12½	12¼	12¾	434	11 Jan	15¾ May
Elec Research Lab, Inc *	------	11½	12¼	200	7½ Apr	15 May
Elyria Iron & Steel Co 25	53½	52	53½	1,325	51½ July	53½ July
Empire G & F Co 7% pf 100	------	97⅜	98	775	92½ Mar	98½ June
8% preferred 100	106	105½	106¼	7,175	100½ Mar	108 May
Evans & Co Inc class A 5	40	40	41	2,035	38½ Jan	41 May
Class "B" 5	39¾	39¼	39⅞	3,130	24⅜ Jan	40 June
Fair Co (The) common *	32⅞	32⅜	34	1,760	21½ Mar	34¾ May
Preferred 100	------	110	110	90	105 Feb	110¼ July
Fitz Simons & Connell Dk & Dredge Co com 20	30	30	30	185	26½ Apr	30 July
Foote Bros G & M Co 5	------	13¼	13½	350	12 Jan	14½ Jan
Gill Mfg Co 10	2½	2½	2¾	150	2½ July	5½ Feb
Gossard Co (H W) com *	------	32⅜	33½	355	31⅜ May	56 Jan
Great Lakes D & D 100	167	166	174	465	140 Mar	175 May
Hart, Schaf & Marx 100	------	122	123	200	110 Jan	123 July
Hupp Mot Car Corp com 10	19	19	19	10	18¾ June	23⅜ Jan
Illinois Brick Co 25	------	43	43½	1,800	39¾ June	55¾ Mar
Illinois Nor Utilities pf 100	------	94½	95	32	92 Jan	97 Feb
Indep Pneu, Tool v t c *	------	52	53	125	51 Mar	58 June
Jaeger Machine Co com *	------	30	30	25	27½ Feb	32¼ May
Kellogg Switchb'd com 10	------	13⅝	13¾	380	12¾ May	19½ Mar
Kentucky Util Jr cum pf 50	------	52	52	15	50¾ Apr	52 July
Keystone St & Wire com 100	------	78	78	105	45 Mar	78 July
Preferred 100	------	92	92	159	88½ Mar	92 Jan
Kraft Cheese Co com 25	------	55¾	56	20	41 Feb	63 Feb
Kup'helmer & Co(B) Inc 5	------	45	45	10	36 Jan	45 July
La Salle Ext Univ com 10	------	6½	6¾	50	5⅞ Mar	9 Jan
Libby, McNeill & Libby 10	8½	8¼	8¾	3,300	8¼ June	10⅞ Jan
McQuay-Norris Mfg *	------	17½	17½	50	16 May	21 Jan
Marvel Carburetor (Ind) 10	44	42	44½	16,410	41 May	44½ July
Mer & Mfrs Sec Co pr pf 100	------	19	19	100	17 June	31 Jan
Middle West Utilities *	111	110¾	111¾	1,820	108 Apr	117½ May
Preferred 100	110¾	110	110¾	1,190	105⅜ Jan	113⅝ Feb
Prior lien preferred 100	120¾	120	120¾	380	117½ Jan	122½ May
Midland Steel Prod com *	46½	44	48	1,950	38 Apr	48 July
Midland Util 6% pf lien 100	93	92¾	93½	92	92½ May	94 June
7% prior lien 100	------	104	104¾	115	92½ May	104½ June
Preferred 6% A 100	------	101	101¾	70	92½ May	101¼ July
Morgan Lithograph com *	62½	62	62¾	2,250	58 Jan	68¼ May
Mosser Leather Corp com *	------	16½	17	70	11 Jan	17 July
Nat Carbon pref 100	137½	137⅛	137⅛	80	130½ Feb	137½ Mar
Nat Elec Power A part *	24¾	24½	25	1,280	23⅛ Feb	25¼ Jan
7% preferred 100	------	97	97	45	93½ Jan	97½ Apr
National Leather com 10	3	3	3⅜	1,350	2⅜ Apr	4⅜ Jan
National Standard com *	36	34¾	36	3,475	30½ Jan	38¼ July
North American Car com *	28⅝	28½	28⅝	30	22½ Jan	30 Jan
Nor West Util 7% pref 100	97¼	95¾	97¼	140	94¼ Mar	100 Feb
Novadel Process Co com *	------	8	8	150	8 June	9 Apr
Preferred *	23¾	21¾	25	1,350	21½ July	27½ Feb
Penn Gas & Elec "A" com *	------	19½	19½	50	19 Jan	21 Feb
Pines Winterfront A com 5	50	50	52¼	460	40 May	53 July
Pub Serv of Nor Ill com *	------	139	139½	127	130½ Jan	143 May
Pub Serv of N Ill, 6% pf 100	103¾	102½	104	155	101½ June	105⅝ Apr
Q-R-S Music Co com *	40½	39½	40½	420	32¾ Jan	41¾ July
Quaker Oats Co com *	183	180	183	130	175 June	190 Mar
Preferred 100	------	110½	110½	50	107 Jan	113 May
Reliance Mfg Co pref 100	------	98	98	25	98 July	98 July
Reo Motor Car Co 10	21	21	21½	275	19⅜ Mar	24 May
Sangamo Elec Co com *	32	31½	32½	4,410	29 July	33 July
Preferred 100	104¾	104¼	104¾	100	102¾ July	105½ July
Sears, Roebuck, com *	66¾	61	66¾	4,425	52 Jan	66¾ July
So Cities Util class A com *	------	32	32½	25	25¼ Jan	33 June
So Colo Pr Elec A com 25	------	27	27½	252	25¾ Jan	28 May
So W G El Co 7% pf 100	97	96	97	100	94½ Jan	98 Feb
Southwest L & P pref *	------	89½	89½	15	89½ July	89½ July
Stewart-Warner Speedom *	62½	62½	63½	350	54¾ Mar	68¾ Apr
Studebaker Mail Ord com 5	10	8	10½	2,660	5½ June	10½ July
Swift & Co 100	117½	117	117½	990	115¾ May	120¾ Mar
Swift International 15	22½	22⅛	22¾	4,620	18¾ Mar	24¾ May
Thompson (J R) com 25	------	54¼	54¾	5	40 Apr	56 June
Union Carbide & Carbon *	------	136	136	30	99 Jan	136 July
United Biscuit class A *	50½	49	50¾	3,645	39½ Jan	52 June
United L & P class A pref *	------	95¾	96	342	87 Jan	97¼ June
Class B preferred *	------	53½	55	1,500	50 Jan	55 July
U S Gypsum 20	95½	92¾	96½	2,192	90⅝ July	109 Jan
Preferred 100	------	122	122	10	115 Mar	123 July
Vesta Battery Corp com 10	------	29½	29½	160	27 June	37 Feb
Wahl Co common *	14	13	14¼	1,200	8¾ Jan	17¾ June
Ward (Montgom) & Co 10	------	68⅛	69	640	67 May	69 July
Class A *	------	113	113	100	112¾ Mar	117½ May
Williams Oil-o-Mat com *	7	7	10½	5,705	7 July	16⅜ Feb
Wolff Mfg Corp com *	------	4	4½	425	4 July	7 Jan
Wrigley (Wm Jr) Co com *	55¾	55¼	56	550	51 Jan	57½ July
Yates Machines part pfd *	18¾	17	18½	1,965	15¾ June	27¾ Mar
Yellow Tr & Coach Mfg B 10	------	31	32¼	910	25⅜ Mar	32¾ June
Yellow Cab Co Inc (Chic) *	------	38¾	39⅞	565	38 Mar	55⅜ Jan
Bonds—						
Chicago City Ry 5s 1927	------	85	85⅞	$7,000	75 Jan	88⅛ June
Chic City & Con Rys 5s '27	62	62	63½	21,000	52¼ Jan	73¾ June
Chicago Railways 5s 1927	------	83	83½	4,000	74½ Jan	86¾ May
5s series A 1927	63	62½	63	2,000	58 June	71 May
5s series B 1927	------	44½	44½	5,000	35 Jan	51¼ June
Purchase money 5s 1927	------	43	43	1,000	29 Jan	51⅜ June
Colwood F M 1st 6s 1942	------	97½	97½	4,000	97½ June	97½ June
Commonw Edison 5s 1943	------	105⅜	105⅜	1,000	102½ July	105⅜ Apr
1st M 4½s ser C 1956	------	96	96	1,000	95¾ June	96½ July
Det Int Bdge 1st 6½s 1952	------	100	100	10,000	100 July	100 July
25-year deb 7s 1952	------	100	100	10,000	100 July	100 July
Gt Lakes Util 1st 5½s 1942	------	95¾	95¾	5,000	95¾ June	95¾ June
Hous G G Co s f g 6½s 1931	------	103½	104	12,000	96 Jan	110½ May
Sou United Gas 1st l 6% gold bonds "A" 1937	------	98	98	7,000	98 May	98 May
Sou United Ice 1st 6s A 1937	------	97½	97½	5,000	97½ July	98 May
United Pub S 15-yr 6s A '42	97½	97½	97½	7,000	97 July	97½ Apr
6% gold notes 1929	------	99¾	99¾	5,000	99¾ Apr	99¾ Apr
2-yr 5½% notes 1929	------	99½	99½	23,000	98½ June	101 May
Western P L & T 2-yr 6s '29	------	96¾	96¾	3,000	96¾ July	99¾ May
Westvaco Ch Pro Corp 10-yr 5½% s f g deb 1937	------	100	100	9,000	100 July	100 July
	------	101¾	101¾	5,000	99¼ Apr	101¾ July

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Aetna Rubber com *	------	20	20	355	17 June	20 July
Akron Rubber Recl *	------	18	19	150	17½ July	19 July
Amer Multigraph com *	25	24⅞	25¼	2,063	19¼ Apr	25¼ July
Amer Ship Building com 100	93	93	93	25	80 Jan	96 July
Bessemer Lim & Cem com *	------	33⅛	33½	29	32 Feb	35 Apr
Buckeye Incubator com *	49	48½	49	370	43 Jan	53 Apr
Beyers Machine, A *	------	40⅛	41¼	325	35 Apr	41¼ July
Central Alloy Steel pref 100	108½	108¼	108½	146	106½ Feb	109¾ June
City Ice & Fuel com *	33	31½	33¼	2,428	23½ Jan	33¼ July
Cleve Bldrs Sup & B com *	------	31½	31½	15	24½ Mar	33¼ June
Cleve-Cliffs Iron com *	105	87	105	395	74 Feb	105 July
Cleve Elec Illum com 100	------	325	325	45	297 May	325 July
Preferred 100	------	111	111¼	145	108 Feb	111½ June
Cleveland Ry com 100	103¾	103	103½	409	96¼ Jan	103½ July
Cleve Securities p l pref 10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	200	1¼ June	1¾ Mar
Cleve Un Stkyds com 100	------	107	107	55	106 May	108 Mar
Dow Chemical com *	99	95	99	120	70 Mar	99 July
Preferred 100	------	103	103	10	100 Feb	106½ Mar
Eaton Axle *	------	27	27	100	24¾ Jan	27 July
Elyria Iron & Steel com 25	53	52	53	860	49¾ Apr	55 Feb
Faultless Rubber com *	------	39¾	39¾	100	35¾ Mar	45 June
Firestone T & R 7% pf 100	103¾	103½	103¾	199	99 Feb	104 June
Grasselli Chemical com 100	------	129	129	59	127½ Jan	134 May
Preferred 100	107	107	107½	217	102½ Apr	108 June
Gt Lakes Towing com 100	------	89¼	90	119	75½ Jan	95 Apr
Greif Bros Cooperage com *	37½	37	37½	34	37 July	40 Apr
Halle Bros pref 100	------	101	101¼	129	99½ Apr	101½ June
Hanna, M A, 1st pref 100	------	58¼	60	20	56 June	66¼ Jan
Harris-Seybold-Pottercom *	------	29	29	25	28½ June	30¼ Feb
India Tire & Rubber com *	24	24	24	70	20 June	31½ Jan
Industrial Rayon, A *	------	6½	6½	25	4¼ Jan	8 Apr
Jaeger Machine com *	31½	30	31½	1,713	27½ Feb	32½ May
Kaynee com *	30⅜	27½	30½	455	23 Jan	30½ July
Kelly Island L & T com 100	------	148	150	64	132½ Feb	150 July
Metrop Paving Brick com *	------	23½	24	105	22 Jan	24 May
Miller Rubber pref 100	98	98	99¼	165	98 July	106 Feb
National Tile com *	34⅞	33	34⅞	2,521	33 June	35⅜ May
North O P & L 6% pf 100	83½	83½	83½	65	79¼ Apr	84½ June
Ohio Bell Telephone pf 100	110½	110½	110½	50	105¾ June	114 Mar
Ohio Brass, B *	82¾	82	82¾	216	76 Jan	85 Apr
Paragon Refining com 25	9¼	9	9¼	215	6 Apr	9¼ July
Peerless Motor com 50	------	24½	25¾	150	21¾ Apr	32 Jan
Richman Bros com *	217	215	223¼	369	142⅜ Mar	224¾ June
River Raisin Paper com *	------	8¼	8¾	100	6⅜ Apr	8¾ July
Rubber Service Lab *	40	40	42½	30	30½ June	42½ July
Selberling Rubber com *	28½	27¾	29½	1,193	21 Jan	30 May
Preferred 100	------	100	100	17	96 Jan	100½ June
Sherwin-Williams com 25	60½	60	61	750	44 Feb	61 July
Preferred 100	107½	106¼	107½	269	105¼ July	109 Jan
Smallwood Stone com *	------	35	35	450	30 Apr	35½ June
Sparks-Withington com *	------	11½	11½	10	11½ July	18½ Mar
Telling-Belle Vernon com *	46¾	46¾	48	395	36 Mar	48¼ May
Thompson Prod com A *	22	21	22	503	20¼ July	22 July
Toledo-Edison prior pf 100	------	115	115	15	114½ Jan	117 May
Trumbull-Cliffs Furn pf 100	100½	100¼	100⅝	361	98 Jan	101½ June
Trumbull Steel com *	12½	12	12½	3,677	9½ Jan	13 June
Preferred 100	------	82½	84⅛	329	72⅞ Feb	90 May
Union Metal Mfg com *	42½	42½	42¾	390	40 Apr	43½ June
Union Trust 100	------	275	277	30	218 Jan	285 July
Van Dorn Iron Wks pref 100	------	60	60	45	60 July	90 Mar
Youngst n Sheet&T pf 100	107½	107½	108¾	316	107½ Jan	111 May
Bonds—						
Cleveland Railway 5s 1931	------	99⅞	100¼	$8,000	99¾ May	100¼ May

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Amer Laund Mach com 25	105¼	104¾	106	4,401	99½ July	106 July
Rights	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	4,401	1 July	1½ July
Amer Products pref *	26½	26	26½	40	21¾ Jan	25½ Apr
Amer Roll Mill com 25	------	60⅞	72	12,123	44 Jan	72 July
Preferred 100	------	112¼	112¾	141	110⅜ Mar	113 June
Amer Seed Mach com 50	------	8	8	39	8 July	15½ July
Preferred 100	------	16	16	32	16 July	20 June
Amer Thermos Bottle A *	------	12	12	75	7 Jan	12 July
Baldwin common 100	------	212	212	4	182 Jan	212 July
Buckeye Incubator *	48½	48½	49	1,173	44 Jan	51 Apr
Burger Bros *	------	18½	18½	125	12 Feb	22 Mar
Preferred 50	------	57	57	75	50½ Jan	58 June
Byers Machine *	40⅞	40⅞	41⅜	538	38¾ July	40¾ July
Carey (Philip) com 100	------	205	205	20	190 Jan	225 May
Preferred 100	------	122	122	8	113½ ----	125 July
Central Trust 100	------	259¼	259¼	6	255 June	262 Apr
Champ Coat Paper com 100	------	120	120	1	17½ July	125¼ Jan
Chrungold Corp *	------	40	40⅞	250	34¼ Jan	45 Mar
Cin Car Co 50	25⅞	25	25⅝	516	21½ Feb	26¾ Apr
Cin Gas & Elec 100	94⅛	98¾	99½	417	96¼ Jan	99 June
C N & C Lt & Tr com 100	------	97	97	1	91 Mar	99 May
Preferred 100	------	72	74	49	70 Mar	78 Jan
Cin Street Ry 50	45	42¼	45	1,650	38¼ Jan	45 Apr
Cin & Sub Tel 50	------	101½	103	121	90¼ Jan	106 June
Cin Union Stock Yards 100	------	140	140	10	136¼ Mar	150 Jan
City Ice & Fuel *	33¼	31⅝	33¼	765	22⅛ Jan	33¼ July
Coca Cola A *	------	33½	33¾	15	27¾ Apr	34¾ June
Col Ry Pr 1st pref 100	------	103	103	50	99¼ Jan	104 May
Cooper Corp new pref 100	------	101	101¼	15	100 Apr	103 May
Eagle-Picher Lead com 20	27	26½	27	1,380	26 May	31 May
Preferred 100	------	116	116	20	116 July	116 Apr
Fifth-Third-Union Tr 100	------	326	326	4	302½ Feb	330 Mar
Formica Insulation *	------	21¼	22	35	19¼ June	25 Jan
Gibson Art com *	40¾	39¼	40½	779	39¼ July	44 Feb
Globe Wernicke com 100	------	89	89	35	85 Jan	91 June
Preferred 100	97	97	98	18	85 Jan	101 July
Gruen Watch pref 100	------	116	116	50	109¼ Jan	116 June
Hobart Mfg *	33	33	33¼	180	26⅛ Feb	33½ July
Jaeger Machine *	31	30	30	111	28 Apr	34¼ June
Johnston Paint pref 100	------	100	100	4	99½ June	102 Jan
Kahn 1st pref 100	------	109	109	4	99 Jan	110 May
Kodel Radio A *	30¼	27½	30¼	1,927	9½ May	30¼ July
Preferred 20	30	30	30	70	20½ Jan	30 July
Kroger common 10	127½	119	320	2,572	118 June	133½ Feb
Lunkenheimer *	28⅝	28½	28¾	130	26¾ Apr	30 Apr
Nash (A) 100	------	117½	119	51	98¾ June	124 Apr
Mead Pulp special pref 100	------	104	104½	14	98¾ June	129 Apr
Ohio Bell Tel pref 100	110	109¾	110	765	106½ Jan	114 May
Paragon Refining com 25	9¼	9½	9⅝	530	6 Apr	9 July
Procter & Gamble com 20	198	193	198	2,504	177 Feb	204 May
8% preferred 100	178	178	178	4	163 Jan	184 July
6% preferred 100	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	329	109⅞ Feb	110 July
Pure Oil 6% pref 100	------	100¼	100¼	77	99 Jan	101 June
8% preferred 100	112	112	112⅜	29	97 Jan	101 June
Putman Candy com *	------	15	15	20	15 June	20 Jan
Sycamore *	------	30¼	30½	100	30¼ July	30½ July
Preferred *	------	101¼	101½	25	101 July	101½ July
U S Can com *	43¼	44⅞	46	227	38 Apr	46 July
Preferred 100	------	100	100	52	97 June	102 May
U S Playing Card 10	------	97	97½	125	85 Jan	100 Apr
U S Print & Litho pref 100	------	92	92	5	87½ Jan	101 June
U S Shoe com *	7	7	7	113	5 Jan	7¾ June
Preferred 100	41	35½	41	80	38 July	43 May
Whitaker Paper com *	------	59	59	70	51 Jan	65 Mar
Preferred 100	100	99½	100	114	98½ May	100½ May
Bonds—						
Baldwin 5½% notes 1936	------	101	101	$3,000	101 July	101 July
P & G 4½% ----	------	99	99	10,000	99 July	99¾ July

* No par value.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange July 16 to July 22, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
Am Wh'sale new stk 100	------	101½	101½	40	101 June	105 Mar
Arundel Corp new stock *	36	35¼	36¼	1,595	31¼ Jan	36⅞ May
Atlan Coast L (Conn) 50	------	260	265	37	230 Jan	265 July
Balt Commercial Bank 100	------	138¼	139	12	137½ July	139 July
Baltimore Trust Co 50	138	136	138	108	129½ Feb	144 Mar
Baltimore Tube pref 100	28½	28½	28½	80	25 May	36½ Jan
Century Trust 50	------	180	180	57	170 Jan	198 Feb
Ches & Po Tel of Balt pf 100	------	116¾	116¾	11	115 Jan	117½ June
Commerce Trust 50	57	57	57	18	53 May	57½ Jan
Commercial Credit *	18	15	18	1,087	14½ June	29 Feb
Preferred 25	------	21	22¼	603	19¼ June	22½ Jan
Preferred B 25	22½	20½	23	559	18⅞ June	23 June
1st preferred 100	80	75	80	160	73 July	82 Jan
Cons Gas El L & Pow *	------	58¾	59	247	51 Jan	59½ May
6% preferred 100	------	112½	112½	8	106½ Jan	112½ July
6½% preferred 100	------	112½	112½	10	110⅝ May	112⅝ Mar
7% preferred 100	115½	115	115½	68	112¼ Mar	115½ Feb
8% preferred 100	------	128¼	128½	94	127 June	129⅝ July
Consolidation Coal 100	------	30	31	60	29⅞ July	37½ Jan
Continental Trust 100	295	276	295	175	240 Mar	295 July
Crook Stores pref 50	------	50¾	50¾	10	50 July	51 Mar
Eastern Roll M new stk *	------	26¾	29	803	21 Mar	33 May
Equitable Trust Co 25	84	83⅞	84	93	71 Feb	85 June
Fidelity & Deposit 50	223	219	226	383	135½ Jan	230 June
Finance Co of America 25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	25	9¼ Jan	10⅜ Feb
Finance Service, class A 10	------	17	17	10	16½ June	18¾ Jan
Manufacturers Finance 25	25½	25½	25⅝	393	25 July	44 Jan
1st preferred 25	------	21½	21½	202	19 Apr	22½ Feb
2d preferred 25	19	18½	19	203	16½ Apr	22 Jan
Trust preferred 25	------	17	17	80	17 Apr	21¾ Feb
Maryland Casualty Co 25	115	114	116	240	98 Jan	116 Mar
Merch & Miners new *	42	41⅝	42½	1,138	37½ Apr	43 Jan
Monon Val Trac pref 25	26	26	26	226	23½ Mar	26 June
Mt V-Wdby Mills v t r 100	------	16	16	3	15¾ May	18¾ Jan
Preferred v t r 100	------	88	88½	77	78½ Jan	89 July
New Amsterd'm Cas Co 10	73½	70	74⅜	4,661	52½ Jan	74⅜ July
Northern Central 50	85½	85⅛	85½	43	81 Jan	85½ June
Park Bank 10	------	29	29	35	29 July	29 July
Penna Water & Power 100	------	54	54½	180	47¼ June	54½ July
Sharpe & Dohme pref 100	------	109½	109½	42	103 Jan	110 May
Schoenemans Inc pref with warrants	------	99	99	110	99 June	99 June
Silica Gel Corp *	------	15	15	30	15 Jan	19 Mar
Un Porto Rico Sug com *	------	37½	38	165	36½ May	44 May
Union Trust 50	------	275	275	22	240 Feb	275 July
United Ry & Electric 50	22¾	21½	22¾	765	20 Jan	24 June
U S Fidelity & Guar 50	309	305	309	241	205 Feb	325 June
Wash Balt & Annap 50	------	17	17	20	8½ Jan	22 May
Preferred 50	------	17	17¼	200	17 July	24¾ Feb
West Md Dairy pr pref 50	------	51¾	51¾	20	50 Feb	53¼ June
Bonds—						
Baltimore Brick 1st 5s 1943	------	100	100	$1,000	100 July	100 July
Balt Traction 1st 5s 1929	100	100	100	3,000	99¾ Apr	100¼ June
Ches & Po Tel of Va 1st 5s 1943	102½	102½	102½	1,000	101¼ Feb	102¼ July
City & Sub (Wash) 1st 5s '48	------	95½	95½	1,000	94 Mar	95½ July
Consol Gas gen 4½s 1954	100	100	100	1,000	98½ Jan	100 May
Cons G E L & P 4½s 1935	------	99¾	99¾	3,000	98½ Jan	100 Apr
Elkhorn Coal Corp 6½s '32	------	100	100	2,000	98 Jan	100½ June
Ga Car & Nor 1st 5s 1929	100½	100½	100½	1,000	99¾ Jan	100½ Feb
Ga Sou & Fla 5s 1945	102½	102½	102½	1,000	101½ Mar	102½ July
Md Electric Ry 1st 5s 1931	------	99¼	99¼	3,000	97 Feb	99¼ May
United E L & P 4½s 1929	------	99⅝	99⅝	1,000	99¼ Jan	99⅞ Apr
Un Porto Rican Sug 7% '31	101	101	101	1,000	100¼ Apr	102½ May
United Ry & E 4s 1949	73¾	73¾	74	26,000	70¼ Jan	79½ May
Income 4s 1949	55¼	55¼	55¾	21,000	51 Jan	60 Apr
Funding 5s 1936	83	83	83½	11,500	75¾ Jan	89 May
6s 1930	------	100	100	1,000	99¼ Mar	100¼ May
6s when issued 1949	100½	100½	101	17,000	99¼ Mar	101½ June
Wash Balt & Annap 5s 1941	86½	85	86½	39,000	65 Jan	90¼ May
West Md Dairy 6s 1946	------	104⅜	104⅜	1,000	100¾ Jan	104¾ May

* No par value.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, July 16 to July 22, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
Amer Vitrified Prod pf 100	------	92	92	10	80 May	92 June
Am Wind Gl Mach com 100	35⅛	35⅛	38	135	35 May	52 Jan
Amer Wind Glass Co pf 100	------	104¼	104½	25	101 Apr	109 Jan
Arkansas Nat Gas com 10	9¼	9¾	9¾	7,822	6⅞ Apr	9⅞ July
Blaw-Knox Co ----	------	74¾	75	530	70 June	75 July
Carnegie Metals Co ---- 10	14	11¼	14⅛	2,829	11¼ July	13½ Jan
Columbia Gas & Elec com *	------	94	94	13	83½ Feb	98⅛ June
Devonian Oil 10	------	10	10	35	9½ May	15 Jan
Dixie Gas & Utilities Co ----	------	8¼	9¼	1,020	8 July	9¼ July
Preferred	85	85	85	100	85 July	85 July
Duquesne Lt 7% pref 100	------	116	116	10	115 Mar	116¾ May
First National Bank 100	303	302	305	71	290 June	307 Jan
Harb-Walker Refr com 100	150	150	150	47	131 Mar	151 July
Preferred 100	------	110	110	50	105½ Jan	110 June
Jones-Laughlin St'l pf 100	119½	119½	120	155	118 Jan	122⅝ June
Lone Star Gas 25	43¼	43	43½	1,850	37¼ Jan	46¼ Mar
May Drug Stores Corp ----	20	19¾	20	965	17½ July	20 May
Nat Fireproofing pref 100	------	24	24½	165	23½ July	30¼ Mar
Okla Nat Gas ctfs of dep ----	------	22	22	25	20¼ Jan	23⅜ May
Penn Federal com ----	------	5½	5½	100	5 June	5½ July
Pitts Brewing pref ---- 50	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	20	10 Apr	11⅜ Jan
Pitts Plate Glass com 100	------	230	231½	161	225 May	270 Jan
Pitts Screw & Bolt Corp ----	37⅛	37⅛	38¼	470	36 June	41⅛ June
Pittsburgh Trust 100	245	245	245	3	230 Feb	250 Apr
Salt Creek Consol Oil 10	------	6¾	6½	220	6 May	8 Feb
Stand Plate Gl prior pf 100	------	33	33	50	30 Apr	68 Feb
Stand Sanit Mfg com 25	82¼	81	82¼	135	78½ June	92½ Jan
Tidal Osage Oil 100	21	21	21	85	17 Apr	26½ Mar
Union Steel Casting com *	35½	35	35½	252	32½ Jan	40 Apr
United States Glass Co 25	13	13	13	100	12 June	15½ Jan
West'house Air Brake 50	------	180	180	25	137 Jan	180 July
West Penn Rys pref 100	------	100	100	155	97½ Mar	101 May
Witherow Steel com *	------	9½	10	245	9 June	10 June

* No par value.

Note:—Sold last week and not reported: 50 Devonian Oil at 10.

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St. Louis Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange July 16 to July 22, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Bank Stocks—								
First National Bank	------	273	275	24	251	Jan	285	May
Merchants Laclede Nat	------	279	279	1	179	July	284	Jan
Nat'l Bank of Commerce	151½	151½	152	53	150	July	163	Jan
Trust Co. Stocks.								
Mercantile Trust	429	429	429	7	427	July	430½	Feb
Street Ry. Stocks.								
St L Pub Serv common	28	28	30¾	868	18¼	Mar	30¾	July
Miscellaneous Stocks.								
A S Aloe Co common	------	35½	35½	350	32	Feb	37	May
Preferred	------	102½	102½	50	100¼	Mar	104	July
Baer Sternb'g & Cohen com	------	20½	20½	50	20	Apr	22½	June
Boyd-Welch Shoe	------	39¾	39¾	105	37	May	42	Feb
Certain-Teed Prods 1st pfd	------	110	110	20	105	Feb	112	June
Chicago Ry Equip common	------	20	20	3	19	July	30	Jan
Eisenstadt Mfg pref	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5	97⅞	July	101	June
E L Bruce common	------	35	35	10	35	July	36	Jan
Preferred	------	97	97	4	97	July	97½	Jan
Ely Walker D G com	------	30½	30¾	50	30½	July	38¼	Apr
1st Preferred	111¾	111¾	112	55	111	Feb	116	May
Fred Medart Mfg pref	------	101	101	42	99	Jan	102	May
Fulton Iron Wks com	------	11½	11½	50	8	June	13¼	June
F Burkart Co "units"	------	29	29¼	44	29	July	31¼	May
Hamilton Brown Shoe	34¾	33½	35¼	595	33½	July	40	Mar
Hussman Refr com	31	31	32	40	31	July	36	Jan
Hutting S & D com	------	25	25	7	22⅝	June	30	Jan
Preferred	------	98	99	155	96½	June	101½	Feb
Hydr Press Brick com	4½	4½	4½	40	4	May	7	Jan
Independent Pack'g com	------	21¼	21½	15	20	May	25	Feb
International Shoe com	------	193	195	455	158	Feb	195	July
Preferred	------	109½	109½	5	108	Feb	110½	May
Johansen Shoe	------	28½	30¼	65	26	June	30¼	July
Laclede Gas Lt pref	------	107½	107½	5	96	Jan	140	May
Laclede Steel Co	------	165	165	75	165	July	185	Jan
Mo Ill Stores com	14	14	14	50	13¾	July	15¾	June
Preferred	------	109½	109½	35	107	June	109½	July
Mo Portland Cement	40½	40	41	87	40	July	54	Apr
Mo Portland Cem 20% pd	------	38	38	40	38	July	40	June
Moloney El pref	101	100½	101	134	99¾	Jan	102½	Mar
Nat Candy com	105	105	105½	35	84	Feb	110½	June
Pedigo Weber Shoe	------	36¾	37	110	30	Apr	37	July
Planters Realty preferred	------	93½	93½	30	93½	July	94	Apr
Polar Wave I & F "A"	32	31½	32	315	31	July	34	Apr
Rice-Stix D G common	------	20	20¼	80	19½	June	22¼	Jan
1st preferred	------	108	108	15	105½	Jan	110	June
Scullin Steel preferred	------	35	35	148	35	July	39	Mar
Sheffield Steel common	------	26⅞	27	67	25½	Feb	28½	Apr
Southern Acid & Sulph com	------	36	36	200	36	July	45½	Jan
Southwestern Bell Tel pfd	116½	116½	117	56	114¾	Mar	119	June
St Louis Car common	------	17½	17½	10	16	Mar	18½	June
Preferred	------	100¼	100¼	62	96	Jan	102	Apr
Stix-Baer-Fuller common	------	26¾	27	30	26	July	31¾	Jan
Wagner Electric common	33½	32	34	579	18½	Jan	39¾	May
Wm Waltke & Co com	77	77	78	158	51½	Jan	86½	Mar
Wabash Tel 2d pref	------	105¼	105½	20	103	May	106	June
Street Railway Bonds.								
East St Louis & Sub Co 5s	------	88½	88½	$3,000	86¼	Jan	92½	May
St L & Sub Ry gen 5s C-D	------	87	87	3,000	80	Feb	88	July
United Rys 4s	82½	82½	83¼	33,000	75¾	Mar	84	July
Miscellaneous Bonds.								
Houston Oil 6½s	------	103¾	104	10,000	103	Jan	104	Apr
Scullin Steel 6s	------	100	100	1,000	100	July	101	Apr

* No par value.

San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange.—Record of transactions at San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange July 16 to July 22, both incl., compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
American Trust Co	349	347½	352	180	300	Jan	398	Feb
Anglo & London P Nat Bk	------	208	209	40	195	Jan	232	Feb
Bancitaly Corp	123⅛	123	123⅞	7,083	89¾	Jan	125½	June
Bank of California N A	------	245	245	5	245	May	270	Jan
Bank of Italy	172⅜	172⅜	173	1,740	171	Apr	687	Apr
Calamba Sugar com	------	73½	73½	15	68	Apr	75	June
Preferred	84	84	84	50	80	Apr	85	June
California Copper	2.15	2.05	2.15	250	2	June	5	Jan
California Cotton Mills	------	25	25	10	20	June	41	Jan
California Packing Corp	63½	63½	65	793	61	Apr	69⅞	Jan
California Petroleum com	24½	23⅞	25	1,586	21½	Apr	33	Jan
Caterpillar Tractor	28¼	27¾	29¼	7,315	26⅜	Feb	30	Feb
Coast Co Gas & El 1st pref	------	97	97	65	94	Jan	97	May
Crocker First National Bk	------	310	310	40	307	Jan	320	Apr
East Bay Water A pref	96¾	96¼	96¾	185	95½	June	98½	Feb
B preferred	------	104⅛	104⅛	30	104⅛	July	111	Apr
Emporium Corp, The	------	30	30½	385	30	July	39	Mar
Ewa Plantation Co	------	43	43½	120	40½	May	45	Jan
Fageol Motors pref	------	6¼	6¼	140	5	Jan	7	Jan
Federal Brandeis	15	15	15½	655	9⅞	Feb	18	Apr
Fireman's Fund Insurance	------	89⅝	90¼	234	88	Mar	92¾	Jan
Foster & Kleiser com	12½	12½	12½	200	12	Apr	13½	Jan
Great Western Power pref	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	128	101	June	104¾	Mar
Hale Bros Stores	------	32½	32½	30	30	June	36½	Jan
Hawaiian Com'l & Sugar	50¼	49	50¼	318	48	Apr	50½	June
Hawaiian Pineapple	50⅛	50⅛	50½	39	49¼	Feb	55¾	Feb
Hawaiian Sugar	------	43¼	43¾	30	40½	Jan	43¾	July
Home Fire & Marine Ins	------	28¾	29½	455	28½	Mar	32¼	Jan
Honolulu Cons Oil	35½	35	35½	465	33¾	Apr	42¼	Feb
Hunt Bros Pack A com	------	23½	23½	25	23	June	26¼	Jan
Hutchinson Sugar Planta'n	------	13⅞	13⅞	5	12¾	Jan	14⅛	May
Illinois Pacific Glass A	------	34	34½	1,165	31¾	Apr	35¾	May
Key System Transit pr pfd	------	5½	6	1,057	5¼	July	31½	Jan
Langendorf Baking	12¼	12¼	12¼	400	12¼	June	12⅞	May
L A Gas & Electric pref	103¾	103¾	104⅛	70	98⅞	Jan	104⅛	July
Magnin, I, com	------	17¼	18	141	16¾	Apr	28⅜	Jan
Nor Am Investment pref	------	95	95	5	92¾	Jan	95	May
North American Oil	36¼	36	36½	865	28¾	Apr	48	Feb
Olaa Sugar	------	11¼	11½	100	8	Jan	13¼	May
Pac Light Corp 6% pref	101⅝	101½	102⅜	307	97	Feb	103¼	July
Common	------	474	480	330	311	Feb	480	July
Pacific Tel & Tel pref	------	115	116	95	102	Mar	116	July
Common	137	137	138	505	123	Mar	143	June
Paraffine Cos, Inc, com	61¾	61¾	64	2,692	53¾	July	139¾	Mar
Phillips Petroleum com	------	39½	40½	244	38¼	June	59⅞	Feb
Piggly Wiggly W States "A"	------	22⅝	23	50	19½	Jan	23⅞	June
Pig'n Whistle pref	------	16	16	50	15¾	Jan	16⅜	Feb
Pioneer Mill	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	125	25½	Apr	29½	June
Richfield Oil	19½	18¾	20	4,160	14¾	Mar	26½	Jan
S J Lt & Pow prior pref	------	109½	110	111	106½	Jan	110	July
"B" 6% pref	------	101	101	5	97	Jan	102	July
"A" 7% pref	------	106½	106½	5	103	Jan	106¾	June
Common	------	55	55	40	49	Jan	56	July
Schlesinger (B F) pref	------	92	92	10	89	May	93	June
"A" common	22½	22¼	22⅝	315	20	Apr	23¾	June
Shell Union Oil common	27	26⅜	27¼	3,025	26	Apr	31⅜	Feb
Sherman & Clay 7% pref	------	96	96	------	93¼	Jan	97½	Apr
Southern Pacific	------	119½	119½	20	106½	Jan	119⅝	Apr
Sperry Flour Co pref	------	97¾	98	15	92½	Jan	98	June
Common	51	51	52½	225	44	Jan	54	June
Spring Valley Water	------	102¾	103¾	150	101½	Jan	108¼	Mar
Standard Oil of Calif	53¾	53⅜	54¼	4,313	50⅜	Apr	60¾	Jan
Texas Consolidated Oil	------	70c	75c	4,150	40c	May	95c	Feb
Union Oil Associates	40⅜	40⅛	41⅝	7,753	37¾	Apr	56⅛	Jan
Union Oil of California	42	42	42⅞	2,025	39½	Apr	56¼	Jan
Union Sugar preferred	------	25¼	25¼	20	25¼	July	27	Mar
Common	------	15½	15½	10	15½	July	19	Jan
U S Petroleum	------	1.40	1.41	1,000	1.27½	July	2	Mar
Wells Fargo Bk & Un'n Tr	------	260	263	45	260	May	295	Mar
West Amer Finance pref	7	5	7	1,050	5	July	9¼	Jan
Western Dairy Prod "A"	------	49¾	49¾	15	46½	Jan	49¾	July
Yellow & Checker Cab	8¾	8¾	9	100	8⅝	Mar	9½	Jan
Zellerbach Corporation	34	34	34¾	3,409	28	Jan	34⅞	July
Zellerbach Paper 6% pref	99⅞	99¾	100	711	95¾	Feb	101¾	May

* No par value.

New York Curb Market—Weekly and Yearly Record

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Market for the week beginning on Saturday last (July 16) and ending the present Friday (July 22). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Market itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bonds, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

Week Ended July 22. Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Indus. & Miscellaneous.								
Aero Supply Mfg class A *	------	10¼	10¼	100	8	Feb	12½	Feb
Class B *	------	5	5	200	3¾	Apr	5	Apr
Ala Grt Sou RR ord 50	139½	139½	140¾	700	123	May	142	July
Preferred 50	139¼	139¼	139¼	10	124¾	Feb	141½	July
Allied Packers, prior pf 100	------	6	6	100	2	Mar	13	Jan
Aluminum Co com *	94	84	94	1,200	67⅝	May	94	July
American Arch Co 100	79½	72½	84½	4,400	72½	July	111¾	Apr
Am Brown Boveri El Corp Founders' shares *	6¼	6¼	6½	1,200	6	June	21	Jan
American Chain Co	43¼	43	43¼	300	40¾	July	43¼	July
Amer Cigar Co com 100	------	118	118⅜	100	r115	Apr	125	Mar
Amer Cyanamid com cl B 20	------	29½	29½	300	26	Apr	37⅜	Jan
Preferred 100	89½	88½	90½	110	84	June	91	July
American Hawaiian SS 10	17¾	17⅝	18	2,800	9	Jan	20¾	May
Amer Laundry Mach, com *	131	126	131	22	111	Jan	131	July
Amer Mfg Co, com 100	84	81	84	150	81	June	90	June
Preferred 100	77½	77½	77⅝	150	77⅝	July	77⅝	July
Amer Rayon Products *	12¼	11½	12½	3,400	3½	Mar	12⅝	July
Amer Road Mach'y 100	------	12	15	1,700	2	Jan	20	July
7% preferred 100	------	36	46½	630	27	June	61	July
Amer Rolling Mill com 25	67¼	60½	72½	36,500	44¾	Feb	72½	July
Preferred 100	112	110½	112	30	109½	June	113	Apr
Amer Solv & Chem com *	------	4⅛	4⅛	100	4⅛	July	4⅛	July
Conv partic preferred *	------	14⅜	14⅜	200	11	May	14⅜	July
Anglo-Chile Nitrate Corp *	------	26	28	900	14	Feb	31½	May
Atlas Plywood *	------	52½	52½	100	52½	July	55	May
Atlas Portland Cement *	------	42	42	100	40	Jan	45¾	June
Auburn Automobile com 25	------	101	101	100	69	Jan	116⅜	May
Babcock & Wilcox Co 100	------	114	115	100	113	July	124	Mar
Bancitaly Corporation 25	123	122⅞	123⅞	15,700	85¾	Jan	125¾	June
Belding Hall Electric	2	2	2	200	2	July	2	July
Bendix Corp class A com 10	------	52⅞	53	200	40	Jan	54	May
Bliss (E W) & Co com *	------	20	20¼	600	20	Jan	24¾	Apr
Blyn Shoes Inc com 10	4	4	4½	1,200	3¼	Jan	9¾	Apr
Bohn Aluminum & Brass *	------	18¼	18⅜	1,800	13	Feb	20¾	June
Borden Co common 50	117½	116	120½	2,700	101	Jan	120½	July
Nat City rts for new stk	------	113¾	115	600	102	Apr	115	July
Bridgeport Machine com *	------	3¼	3¼	100	2¼	July	5½	Mar
Brill Corporation class A *	------	34	37½	900	33	June	47¼	Jan
Class B *	------	16¼	16½	400	15½	Apr	22½	Feb

Stocks (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Brillo Mfg, com *	------	9½	13	1,000	7½	Feb	13	July
Class A *	------	24⅞	26¼	600	20	Jan	26¼	July
Brit-Amer Tob ord bear £1	------	25	25¼	1,700	23¼	Feb	25½	Mar
Brockway Mot Truck com *	z38¼	z38¼	38¾	100	z38¾	July	45	Mar
Bucyrus Co com 25	67	67	68½	700	50	June	69⅝	July
Preferred 100	110	110	110	200	102½	Mar	112½	June
Bucyrus-Erie Co w i	22¾	22¾	23	200	22¾	July	23	July
Convertible pref w i	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	400	31⅝	July	31⅝	July
Budd (Edw G) Mfg com *	31	31	31	300	20	Apr	33½	June
Butler Brothers 20	------	20	20¼	600	18¾	Apr	26	Jan
Canadian Indus Alcohol *	------	31½	31⅞	200	22	Jan	34	June
Celanese Corp of Am com *	72	70½	76¾	5,800	44	May	80¾	July
First preferred	151¼	150¼	158⅜	4,900	131	May	158¾	June
Celluloid Co com 100	54	49	56	2,100	17	Feb	56	July
Preferred 100	105	98¾	105	1,000	65¼	Jan	105	July
Celotex Co com *	82	82	83¼	700	70	Apr	85	Jan
Central Aguirre Sugar 50	105½	105½	105¾	650	97¾	Jan	112¼	June
Centrifugal Pipe Corp *	13¾	12⅜	13¾	3,500	10¾	May	18⅞	Jan
C M & St P (new co)— New common w i	------	24¾	25¼	200	20	Mar	26¾	June
New preferred w i	39½	39¾	40½	1,900	27¾	Mar	41¾	June
Chic Nipple Mfg, class B 50	------	35¾	35¾	100	31	Jan	35½	July
Childs Co, preferred 100	------	118¼	118¼	10	117	Apr	122½	May
Cities Service common 20	45½	45¼	45½	8,300	40¼	Mar	58¾	Feb
Preferred new 100	87½	87⅜	87¾	2,800	87½	July	90¼	June
Bankers shares	------	22½	22½	200	22½	July	29¼	Feb
City Ice & Fuel (Cleve) *	------	32½	32½	50	23¾	Jan	32½	July
Cohn-Hall-Marx Co *	25	21¼	25	500	18½	Mar	25	July
Collins & Aikman 7% pf 100	104½	104½	105¾	2,200	104½	July	105½	July
Colombian Syndicate *	3 1/16	2⅛	3 1/16	186,900	1¾	Apr	3⅜	Jan
Comm'l Solvents new w i *	183	183	183	100	183	July	183	July
Consol Dairy Products *	------	2¾	3⅜	1,500	1⅝	Jan	3⅜	May
Consol Laundries *	16⅞	16¾	17¼	3,700	16⅛	June	22¾	Apr
Copeland Products, Inc— Class A with warrants *	12¼	12¼	13	400	7½	Apr	22	May
Cuneo Press, com 10	53	51½	56⅛	5,100	30	Jan	56¼	July
Curtiss Aeropl & M com *	26½	26½	28	1,200	19	Jan	30⅝	July
Curtis Pub Co com *	------	190	190	25	170	June	190	June
$7 preferred *	------	114	114½	400	113	June	118	Jan
Davega Inc *	46⅜	46⅛	46¾	900	46	July	57¼	June
Davenport Hosiery *	------	20	20	500	20	July	30½	Apr

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Stocks (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Davies (Wm) class A ---*	------	38	39	200	27	Jan	44	May
Deere & Co common ---100	166	151¼	166	1,800	70	Jan	186½	June
De Forest Radio Corp ---*	------	4	4⅞	900	3	May	10½	Jan
Dixon (Jos) Crucible ---100	------	157¾	157¾	20	151	Mar	172½	Feb
Doehler Die-Casting ----*	17¼	17	17¼	300	17	July	22¾	Mar
Dominion Stores Ltd ----*	------	82	83	1,100	66	Jan	83½	May
Donner Steel, 8% pref ----	------	83	83	10	82	July	83	July
Douglas Shoe, pref ----100	------	76¼	76½	50	76¼	July	76½	July
Durant Motors Inc ------*	10¾	7½	10¾	8,900	5¾	Jan	14½	Mar
Eastern Rolling Mill ----*	------	27¼	29⅞	1,100	20½	Mar	31	June
Eastern SS Lines com ----5	75	75	75	150	48	Feb	75	July
Ettingon-Schild Co com --*	33½	33½	33½	400	33¼	Jan	35	May
Estey-Welte Corp class A-*	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	600	6¼	June	10¾	Apr
Class B ----------*	4½	4½	4½	200	3	Apr	18¼	Jan
Fageol Motors Co com ---10	2¼	2	2⅜	1,900	1½	May	4⅜	Jan
Fajardo Sugar --------100	------	158	159¾	40	150¼	Mar	165½	May
Fedders Mfg Inc cl A ----*	30⅝	29	31¼	5,000	27	June	31¼	July
Film Inspection Mach ---*	------	3½	3½	100	3	July	8¼	Feb
Firestone T & R com ---10	136	134	137	110	115	Feb	150	June
7% preferred -------100	------	103½	103⅝	700	99	Jan	105	June
Ford Motor Co of Can 100	------	520	540	330	339	Apr	556	July
Forhan Co class A -------*	20½	19⅜	21⅞	5,500	17¼	Jan	21⅞	July
Foundation Co—								
Foreign shares class A-*	------	10¼	11	1,100	10	June	20⅝	Mar
Fox Theatres cl A com ---*	------	15½	16⅛	1,100	12½	June	21¾	Apr
Franklin (H H) Mfg com -*	------	17	17	100	12	Apr	19¾	Jan
Preferred ----------100	82¾	81	82¾	125	72	Apr	82¾	July
Freed Eisemann Radio ---*	------	3	3	300	2⅝	June	7⅛	Jan
Freshman (Chas) Co -----*	18⅜	15⅞	18⅜	16,200	9⅛	May	23⅛	Jan
Fulton Sylphon Co ------*	51	48½	51¾	8,300	39¼	Jan	53	June
Gamewell Co com --------*	53	53	53	50	53	July	59¾	Jan
Garod Corporation ------*	1⅞	1½	1⅞	5,400	40c	May	3⅝	Jan
General Baking cl A -----*	69¾	68⅝	70¾	24,700	52½	Apr	70¾	July
Class B ----------*	7¼	6⅞	7½	44,800	4⅜	Mar	7½	July
Gen Elec (Germ'y) warrants	------	190	190	2	110	Mar	381	May
Gen'l Fireproofing com ---*	------	78	78½	200	51	Jan	84⅞	Mar
General Ice Cream Corp --*	50	49¾	50	500	46¼	Feb	50	June
Gen'l Laundry Mach com *	20	20	20¼	600	20	June	21¼	June
Gillette Safety Razor ---*	92½	88	93¼	18,100	86½	Mar	95	Jan
C G Spring & Bumper com*	------	10¾	11	300	9½	July	12	Apr
Gleasonite Prod com ----10	10	9¼	10	1,500	8	Mar	12½	Jan
Glen Alden Coal --------*	171	170½	172½	900	159½	Apr	182	Apr
Gobel (Adolp) Inc com --*	------	49¾	51⅞	2,100	25¾	Jan	52½	July
Goodyear T & R com ---100	50½	50⅜	51⅞	7,000	28½	Jan	58¾	May
Gorham Mfg com ---------*	------	43	43	100	37	June	43⅞	Apr
Preferred ----------100	106	106	107	100	106	May	119	May
Grand (F&W) 5-10-25c St *	88⅞	80	89	5,600	60	Feb	89	July
7% preferred -------100	------	120	124¾	75	110	Apr	124¾	July
Grant (W T) Co of Del com*	82	75	82	400	74½	June	82	July
Greif (L) & Bros com ---100	------	18¾	19	200	17	Apr	19	May
Preferred class X ----100	------	100	100½	200	97	Apr	101	May
Habishaw Cable & Wire --*	------	20⅛	20⅛	100	15	Jan	21⅝	June
Hall (C M) Lamp Co -----*	7¼	7	7⅜	400	7	July	10½	Mar
Hall (W F) Printing new-	------	27	27	100	26⅞	July	27⅜	July
Happiness Candy St cl A-*	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	1,800	4⅞	May	7	Jan
Harris-Seybold-Potter—								
7% pf with warrants-100	------	98	98	100	97¾	May	98	May
Hazeltine Corp ----------*	------	10½	10½	600	4⅞	May	13	Jan
Heilman (Rich) Co com --*	24½	21	24½	4,700	13⅜	Mar	24½	July
Partic pref with warr'ts *	40	38	41	4,700	28¾	Jan	41	July
Hercules Powder pref--100	------	118	119½	40	114	Mar	120	June
Hobart Mfg ----------*	------	33½	33½	200	27¼	Mar	34⅝	June
Hood Rubber Co com -----*	------	35	38½	50	32½	June	46	Feb
Horn & Hardart, com ----*	------	54¾	54¾	100	50¼	Apr	56½	June
Imperial Tobacco of Can 5	------	7⅜	7⅜	100	7	Jan	7½	June
Industrial Rayon class A-*	6½	6⅜	6½	900	4¼	Jan	8¼	Feb
Insur Co of North Amer 10	------	62⅛	62⅞	500	51	Feb	62⅞	July
Internat Cigar Machinery *	------	x55	x55	20	46	Apr	56	July
Johns-Manv new com ----*	82¼	81¼	83½	8,200	55¼	Jan	86	June
Preferred ----------100	119¾	119¾	119¾	400	114½	Jan	120	June
Johnson & Phillips ord'y £1	------	10⅞	11¾	300	10⅞	July	11½	June
Joske Bros Co ----------*	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	500	41	July	42	July
Voting trust ctfs ------*	------	41¼	41⅜	950	41¼	July	41⅜	July
Kawneer Co ----------*	------	28⅝	28⅝	400	28⅝	July	29¾	Mar
Kroger Grocery & Bak'g 10	------	120	124	20	119	June	136	Jan
Kruskal & Kruskal, Inc --*	20	18¾	20	1,100	16	June	20	July
Land Co of Florida ------*	86	23	25	500	18	June	36	Jan
Landers Frary & Clark --25	86	86	86	20	86	July	92	Feb
Landover Holding Corp—								
Class A stamped ------1	------	17¼	17¼	100	14	Jan	17½	June
La Salle Extension Univ 10	6¾	6½	6½	300	6½	July	8¼	Feb
Lehigh Coal & Nav -----50	105⅜	105⅜	106	300	105⅛	July	121	Jan
Lehigh Val Coal ctfs new--	38⅜	38	38⅞	4,500	38	July	46	Jan
Lehigh Val Coal Sales --50	------	91¾	92	200	89½	Mar	100	Mar
Libby, McNeil & Libby 10	------	8½	8¼	200	8½	July	10⅜	Jan
Libby Owens Sheet Glass 25	133½	133	138	570	116	Apr	159¼	Jan
MacAndrews & Forb com *	39½	39½	40¼	800	39½	July	43½	Mar
Madison Sq Garden v t c-*	22⅜	20⅞	22⅜	11,300	16	Mar	22⅜	July
Magnin (I) & Co Inc com-*	------	17⅜	18⅛	500	17⅜	July	19¾	May
Marmon Motor Car com -*	------	48½	49¾	400	47⅜	Jan	62¼	Jan
Massey-Harris Ltd com --*	------	37½	37½	100	29	Mar	39	May
Mavis Corp ----------*	24½	24	24⅞	1,600	23⅜	July	28½	June
Mavis Bottling Co of Am-*	10½	10¼	11	10,300	8¾	July	11⅛	June
McCall Corporation -----*	52	51	52	400	48	June	60	Mar
Mead Johnson & Co com -*	------	53½	54¾	600	39½	Jan	57¾	June
Melville Shoe Co com ----*	------	90	97	100	59	Feb	97	July
Mengel Company -------100	------	28	28	50	27	July	37	Apr
Mercub'k (Vienna) Am shs*	3¾	3½	3¾	700	3½	July	4⅛	May
Mesabi Iron ----------*	------	1¼	1½	600	55c	June	1½	July
Metrop Chain Stores ----*	51⅞	48¾	52	5,000	30	Feb	52	July
Met 5 & 50c Stores A com-*	10½	7¾	10½	800	5	July	10½	July
Class B common -------*	------	3	4½	500	1¾	Jan	4½	July
Preferred ----------100	------	47⅞	51	1,050	30	Feb	51	July
Midland Steel Prod -------*	------	45	48	200	39½	Apr	48	July
Midvale Company ----------*	------	25⅝	25⅝	100	23½	Jan	30¾	Apr
Mirror (The) 7% pref ---100	------	87¼	90¾	125	76	May	91⅝	July
Motion Pict Cap Corp pf 25	19	19	19	100	18	May	21½	Apr
Murphy (G C) Co new com *	------	39	40	200	37	June	40	June
Nat Food Products cl B --*	------	2⅞	3⅜	2,200	2⅞	July	9	Apr
National Leather --------10	------	3½	3½	100	2½	Apr	4¼	Jan
Nat Sugar Refg --------100	------	143	143	25	126	Mar	155	May
Neisner Bros Inc com ----*	------	55½	57	500	36½	Feb	64½	May
Neptune Meter class A ---*	------	23	23⅛	300	20¼	May	24½	Feb
New Mex & Ariz Land ---1	10¾	10¾	12	2,900	9¼	Apr	16	June
New Orl Gt North RR -100	------	38¾	38¼	100	19½	Jan	41½	Apr
Newport Co prior com ----*	120	120	121	125	120	July	121	July
New Process Co com -----*	31	29	32	400	29	July	34½	June
N Y Central RR new w i-*	148	148	148¾	1,800	143	July	148¾	July
N Y Merchandise Co -----*	------	32	32	100	27	Jan	35	Apr
N Y N H & Hart pref w i--	108	108	108¾	4,000	108	July	108¾	July
Nichols & Shepard Co ----*	24½	24½	24¾	700	21¾	Mar	30¾	Apr
Niles-Bement-Pond com -*	19	19	19	100	16½	July	23⅝	Mar
North American Cement -*	7	7	7	100	5	Mar	12	Mar
Pacific Steel Boiler -----*	------	10¼	10¼	100	9½	May	12¾	Jan
Palmolive Peet Co com ---*	86	86	86¾	400	69	Apr	87	July
Parke, Davis & Co -------*	29⅞	29	29⅞	600	27½	Mar	31	Apr
Pender (David) Grocery A*	42½	42½	43½	400	42½	July	48	Jan
Penney (J C) Co cl A pf 100	100	100	100½	230	99	June	103¼	June
Peoples Drug Stores -----*	------	29½	29½	200	28¾	Apr	34¾	May
Phillip-Morr Cons Inc com*	12½	12½	13	800	11¾	June	20½	Jan
Class A ----------25	------	16½	16½	100	16	June	22	Jan
Pick (Albert) Barth & Co—								
Common vot tr ctf ----1	14	13⅝	14	2,800	12⅞	Jan	14¾	June
Pref cl A (partic pref) --*	x22	x21⅞	22½	6,100	20	Apr	28⅝	June
Pillsb'y Flour M com new *	28⅜	28	29⅜	7,300	28	June	31	June
6½% cum conv pref -100	------	102	102¾	400	102	July	104⅝	June
Pitts & L E RR, com ---50	166¼	165½	166¼	150	161	June	181¾	Feb
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt --*	------	37	38	200	37	July	38	July
Power Corp of Can com --*	43	43	43	100	43	July	43	July
Pratt & Lambert ---------*	53	49½	54	1,900	48	Mar	54	July
Procter & Gamble com ---20	------	193½	196½	75	178	Feb	202	May

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Prudence Co 7% pref --100	------	104	104	25	102¼	Jan	105	Jan
Pullman Co (new corp) w i*	75¼	74	75½	5,600	69	Apr	78⅝	May
Pyrene Manufacturing --10	------	10	10¼	600	9	Feb	14½	Jan
Remington Arms Co com-*	------	14¾	14¾	300	7	Mar	17	Apr
Reo Motor Car ----------10	21⅜	21	21⅜	3,300	19½	Mar	23¼	May
Republic Motor Truck ---*	3¾	3¾	4	500	2	May	5¾	Jan
Richman Brothers Co ----*	216	216	216	10	153	Apr	224	June
Richmond Radiator com -*	30¼	28¼	31¾	11,800	20	May	32½	June
7% conv pref ----------*	44½	42¾	45	3,000	37¼	May	45	June
Rolls-Royce of Amer pf 100	------	87½	87½	50	85	July	99¾	Apr
Rome Wire, class A com --*	------	46½	46¾	50	45	Apr	50	Mar
Royal Bak Powd com ---100	238	235	238	250	161	Feb	240	May
Ruberoid Co, new -------100	------	69¾	69¾	100	69¾	July	69¾	July
Safety Car Heat & Ltg 100	------	127¾	128¼	125	124	July	141	Mar
Safeway Stores com -------*	275	272	275	120	232	Feb	301	Apr
St Regis Paper Co --------*	50¼	50⅞	52	1,400	37	Apr	52⅞	July
Sanitary Grocery Co com --*	234	214½	235	1,690	210	July	235	July
Schulte Real Estate Co ---*	------	15	15	100	14½	July	18½	Mar
Seeman Bros com ----------*	27¼	26	27¼	500	25½	May	28	Jan
Selberling Rubber Co com*	29	28½	30	1,000	23	Apr	30	May
Selfridge Prov Stores Ltd—								
Ordinary ----------£1	5¼	5	5¼	500	5	June	5½	June
Servel Corp (Del) com A-*	1½	1⅛	1⅜	44,400	1	July	10¾	Feb
Sherwin-Williams com ---25	------	60½	60½	100	44	Feb	60½	July
Silver (Isaac) Bros Inc com*	------	30	31	150	26	Apr	37½	May
Singer Mfg, Ltd ---------£1	------	5¾	5¼	1,000	4⅞	July	m5¾	May
Snia Viscosa ord (200 lire)	------	8	8¼	500	5	Jan	11	Apr
Dep rects Chase Nat Bk-	------	8⅜	8⅜	100	5	Jan	11	Apr
Southern Grocery Store A.*	31	31	31	50	30½	June	35½	Feb
Stand Comm l Tob com ---*	30	28	30	2,300	19½	Jan	33	June
Stand Motor Construc 100	88c	88c	88c	400	75c	July	1½	May
Stand Publishing cl A ---25	------	3⅝	3⅝	100	3¼	Apr	6⅜	Jan
Stanley Co of America ---*	------	66¾	66¾	50	66¾	July	90	Feb
Stein-Bloch Co com ------*	------	16¾	17	200	15	May	17	July
7% cum pref --------100	------	100⅝	101	300	99	June	101	July
Stutz Motor Car ---------*	14	14	14⅞	600	12⅜	May	21	Mar
Sullivan Machinery -------*	------	51⅞	52½	75	51	July	52½	July
Superheater Co ----------*	------	171	171	50	171	July	181½	Mar
Swift & Co ----------100	118	116¾	118	350	115½	May	120½	Mar
Swift International ----15	22¼	22¼	22½	600	18¼	Mar	24⅛	May
Syracuse Washing Machine								
Class B com ----------*	------	15	15¾	200	1½	July	19	July
Timken-Detroit Axle ---10	12¼	12¼	12⅝	2,700	11½	Mar	14	May
Tobacco Prod Exports ---*	3⅜	3	3⅜	3,500	3	Mar	3⅞	Jan
Todd Shipyards Corp ------	------	53⅞	54	200	45	Apr	55	June
Torrington Company ---25	------	67	67	100	67	July	68	May
Trans-Lux Day Plct Screen								
Class A com ----------*	4⅝	4½	5	3,300	3¼	July	8¾	Jan
Trumbull Steel com -----25	12¼	12	12⅜	1,600	9¾	Jan	13⅛	June
Truscon Steel com -------10	------	24⅝	24⅝	100	24	Jan	26⅞	June
Tubize Artificial Silk cl B-*	240	240	245	150	145	Jan	255	May
Tung-Sol Lamp Wks cl A -*	23	23	24⅝	4,700	17¾	Jan	24¾	June
Common ----------*	10⅜	10⅛	11⅜	1,800	8½	Feb	13	May
Union & United Tob, com.*	90⅞	82½	91	3,600	64	May	91	July
United Artists Theatre Co								
Allot ctf for com & pref--	------	98	100	300	95½	Jan	101½	June
United Biscuit class B ----*	------	8⅛	8⅛	100	7	Jan	13	Feb
United Elec Coal Cos v t c *	------	24	24	100	23	Apr	33½	May
United Profit Sharing, com	------	10½	10½	100	10	Jan	13⅞	Apr
Preferred ----------10	------	11	11	100	11	July	12¼	Apr
United Shoe Mach, com -25	------	57¾	59	800	51	Jan	59¾	May
U S L Battery com new --*	------	38½	38½	100	32	June	39⅜	July
7% pref class B ------10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	100	8⅝	June	9	May
U S Freight Co ----------*	------	77	78	400	69½	Mar	81¾	June
U S Gypsum com ------20	96	93	96	275	90	July	110	Jan
Univ Leaf Tobacco com --*	52	x49¾	52½	3,200	37⅜	Jan	52½	July
Universal Pictures -------*	30	30	30	200	29¾	Jan	45⅞	Mar
Van Camp Packing pref 50	------	7	7	200	5½	Apr	16½	Jan
Waitt & Bond Inc cl A ----*	25¾	25½	26¼	4,500	25½	June	26¼	July
Class B stock ----------*	15¾	15½	16	1,900	15⅜	June	16¼	June
Warner Brothers Pictures.*	14¾	14½	16	800	14	July	33¾	Jan
Wesson Oil & S D com v t c *	55	54½	55	300	50½	Apr	59¾	Jan
Preferred ----------*	------	97	97	20	95	May	99½	Jan
West Dairy Prod cl A ----*	50¾	50	51	700	47⅛	Feb	51	Mar
Class B v t c ----------*	22⅝	20	23	4,600	15	Feb	23	July
West'house Air Brake new*	45	45	45⅝	3,800	43	June	45⅜	July
Wheeling Steel com -----100	------	35	36	125	34	Feb	39¾	Apr
Williams Oil-o-Mat Htg --*	------	6	10½	600	6	July	16¼	Feb
Wolverine Portl Cement 10	------	7⅝	8¼	500	5	Apr	8¼	July
Yellow Taxi of New York -*	------	14⅜	15⅜	300	10	May	34¾	Jan
Rights—								
Celanese Corp -----------	3	2½	3⅜	19,300	2	July	4	July
N Y N H & Hartf RR ------	2	1⅞	2⅛	15,000	1⅞	July	2¼	July
Noranda Mines -----------	71c	71c	71c	400	65c	July	90c	July
Reiter Foster Oil --------	------	2c	4c	7,000	2c	July	12c	July
Ruberoid -----------------	------	18¾	18¾	100	15	July	18¾	July
White Sewing Mach deb rts	13½	11	13⅜	6,600	4	May	14⅜	June
Public Utilities—								
Amer Gas & Elec com ----*	90¾	87½	90⅞	17,100	68¼	Jan	92¾	June
Preferred ----------*	------	101½	101¾	200	95½	Feb	104⅜	June
Amer Lt & Tr com new -100	174	171	175	925	167	May	177	July
Amer Pow & Light pref 100	------	101½	102	210	97½	Jan	106¼	June
Amer Pub Util, prior pf 100	------	86	86	25	85	May	95¾	June
Participating pref ---100	------	87	87	100	74	Jan	87	Apr
Amer Superpower Corp A.*	36½	36¼	36½	2,900	27¼	Jan	38⅜	June
Class B common ------*	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	2,400	28⅛	Jan	39½	June
Participating pref ----25	------	29¼	29¾	100	26¾	Jan	29½	June
First preferred --------*	97	96½	97	300	93½	Jan	98	June
Assoc Gas & Elec class A.*	40	40	40½	2,800	35	Jan	43	Mar
Bell Tel of Pa 6½% pf 100	------	114	114	10	112¾	Jan	115	June
Blackstone V G&E, com 50	132½	129¼	133	600	p98	Feb	154½	May
Brooklyn City RR -------10	3¾	3¾	3⅞	500	3¾	May	6⅞	Jan
Buff Niag & East Pr com.*	------	33⅛	33⅝	100	25¼	Mar	34	July
Preferred ----------25	------	26	26⅛	300	25½	Jan	26⅜	June
Carolina Pow & Lt pref 100	------	108¼	108¾	20	106¼	Feb	111	June
Cent States Elec 7% pf 100	------	95⅜	95½	120	92⅞	Jan	98	June
Cities Ser Pr&Lt 7% pf 100	------	102¼	103	200	102	June	103	June
$6 preferred w i -------*	92¾	92¾	92¾	145	92½	June	92¾	July
Columbus Elec & Pow ---*	69¼	69¼	69¾	100	67½	Feb	80	May
Com'w'th-Edison Co --100	151	151	154	30	139	Jan	155½	June
Com'wealth Power Corp—								
Preferred ----------100	------	98¾	99¾	300	91½	Jan	100	June
Con Gas E L & P Balt com*	58¾	58¼	58⅞	4,500	50¾	Jan	59½	May
Elec Bond & Share pref 100	107	106¾	107¾	850	105½	Mar	109¾	May
Elec Bond & Share Secur-*	74⅜	74⅜	79¾	31,600	66¼	Mar	79¾	July
Elec Invest without warr-*	37½	37¼	39	7,700	32⅜	Feb	40¾	June
Elec Pow & Lt 2d pref A--*	------	96	96	50	89⅜	Mar	97⅜	June
Empire Gas & F 8% pref 100	105½	105½	106½	2,350	104¾	May	106⅜	May
7% preferred ----------100	------	97½	97¾	100	97¼	June	98	June
Empire Pow Corp part stk*	------	37	37	100	26	Jan	39	June
Federal Water Serv cl A--*	30⅝	30⅝	31⅜	1,600	30½	July	32	June
General Pub Serv com ---*	13⅜	13½	13⅝	900	11⅜	Jan	15	June
Ga Pow (new corp) $6 pf-*	96½	96¾	96½	300	94	Mar	97½	May
Internat Utilities class A*	38¾	38¾	39	300	24	Apr	41¼	June
Class B ----------*	5⅞	5⅞	6	700	3	Jan	7¾	June
Participating preferred -*	------	95	95	25	89	Apr	95½	July
Lehigh Power Securities --*	18	17¾	18⅜	12,100	15	Jan	20	Apr
Long Island Lighting com *	140	140	140	50	140	July	150	Jan
7% preferred ----------100	------	109⅜	109⅜	10	107½	Jan	112	May
Lynn Gas & Elec ----------25	------	166¾	166¾	25	166¾	July	167	July
Marconi Wirel Tel of Can 1	1⅛	1⅜	1⅝	7,000	79c	Jan	1⅝	July
Marconi Wirel Tel of Lon £1	------	4½	4½	200	3½	Jan	5½	June
Middle West Utilities com *	------	111	111⅜	300	108	Feb	117¾	May
Prior lien stock ----100	------	120¾	120¾	50	117¾	Jan	121½	May
$6 preferred ----------*	92¾	92⅝	92¾	300	x91¾	June	94¾	June
Mohawk & Hud Pow com.*	24¼	24	24¼	1,700	20⅝	Jan	27	Feb
Mohawk Valley Co ---------*	51¾	46¾	52¼	11,600	37	Feb	52¼	July
Nat Elec Power class A ---*	------	24¾	24¾	300	23½	Feb	25½	Feb
Nat Power & Light, pref -*	106½	106¾	107	300	101	Jan	108¼	May

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Public Utilities (Concluded) Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Nat Pub Serv com class A.*	22⅛	22⅛	22½	1,800	18¾	Jan	24	June
New Eng Pow Assn com..*	------	72	72	10	49¾	Feb	80	July
N Y Telep 6½% pref...100	------	114	114⅜	250	112⅞	Apr	115⅝	Mar
Northeast Power com.....*	19⅛	19	19¼	6,000	14½	Apr	20	July
Northern Ohio Power Co.*	12¾	11⅝	12¾	14,600	9⅞	Jan	13¾	Feb
Nor States P Corp com.100	119¾	117⅜	120⅞	3,300	109¾	Jan	124	June
Preferred 100	------	104¾	104¾	100	100½	Jan	107	May
Ohio Bell Tel 7% pref.100	------	110	110	10	104	June	114	May
Pacific Gas & Elec 1st pf.25	26⅜	26¼	26½	1,000	24¾	Feb	26½	July
Penn-Ohio Edis new com..*	------	35	36	400	27	Feb	40¾	May
7% prior preferred...100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅝	230	97¾	Jan	104½	May
$6 preferred .....*	------	88⅛	88½	60	80½	Jan	90	June
Warrants.....	------	14½	14⅝	200	10¼	Jan	18¼	May
Penn Ohio Secur Corp....*	------	10¾	11	800	8¾	Feb	13¾	Apr
Penna G & El cl A part stk*	------	19⅝	19⅝	200	19	Jan	21¼	Feb
Penn Pow & Light pref...*	108¾	108¼	108¾	50	106	Jan	110	June
Phila Elec Co com.....25	------	50⅛	50⅜	200	46⅝	Mar	53	Jan
Puget Sound P&L com.100	33½	33¼	34	1,000	28	Apr	35¼	June
Sierra Pac Elec Co com.100	26	26	26	100	26	June	28¾	Apr
South Calif Edison pf A.25	------	28½	29	400	27½	Mar	29	July
South Cities Util pref...100	------	78	78	5	72½	July	92	Mar
Sou Colo Power class A...25	------	27¼	27⅞	700	25¾	July	27⅞	Mar
Sou Gas & Power class A.*	19½	18¾	20⅛	1,000	18¾	Mar	22⅞	Apr
Southeast Pow & Lt com.*	35½	34⅝	35⅞	10,500	29⅛	Mar	38¼	June
Common voting tr. ctf.*	------	34	34	300	28	Jan	35⅜	June
Participating pref.....*	------	78⅛	79	500	67⅛	Jan	80¾	June
Warrants to pur com stk*	8¾	8¾	8⅞	400	8⅛	Jan	10¼	May
S'west Bell Tel pref...100	------	115¾	116¼	150	113½	Jan	118½	June
Springfield Gas Lt new...25	------	65	69	200	65	July	79	May
Stand Gas & Elec 7% pf 100	------	106½	107	75	104½	Jan	110¾	June
Standard Pow & Light...25	------	23½	23½	100	22	Jan	24⅞	Jan
Tampa Electric Co.....*	------	59¼	60⅜	200	49	Jan	64	May
United Gas Impt.....50	103⅜	103⅜	105⅝	3,900	89	Feb	109	May
United Light & Pow comA*	13¾	12½	13⅞	16,000	12⅛	Mar	15¼	Jan
Preferred class A.....*	------	95¾	96	400	85	Jan	97⅜	May
Preferred class B.....*	------	53	57	400	50¾	Jan	57	July
Utilities Pow & Lt class B*	16¾	16⅝	17½	5,100	13¼	Jan	19	May
Utility Shares Corp com..*	------	12⅝	12¾	200	9¾	Feb	13¼	May
Option warrants.....	1⅜	1⅜	2¼	300	1⅜	Apr	3⅛	May
Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries.								
Anglo-Amer Oil (vot sh)..£1	18¼	18¼	18¼	900	18⅛	July	21⅜	Jan
Buckeye Pipe Line.....50	56½	55½	57	250	45	Jan	59	June
Chesebrough Mfg Cons..25	------	107½	107½	100	76½	Jan	115	June
Continental Oil v t c...10	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	5,200	17	July	22⅝	Jan
Cumberland Pipe Line.100	91	91	91¾	200	z90	Mar	137	Jan
Galena-Signal Oil com 100	------	7½	7½	200	7½	June	13½	Feb
New preferred.....100	36	36	40	20	35	May	59¾	June
Old preferred.....100	------	40	44	70	40	July	61¼	Jan
Humble Oil & Refining..25	59⅛	59	61¾	25,800	54	Mar	62¾	Jan
Illinois Pipe Line.....100	------	146	147½	300	123¾	Jan	150	May
Imperial Oil (Canada).....*	------	43½	44½	3,100	37¾	Jan	47	Mar
Indiana Pipe Line.....50	z68	z68	70½	900	61	Jan	72½	May
National Transit.....12.50	16	16	16¼	1,400	13¼	Jan	17	May
New York Transit.....100	33	33	33½	100	31¼	Jan	37	Feb
Ohio Oil.....25	------	59¾	60½	2,200	52	Apr	64¾	Feb
Penn-Mex Fuel Oil.....25	27	27	27¾	1,000	12	Apr	31	June
Prairie Oil & Gas.....25	48⅛	48	48¾	5,600	45⅝	Apr	55⅞	Jan
Prairie Pipe Line.....100	182¾	180	186	5,000	132	Jan	186	July
Solar Refining.....100	------	180	182	285	132	Jan	186	July
South Penn Oil.....25	37	35½	37	600	34½	Apr	41¾	Jan
Southern Pipe Line.....50	------	17¾	17¾	100	16	Feb	27¾	Feb
So West Pa Pipe Lines.100	------	68	71	100	55½	Jan	77	May
Standard Oil (Indiana)..25	69	68⅝	69⅝	24,900	64¾	May	74¼	Jan
Standard Oil (Kan) 25	------	17	18¼	1,400	15⅝	Mar	20⅞	Jan
Standard Oil (Kentucky) 25	120	119	122¾	2,800	111½	June	122¾	July
Standard Oil (Neb).....25	------	44⅝	44¾	400	42	June	49½	Feb
Standard Oil (O) new com 25	75½	74	75½	450	73	Apr	87½	Apr
Preferred.....100	------	119	120	20	117¼	Apr	122	Feb
Swan & Finch Oil Corp...25	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	150	15	Jan	18	June
Vacuum Oil.....25	131¼	131¼	133¼	10,800	95½	Jan	134⅝	June
Other Oil Stocks.								
Amer Contr Oil Fields....5	79c	66c	80c	20,200	65c	July	2⅞	Jan
Amer Maracaibo Co.....*	3½	3¼	4	8,800	3	June	7½	Jan
Arkansas Natural Gas...10	9¾	9¼	9¾	2,800	6¾	Apr	9¾	July
Barnsdall Corp stk purch warrants (deb rights)...	4	4	4½	900	3⅛	May	7¼	Feb
Cardinal Petroleum Corp 10	------	23c	23c	1,000	15c	Apr	40c	June
Carib Syndicate new com..	20⅞	20¼	22	10,700	14⅝	May	26	July
Consol Royalty Oil Co....1	------	7⅝	7⅝	100	7⅝	July	9¾	Jan
Creole Syndicate.....*	12	11⅝	12⅜	32,800	9⅜	June	14⅞	Jan
Crown Cent Petrol Corp..*	------	1⅜	1⅜	300	1	May	3	Jan
Darby Petroleum.....*	------	7½	7½	500	4¾	Jan	12	Mar
Gibson Oil Corporation...1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	5,700	1⅝	Mar	3¾	Jan
Gulf Oil Corp of Penna...25	91⅜	90⅞	91½	5,600	86¼	Apr	96½	Jan
Houston Gulf Gas.....*	9¾	9¾	9¾	600	8½	July	12¼	Apr
Intercontinental Petroleum	------	1⅝	1¾	1,800	80c	June	2	Mar
International Petroleum...*	28¾	28¾	29¾	5,200	28¼	June	34⅞	Feb
Kirby Petroleum Co.....*	------	1¾	1⅞	100	1¼	Jan	2¼	Jan
Leonard Oil Developm't..25	9	8½	9¼	6,600	6½	May	10¾	Feb
Lion Oil & Refining.....*	------	23	23	100	22	Apr	27½	Feb
Lone Star Gas Corp.....25	43	43	43⅜	600	37	Jan	46½	Mar
Magdalena Syndicate.....*	1¾	1¾	2	7,400	1⅜	June	2⅝	Jan
Margay Oil.....*	------	31¼	31¼	100	12	Mar	35	July
Mexico-Ohio Oil.....*	6⅞	6⅞	7	300	6⅞	July	12⅛	Jan
Mexico Oil Corporation..10	------	21c	21c	1,000	10½c	Apr	38c	Jan
Mountain Producers.....10	24⅛	23¾	24⅞	6,300	22¾	Apr	26⅛	Jan
Nat Fuel Gas, new.....*	------	23	23⅞	1,700	23	June	26½	May
New Bradford Oil.....5	------	4⅞	4⅞	100	4⅞	Mar	5½	Apr
New York Oil.....25	------	11½	12	500	9¼	Mar	13¼	June
Pandem Oil Corporation.*	------	4½	4¼	800	4	July	9⅜	Apr
Pantepec Oil of Venezuela *	10	9¾	10	3,500	9¾	June	12½	Mar
Red Bank Oil.....25	------	17¼	17¼	700	14½	June	24⅜	Jan
Reiter Foster Oil Corp...*	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	4,500	4¼	July	15½	Jan
Richfield Oil of Cal pref.25	------	24¼	24¼	400	24	May	24¾	Apr
Royal Canadian Oil Synd.*	------	12c	12c	1,000	11c	June	35c	Feb
Ryan Consol Petroleum...*	6	6	6⅜	2,600	4½	May	7	Jan
Salt Creek Consol Oil.....10	6½	6½	6⅞	400	6	May	8	Jan
Salt Creek Producers...10	29⅞	27¾	30½	7,100	27¼	Apr	32	Feb
Tid-Osage Oil non-vot stk*	19½	19½	20⅓	1,400	15	Apr	23¾	Mar
Voting stock.....*	20½	20	21¾	1,800	17	Apr	26½	Feb
Transcont'l Oil 7% pref 100	------	83½	83½	100	63½	Jan	88	July
Venezuela Petroleum.....5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	1,000	4¼	June	7⅜	Jan
Wilcox (H F) Oil & Gas...*	23	23	23¼	500	20¾	Apr	32½	Jan
Woodley Petroleum.....*	------	5⅝	6	1,000	5½	Apr	8	Jan
"Y" Oil & Gas.....	------	2½	4	900	1¾	May	6	Jan
Mining Stocks.								
Amer Com'l Min & Mill...	------	4c	5c	6,000	5c	Jan	10c	Mar
American Exploration...1	------	50c	50c	200	30c	June	1¼	Mar
Arizona Globe Copper...1	5c	5c	5c	6,000	3c	Mar	8c	Apr
Bunker Hill & Sullivan..10	96	93¾	96	900	67½	Feb	103	June
Calumet & Jerome Corp...1	------	5c	5c	2,000	5c	Feb	8c	Jan
Carnegie Metals.....10	14	11½	14⅜	900	11½	July	14⅜	July
Consol Copper Mines.....1	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2,400	2¼	July	3¼	Mar
Copper Range Co.....25	13¼	13¼	13¼	100	12	May	13⅜	Feb
Cortez Silver Mines.....1	19c	19c	19c	2,000	7c	Jan	30c	Feb
Cresson Consol G M & M..1	2 1/16	2 1/16	2 3/16	400	1¾	May	2¾	July
Divide Extension.....1	4c	4c	5c	14,000	3c	June	7c	Jan
Engineer Gold Mines, Ltd 5	2½	2¼	2½	800	1¾	July	5¾	Jan
Eureka Croesus.....1	------	4c	5c	10,000	3c	July	7c	Feb
Forty-Nine Mining Co...1	4c	4c	4c	1,000	2c	July	7c	Jan
Golden State Mining...10c	7c	4c	7c	28,000	2c	May	8c	Feb
Hecla Mining.....25c	14¾	14½	14¾	700	12¾	Feb	15¾	Jan
Hollinger Cons Gold M...5	------	18½	18¾	200	18½	July	22¾	Feb
Kerr Lake.....5	80c	62c	80c	600	60c	July	95c	Feb
Mason Valley Mines.....5	99c	76c	99c	1,700	65c	July	2½	Jan
New Cornelia Copper....5	22¼	21	22¼	500	18½	June	24	Jan
New Jersey Zinc.....100	------	179¼	180	250	178	June	193¾	Mar

Mining Stocks (Concluded) Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Newmont Mining Corp.10	86½	78½	86¾	5,000	67¼	Jan	86¾	July
Nipissing Mines.....5	5⅜	5⅜	5½	1,400	5⅜	June	10¼	Feb
Noranda Mines, Ltd.....*	------	22⅝	22⅞	600	19⅞	Jan	25	May
North Butte.....10	------	1	1¼	1,400	80c	June	3⅛	Jan
Ohio Copper.....1	1¼	85c	1¼	215,000	40c	Mar	1¼c	July
Parmac Porcupine Mines..1	44c	34c	44c	137,000	10c	June	44c	July
Plymouth Lead Mines...1	------	7c	7c	1,000	6c	June	15c	Feb
Premier Gold Mining.....1	------	2 1/16	2 1/16	300	1¾	Jan	2 1/16	Feb
Red Warrior Mining.....1	15c	15c	15c	9,000	15c	June	39c	Feb
Shattuck Denn Mining...*	------	4⅜	4⅝	1,100	3¼	June	6	Jan
South Amer Gold & Plat.1	------	2⅝	2⅝	100	2¼	July	3⅞	Jan
Spearhead Gold Mining...1	------	2c	2c	4,000	1c	June	4c	Jan
Standard Silver-Lead.....1	------	10c	10c	1,000	10c	July	27c	Feb
Teck-Hughes.....1	8⅛	8⅛	8½	2,900	5¾	Jan	8½	July
Tonopah Belmont Devel.1	------	1½	1½	100	1⅝	Feb	2 1/16	Jan
Tonopah Extension.....1	------	47c	50c	2,100	24c	Jan	55c	July
United Eastern Mining...1	------	42c	45c	2,000	33c	June	53c	Jan
United Verde Extension 50c	24	24	24	300	22⅜	Jan	28	Feb
Unity Gold Mines.....1	------	40c	40c	1,000	20c	June	50c	Apr
Utah Apex.....5	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	3,200	4⅛	June	7⅝	Feb
Utah Metal & Tunnel....1	1	1	1	1,100	85c	July	2⅜	Feb
Walker Mining.....1	------	50c	50c	200	50c	July	95c	Jan
Wenden Copper Mining...1	1	80c	1	13,600	75c	July	3⅜	Jan
Wright-Hargreaves M Ltd*	------	5⅞	5⅞	100	5⅜	June	6	June
Yukon-Alaska trust ctfs...	------	19	19	100	17	May	20	Jan
Bonds—								
Adriatic Electric 7s...1952	------	92½	93¼	$9,000	92	June	96¼	May
Ala Pow 1st & ref 6s...1951	------	105¼	105¼	3,000	104½	Feb	105¼	May
Allied Pack deb 8s.....1939	------	50	53	3,000	40⅜	May	76	Jan
Allis-Chal Mfg 5s.....1937	97⅛	96¾	97½	174,000	96½	July	99¼	May
Aluminum Co s f deb 5s '52	99¾	99¼	99¾	143,000	99	June	100¾	Mar
Amer G & El 6s.....2014	105¼	104⅞	105¾	106,000	101¼	Jan	107	June
American Power & Light—								
6s, without warr...2016	103¾	103¾	104¼	147,000	100	Mar	107	June
Amer Radiator deb 4½s '47	95½	95¼	95½	16,000	94⅝	June	96¼	Apr
Amer Roll Mill 6s.....1938	------	104	104¾	7,000	103	Jan	104⅝	June
Amer Seating 6s.....1936	107⅜	106¾	109	230,000	101⅝	Jan	109	July
American Thread 6s...1928	------	101⅜	101⅜	6,000	101	June	102	Jan
Anaconda Cop Min 6s.1929	102¼	102¼	102⅜	55,000	101¾	Jan	102⅜	Feb
Appalachian El Pr 5s.1956	95⅞	95¾	96⅛	152,000	95	Feb	97¼	Apr
Arkansas Pr & Lt 5s..1956	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	13,000	93½	May	97	Apr
Assoc'd Sim Hardw 6½s '33	90½	90	90¼	18,000	90	May	97½	Jan
Atlantic Fruit 8s.....1949	------	17½	17½	12,000	17⅜	July	20½	June
Batavian Petr deb 4½s '42	93	92¾	93	129,000	92	May	96¼	Jan
Beacon Oil 6s, with warr'36	99	97½	99	23,000	97	July	103⅜	Jan
Beaverboard Co 8s.....1933	------	98¾	99	26,000	95⅝	Mar	99½	July
Bell Tell of Canada 5s.1955	------	101½	101¾	15,000	101	Feb	103	Apr
1st M 5s ser B June 1 '57	------	101½	102¼	19,000	101¼	June	102⅝	May
Berlin City Elec 6½s.1951	97	96¾	97¼	96,000	95½	June	99½	Jan
6½% notes.....1928	------	100⅜	100⅜	2,000	99⅞	June	100⅜	July
6½% notes.....1929	------	99¾	99⅞	6,000	98⅜	June	101	Mar
Boston Consol Gas 5s.1947	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	47,000	100¼	June	103	Feb
Boston & Maine RR 6s1933	102⅛	102⅛	102¾	5,000	100½	Jan	103	Mar
Brunner Tur & Eq 7½s '55	45½	40¾	46¼	44,000	37	July	92½	Feb
Buffalo Gen Elec gen 5s '56	------	103¼	103¼	10,000	102¾	Mar	103¾	Apr
Burmeister & Wain Co of Copenhagen 15-yr 6s.'40	------	94	94¾	6,000	94	Jan	97½	Apr
Canadian Nat Rys 7s.1935	111¼	111¼	111¾	15,000	111	Feb	113	May
30-year 4½s.....1957	98½	98⅛	98⅝	57,000	98⅛	June	98⅝	June
Carolina-Ga Service Co—								
1st M 6s with warr...1942	------	97½	97½	10,000	97½	June	97½	June
Carolina Pr & Lt 5s...1956	------	100¾	100¾	24,000	100	Jan	103	June
Chic Milw & St P (new co)								
50-year 5s w i.....	92¼	92	92¾	44,000	91	June	95	Apr
Conv adj w i.....	58⅝	57⅜	58¾	786,000	54¾	Mar	59¾	Apr
Chic Rys 5s ctf dep...1927	------	82	83	9,000	74	May	83½	May
Cincinnati St Ry 5½s.1952	99½	99½	99½	1,000	99½	June	100	June
Cities Service 5s.....1956	88¾	88½	88¾	62,000	88½	July	91⅞	Feb
6s.....1966	100	100	100½	55,000	93⅜	Jan	103⅛	Feb
Cities Service Gas 5½s1942	96¼	96¼	96¼	56,000	96¼	June	96⅜	June
Cleve Elec Ill gen 5s A.1954	------	104½	105	10,000	104	May	105	June
Clev Term Bldg 6s.....1941	------	98¾	98¾	1,000	98¾	Mar	100	Jan
Columbia G & E deb 5s.'52	98¾	98⅛	98½	223,000	98	July	100⅛	May
Commander-Larabee 6s '41	97	97	97	6,000	95	May	98	Jan
Commonw Edison 4½s1957	------	96	96½	29,000	95½	Apr	96½	July
Cons G E L & P Balt—								
6s, A.....1949	------	107¼	107¾	8,000	107½	Jan	108¼	Jan
5s series F.....1965	103¾	103½	103¾	10,000	101⅜	Feb	103¾	June
Consol Publishers 6¾s '36	98¾	98	98¾	6,000	97¾	Feb	101	May
Consol Textile 8s.....1941	97⅝	97	98	23,000	89¾	Jan	99	May
Cont Secur Corp 6s...1942								
With warrants.....	------	98	98	10,000	98	July	101	May
Cosg-Meehan Coal 6½s '54	95⅞	95⅛	96⅜	8,000	93½	Jan	97⅞	Feb
Cuba Co 6% notes.....1929	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000	96¾	Apr	98⅜	June
Cuba North'n Rys 5½s '42	96⅛	95¾	96⅛	81,000	95¾	June	98¾	June
Cuban Telephone 7½s 1941	112¾	112⅝	113	24,000	110½	May	113	July
Cudahy Pack deb 5½s 1937	95	94⅜	95¼	20,000	94¾	July	98	Jan
5s.....1946	------	98¾	99¼	14,000	97	July	100¼	Mar
Detroit City Gas 6s...1947	------	106⅜	107	7,000	106¾	Jan	107½	Mar
5s, series B.....1950	100	99¾	100¼	147,000	99⅛	June	101	Apr
Detroit Int Bdge 6½s.1952	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	22,000	100⅞	July	100⅞	July
Partic s f deb 7s.....1952	100	100	100	6,000	100	July	100	July
Eitingon Schild Co 6s.1938	------	96¼	97½	11,000	96¼	July	98½	Apr
Elec Refrigeration 6s.1936	67	65½	73	298,000	56⅜	July	97½	Jan
Empire Oil & Refg 5½s '42	96	96	96	111,000	96	May	96½	May
Europ Mtg – Inv 7½s.1950	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000	99	May	101	Mar
Fairb'ks, Morse & Co 5s '42	------	95½	96¼	21,000	95½	June	97½	Mar
Federal Sugar 6s.....1933	------	85¼	85¼	3,000	85	Jan	93⅛	Feb
First Bohemian Glass Wks 1st 7s with stk pur war'57	93	92½	93	19,000	92½	July	97½	Mar
Fisk Rubber 5½s.....1931	------	97	97	10,000	96⅜	June	98½	Mar
Florida Power & Lt 5s.1954	93⅜	93⅜	93¾	76,000	92¼	June	94⅞	Jan
Gair (Robt) Co 5½s.....1942	------	96½	96⅜	10,000	95½	June	97⅝	Mar
Galena-Signal Oil 7s...1930	------	90⅜	90½	19,000	90	Jan	93	Feb
Gatineau Power 5s.....1956	96¼	96	96¼	33,000	94½	Jan	97¾	Apr
6s.....1941	100¼	100	100½	27,000	98¾	Jan	114	May
Gen Amer Invest 5s.....1952	133	119⅛	133	335,000	100	Feb	133	July
Gen'l Ice Cream 6½s.1935	127	127	127	4,000	115	Jan	127	July
General Petroleum 6s.1928	100⅜	100¼	101	16,000	100⅛	June	101¼	May
Georgia Power ref 5s...1967	96½	96	96½	53,000	95¾	June	98	Apr
Goodyear T & R 5s.....1928	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	29,000	97⅛	Mar	99¾	June
Goodyear T&R Cal 5½s'31	------	97	97¼	13,000	95	Jan	99¾	June
Grand Trunk Ry 6½s.1936	109	108⅞	109	23,000	108¾	May	109¾	June
Gulf Oil of Pa 5s.....1937	99⅞	99⅝	100	29,000	99	June	100⅞	Apr
Sinking fund deb 5s.1947	99	98⅞	99¼	50,000	98¼	June	100⅞	Jan
Serial 5½s.....1928	------	102¼	102⅜	7,000	100	Jan	102⅜	July
Gulf States Steel 5½s.1942	------	98⅞	98⅞	1,000	98¾	June	98⅞	July
Gulf States Utils 5s...1956	94⅞	94½	94⅞	33,000	94¼	June	98	May
Hood Rubber 7s.....1936	------	102¼	102⅜	8,000	101	Apr	104	Feb
Indep Oil & Gas deb 6s 1939	98⅛	98	99	110,000	98	July	99¼	May
Indian'p's P & L 5s ser A'57	97¼	97	97¼	81,000	96½	June	98¾	Jan
Int Rys Cent Am 6½s 1947	91	90	91	73,000	90	June	92½	Mar
Interstate Nat Gas 6s.1936	124½	124¾	124¾	10,000	124	Jan	130	Feb
Without warrants.....	102½	102½	102⅜	1,000	100¾	Jan	102⅝	May
Interstate Power 5s...1957	95	94⅜	95½	46,000	95	July	97⅝	May
Debenture 6s.....1952	97¼	97	97⅜	37,000	97	July	98¼	June
Isarco Hydr-El 7s.....1952	93½	93½	93⅝	116,000	93½	May	95¾	May
Jeddo-Highland Coal 6s '41	------	102	102	4,000	101⅜	July	103	Jan
Keystone Telep 5½s...1955	------	91½	92	2,000	90	Mar	94	Apr
Koppers G & C deb 5s.1947	96¼	96	96¼	25,000	96	June	96¼	July
Laclede Gas Light 5½s 1935	------	100⅛	100½	3,000	100	July	101⅜	Jan
Lehigh Pow Secur 6s...2026	100¾	100¼	100¾	439,000	95½	Jan	100¾	June
Leonard Tietz Inc 7½s '46 With stock pur warr's...	------	121⅜	123	10,000	108	Mar	133½	May
Without stk purwarrants	------	101¼	102½	22,000	99¾	Apr	102⅜	June
Libby, McN & Libby 7s '31	103	102⅞	103	5,000	102⅞	July	104½	Mar
Liggett Winchester 7s.1942	------	108⅜	108⅝	2,000	107¾	Apr	109	Jan
Lombard Elec Co 7s...1952	93	93	93¼	30,000	91¼	June	95⅝	Mar
Lone Star Gas Corp 5s '42	96⅜	96⅜	98⅛	77,000	96⅜	July	98¾	June
Long Isld Ltg Co 6s...1945	104⅜	104¼	104¾	33,000	102⅜	Jan	105	May

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Bonds (Continued)—	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
Lorillard (P) Co 5½s_1937	97⅛	97	97⅜	185,000	97 July	97¾ June
Manitoba Power 5½s_1951	99	99	99⅜	50,000	98 Jan	100½ Jan
Mansfield Min & Smelting (Ger'y)7s'41 with warr	------	104	106¼	16,000	103 July	112½ Apr
Mass Gas Cos 5½s___1946	104¾	104¼	104¾	12,000	103⅛ Feb	104¾ July
Meridionale Elec Co (Italy) 30-year s f 7s ser A_1957	92½	91⅝	92½	62,000	91 June	95¾ May
Midwest Gas 7s, A___1936	------	97	97½	11,000	95½ Mar	100 Jan
Milwaukee G L 4½s__1967	------	95⅝	95⅞	10,000	93¾ Mar	95⅞ July
Montana Power deb 5s '62	97¼	96¾	97¼	115,000	96½ July	97½ May
Montgomery Ward 5s_1946	98¼	98⅛	98½	19,000	97¼ Jan	99½ Mar
Montreal L H & P 5s A '51	------	99⅝	99¾	5,000	99⅛ Jan	101½ May
Morris & Co 7½s_____1930	------	98⅝	98⅞	15,000	95 May	104½ Mar
Narragansett Co col 5s 1957	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	25,000	98⅜ July	100⅛ Apr
Nat Dist Prod 6½s___1935	99⅞	99¼	100½	31,000	98 May	100½ July
Nat Pow & Lt 6s A___2026	102	101½	102½	59,000	98½ Feb	103½ June
Nat Pub Serv 6½s___1955	100¾	100⅝	100⅞	9,000	97½ June	102 Mar
Nevada Cons 5s_____1941	95	94	95	15,000	92 June	102½ Jan
Niagara Falls Pow 6s_1950	105½	105	105½	6,000	104⅜ Apr	107 Jan
Nichols & Shepard Co 6s'37 with stock purch warr'ts	102	101½	102¾	51,000	98 Feb	107½ Apr
Nor States Power 6½s 1933	117	114	117½	184,000	110 Apr	119 June
6½% gold notes___1933	------	103	103	3,000	102½ Mar	103¾ Mar
Ohio Power 5s ser B__1952	98⅛	98⅛	98¾	11,000	97¼ Feb	99½ Apr
4½s series D_____1956	------	90⅞	91⅞	7,000	89¼ Feb	92¼ May
7s series A_____1951	107	106¾	107	14,000	105 Jan	107 July
Ohio River Edison 5s_1951	------	98⅜	98⅜	3,000	97 Jan	100 Apr
Oklahoma Nat Gas 6s_1941	------	102	102½	19,000	99 Jan	105¼ May
Park Ave Bldg Mayfair House N Y 6s_____1940	------	99½	99½	1,000	99 Feb	99½ July
Pennok Oil Corp 6s___1927	------	99½	99½	1,000	99½ July	100 Jan
Penn-Ohio Edison 6s__1950 without warrants_____	------	97¾	98¼	35,000	95¼ Jan	99⅜ May
Penn Pow & Light 5s D 1953	------	100⅞	101¾	55,000	99⅛ Jan	102¼ May
Phila Electric 6s_____1941	------	107¾	107¾	7,000	107 June	108 Mar
5½s_____1953	107	107	107	1,000	106¾ Jan	107 May
5½s_____1947	107	107	107	4,000	106¾ Feb	107 July
Phila Elec Pow 5½s__1972	104¼	104¼	104⅝	39,000	102¾ Feb	105 May
Phila Rap Tran 6s____1962	------	102	102	3,000	99¾ Jan	103. May
Phila Sub-Counties G & E 1st & ref 4½s_____1957	------	94¾	94¾	5,000	94½ July	95¼ May
Phillips Petroleum 5½s '39	95¼	93¼	99	850,000	99 July	100¾ July
Pirelli Co (Italy) 7s___1952	96¾	96⅜	96¾	29,000	95¼ July	102⅛ Apr
Porto Rican Am Tob 6s '42	98	98	98	13,000	97½ June	100 Mar
Potomac Edison 5s___1956	------	96	96½	18,000	95 Mar	97 Jan
Power Corp of N Y 5½s '47	------	98¼	98½	27,000	97¼ July	100¾ July
Pub Serv Elec & G 5s_1965	103⅛	102⅛	103⅜	74,000	99¾ Mar	103⅜ June
Pure Oil Co 6½s_____1933	------	103⅛	103½	10,000	102⅝ May	104 June
Queensboror G & El 5½s'52	100½	100⅛	100½	2,000	100 May	101 May
Rem Arms 5½% notes '30	------	95	95⅝	10,000	95 June	97¾ Apr
Rem Rand Inc 5½s__1947 with warrants_____	99⅛	99	99¼	166,000	98 July	101⅜ May
Richfield Oil of Calif 6s '41	------	92¼	92½	15,000	91⅝ Apr	99½ Mar
Sauda Falls Co 5s____1955	------	100	100¾	10,000	97¾ Jan	100¾ July
Schulte R E Co 6s____1935	94	93¼	94¼	12,000	92½ Mar	96¼ Apr
6s without com stock1935	------	88	88	11,000	85 Mar	89 June
Servel Corp 6s_____1931	21⅜	21½	28	227,000	20 July	74 May
Shawsheen Mills 7s___1931	96	95½	96	46,000	94½ Mar	101½ Feb
Sheridan-Wyom Coal 6s '47	------	92½	92¾	5,000	92½ July	99 May
Shubert Theatre 6s___1942	------	96	96	8,000	96 June	96 June
Sloss-Shef S&I 6% notes '29	------	102¾	103	9,000	101¾ Jan	103 June
Snider Pack 6% notes_1932	110	99	112	688,000	99 June	112 July
Solvay-Amer Invest 5s 1942	------	96¼	96½	4,000	96 June	99¾ Jan
Southeast P & L 6s___2025 without warrants_____	101¼	101	101½	113,000	96½ Jan	101½ May
Sou Calif Edison 5s___1951	99¾	99¾	100	54,000	97¾ Jan	101¼ Apr
5s_____1944	------	101¼	101½	8,000	99¼ Apr	102⅜ Jan
Southern Dairies 6s___1930	------	99½	99½	5,000	99½ May	100 June
Stand Invest 5s with war'37	102	101½	102	10,000	100 Mar	109 May
Stand Oil of N Y 6½s_1933	104½	104¼	104¾	38,000	104¼ July	105⅝ Feb
Stinnes (Hugo) Corp 7% notes Oct 1 '36 with warr	98⅛	98	98½	43,000	98 July	100¾ Apr
7s 1946 with warrants___	98⅛	98	98⅜	68,000	98 July	101 Mar
Sun Mald Raisin 6½s_1942	97	96½	97	12,000	94½ May	98¾ May
Sun Oil 5½s_____1939	------	100¼	101	20,000	99½ May	101 June
Swift & Co 5s Oct 15 1932	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	39,000	99 Jan	100¼ Mar
Texas Power & Light 5s '56	------	95⅞	96¼	4,000	95¼ June	97⅝ Jan
Trans-Cont'l Oil 7s___1930	110⅛	110	111¼	33,000	97¼ Jan	114¼ July
Tyrol Hydro-Elec 7s__1952	93	92	94	23,000	92 July	98 Apr
Ulen & Co 6½s_____1936	100	100	100	8,000	99¼ Jan	101 May
United El Serv (Unes)7s '56	95¾	95¼	96⅜	24,000	93 Jan	103⅞ Apr
Without warrants_____	------	89	89½	25,000	89 June	94 Apr
United Industrial 6½s 1941	------	95	96⅛	4,000	93½ June	99 Jan
United Light & Rys 6s A'52	------	100½	100½	1,000	100½ July	103 Apr
United Oil Prod 8s____1931	------	80	81⅞	11,000	60¼ Jan	89⅞ Mar
United Rys of Hav 7½s.'36	------	111⅛	111½	8,000	109¾ Mar	112 Jan
U S Rubb 6½% notes_1928	------	100½	100¾	7,000	99¼ June	102 Feb
Serial 6½% notes__1929	------	100¼	100¾	4,000	99 June	103 Jan
Serial 6½% notes__1930	100¼	99½	100¼	12,000	98½ July	103 Jan
Serial 6½% notes__1931	------	99½	99¾	14,000	97½ June	103 Feb
Serial 6½% notes__1932	------	98⅞	99½	6,000	97½ June	103½ Apr
Serial 6½% notes__1933	------	99	99½	6,000	97½ June	103½ Apr
Serial 6½% notes__1934	------	99	99½	10,000	97½ June	103¼ Apr
Serial 6½% notes__1935	99	99	99½	15,000	97½ June	103¾ June
Serial 6½% notes__1936	99	99	99⅞	11,000	97½ June	103¼ May
Serial 6½% notes__1937	------	98½	99	11,000	97½ June	103 Feb
Serial 6½% notes__1938	------	98½	99½	4,000	97 June	103 Jan
Serial 6½% notes__1939	------	99	99½	6,000	97 June	104 Mar
Serial 6½% notes__1940	99¼	98⅜	100	9,000	97½ June	104½ Mar
U S Smelt & Ref 5½s_1935	------	102¼	102¾	27,000	101¾ Jan	104 Apr
Utilities Pow & Lt 5½s_'47	------	94¼	94¼	12,000	94¼ July	94¼ July
Warner Bros Pict 6½s 1928	81⅛	80⅛	88	115,000	80⅛ July	111½ Feb
Warner-Quinlan Co 6s 1942	------	96¾	97¾	16,000	96¾ July	100¼ July
Webster Mills 6½s___1933	91½	91½	91¾	11,000	91½ Apr	99 Jan
West Md Ry 5½s____1957	99½	99½	99⅝	20,000	99½ July	99¾ July
Western Power 5½s__1957	------	97	97⅛	7,000	96¾ June	99 Jan
Westvaco Chlorine 5½s '37	------	101	101¾	7,000	98½ Mar	102½ July
White Eagle O & R 5½s '57	------	94¼	95½	45,000	93 June	100¼ May
White Sewing Mach 6s1936 with warrants_____	------	97⅛	98⅛	86,000	97 May	99⅞ May
Wisconsin Cent Ry 5s_1930	------	96⅛	96¼	10,000	96 June	99 Jan
Foreign Government and Municipalities.						
Agricul Mtg Bk Rep of Col 20-year sink fd 7s__1946	------	96¾	97½	$23,000	95¾ Mar	97½ July
20-year 7s___Jan 15 1947	97¼	96½	97½	80,000	96⅛ Apr	97⅞ Mar
Antioquia (Dept of) Col— 7s series C_____1945	92¼	92¼	92⅞	25,000	91¾ July	97 Apr
Baden (Germany) 7s__1951	99⅜	98⅞	99½	25,000	98 June	102¾ Jan
Bank of Prussia Land-owners Assn 6% notes '30	------	96	96½	16,000	94⅜ June	99¼ Mar
Brisbane (City) 5s____1957	93½	93½	94	55,000	93 June	96¾ Mar
Buenos Aires(Prov)7½s '47	100¼	100	100⅜	43,000	97⅞ Jan	100⅜ July
7s_____1936	------	98¾	98¼	6,000	95½ Jan	98¾ May
7s_____1952	96½	96¼	96½	26,000	94½ Feb	97¼ Feb
7s_____1957	94½	94½	94¾	52,000	93 June	97 Apr
7s_____1958	95	94⅜	95	57,000	94 June	95⅜ May
Copenhagen (City) 5s_1952	97¼	97¼	97¼	13,000	97¼ June	97¾ June
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s__1951	------	93¾	94¼	12,000	93 June	96½ Apr
Danish Cons Munic 5½s'55	98¾	98¼	98¾	19,000	97½ Jan	100 Mar
Denmark (King'n) 5½s '55	101½	100⅞	101¾	70,000	99⅝ Jan	101¾ July
6s_____1970	------	100	100⅜	9,000	100 Mar	102 Apr
Estonia (Republic of) 7s '67	------	94½	94½	2,000	94½ July	94½ July
German Cons Munic 7s '47	100	99⅜	100⅜	23,000	98¼ June	102 Jan
Hamburg (State) Ger 6s '46	97	96¼	97	42,000	95⅜ Jan	99⅜ Apr
Hungarian Land Mtge Inst 7½s series A_____1961	------	97¾	98⅞	4,000	97 June	101 Mar

Bonds (Concluded)—	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
Indus Mtge Bank of Finl'd 1st mtge coll s f 7s__1944	100½	100¼	100½	5,000	99¾ Jan	101¾ Jan
Medellin (Colombia) 7s '51	------	93	93¼	6,000	91 Jul	96 Feb
Mendoza (Prov) Argentina 7½s_____1951	------	96⅜	97	4,000	95 June	99¼ Jan
Mtge Bk of Bogota 7s_1947	95½	95½	95½	12,000	95½ Apr	95½ Apr
Mtge Bk of Chile 6s__1931	94	94	96	10,000	94 July	99¾ Feb
Mtg Bk of Jugoslavia 7s '57	87½	86⅝	87¾	203,000	82 June	92⅛ Apr
Nethl'ds (Kingd) 6s B_1972	107⅜	107⅜	108	4,000	106 Mar	109 Jan
New So Wales (State) 5s '57	94¾	93¾	94¾	43,000	93¼ June	96½ Feb
External s f 5s_____1958	94	93½	94	157,000	92¼ June	96¾ Apr
Pernambuco (State) Brazil 7s_____1947	93⅛	93	93¾	15,000	93 June	99⅜ Apr
Peru (Republic of) 7s_1959	96½	96½	96½	56,000	95¾ May	97⅜ Mar
Prussia (Free State) 6½s'51	98⅞	98⅜	99	44,000	96 June	100⅞ Feb
Rio Grande do Sul (State) Brazil ext 7s_____1966	96¾	96⅜	97	10,000	96 July	98¼ Jan
Extl s f 7s (of 1927)_1967	97	96½	97	37,000	96½ July	97¼ June
Russian Govt 6½s____1919	15½	14	15½	11,000	12 June	15½ July
6½s ctfs_____1919	15	14	15	109,000	11½ July	15¼ July
5½s_____1921	15½	14⅜	15½	28,000	11⅜ July	15½ July
5½s certificates____1921	------	13¾	13¾	1,000	12 June	15¼ Jan
Santa Fe (City) Argentine Rep extl 7s_____1945	92⅝	92⅜	93¼	13,000	91½ June	95½ May
Saxon State Mtge Inv 7s'45	100	100	100¾	17,000	99½ Apr	102½ Feb
6½s_____1946	------	97	97	8,000	96¾ June	100 Jan
Serbs Croats & Slovenes (King) ext sec 7s ser B '62	88¾	88¼	88¾	197,000	86 June	92¾ Apr
Switzerland Govt 5½s 1929	------	101¼	101¼	1,000	101⅛ Jan	102 May

* No par value. k Correction. l Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. m Sold under the rule. n Sold for cash o New Stock. r Ex 33 1-3% stock dividends sold at 148¼ on Jan. 3 1927 with stock dividends on. s Option sale. t Ex rights and bonus. u Ex special dividend of 33% and regular dividend of 2%. v Ex cash and stock dividends. w When issued. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. z Ex-stock dividend.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York, announce that J. D. Sawyer has been admitted as a general partner in the firm. From 1913 to 1920 Mr. Sawyer was Vice-President of the American Locomotive Co., having been associated with that company and its predecessors in various official capacities since 1897. From March 1920 until Jan. 1 1927, when he became associated with G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Mr. Sawyer was Vice-President of W. A. Harriman & Co.

—The partnership heretofore existing among George I. Boles, John R. Westwood and William H. Boles, limited, under the firm name of Boles & Westwood, with offices in the Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, has been dissolved by mutual consent as of July 12 1927. The investment and brokerage business heretofore conducted by the firm of Boles & Westwood will be continued under the name of John R. Westwood & Co., with offices in the Packard Bldg., Philadelphia.

—The Public Service Bankers Corp. advises that new interests have acquired control and that they have moved their offices to larger quarters at 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. The company which heretofore were national distributors of guaranteed first mortgage bonds have enlarged their capital structure to enable them to underwrite and participate in syndicate offerings of industrial, utility and first mortgage bonds.

—Herbert A. Mansfield, former President of H. A. Mansfield & Co., Inc., has opened offices under the name of Mansfield & Co., at 50 Broadway, New York, to deal in unlisted securities, specializing in bank, insurance and realty company stocks. Eugene J. Guilbert and Ernest H. Abbes, who were both formerly with H. A. Mansfield & Co., Inc., are now associated with Mansfield & Co., 50 Broadway, New York.

—Louis S. Lebenthal, head of the odd lott municipal bond firm of Lebenthal & Co., 120 Broadway, New York, has left for a western business tour to visit bond houses in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville and Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Sayra Fischer Lebenthal, partner of the firm, will take charge of the business during Mr. Lebenthal's absence.

—The firm of Dean, Onativia & Co. as such retired from business on Monday, July 18, and have entered into an arrangement, under which E. A. Pierce & Co. have acquired their various offices in New York, Chicago, Washington and Plainfield, N. J. Partners and staffs of Dean, Onativia & Co. have become associated with E. A. Pierce & Co.

—Harry Floydstead, formerly asosciated with the Anglo-California Securities Co., has been appointed California representative of the United States Shares Corp., with headquarters in Los Angeles. R. J. Carey Jr. has been appointed representative for the Rocky Mountain States, with headquarters in Denver.

—Central States Securities Corp., 111 Broadway, New York, will hereafter operate as the Utility Securities Corporation, which will continue the business of distributing preferred stocks of public utility companies. The branch offices will be conducted as heretofore and the personnel will remain the same.

—Francis R. Cooley & Co., established 1889, members of the New York and Hartford Stock Exchanges, announce the removal of their offices in Hartford, Conn., from 49 to 125 Pearl St., corner of Trumbull.

—Frank H. Kemp, formerly with Baker, Simonds & Co.'s Detroit office, has become associated with Nelson S. Gustin Co. as manager of the New York office, 522 Fifth Ave.

—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent for 100,000 shares of common stock of the Detachable Bit Corp. of America, without nominal or par value.

—Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc., have prepared for distribution to institutions and private investors a statistical manual describing thirty-seven of the large Canadian corporations.

—L. F. Rothschild & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce that Lieut.-Col. Chas. F. C. Porteous has become associated with their Montreal office.

—Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, have installed a direct private telephone to Lilley, Blizzard & Co., Packard Bldg., Philadelphia.

—Thompson, Ross & Co., Chicago, announce that Ernest P. Clark has become associated with them as manager of their retail sales department.

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Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of July. The table covers 11 roads and shows 1.25% decrease over the same week last year:

Second Week of July.	1927.	1926.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	314,653	357,546	------	42,893
Canadian National	4,731,594	4,653,925	77,669	------
Canadian Pacific	3,589,000	3,525,000	64,000	------
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	109,607	116,507	------	6,900
Georgia & Florida	36,200	45,900	------	9,700
Mineral Range	4,782	5,654	------	872
Mobile & Ohio	313,256	354,852	------	41,596
St Louis Southwestern	392,300	420,112	------	27,812
Southern Ry System	3,573,268	3,759,890	------	186,622
Texas & Pacific	638,159	635,821	2,338	------
Western Maryland	418,139	417,972	167	------
Total (11 roads)	14,120,958	14,293,179	144,174	316,395
Net decrease (1.25)	------	------	------	172,221

In the table which follows we also complete our summary of the earnings for the first week of July:

First Week of July.	1927.	1926.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Nevada-California-Oregon	8,971	9,878	------	906
Western Maryland	360,660	358,415	2,245	------

In the following we show the weekly earnings for a number of weeks past:

Week.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Increase or Decrease.	%
1st week Mar. (13 roads)	14,995,998	14,308,298	+687,700	4.81
2d week Mar. (13 roads)	15,453,141	14,781,223	+671,918	4.55
3d week Mar. (13 roads)	15,190,382	14,973,426	+216,956	1.45
4th week Mar. (13 roads)	22,052,923	22,226,451	—173,528	0.78
1st week April (13 roads)	15,204,434	15,166,695	+37,739	1.00
2d week April (13 roads)	14,742,573	14,402,687	+339,886	2.42
3d week April (13 roads)	14,590,611	14,241,283	+349,327	2.44
4th week April (13 roads)	19,895,469	18,769,562	+1,125,906	6.00
1st week May (13 roads)	15,252,550	14,306,734	+945,816	6.61
2d week May (13 roads)	14,872,278	15,103,054	—230,776	1.53
3d week May (13 roads)	14,552,518	15,179,524	—627,007	4.14
4th week May (13 roads)	20,444,541	21,344,342	—899,801	4.22
1st week June (13 roads)	14,674,637	15,168,759	—494,123	3.25
2d week June (13 roads)	14,637,922	15,244,341	—606,420	4.00
3d week June (12 roads)	14,923,185	15,384,889	—461,704	3.00
4th week June (13 roads)	20,190,921	20,377,221	—186,300	0.92
1st week July (13 roads)	14,345,693	15,229,606	—883,913	5.81
2d week July (11 roads)	14,120,958	14,293,179	—172,221	1.25

We also give the following comparisons of the monthly totals of railroad earnings, both gross and net (the net before the deduction of taxes), both being very comprehensive. They include all the Class A roads in the country, with a total mileage each month as stated in the footnote to the table.

Month	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	1926.	1925.	Increaseor Decrease.	1926.	1925.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
June	538,758,797	506,124,762	+32,634,035	149,492,478	130,920,896	+18,571,582
July	555,471,276	521,596,191	+33,875,085	161,070,612	139,644,601	+21,435,011
Aug	577,791,746	553,933,904	+23,857,842	179,416,017	166,426,264	+12,989,753
Sept	588,945,933	564,756,924	+24,192,009	191,933,148	176,936,230	+14,996,918
Oct	604,052,017	586,008,436	+18,043,581	193,990,813	180,629,394	+13,361,419
Nov	559,935,895	531,199,465	+28,736,430	158,197,446	148,132,228	+10,065,218
Dec	525,411,572	522,467,600	+2,943,972	119,237,349	134,504,698	—15,267,349
	1927.	1926.		1927.	1926.	
Jan	485,961,345	479,841,904	+6,119,441	99,428,246	102,281,496	—2,853,250
Feb	467,808,478	459,084,911	+8,723,567	107,148,249	99,399,962	+7,748,287
Mar	529,899,898	529,467,282	+432,616	135,691,649	134,064,291	+627,358
April	497,212,491	498,677,065	—1,464,574	113,643,766	114,417,892	—774,126
May	517,543,015	516,454,998	+1,088,017	126,757,878	127,821,385	—1,063,507

Note.—Percentage of increase or decrease in net for above months has been 1926—June, 14.18% inc.; July, 15.35% inc.; Aug., 7.86% inc.; Sept., 8.48% inc.; Oct., 7.35% inc.; Nov., 6.79% inc.; Dec., 11.36% inc. 1927—Jan., 2.79% dec.; Feb., 7.80% inc.; Mar., 1.21% inc.; April, 0.67% dec.; May, 0.83% dec.

In June the length of road covered was 236,510 miles in 1926, against 236,243 miles in 1925; in July, 236,885 miles, against 235,348 miles; in Aug., 236,759 miles, against 236,092 miles; in Sept., 236,779 miles, against 235,977 miles; in Oct., 236,654 miles, against 236,898 miles; in Nov., 237,335 miles, against 236,369 miles; in Dec., 236,982 miles, against 237,373 miles. In 1927—Jan., 237,846 miles, against 236,805 miles in 1926; in Feb., 237,970 miles, against 236,870 miles in 1926; in Mar., 237,704 miles, aga nst 236,948 m les in 1926; in April, 238,183 miles, against 237,187 miles in 1926; in May, 238,025 miles, against 237,275 in 1926.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings for STEAM railroads reported this week:

	Gross from Railway— 1927.	1926.	Net from Railway— 1927.	1926.	Net after Taxes— 1927.	1926.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Central Vermont—						
June	823,034	785,995	164,398	77,988	144,818	58,979
From Jan 1	4,328,370	4,319,229	603,998	647,942	487,710	533,134
Cincinnati Indianapolis & Western—						
May	421,172	370,082	11,004	35,320	—6,996	16,820
From Jan 1	2,178,801	1,910,876	222,825	283,985	132,825	194,040
Kansas City Southern—						
June	1,854,063	1,839,168	580,759	589,896	455,183	464,945
From Jan 1	10,662,699	10,819,376	3,451,404	3,722,827	2,697,594	2,971,849
Minneapolis St P & S S System—						
June	4,000,509	4,157,730	------	------	612,798	639,995
From Jan 1	20,942,581	21,606,410	------	------	1,795,675	2,004,560
Minneapolis St P & S S M—						
June	2,169,803	2,297,481	------	------	325,000	393,576
From Jan 1	11,657,254	12,156,120	------	------	1,264,523	1,488,112
Montour—						
June	100,074	104,578	3,289	2,746	—1,954	—2,590
From Jan 1	644,754	401,924	29,560	—88,662	—2,468	—104,670
Wisconsin Central—						
June	1,830,706	1,860,249	------	------	287,298	246,419
From Jan 1	9,285,327	9,450,290	------	------	531,152	516,438

— Deficit.

		Net Income.	Fixed Charges.	Balance.
		$	$	$
Erie System	June '27	1,350,274	939,686	410,588
	'26	1,824,520	1,020,234	804,286
From Jan 1	'27	6,180,604	5,243,449	937,155
	'26	6,184,204	6,273,711	—89,906
Minneapolis St Paul & S S M	June '27	325,500	392,026	—66,526
	'26	393,576	393,345	231
From Jan 1	'27	1,264,523	2,366,553	—1,102,030
	'26	1,488,122	2,375,393	—887,271
Minneapolis St Paul & S S M System	June '27	612,798	576,741	36,057
	'26	639,995	573,293	66,702
From Jan 1	'27	1,795,675	3,535,605	—1,739,930
	'26	2,004,560	3,403,656	—1,399,096
Wisconsin Central	June '27	287,298	184,715	102,583
	'26	246,419	179,948	66,471
From Jan 1	'27	531,152	1,169,052	—637,900
	'26	516,438	1,028,263	—511,825

— Deficit

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Companies.		—Gross Earnings— Current Year.	Previous Year.	—Net Earnings— Current Year.	Previous Year.
		$	$	$	$
Elec Pow & Light Corp *c*	June	4,202,507	4,032,489	*1,841,031	*1,673,755
12 mos ended June 30		51,467,533	48,197,232	*22,752,736	*20,442,279
Internat Rys of Cent Amer	June	542,918	536,378	*211,318	*192,584
6 months ended June 30		3,699,706	3,694,189	*1,516,218	*1,510,153
Penn-Ohio Edison	June	1,060,588	989,152	151,381	42,273
12 mos ended June 30		13,281,426	11,837,555	2,181,143	1,330,060
Southern Canada Power Co	June	122,222	108,734	79,769	67,948
9 months ended June 30		1,133,050	1,037,932	751,750	689,847

* After taxes.
c Earnings of subsidiary companies only. * After taxes.

Companies.		Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
		$	$	$	$
Adirondack Power & Light Corp	June '27	760,184	*c*284,407	156,877	*b*127,529
	'26	745,488	*c*274,678	170,183	*b*104,495
12 mos ended June 30	'27	9,499,316	*c*3,471,214	1,990,288	*b*1,480,926
	'26	8,829,791	*c*3,431,802	1,933,734	*b*1,498,069
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co	June '27	138,673	66,074	26,719	39,355
	'26	122,017	59,915	27,242	32,673
12 mos ended June 30	'27	1,815,078	994,442	345,363	649,079
	'26	1,643,949	850,129	325,105	525,024
Bklyn-Manhattan Transit	June '27	3,974,975	*1,205,214	656,257	548,948
	'26	3,866,929	*1,183,671	643,149	540,522
12 months ended June 30	'27	46,710,593	*14,143,305	7,789,026	6,354,280
	'26	44,840,968	*13,540,236	7,777,877	5,762,359
Central Illinois Light Co	June '27	326,546	120,386	------	------
	'26	309,662	106,291	------	------
12 mos ended June 30	'27	4,334,597	1,730,461	462,785	2,267,676
	'26	4,049,346	1,580,829	470,714	1,110,115
Central Maine Power Co	June '27	432,816	*c*182,855	*l*91,991	90,864
	'26	394,735	*c*166,089	*l*82,492	83,597
12 mos ended June 30	'27	5,328,096	*c*2,217,655	*l*1,033,530	1,184,085
	'26	4,946,259	*c*2,171,702	*l*1,038,470	1,133,232
Cities Service Co	June '27	2,592,146	2,499,186	207,119	2,292,066
	'26	2,245,979	2,163,006	230,936	1,932,070
12 mos ended June 30	'27	29,275,842	28,204,935	2,604,792	25,600,143
	'26	21,590,142	20,734,926	2,559,381	18,175,545
Commonwealth Power Corp (& subs)	June '27	4,127,352	1,789,167	------	------
	'26	3,775,345	1,651,447	------	------
12 months ended June 30	'27	51,455,348	23,817,325	*m*12321,488	11,495,836
	'26	46,786,688	21,127,330	*m*11690,907	9,436,422
Community Power & Light Co (& Subsidiaries)	June '27	376,000	153,226	------	------
	'26	359,995	132,484	------	------
12*mos ended June 30	'27	4,192,211	1,649,962	564,400	1,085,562
	'26	3,811,755	1,408,429	564,400	844,029
Consumers Power Co	June '27	2,119,428	993,411	------	------
	'26	1,858,750	849,499	------	------
12 months ended June 30	'27	25,537,927	12,356,288	2,522,091	9,834,197
	'26	22,416,014	10,714,852	2,592,312	8,122,540
Detroit Edison Co	June '27	*3,614,682	1,089,961	*e*418,199	671,761
	'26	*3,352,361	936,925	*e*334,808	602,116
6 months ended June 30	'27	*23,878,033	7,515,060	*e*2,457,321	5,057,739
	'26	*22,319,023	7,315,683	*e*1,994,597	5,321,085
Illinois Power Co	June '27	181,176	45,432	------	------
	'26	175,787	47,306	------	------
12 months ended June 30	'27	2,612,172	808,817	386,435	422,383
	26	2,574,154	823,944	395,656	428,289
Northern Ohio Power Co	June 27	1,011,372	282,532	*ef*197,331	85,201
	26	973,993	227,472	*ef*190,549	36,922
6 months ended June 30	27	6,264,843	1,842,312	*ef*1,186,829	655,484
	'26	6,001,507	1,507,120	*ef*1,150,442	356,678
Ohio Edison Co	June '27	137,566	52,000	------	------
	'26	130,320	44,556	------	------
12 months ended June 30	'27	1,877,824	793,262	52,506	740,760
	'26	1,700,623	712,165	92,730	619,435
Penn-Ohio Edison	June '27	1,060,588	------	------	*n*151,381
	'26	989,152	------	------	*n*42,273
12 mos ended June 30	'27	13,281,426	------	------	*n*2,181,143
	'26	11,837,555	------	------	*n*1,330,060
Portland El Pr Co	June '27	1,005,072	405,186	216,966	188,220
	'26	987,929	374,283	198,551	175,732
12 mos ended June 30	'27	12,059,283	4,752,030	2,559,926	2,192,104
	'26	11,321,430	4,541,274	2,468,070	2,073,204
Public Service Co of N H	June '26	276,807	130,492	14,244	116,248
6 mos ended June 30	'27	1,752,461	852,998	186,534	666,463
Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co	June '27	235,036	94,269	------	------
	'26	223,535	80,060	------	------
12 months ended June 30	'27	2,986,171	1,246,998	374,389	872,609
	'26	2,788,252	1,152,589	400,677	751,912
Tennessee Elec Power Co	June '27	991,763	407,355	------	------
	'26	933,813	413,970	------	------
12 months ended June 30	'27	12,209,918	5,645,952	*p*2,279,489	3,366,463
	'26	11,806,145	5,205,198	*p*2,223,563	2,981,365
Virginia El & Pr Co	May '27	1,274,977	510,197	121,557	388,641
	'26	1,169,594	441,390	135,669	305,721
12 months ended May 31	'27	14,952,402	5,977,893	1,546,825	*b*4,431,068
	'26	13,100,833	5,467,702	1,579,094	3,888,608
Washington Water Power Co	June '27	533,155	326,035	39,879	286,156
	'26	499,770	298,205	45,302	252,903
6 mos ended June 30	'27	3,183,384	1,930,910	218,846	1,712,064
	'26	2,959,838	1,763,542	261,050	1,502,492

* Includes other income. *b* After rentals. *e* Includes amortization of debt discount and expense. *f* Includes preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries. *m* Includes interest, amortization charges and dividends on securities of underlying companies held by public. *p* Includes dividends on Nashville Ry. & Lt. Co. preferred stock not owned by Tennessee Electric Co.

c After depreciation. *n* After preferred dividends of subsidiaries. *l* Includes guaranteed dividends on stock of subsidiary companies.

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FINANCIAL REPORTS

Marland Oil Co. and Subsidiaries.

(*Quarterly Statement*—3 *Months Ended June* 30 1927.)

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR 3 *AND* 6 *MONTHS ENDED JUNE* 30.

	1927—3 *Mos.*—1926.		1927—6 *Mos.*—1926.	
Gross earnings	$12,829,953	$20,942,898	$32,180,099	$17,790,520
Oper. & admin. expenses	10,354,740	17,185,993	25,935,819	13,068,176
Net earnings	$2,475,213	$3,756,905	$6,244,280	$4,722,344
Other income	523,242	2,192,963	1,803,572	1,930,392
Gross income	$2,998,455	$5,949,868	$8,047,852	$6,652,736
Interest and discount	185,652	3,784	267,292	341,934
Depr. & depletion reserve	1,564,155	1,503,631	3,072,288	1,308,888
Res. for intang. drill costs	3,006,111	-------	5,835,080	-------
Res. for abandoned lease	398,037	221,102	800,000	353,614
Dividends paid	-------	1,918,982	2,310,853	1,290,553
Balance	def.$2,155,500	$2,302,369	def$4,237,661	$3,357,747

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1927. $	1926. $	*Liabilities*—	1927. $	1926. $
Fixed assets x y	59,996,619	66,662,465	Capital stock and surplus x	89,463,442	94,074,267
Invest. & advs	13,740,423	11,602,329	5% serial notes	30,000,000	------
Deferred charges	3,620,732	1,271,372	Minority interests	20,516	23,341
Cash	17,819,731	2,583,249	Federal taxes	------	640,563
Bills & accts. rec	7,538,373	6,118,205	Accounts payable	3,102,588	5,554,304
Crude oil	9,834,541	5,123,591	Accrued items	347,498	260,713
Refined products	5,728,135	4,406,497			
Mat'l & supplies	4,601,744	2,677,544			
Accrued items	53,746	107,941			
Total	122,934,044	100,553,193	Total	122,934,044	100,553,193

x Represented by 2,317,184 4-20 no par shares. y After deducting $42,639,410 depreciation, depletion and drilling costs.—V. 124, p. 3507.

Great Northern Railway.

(38*th Annual Report—Year Ended Dec.* 31 1926.)

Chairman Louis W. Hill, July 15, reports in part:

Purchase of the Inland Empire Properties.—The Great Northern through its subsidiary, the Spokane Coeur D'Alene & Palouse Ry., has acquired all the physical property of the Spokane & Eastern Ry. & Power Co. and the Inland Empire RR., comprising 179 miles of main track and also second track and side track, a total track mileage of 238, the I.-S. C. Commission having approved this acquisition April 21 1927 (V. 124, p. 2750) These properties operated independently during the past 3 years earned an average of $60,306 more than operating expenses. The purchase price was $1,250,000, although the properties have a reproduction value of approximately $16,000,000. The lines are excellent feeder branches for the Great Northern, serving the Idaho pine mills at Coeur d'Alene and connecting with tracks serving the mill at Potlatch, Idaho. They also serve the Palouse country, which is one of the most important wheat producing areas in the West.

Unification Plan.—The plan proposed for the unification of the Great Northern Ry. and the Northern Pacific Ry. was explained to stockholders in letter dated Feb. 1 1927 (V. 124, p. 1062). On July 8 1927 application was made to the I.-S. C. Commission for authority to lease the properties of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Spokane Portland & Seattle to the Great Northern Pacific Ry.; and the deposit committee stated that more than 70% of the stock had been deposited by the stockholders of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific (V. 125, p. 243).

Extension of Lines in Oregon.—The Northern Pacific Ry. decided not to join in extending the Oregon Trunk Ry. from Bend to Klamath Falls, but consented to the Oregon Trunk accepting the terms of the I.-S. C. Commission's order authorizing the extension, with the understanding that the Great Northern Ry. would take the line over (see V. 125, p. 90, and Oregon Trunk Ry., V. 125, p. 91).

It has been found practicable to purchase the Shevlin-Hixon Ry., extending approximately 25 miles south of Bend, which leaves only about 40 miles to build to Paunina, and we have been able to arrange for use of the Southern Pacific's line from Paunina to Klamath Falls; also to purchase from the Southern Pacific at cost a one-half interest in the Oregon California & Eastern (Strahorn Line). Barring delays in securing right-of-way between the south end of the Shevlin-Hixon line and Paunina, the grade should be ready for track laying within 6 months and track should be connected up at Paunina early next spring, so that in less than a year the Great Northern should be operating trains into Klamath Falls. The advantage in the arrangement made with the Southern Pacific is that it removes the necessity for duplication of lines in the Klamath Basin, which would have been inevitable had we built our own independent line all of the way from Bend to Klamath Falls.

Proposed Extension of Montana Eastern Ry.—On Nov. 29 the Montana Eastern Ry. (a Great Northern subsidiary) applied for permission to extend its line 45 miles from Richey to Circle and Brockway, Mont. The Northern Pacific Ry. also applied for authority to build from Glendive to Circle and Brockway, 62 miles. Applications were heard jointly March 10 1917. Testimony indicated the traffic would support only one road. Local people favored the Northern Pacific because of business affiliations which have been formed at Glendive from which place highways now extend north and west into the Redwater Valley. Cost of the Montana Eastern Extension was estimated at $1,315,000, while for the Northern Pacific the cost was estimated at $2,546,000, and it was shown that the proposed line of the Montana Eastern could be operated at less expense than that of the Northern Pacific. Montana Eastern also indicated its extension would be available as a part of through line projected eastward from Lewistown in 1910. The I.-S. C. Commission approved the Northern Pacific extension without stating definitely on what the decision was based, but the inference may be drawn that preference of residents of that district as well as a majority of the Montana RR. Commission was sufficient to prevail over the economic reasons which so strongly supported the application of the Montana Eastern.

Valuation.—An inventory of this company's property was taken as of June 30 1915. Based on this inventory a tentative valuation was published by the I.-S. C. Commission in 1923. Following our protest and extensive hearings, the matter was argued before the Commission in Oct. 1925, and is now awaiting the Commission's decision on final value. It is expected that the Commission will publish the final value some time during 1927.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE 6 *MONTHS ENDED JUNE* 30.

	z1927.	1926.	5-*Yr. Avge.*
Revenue from freight transportation	$37,170,000	$36,567,967	$35,693,857
Rev. from passenger transportation	6,025,000	5,921,517	6,467,593
Rev. from mail, exp. & other sources	4,795,000	4,708,567	4,836,533
Total railway operating revenues	$47,990,000	$47,198,051	$46,997,983
Railway operating expenses	36,665,000	36,007,001	37,760,688
Net revenue from ry. operations	$11,325,000	$11,191,050	$9,237,295
Taxes	4,635,000	4,474,092	4,283,413
Equip. & joint facility rents (credit)	230,000	305,984	647,810
Net railway operating income	$6,920,000	$7,022,942	$5,601,692
Other income	x5,920,000	x5,832,835	5,427,236
Total income	$12,840,000	$12,855,777	$11,028,928
Interest & other deductions	y9,440,000	y9,102,263	8,828,198
Balance available for dividends	$3,400,000	$3,753,514	$2,200,730
Net railway operating income for 12 months		$31,280,429	$25,153,298

x Includes $4,150,900 dividend from C. B. & Q. stock. y Includes $4,025,000 interest on bonds issued for purchase of C. B. & Q. stock. z Month of June estimated.

STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Av. miles of road oper	8,188.21	8,242.09	8,251.44	8,254.21
Number pass. carried	3,081,457	3,642,749	3,940,656	4,975,800
Pass. carried 1 mile	409,510,459	441,498,635	422,372,425	460,207,562
Rev. per pass. per mile	3.185 cts.	3.161 cts.	3.240 cts.	3.326 cts.
Revenue tons carried	35,117,929	33,494,620	31,669,750	36,385,396
Tons carried 1 mile	8902970446	8517913981	8093136444	8754272702
Rev. per ton per mile	1.048 cts.	1.058 cts.	1.064 cts.	1.070 cts.
Net rev. from ry. oper. per train mile	$1,972	$1,792	$1,78	$1,386

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Freight revenue	$93,346,740	$90,098,763	$86,144,671	$93,672,147
Passenger revenue	13,041,085	13,955,742	13,683,383	15,305,242
Mail and express	5,034,497	5,029,651	5,608,259	5,886,976
Other transportation	1,838,775	1,879,541	2,050,589	2,101,005
Incidental	3,862,635	3,724,766	2,740,487	3,103,278
Joint facility (net)	260,177	236,497	15,714	9,123
Total oper. revenue	$117,383,909	$114,924,960	$110,243,104	$120,077,771
Maintenance of way	$14,140,177	$14,297,715	$13,888,267	$15,255,041
Maint. of equipment	17,856,698	17,200,491	17,102,587	21,723,923
Traffic	2,639,978	2,354,083	2,086,736	1,821,171
Transportation	37,294,132	38,406,298	39,064,820	45,146,275
Miscellaneous	1,481,558	1,449,468	1,240,693	1,273,839
General	2,621,005	2,662,601	2,624,708	2,525,819
Transp. for inv.—Cr	748,084	543,368	795,752	996,144
Total oper. expenses	$75,285,464	$75,827,288	$75,212,058	$86,750,523
Net rev. from ry. oper	$42,098,445	$39,097,672	$55,031,046	$33,327,248
Railway tax accruals	9,699,807	9,801,946	10,257,741	9,113,227
Uncoll. ry. revenues	15,339	7,844	12,267	20,982
Ry. oper. income	$32,383,299	$29,287,882	$24,761,037	$24,193,040
Equipment rents	*Deb*808,498	*Deb*726,135	*Deb*304,269	*Cr*806,631
Jt. facil. rents (net deb.)	294,372	285,564	255,481	267,679
Net ry. oper. income	$31,280,429	$28,276,183	$24,201,287	$24,731,992
Non-oper. Income—				
Inc. from lease of road	$1,728	$4,582	$35,543	$1,459
Miscell. rent income	502,631	590,914	508,119	512,659
Misc. non-op. phys. prop.	101,096	69,917	24,666	58,025
Dividend income	9,472,727	9,310,875	9,287,584	8,403,519
Inc. from funded securs.	2,316,394	807,706	1,137,523	552,287
Income from unfunded securities and accounts	568,641	438,911	459,541	440,670
Miscellaneous income	212,454	205,343	200,901	344,641
Gross income	$44,456,100	$39,704,431	$35,855,165	$35,045,252
Deducs. fr. Gross Income—				
Separately oper. prop	$35,638	------	------	------
Rent for leased roads	118,288	$119,727	$123,324	$116,623
Miscellaneous rents	9,035	8,904	9,727	16,301
Miscell. tax accruals	91,027	75,820	80,458	100,837
Int. on unfunded debt	17,931,341	17,591,927	17,187,797	16,348,339
Int. on unfunded debt	16,630	155,490	182,257	212,483
Amortization of discount on funded debt	247,378	236,803	202,737	123,495
Miscell. income charges	63,505	80,364	127,264	59,226
Net income	$25,943,258	$21,435,396	$17,941,600	$18,067,947
Inc. applied to sinking & other reserve funds	$5,512	$6,291	$8,285	$11,123
Div. approp. of income	12,445,855	12,369,145	12,473,617	12,473,605
Balance	$13,491,891	$9,059,960	$5,459,698	$5,583,220
*Income from fund.secs. elim. from this acct. of int. on S. P. & S. Ry. bonds (accr. in 1921), still unpaid	------	------	------	*Dr*5,227,721
Income balance transf. to profit & loss	$13,491,891	$9,059,960	$5,459,698	$355,498
Shares of capital stock outst'g (par $100)	2,489,349	2,489,165	2,494,771	2,494,771
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk.	$10.42	$8.61	$7.19	$7.24

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—	1926. $	1925. $	*Liabilities*—	1926. $	1925. $
Inv. in road & equipment:			Capital stock	248,934,950	248,916,550
Road	378,592,463	368,309,443	Prem. on capital stock	81,268	81,268
Equipment	102,290,921	104,447,675	Grants in aid of construction	721,979	435,847
Impts. on leased ry. property	131,572	130,866	Fd. debt unmat.	332,315,215	318,866,515
Sinking funds	777	865	Non-negot. debt to affil. cos.	1,079,330	1,850,165
Depos. in lieu of mtg. prop. sold	38,158	36,102	L'ns & bills pay.	6,500,000	6,500,000
Misc. phys. prop.	5,283,568	4,466,752	Traf. & car serv. bals. payable	760,468	751,489
Inv. in affil. cos.:			Audited accts. & wages payable	6,296,656	6,121,305
Stocks	191,889,394	190,349,900	Misc. acc'ts pay.	786,905	1,026,155
Bonds	26,787,601	26,818,600	Int. mat'd unpd.	8,393,237	8,062,773
Notes	2,661,908	2,641,908	Divs. mat. unpd	11,702	14,851
Advances	21,347,915	17,217,209	Fd. debt mat'd, unpaid	287,500	285,500
Other invest'ts:			Unmat'd interest accrued	404,041	428,732
Stocks	1,180,659	1,282,774	Other curr. liabilities	170,997	190,534
Bonds	2,170,330	2,113,330	Other def'd liabilities	13,357,884	13,171,558
Notes	54,000	54,000	Tax liability	8,722,634	8,320,944
Miscellaneous	2,070,596	1,552,017	Ins. & cas. res've	2,209,446	2,198,032
Cash	23,004,943	19,063,872	Accr'd deprec'n:		
Demand notes & deposits	35,000	35,000	Road	2,363,825	2,624,123
Time drafts and deposits	9,090,000	5,590,000	Equipment	27,206,986	28,061,826
Special deposits	414,400	531,299	Miscel. phys. property	36,029	28,132
Loans & bills rec.	3,056,299	205,884	Other unadjust. credits	9,150,175	9,263,357
Traf. & car serv. balances rec.	1,188,349	1,174,463	Add'ns to prop. through inc. & surplus	37,505,773	37,054,381
Net bal. rec. fr. Agts. & cond.	2,512,512	2,853,987	Fund. d't retired through inc. & surplus	1,554,321	1,548,473
Misc. acc'ts rec.	10,731,743	10,490,575	Sink. fund res.	4,485	6,970
Mat'l & supplies	9,834,357	9,942,816	Appr. surp. not spec. invested	2,090,327	1,965,450
Int. & divs. rec.	33,270	15,393	Profit and loss	113,284,335	99,989,627
Oth. curr. assets	69,456	79,420			
Work. fund adv.	25,371	32,229			
Oth. def'd assets	13,315,904	13,019,409			
Rents & insur. prems. paid in advance	72,483	77,359			
Disct. on funded debt	5,515,666	4,429,644			
Oth. unadj. debs.	10,830,854	10,801,768			
Total	824,230,470	797,764,559	Total	824,230,470	797,764,55 5

—V. 125, p. 90.

Electric Bond & Share Company.

(*Annual Report* 1926, *and Report* 12 *Mos. End. May* 31 1927.)

President S. Z. Mitchell, July 11, wrote in substance:

Sources of Revenue.—The principal sources of revenue of your company are from:

(1) Supervisory operating agreements with associated companies; (2) payment for financial services rendered associated companies, including the marketing of their securities; (3) payment for planning and constructing properties for associated companies; (4) dividends and interest on securities owned; (5) consolidations and reorganizations of public utility properties; (6) interest on loans and bank balances; (7) profits from the purchase and sale of securities.

The company's income from supervisory and other services rendered associated companies increases as additional companies become associated with your company and—in a smaller ratio—as such companies grow.

During the years 1925 and 1926 there was an unusual demand for investment securities and an unusually large public interest in power and light securities. This offered an exceptional opportunity to effect many much needed physical and financial mergers and consolidations of electric properties throughout the United States and at the same time to redeem large amounts to high yield war-period securities and replace same with securities of lower yields; to simplify and put on a conservative basis the financial structures of the new companies thus created; to correct many forms of undesirable financial structures which had been forced upon the industry under stress of war-time conditions, and to also improve the financial struc-

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tures of some of the older companies the development of which was being retarded by improvident restriction not at all in keeping with the financial requirements incident to the large expansion everywhere required to meet the public needs of to-day.

Company during this period sold a considerable volume of its own security holdings, a large part of which had been held for a long time as parts of unliquidated syndicate transactions.

As is usually the case, such mergers and consolidations resulted in the creation of much stronger companies and consequently much greater expenditures for new plants and transmission lines, and in the general revamping and modernizing of systems so as to render more widespread and better service. This meant to the company a large increase in financing and in engineering and construction. The aggregate result of these transactions brought to the company during the years 1925 and 1926 profits which may be called abnormal because they are not likely to be of a regularly recurring nature.

The amount of financing, engineering and construction for 1927 does not promise to be equal to that of 1926. On the other hand, the market value of securities owned by company and their earning capacity continue to steadily improve, although their market value in the aggregate is still less than in Jan. 1926.

Dividend Policy of Associated Cos.—Company owns a relatively large amount of common stocks not yet on a dividend-paying basis and also large amounts of stocks that are paying small dividends if measured by market values. It is the practice of companies associated with Electric Bond & Share Co. to follow the conservative policy of reinvesting in the properties a large part of their earnings and of not beginning the payment of dividends until they are in a sufficiently strong position to make reasonably certain the continuance (as a minimum) of any regular dividend rate once initiated.

The aggressive development policy, together with the conservative financial policy, of the companies now associated with company is resulting in a wider and more useful service rendered to the public and at the same time in stronger financial structures. The policy of these companies is to take advantage of every modern improvement, as shown by their splendid and modern physical condition. As a result of this policy, the securities owned by the company should steadily increase in actual value.

Not a Holding Company.—Electric Bond & Share Co. is a service company and not a holding company as that term is ordinarily used. It controls only one utility company, namely the American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., a majority of whose common stock it owns. That company is a holding company controlling properties whose operations are entirely in foreign countries. Company also owns a large amount of option warrants for common stock of the American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., and if all option warrants should be exercised company would own approximately 67% of its voting stock.

Company has supervisory agreements only with the following holding companies and their subsidiaries, viz.: American Power & Light Co., American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., Electric Power & Light Corp., Lehigh Power Securities Corp. and National Power & Light Co.

It also renders a financial service for Electric Investors Inc. and for the American Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries. The supervisory operating agreements can be cancelled by either party on 60 days' notice and the financial service agreements are terminable at will by either party. The foregoing groups of companies are ordinarily known as "the associated companies." Company owns no securities of the subsidiaries of the holding companies except $35,667,646 6% debentures of the Havana Corp. (a subsidiary of the American & Foreign Power Co., Inc.), which holding is probably temporary, and also except as it may from time to time buy securities for resale in connection with its regular financial service.

While company is under no obligation to retain the common stocks it owns in the associated companies, it has so far been its policy to retain the community interest with its clients by not selling such common stock holdings except in concert with the other stockholders. The bulk of its security holdings is in these associated companies and there follows a schedule which shows these holdings in detail as of May 31 1927.

Security Holdings Exclusive of Associated Cos.—Company also owns a constantly varying amount of securities in other companies which are bought and held as investments which are not regarded as permanent holdings in the same sense as those of associated companies. As of May 31 1927 the market value of these securities was approximately $17,157,986, which is in excess of book value. It is obvious that if the company should publish its constantly changing holdings of these securities it might easily work to the stockholders' injury and, in any event, it is not clear that such publication would be of any value to the great body of the company's stockholders.

From time to time company purchases securities, sometimes in large amounts, in connection with its own trading or as a part of its service for clients. It would serve no good purpose to publish such special holdings, but, on the other hand, might prematurely disclose company's plans or defeat the purposes of its clients. The relations existing between company and its clients are highly confidential and comparable with relations between lawyers, engineers, bankers and trustees and their clients. Company is being constantly employed in financial transactions, in making purchases and sales, and in doing other financial and technical work, at times involving considerable sums of money, and directors feel that it is a matter of honor and good business in the stockholders' interest to treat such transactions as confidential.

Capital Increase.—On Jan. 21 1927 the authorized capital stock was increased. As was stated in letter, directors were of the opinion that the larger employment of capital and technical and financial staffs in connection with the acquisition, supervision and financing of well-diversified hydro-electric and other power situations in a considerable number of foreign countries would be to the stockholders' advantage. The authorized stock was increased to $50,000,000 common and $50,000,000 6% preferred, and $15,000,000 pref. stock was sold to dealers at a substantial premium. The proceeds from the sale of this stock are being used largely in extending company's activities in the foreign electric power and light field, and it is believed that this activity will in due time result in satisfactory profits to the company.

Special Dividend on Common.—Prior to the sale of this pref. stock, a special dividend of $15,000,000 was declared, payable in the common stock of the company at par, to Electric Bond & Share Securities Corp., which is the owner of all the common stock of the company.

SECURITIES OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES OWNED BY ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO. AT MAY 31 1927.

	Total Shares Outstanding.	Shares Owned.	P.C. Own'd
Amer. & For. Power Co., Inc.—Pref. stock	371,034	4,750	1
2d pref. stock, series A	114,019	98,500	86
Common stock	1,243,988	768,493	62
Total all stock	1,729,041	871,743	50
Option warrants for common stock	456,012	369,000	81
American Power & Light Co.—Pref. stock	238,471	------	--
Common stock	a1,797,893	440,661	24
Total all stock	2,036,364	440,661	22
American Gas & Electric Co.—Pref. stock	396,560	------	--
Common stock	1,866,135	166,649	9
Total all stock	2,262,695	166,649	7
Electric Investors, Inc.—$7 pref. stock	29,645	------	--
$6 pref. stock	66,000	------	--
Common stock	b836,696	111,123	13
Total all stock	932,341	111,123	12
Electric Power & Light Corp.—Pref. stock	462,286	41,104	9
2d pref. stock, series A	110,741	9,480	8
Common stock	1,775,832	299,501	17
Total all stock	2,348,859	350,085	15
Option warrants for common stock	762,648	353,408	46
Lehigh Power Securities Corp.—$6 pref. stk.	130,000	------	--
Common stock	3,104,450	428,710	14
Total all stock	3,234,450	428,710	13
National Power & Light Co.—$7 pref. stock	140,295	------	--
Common stock	2,545,739	528,773	21
Total all stock	2,686,034	528,773	20
	Principal Amt. Outstanding.	Amount Owned.	P.C. Own'd
Havana Corp. 20-year 6% gold deb. bonds	$35,667,647	$35,667,647	100

a Includes scrip equivalent to 1,049.72 full shares.
b Includes scrip equivalent to 632.36 full shares.

COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT.

	Gross Income.	Net Income.	Preferred Dividends.	Common Dividends.	Accumulat'd Income.
a1919	$3,114,872	$1,697,472	$563,525	$778,730	$4,119,184
a1920	3,564,734	2,127,600	588,580	800,000	4,858,204
a1921	3,968,973	2,377,514	606,667	c1,000,000	5,629,051
a1922	6,141,511	3,741,469	676,667	c3,904,357	4,789,496
a1923	11,410,693	7,469,358	1,123,192	1,399,609	9,736,053
a1924	12,552,881	8,455,791	1,353,400	1,856,577	14,981,867
a1925	17,620,498	12,302,366	1,500,000	d2,412,819	23,371,414
a1926	20,056,695	14,069,234	1,500,000	,000,000	33,940,648
b1927	16,704,297	10,966,372	1,796,167	c17,300,000	21,757,480

a Calendar years. b 12 months ended May 31. c Includes special dividends on common stock, $200,000 in 1921, $3,000,000 in 1922 and $15,000,000 in 1927, all in addition to the regular dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the common stock. d $412,819 of this amount represents dividend period adjustment paid Jan. 15 1925.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET.

Assets—	May 31 '27. $	Dec. 31 '26. $	Liabilities—	May 31 '27 $	Dec 31 '26 $
Cash & call loans	16,129,949	9,597,237	6% pref. stock	40,000,000	25,000,000
Notes & loans rec.	2,756,186	7,382,426	Common stock	40,000,000	25,000,000
Accts. receivable	1,076,584	1,090,109	Accounts payable	23,344	331,779
Customers' sec. & accts.—Sales	19,438	41,053	Customers' sec. & accts.—Purchas.	6,182	25,031
Int. accr. receiv.	240,955	422,921	Accrued accounts	1,591,042	1,882,362
Syndicate holdings and advances	16,588,562	806,820	Pref. divs. accrued	200,000	250,000
Investments	72,139,269	72,012,032	Syndicate liabils.	641,582	287,390
Other assets	115,429	45,356	Reserves	532,679	891,679
			Surplus	26,071,543	37,729,712
Total	109,066,373	91,397,953	Total	109,066,373	91,397,953

—V. 125, p. 384.

American Chicle Company.

(*Semi-Annual Report*—6 *Mos. Ended June* 30 1927.)

Thomas H. Blodgett, Chairman and President, says in brief:

Profits, after providing for all charges, including estimated income taxes, totaled $752,468 for the first 6 months of 1927. In 1926, for the corresponding period the profits were $620,726.

Profits for the second quarter of 1927, after all charges, including reserve for taxes, were $422,033. In 1926, for the second quarter, the profits were $326,826.

During the past 12 months the net working capital has increased $750,310. The total indebtedness of the company other than for current payables amounts to $1,345,500.

Volume of business continues at a heavier rate than in 1926.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30.

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross profit from sales after deducting cost of Mat'l, labor & mfg. exp	b$1,891,480	b$1,673,389	$1,664,196	$1,315,160
Other income	88,673	74,493	70,486	79,324
Total income	$1,980,153	$1,747,882	$1,734,682	$1,394,484
Selling & adm. expense	1,077,198	978,074	981,190	792,253
Profit on operations before int. charges	$902,955	$769,808	$753,492	$602,231
Prov. for Fed. taxes	108,825	100,160	62,868	------
Interest charges	41,662	48,922	110,854	150,546
Balance, surplus	$752,468	$620,726	$579,770	$451,685
Sur. at begin'g of period	1,298,830	627,689	def2,377,344	def3,546,144
Adj. of sur. through recapitalization	------	------	Cr4,250,572	------
Other surplus adjustm'ts	Dr6,587	Cr1,485	Dr162,536	Cr53,288
Sur. through recapital'n	1,566,391	1,555,586	See x	------
Dividends	a409,247	304,513	------	------
Sur. at end of period	$3,200,855	$2,500,973	c$2,290,461	df$3,041,171

a Includes $125,237 dividend on prior preference stock, $4,118 dividend on preferred stock and $279,892 dividend on common stock. b Also after depreciation. c Earned surplus, $105,383; surplus through recapitalization, $2,185,079.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1927. $	1926. $	Liabilities—	1927. $	1926. $
Land, bldgs., &c., after deprec'n	z2,631,678	2,826,988	Prior pref. stock	3,578,625	3,577,375
Good-will, pats., &c	5,000,000	5,000,000	Preferred stock	137,000	138,100
Cash	318,966	158,054	Common stock	y3,731,900	3,731,900
Loans on call	375,000	------	Sen Sen bonds	1,345,500	1,498,000
Accts. & notes rec.	a544,646	453,515	Accounts payable	132,660	233,535
Inventories	2,850,801	2,723,759	Accruals	163,675	124,790
Chicle at foreign suppliers	96,854	42,999	Res. for taxes	108;825	100,160
Invest. notes, rec.	279,982	282,500	Surplus through recapitalization	1,566,391	1,555,586
Prepayments	217,501	213,785	Earned surplus	1,634,464	945,387
Adv. Chicle purch.	83,613	203,232			
Total	12,399,040	11,904,833	Total	12,399,040	11904,833

y Represented by 186,595 shares of no par value. z After deducting $1,657,154 reserve for depreciation. a After deducting $38,775 for reserve.
—V. 124, p. 2751.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Counsel for Presidents' Conference Committee on Federal Valuation of Railroads Files with Inter-State Commerce Commission a Petition for Rehearing on Depreciation Accounting.—"Railway Age" July 16, p. 95 and 96.

Repair of Freight Cars.—Freight cars in need of repair on July 1 totaled 141,433, or 6.2% of the number on line, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 3,452 cars under the number reported on June 15, at which time there were 144,885, or 6.4%. It also was a decrease of 24,155 cars compared with the same date last year. Freight cars in need of heavy repair on July 1 totaled 102,485, or 4.5%, a decrease of 129 compared with June 15, while freight cars in need of light repair totaled 38,948, or 1.7%, a decrease of 38323 compared with June 15.

Repair of Locomotives.—Class I railroads on July 1 had 8,759 locomotives in need of repair or 14.3% of the number on line, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 798 compared with the number in need of repair on June 15, at which time there were 9,557 or 15.6%. Of the total number of locomotives in need of repair on July 1, 4,855, or 7.9%, were in need of classified repairs, a decrease of 398 compared with June 15, while 3,904 or 6.4%, were in need of running repairs, a decrease of 400 compared with the number in need of such repairs on June 15. Serviceable locomotives in storage on July 1 totaled 6,219 compared with 6,142 on June 15.

Surplus Cars.—Class I railroads on June 30 had 274,223 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced. This was a decrease of 7,479 cars compared with June 22, at which time there were 281,702 cars. Surplus coal cars on June 30 totaled 81,330, a decrease of 4,241 within approximately a week, while surplus box cars totaled 147,831, a decrease of 1,773 for the same period. Reports also showed 21,937 surplus stock cars, a decrease of 1,120 cars under the number reported on June 22 while surplus refrigerator cars totaled 15,461, a decrease of 25 for the same period.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" July 16.—(a) Gross and net earnings of United States roads in May, p. 302. (b) Loading of revenue freight still above one million cars per week, but a little below a year ago, p. 319.

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(c) Erie RR. not to raise wages—Report from Hornell of increase for 5,000 clerks declared erroneous, p. 342. (d) Mediation sought in wage dispute on 50 roads—Employees in West demand 15% advance in basic scales, p. 342. (e) I.-S. C. Commission denies petition of New England roads for rate advance—Exception for New Haven, p. 342.

Alabama Tennessee & Northern RR. Corp.—*Bonds Offered.*—F. J. Lisman & Co., New York, are offering at 98½ and int., to yield about 6.12%, $1,000,000 prior lien 30-year 6% gold bonds.

Dated Oct. 15 1918, due July 1 1948. Int. payable (J. & J.) in New York City. Callable at 102½ and int. on 30 days' notice. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100 c*. Prin. and int. payable without deducting normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2%. Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., New York, trustee.

Data from Letter of Pres. John T. Cochrane, Mobile, Ala., June 6.

Company.—This road, organized in 1918, owns and operates 186 miles of railroad extending north and south in the westernmost counties of Alabama. It is about to extend its line 30 miles farther south into Mobile.

Security.—Prior lien bonds authorized amount to $3,500,000, of which $1,820,000 will be outstanding on completion of present financing. These bonds are a first lien on 186 miles of railroad now owned and on the 30 mile extension to Mobile now under construction, and on the equipment of the company, subject with respect to 300 freight cars to $247,750 car trust bonds due 1-15th yearly to 1936; also a first lien on 1¼ miles of Mobile harbor front.

Capitalization Outstanding on Completion of Present Financing.

Prior lien bonds *	$1,820,000
Equipment bonds	247,750
General lien bonds (paying 2% until 1933)	1,977,429
Preferred stock	1,509,780
Common stock	2,406,780

* Additional bonds may be issued up to $25,000 per mile of road completed out of the proceeds of such bonds, and for betterments and improvements.

Purpose.—Proceeds are to be used to complete the extension of 30 miles into Mobile and create additional terminal facilities, to improve present line and purchase more equipment.

St. Louis-San Francisco RR. Contract.—Heretofore the Alabama Tennessee & Northern company's business has been entirely local because it has had no connections, except with different divisions of the Southern Ry. System, which itself owns two lines into the city of Mobile.

The St. Louis-San Francisco RR. is now building an extension of its line from Aberdeen, Miss., to Aliceville, Ala., near the northern terminus of the Alabama Tennessee & Northern and a traffic contract has been entered into between the two companies for the joint handling of through traffic between all points on the St. Louis-San Francisco lines and their connections and the Port of Mobile. This contract binds the two companies to work preferentially with each other and the St. Louis-San Francisco definitely agrees to solicit and route via the Alabama Tennessee & Northern all traffic it may have or can control to and from the Port of Mobile.

The extension of the Alabama Tennessee & Northern into Mobile, together with this contract, takes this road out of the short line or dependent class of railroads and makes it a through line participating in long haul traffic and is expected to more than double its gross earnings.

Earnings.—The road has earned interest charges on the prior lien and equipment trust bonds from 3 to 4½ times per annum in each of the past 3 years. Earnings for the past two years were at the rate of nearly twice interest charges on completion of present financing. Estimated earnings for 1928 are at the rate of over twice entire interest charges and about 2.86 times interest on prior lien and equipment bonds to be outstanding. —V. 125, p. 90.

Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal Co.—*Val.* The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $4,793,000 on the owned and used property of the company as of June 30 1918.—V. 120, p. 826.

Atlantic City & Shore RR.—*Final Valuation.*—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a final valuation of $386,181 on the owned and used property of the company, as of June 30 1916.—V. 123, p. 321.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—*Stock Issue Approved.*—The I.-S. C. Commission on July 18 approved the issuance of $63,242,500 common stock (par $100), to be sold at 107½.

The report of the Commission says in part:

The outstanding capital stock of the applicant as of March 31 1927 was $210,808,534, of which $151,945,353 was common and $58,863,180 was preferred. There was held by or for the applicant $371,537 of common stock, $1,136,819 of preferred and $1,650,000 of separate stock of the Washington branch. The preferred stock is entitled, in preference to the common stock, to non-cumulative dividends each year at the rate of 4% per annum.

The holders of the applicant's preferred and common stock have been given the right to subscribe on or before July 21 1927 at $107.50 per share, for a number of shares of the proposed additional common stock equal to 30% of the number of shares of preferred or common, or both, registered in their names as of June 20 1927. In order to insure the sale of the issue, the applicant has entered into an agreement with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co., to underwrite, or to form a syndicate to underwrite, the subscription by the holders of the preferred and common stock and to take any of the common stock not subscribed for by the holders of the preferred and common stock at the same price and on the same terms as offered to stockholders. For these services the applicant has agreed to pay the bankers at the rate of $2.25 a share for the entire issue.

The applicant states that it proposes to use the proceeds of the stock, amounting to $67,985,688, for the following purposes: To refund $35,000,000 of its 10-year 6% secured gold bonds, which will mature July 1 1929; to pay a balance of $800,000 remaining due on a real estate mortgage of $1,000,000 on property acquired in 1911 in N. Y. City; to reimburse its treasury in part for capital expenditures made for additions and betterments to road to Dec. 31 1926, amounting to $11,430,102, and for the period Jan. 1 to June 1 1927, amounting to approximately $4,500,000; to provide funds for future capital expenditures for additions and betterments authorized and to be authorized, and for other corporate purposes, approximating $13,957,629; to pay the underwriter's commissions in connection with the issue and sale of the stock, amounting to $1,422,956; and to pay the premium of $875,000 for redeeming before maturity the $35,000,000 of bonds which will mature July 1 1929.

The $35,000,000 of secured gold bonds were issued July 1 1919 and are due July 1 1929, but are callable on any interest date at 102½%. They were sold with the approval of the Director-General of Railroads at 93½%, the discount and expense of the sale having been paid from surplus.

The interveners question the legality of the proposed issue, contending that it must be approved by the applicant's stockholders, and that the stock must first be offered to the stockholders at par. They also question the necessity of issuing stock in the amount proposed and of underwriting the issue. Criticism is directed especially to the applicant's proposal to use a part of the proceeds of the proposed issue to redeem the secured gold bonds, and to pay its bankers a commission of $2.25 a share for underwriting the issue.

The applicant points out that by issuing stock to retire the bonds it will thereby be relieved of fixed interest charges of $2,100,000 a year, will free itself of uncertainty as to the terms under which the loan might be provided for at the time it matures, and will improve its capital structure by increasing the ratio of its capital stock to its funded debt. The market value of the applicant's common stock as indicated by quotations on the New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1 to June 9 1927, when the stock was offered at $107.50 a share, ranged from $106.50 a share in January to $124.87½ a share in May. Quotations on June 9 1927 were, high 122⅞, low 121⅛. The proposed issue will constitute an increase of over 40% in the amount of common stock outstanding. In view of these facts the applicant's management reached the conclusion that the price of $107.50 a share was reasonable and in the best interest of its stockholders; and in order to assure consummation of the transaction and the successful accomplishment of the necessary financing deemed it advisable to effect an underwriting. While the necessity for underwriting in this case may be subject to question, we feel that on the facts shown we should accept the judgment of the applicant's management as to that.

Commissioner Eastman, concurring, says:

This case presents an important question which may be stated briefly as follows: The President and board of directors of applicant have the power, under its special charter, to increase its capital stock from time to time without consulting the stockholders or securing their approval by vote. They have seen fit to exercise this discretion by undertaking to issue 632,425 new shares of common stock, which they propose to offer to the stockholders pro rata at the price of $107.50 per share. They have also entered into an agreement with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. under which these bankers have contracted to underwrite the issue at the same price. In other words they have agreed to take at the price of $107.50 per share any shares for which the stockholders do not subscribe. For this service the bankers are to receive, if the stock is issued, $2.25 per share of the entire issue, regardless of how many shares it may prove necessary for them to take. If for any reason beyond the control of applicant the stock is not issued, they are in any event to receive $1 per share. The total compensation of the bankers in the first event would thus be $1,422,956, and in the second event $632,425. The management entered into this agreement without consulting any bankers other than Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co., and without endeavoring in any way to ascertain for what compensation other bankers of recognized financial standing might be willing to underwrite.

There are really two questions: First, whether or not there should be any underwriting; and second, in the event of underwriting, whether or not a favored group of bankers should have been employed for the purpose without competitive bidding.

The position of the intervening stockholders is that there should be no underwriting and that the new stock should be offered to the stockholders at par. In view of the fact that applicant's common stock has not commanded prices above par for a very long period of time and that the excess above par is not now very great, it seems clear that in the case of so large a new issue as is contemplated, it would not be safe to offer the shares to the stockholders without underwriting at so high a price as $107.50, and it is doubtful whether any amount in excess of par would be safe. From the standpoint of the public interest which demands, in general, that a railroad company obtain maximum prices for new securities, the plan proposed is, therefore, better than a plan which would contemplate distribution among the stockholders without underwriting. There still remains the question whether it would be wiser, in the long run, to give more profit to the stockholders and less profit to monopolistic bankers; but this, I am inclined to believe, is a question of discretion in management which, under the theory upon which private ownership of railroads rests, we ought not to undertake to decide. If the stockholders do not like the policies and practices of the management, they have, in theory at least, an adequate remedy.

The second question is a more difficult one. I question seriously whether there is any sufficient reason why a railroad like the Baltimore & Ohio should give any group of bankers a monopoly of its financing. Nothing that I have observed or heard has convinced me that there is sufficient reason, and my opportunities in the past seven years for observation and for listening to arguments upon this point have been reasonably good. However, we have made a start in escaping from this dubious practice, for competitive bidding has now become the general rule in the case of equipment trust certificates. This has been accomplished by the Commission substantially without the help of stockholders or shippers or any other section of the interested public. Under the circumstances I have been content that we should proceed cautiously and slowly in this matter, making certain of our ground at each step. There are steps which have not been taken which would naturally precede competitive bidding on underwriting commissions. The situation being as it is I am not disposed at present to disapprove what was done here.

These conclusions I have reached in this case with some considerable degree of hesitation. I am not abundantly confident that they are right. Similar questions seem likely to arise in other cases. It is much to be hoped that stockholders and others will take an active interest in these questions so that we may have the benefit of intelligent discussion from all points of view.

There are two other matters which merit mention. It appears that it would not now be necessary for the applicant to sell so large an issue of new stock if it had not during the past year utilized so large a portion of its cash resources in the acquisition of Western Maryland stock and of an interest in Wheeling & Lake Erie stock. This is a matter which will doubtless come before us more directly, however, and nothing that is here said or done is to be regarded as passing in any way upon either the wisdom or the legality of these acquisitions. Another matter relates to the value of applicant's underlying property. There has been no decision as to that matter, and the information at hand is not sufficiently clear for use as a guide in connection with this stock issue. It should be understood that nothing that is here said or done can, under the circumstances, properly be regarded as having any bearing upon the ultimate determination of that question

[The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange on July 18 ruled that the common and preferred stocks be quoted ex-rights on July 19.]—V. 125, p. 90.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.—*To Issue 29,360 Shares Capital Stock.*—The stockholders on July 19 increased the common stock from 77,200 shares of $50 par to 112,200 shares. The stockholders will be offered 29,360 shares at $60 a share, the balance of 5,640 shares to remain in the treasury. A quarterly dividend on the increased stock will be paid Oct. 1 at the annual rate of $3.50, against the present rate of $3.

Holders of record of preferred stock as of July 19 will be entitled to subscribe for two shares of the new common stock for each five shares o preferred stock held on that date, and the holders of record of the present common stock on July 19, will have the right to subscribe for one share of the new common stock for each five shares of the present common stock held on that date. Payment for the new shares will be due on or before Aug. 17 1927. See also V. 124, p. 3766, 3625.

The company has applied to the I.-S. C. Commission for authority to issue $1,468,000 common stock.—V. 124, p. 3766.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.—*Acquisition.*—The I.-S. C. Commission on July 9 issued a certificate authorizing the company to acquire control of the Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer RR. by purchase of its capital stock. The report of the Commission says in part:

Since the organization of the terminal all of its capital stock, consisting of 5,000 shares (par $100 each) has been owned by the Chicago Heights Land Association, and unincorporated joint stock association, which was formed about 1893 to develop a large tract of land into an industrial city as a real estate speculation. About 1900, the construction of the railroad was commenced as a means to that end. On Feb. 21 1927, the applicant entered into a contract to purchase from the Land Association the entire capital stock of the Terminal for $1,187,500, sibject to our approval and authorization. The contract provides that the Land Association shall discharge or assume all litigation, encumbrances, and obligations of the Terminal up to the time the stock certificates are transferred, except its funded debt and certain outstanding contracts, and shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, to the Terminal a suitable right of way over which its tracks may be extended to reach certain tracts of land east of the present industrial development of Chicago Heights. The applicant is given the option to pay $1,750,000 for the stock, in which event the Land Association will extinguish the mortgage or lien securing the Terminal's funded debt, but the testimony is that this option will not be exercised. The funded debt is $562,500 in 6% bonds, due Jan. 1 1931. The applicant represents that the capital stock is not listed on any exchange and has no known market value; that the price to be paid for it is based upon an estimate of the value of the various parts of the physical property, taking into account the location and earnings power of the line. The applicant's valuation engineer testified that in his opinion the fair value of the railroad was not less than $2,094,167; and that the property has been well maintained and is in excellent condition. None of the interveners question the reasonableness of the price to be paid. Counsel for the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul admitted that the price is reasonable. Our valuation of the properties has not been completed and nothing herein should be construed as affecting the determination hereafter to be made by us in that matter. —V. 124, p. 3064, 3062.

Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer RR.—*New Control.* See Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry. above.—V. 107, p. 1481.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—*Plan.*—The reorganization plan, which provides for the taking over of the company by the new Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific Ry. and the issuance of additional securities, will be argued before the I.-S. C. Commission be-

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tween Sept. 20 and 30, it was announced July 19 at the close of hearings which have been held before Charles Mahaffie, Director of the Commission's Bureau of Finance.

This time was tentatively set by Director Mahaffie after Robert T. Swaine, counsel for the reorganization managers, had announced he was willing to submit the case to the Commission on briefs, which are to be filed in 60 days, as he said each day's delay costs the road approximately $2,000 in interest charges.

Henry W. Andersen, counsel for intervening bondholders, however, objected to this suggestion and Mahaffie then stated he would arrange for oral argument as soon as possible.—V. 125, p. 243.

Chicago River & Indiana RR.—*Tentative Valuation.*—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $2,120,000 on the property of the company as of June 30 1919.—V. 107, p. 694.

Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR.—*Minority Accepts Offer.—Terms Not Revealed—Second Group Still Holding Out.*—It was announced July 20 that Henry Ford has settled with one of the two groups of minority stockholders of the Detroit Toledo & Ironton that have opposed his attempts to sell that road to the 100% Ford-owned Detroit & Ironton line.

The settlement was announced by H. H. Nordlinger (of Nordlinger & Riegelman), 67 Wall St., who represented Martha Nordlinger and the estate of Edwin H. Nordlinger in opposing the sale. The terms of settlement were not made public.

This ends one phase of a legal battle which has been pending since 1920, when Ford bought 97% control of the road. One other group still opposes Ford. It is made up of Benjamin M. Strauss and the estate of Leon Tannebaum, and its legal representative is Alexander L. Strouse. Both opposing groups are said to have received the same offer for their stock holdings.

The minority stockholders began their fight against Ford shortly after he acquired most of the assets of the railroad and attempted to lease it to the Detroit & Ironton. This is a 14-mile line running from Flat Rock to Fordson, Mich. The terms proposed would have taken care of the interest on the bonds, but it was said would have left the stockholders without sufficient protection of their interests. The minority opposed the lease before the I.-S. C. Commission and shortly after their brief had been submitted Mr. Ford withdrew his application.

In March 1925 Mr. Ford came forward with another plan. This time he sought the permission of the Commission to sell the assets of the Detroit Toledo & Ironton to the Detroit & Ironton on terms which would have compelled the minority stockholders to accept $104 a share for their stock. Petitions opposing the sale of the road were filed with the Commission by Mr. Nordlinger and Mr. Strouse. They charged that the proposal of Mr. Ford was another attempt to "freeze out" his business partners in the road, and declared such a sale would be a violation of the charter of the railroad and a violation of the rights of the minority in that such a sale required the sanction of all the stockholders. The I.-S. C. Commission in May handed down a report disapproving the proposed sale. (See Detroit & Ironton RR. n V. 124, p. 3491.)—V. 124, p. 1506.

Erie RR.—*Equipment Trust.*—The I.-S. C. Commission on July 9 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of $6,422,000 equip.-trust certificates, series NN, to be issued by the Bank of North America & Trust Co. under an agreement to be dated July 15 1927, and sold at not less than 98.68 and div. in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The report of the commission says: Bids for the proposed equipment-trust certificates were solicited from 13 banks and bankers and three bids were received. Subject to our approval, the certificates have been sold to Drexel & Company, the highest bidder, at 98.68% of par and accrued dividends from July 15 1927. On that basis the average annual cost to the applicant will be approximately 4.69. See offering in V. 125, p. 243.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.—*Litigation Urged for Testing Rights.*—A Canadian press cable from London, July 13, said in part:

Lord Askwith, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Jnuior Stockholders' organization, at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders here yesterday, after resolutions had been passed asking for the conversion of the existing £1 shares into preference shares, mentioned that a meeting of the old Grand Trunk proprietors would be held to decide on what measures to adopt in the interests of those concerned.

Lord Askwith suggested that the stockholders should provide money for the purpose of making a test case of their rights, and after quoting the opinion of Sir John Simon, who had been associated with other eminent lawyers in the matter, said the committee did not feel justified in abandoning the case without taking legal proceedings.

The resolutions passed at the meeting provided for the conversion of the existing £1 shares into preference shares with priority as to capital, the increase of the capital from 10,000 shares of £1 each to £52,000 by creating 850,000 new ordinary shares of a shilling each, and also provided for changing the organization's name to that of the Grand Trunk Junior Stocks, Ltd. The Grand Trunk Junior Stockholders became incorporated as a private limited company, whose objects were "to secure and obtain and receive compensation as an act of grace or otherwise for the former holders of first, second or third preference and ordinary stock."

Lord Askwith said the committee had tried conciliatory means with the Canadian Government with a view to meeting the situation in the light of the suggestion made by the three arbitrators who had reported on the value of the Grand Trunk stock to the effect that consideration of an equitable moral character should be given the Grand Trunk stockholders, but the committee had not made any appreciable progress in this connection.

Opinions had been taken of eminent Canadian lawyers, as well as the opinions of Sir John Simon and two other prominent British lawyers, Lord Askwith said, and these had coincided. Sir John Simon and counsel associated with him had given the following opinion:

"It is true that the Provinces of Canada created the stocks and the voting rights of the shareholders, but the Provinces did not create the money subscribed to those stocks, and the alteration of the shareholders' voting rights in order to acquire the stocks at a compulsory price to be fixed by an agreed or impartial tribunal might, in certain circumstances, be held to be railway legislation.. We do not think that coercive legislation, such as that in question, which both alters the voting rights of the stockholders and determines the tribunal, suggests that the stock may be worthless, and limits the price and reduces the true value, is legislation in relation to lines of railway within the meaning of the Act, or the company's legislation, authorized by Section 91, or is otherwise authorized by the provisions of the British North America Act."

This was a very strong opinion, Lord Askwith said, and in view of the large amount at stake and the position to which many of the stockholders were reduced by no consideration being given them, the committee felt that they would not be justified in abandoning the case before asking the stockholders whether they would not provide the comparatively small sum of money required to make a test case of these opinions on the rights which they possessed.

The majority award of the arbitrators who fixed the value of the Grand Trunk Ry. prior to the Government at Ottawa taking the railway over, was to the effect that the stock was worthless, but the arbitrator for the Grand Trunk Ry., Hon. W. H. Taft, former President, and now Chief Justice of the United States, dissented from the majority award. The other two arbitrators were Sir Walter Cassels and Sir Thomas White.

No Immediate Action by Government.—The Canadian Government will not take any immediate action as a result of the decision of the Grand Trunk Ry. Junior Stockholders' organization, it was officially stated at Ottawa, July 13.

"The Government will meet the legal situation when it arises in definite form," Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, said after reading London dispatches reporting the action of the stockholders.

Officials of the department interpreted the London cables as meaning that the former Grand Trunk preference and common shareholders had formed a company with a view to continuing their campaign for compassionate or moral consideration in connection with the Grand Trunk stocks.—V. 124, p. 3767.

Jackson & Eastern Ry.—*New Through Railroad Route Opened from Middle West to Tidewater.*—The opening up of a new through railroad route from the Middle West to tidewater was effected this week when a 65-mile link in Mississippi of the Jackson & Eastern RR. was completed, connecting Jackson with Decatur. This development is expected to result in a large increase in the shipment of export products from the Middle West through New Orleans.

The new route will make far-reaching changes in the railroad map of the Middle West and will effect substantial savings in freight charges on grain and other export shipments to seaboard.

Formerly a railroad which "started nowhere and ended nowhere and enjoyed virtually only one-way traffic," the New Orleans Great Northern RR. as a result of the Jackson & Eastern extension now becomes an important link in a new through route to the Gulf Coast from the grain producing sections of the Middle West. The new extension ties in with the Gulf Mobile & Northern, which in turn is linked at Paducah, Ky., with the Chicago Burlington & Quincy, the largest grain carrier in the country.

The construction of the new link, together with the traffic agreements entered into with connecting lines have been approved by the I.-S. C. Commission.

Completion of the Jackson & Eastern, it was pointed out, is the culmination of developments of the past 18 months. In July 1926 the I.-S. C. Commission approved an agreement providing for interchange of traffic at Paducah, Ky., between the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Gulf Mobile & Northern. Upon completion of this agreement the latter arranged to operate over the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis between Jackson, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky. This arrangement has been in effect since August 1926.

A second step in the proposed development, which now is in operation, was the acquisition of the Jackson & Eastern extension by the Gulf Mobile & Northern, this line extending from Union, Miss., towards Jackson, Miss., but it traversed only 33 miles of the distance. Construction was then started on the extension of this road, a distance of 65 miles to Jackson, Miss., where it joins the New Orleans Great Northern, thus opening up a new through route to the Gulf, with its additional terminal facilities.

Study of the railroad map of the Middle West and the present movement of grain and other products shipped for export, it is pointed out, will give some idea of the importance of the opening up of this new railroad route, especially in view of the fact that it gives a heretofore virtually unknown road a place in the sun.

A large portion of the grains produced in the Middle West and other products prominent in the export movement, because of limited terminal facilities in the South, are shipped to the Atlantic seaboard for re-shipment abroad. Completion of the new route, however, opens up a new line over the shortest route from the Middle West to tidewater, and this is expected to bring about a substantial increase in the volume of grain and other export products shipped through New Orleans, thus giving exporters not only a more direct route to seaboard from the Middle West, but also a lower freight rate compared with the North Atlantic ports.—V. 124, p. 1662.

Indiana Harbor Belt RY.—*Tentative Valuation.*—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $6,700,000 on the owned and used property of the company, as of June 30 1917.—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Miles operated	115.44	116.57	116.29	119.16
Railway oper. revenues	$11,363,945	$11,210,774	$10,778,697	$11,607,333
Railway oper. expenses	8,147,890	7,604,937	8,149,377	8,183,262
Net rev. from ry. oper.	$3,216,056	$3,605,837	$2,629,320	$3,424,070
Railway tax accruals	$550,178	$488,600	$322,669	$368,547
Uncollectible railway rev	5,656	8,057	7,760	4,473
Railway oper. income	$2,660,221	$3,109,181	$2,298,889	$3,051,050
Equip. rents (net debit)	$510,118	$950,349	$1,208,580	$1,374,392
Jt. facil. rents (net debit)	273,277	287,343	228,013	192,837
Net ry. oper. income	$1,876,826	$1,871,489	$862,297	$1,483,821
Non-operating income	74,424	73,267	80,136	28,804
Gross income	$1,951,249	$1,944,756	$942,432	$1,512,625
Deductions—				
Rent for leased roads	$27,490	$27,842	$31,870	$24,239
Miscellaneous rents	23,206	23,029	23,367	24,073
Miscell. tax accruals		54		
Interest on funded debt	444,327	445,883	461,585	430,979
Int. on unfunded debt	652	738	547	622
Amortization of discount on funded debt	5,574	6,390	6,502	4,285
Misc. income charges	988	964	1,078	1,137
Surplus for year	$1,449,012	$1,439,855	$417,483	$1,027,288

—V. 124, p. 2903.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—*To Pay Bonds.*—Vice-President G. C. Hand has notified holders of the 1st mtge. 30-year 4% gold bonds of the Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf Terminal Co. that the bonds, due to mature Aug. 1 1927, will be redeemed by payment in cash upon presentation at the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway N. Y. City.—V. 124, p. 3768.

Kentucky & Indiana Terminal RR.—*Tentative Value.*—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $4,068,155 on the property of the company as of June 30 1917.—V. 123, p. 2256.

Lake Tahoe (Calif.) Ry. & Transportation Co.—*Final Valuation.*—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a final valuation of $365,453 on the owned and used properties of the companies, as of June 30 1917.—V. 121, p. 2153.

Lehigh Valley RR.—*Rights Not Taxable.*—In a recent letter to holders of rights from Lehigh Valley RR., to subscribe to certificates of interest in Lehigh Valley Coal Co., the Bureau of Internal Revenue states that a reconsideration of the case regards rights as a distribution of capital rather than a distribution of earnings or profits of that company, and consequently they are not subject to taxation.

In a letter sent to holders of rights last May such rights were regarded as a taxable distribution as a dividend to the extent paid from earnings and profits accumulated since Feb. 28 1913.—V. 124, p. 1501.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.—*Bonds Sold.*—F. J. Lisman & Co. have sold at 101½ and int., to yield 5.65% $650,000 1st mtge. 50-year 7% gold bonds, extended at 6%, which are dated Feb. 1 1877 and were due June 1 1927 but extended to June 1 1932. Of the total issue there is authorized and outstanding $950,000, of which $300,000 were extended by the bondholders and $650,000 are represented by the this offering.

These bonds have been privately held and interest has been paid on them for 50 years. Holders of bonds who so desired were paid in cash at maturity, while holders of $300,000 preferred to receive the extended bonds of this issue instead.

Interest payable J. & D. at office of company in N. Y. City. Callable on any int. date at the option of the company or the receiver, on 3 weeks' notice, at 102½ and int., up to June 1 1928 and at ½% less premium with each succeeding year. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, trustee.

Company.—Operates 1,628 miles of railroad in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Illinois, tapping a very fertile agricultural territory. Among the larger railroads with which the Minneapolis & St. Louis connects are the Illinois Central, Wabash, Atchison and the Hill Systems. Any one of these systems could use the line to advantage.

Security.—(1) A first closed mortgage on 109 miles of line from Minneapolis to Albert Lea, Minn., at the extremely low rate of $8,716 per mile. This mileage carries the densest traffic of any portion of the system except one short division, and forms an important part of the main line from Minneapolis to Dest Moines and from Minneapolis to Peoria. (2) A first lien on the very valuable terminal property of the company in Minneapolis.

Valuation.—The total value of the property covered by these bonds according to tentative valuation of the I.-S. C. Commission is $8,577,725; or 9 times the amount of this issue. Valuation of Minneapolis terminals is $4,783,725.

Earnings and Fixed Charges.—Earnings in recent years have been unsatisfactory. The mileage covered by this mortgage, however, because

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of its density of traffic and strategic location is one of the most valuable parts of the system, having contributed last year gross revenues of $2,750,000 or about $25,000 per mile. It requires only about 2% of this amount of gross to pay the interest on this small issue. Rentals received in 1926 from other railroads for use of the Minneapolis terminals and for trackage rights amounted to $89,631 or 1.56 times the annual interest charges of $57,000 on this issue.

Junior Liens.—These bonds are followed by junior liens aggregating $27,192,956 per value.—V. 125, p. 90.

New York Central RR.—*Stock Issue.*—

Formal application was made to the I.-S. C. Commission July 20 by the company for authority to issue $38,325,000 capital stock. Stockholders as of Aug. 10 1927 will be offered the right to subscribe for the issue at par to the amount of 10% of their holdings on that date. Any portion of the stock which may not be subscribed for will be subject to sale at not less than par, the application stated. Compare V. 125, p. 91.

Protests Valuation Placed on Properties.—

The company has filed with the I.-S. C. Commission its formal protest against the Commission's tentative valuation report (V. 124, p. 3626), which found the final value fo rate-making purposes of the common-carrier property used by the company to be $1,038,265,910 as of June 30 1917. This figure, the protest states, is too low.

The company asks that "the said tentative valuation, because it is an attempted determination of the value of the properties as of a date long since passed, and by the use of unit prices and costs for labor, materials, money and land long since obsolete, be withdrawn and that the Commission now proceed to determine the value of the properties of the carrier as of the present time."

It also says: "The carrier, as far as is now practicable and without waiving the right to hereafter set forth further details, herein sets forth in detail, as required by the order of the Commission, the particular things in said tentative valuations and in said engineering, land and accounting reports against which this protest is directed, specifying first, its objections to certain of the rules, methods and principles employed by the Commission in the making of said tentative valuations and to the statements of value therein; second, the errors and omissions in the findings and report of the facts therein of which it complains; and third, without waiving its general objections and protests in such regard, certain particulars as to the modes, methods, plans and principles of the valuations made by the Commission as to which it has not been furnished the information which is required by law and which is necessary to enable a full, detailed, and effectual production of evidence, and which is necessary and required for such fair hearing in the premises as is required by law."—V. 125, p. 382,244. 91.

New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—*New Director.*—

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President of the General Motors Corp., has been elected a director.—V. 124, p. 2903, 2895.

New York, New Haven & Hartford RR.—*New Pref. Stock Issue.*—In connection with the proposed new issue of $49,036,700 pref. stock, Pres. E. J. Pearson in a circular letter to the stockholders July 15 says:

The directors have been considering a plan to finance and refund your company's indebtedness to the U. S. Government which amounts to $87,030,000 of which $60,000,000 falls due in 1930 and the remainder on and before Oct. 31 1935. Upon all of this debt your company is paying 6% interest but has been given the option of paying off all or any part on any interest date.

In carrying out this plan the directors have authorized the calling of a special meeting of the stockholders to be held Aug. 17, to consider and act upon a proposal to issue 490,367 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock (par value $100). If the issue is authorized, each stockholder will have the privilege of subscribing at par for one share of preferred stock for every 4 shares of common standing in his name. A like privilege may also be exercised by each holder of the company's 6% convertible debentures maturing in 1948 in the proportion of one share of preferred stock for each $400 face value of debentures. There are outstanding of these securities:

Capital stock	$157,117,900
6% debentures of 1948	39,029,000
Total	$196,146,900

An issue of preferred stock on the above basis will amount to $49,036,700 at par.

The plan provides for the issue of negotiable warrants entitling the holder to subscribe on or before Oct. 1 1927, for the number of shares stated in such warrant, also for the issue of fractional warrants for holdings, the par of which is not a multiple of $400. These fractional warrants by combination with other fractional warrants will give the holder the right to subscribe for the shares indicated by the combination, but nothing less than full shares will be issued.

Subscribers may have the option of paying on or before Oct. 1 1927, for 25%, 50%, 75%, or 100% of the subscription and will receive therefor the companys negotiable receipt showing the amount paid and entitling the holder thereof upon payment of the entire subscription price to receive the shares of preferred stock therein indicated and in the meantime to receive interest at the rate of 7% per annum, payable semi-annually, on April 1 1928, Oct. 1 1928 and April 1 1929. Payments of not less than 25% of the subscription must be made on Oct. 1 1927. Subsequent payment dates for not less than a like percentage will be April 1 1928, October 1 1928 and April 1 1929.

It is the belief of your directors that by applying the proceeds of the preferred stock issue to reduce the $87,030,000 of debt to the Government, the company will be able to refund the balance at a satisfactory rate of interest.

The plan if carried out will produce three desirable results:

(1) The company's financial structure will be improved, the protection of stock to bonds being changed from the present one-third stock and two-thirds bonds to more than 43% of stock and less than 57% of bonds.

(2) This improvement should help the company's credit and so assist it in refunding the remainder of the debt at a lower rate of interest, making a considerable saving to the company.

(3) The stockholders will be given an opportunity to make a 7% investment or to sell their rights to subscribe.

The preferred stock will be preferred in liquidation to the common stock and will be entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% per annum. The holders are to have the option of converting such stock par for par into common stock. The company reserves the right to redeem and pay off the preferred stock on any dividend date at $115 per share upon 60 day's notice, but if so called for redemption the holders are to retain their right of conversion to the common stock until the date of redemption. The dividend requirement will amount to $3,432,000 annually, but will be offset by a reduction of interest charges of $2,942,000 per annum, making a net increase of payments out of the company's net income of only $490,000 per annum. In 1925 your company would have had $11,337,000 to meet the dividend requirement of $3,432,000; in 1926 your company would have had $11,185,000,—in each year more than 3¼ times the amount thereof.

In the years succeeding Federal control, the property has proved its earning power. This has been accomplished by an increase of operating revenues of $11,553,526, a decrease of operating expenses of $26,806,122 and a lowering of the operating ratio of 102.29% in 1920 to 73.70% in 1926, resulting in a net income in 1925 of $8,395,000 and in 1926 of $8,243,000. During the same period the company has expended more than $40,000,000 on additions and improvements to the roadway and equipment, thus enlarging the transportation capacity of the property and enabling the management satisfactorily to handle a larger volume of traffic at a lower cost.

The balance sheet of your company now shows a profit and loss surplus and also a corporate surplus. The change from the corporate deficit of Dec. 31 1926, is due to current year's net income; transfer, with the approval of the I.-S. C. Commission, of the profit on exchange of some 3½% convertible debentures of 1956; and to the merger of the Central New England Railway.

After 1935 the company has no maturities of consequence until 1940, when what is left unpaid by the sinking fund of the secured gold 6% bonds of 1940 will come due. It is expected that about half of the $23,000,000, the amount of that issue, will be paid off by 1940. After that the company will have no maturities of substantial amount until 1945.

The plan contemplates an underwriting of the preferred stock issue.

The board of directors urges stockholders to be present at the meeting or to be represented by proxies in order that a full expression may be obtained in favor of the proposed plan.

Issue Traded in Over the Counter.—

Shares of the 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock are being traded in on the over-the-counter market. Orton, Kent & Co. are quoting 108 bid, 110 asked.—V. 125, p. 382.

Pecos Valley Southern Ry.—*New Control.*—

See Texas & Pacific Ry. below.—V. 122, p. 1452.

Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern RR.—*Securities.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on July 7 authorized the issuance of $2,044,350 receiver's certificates and one promissory note in the sum of $322,000.

The report of the commission says in part:

By an order of the supreme court in New York, entered June 2, 1927, and an order of the Federal District court in Pennsylvania, entered June 16 1927, the applicant is authorized to retire $1,813,000 of receiver's certificates in the hands of the public by the payment from funds on hand of 5% in cash on each certificate and by issuing to the holders thereof new certificates in the amount of 95% of the par value of each certificate outstanding, or $1,722,350; to retire the promissory note of $339,771 by the payment of $17,771 in cash and the issue of a new note in the amount of $322,000; and to issue new certificates in the aggregate face amount of $322,000 to be pledged as collateral security for the note of $322,000. See also V. 125, p. 382.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—*Equipment Trusts.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on July 13 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability, as guarantor and otherwise, in respect of $850,000 equip. trust certificates and $152,500 of deferred equipment trust certificates to be issued by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York; the $850,000 of certificates to be sold at not less than 97.6% and divs. and the $152,500 of deferred certificates to be sold at not less than par in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The report of the Commission says in part:

The applicant represents that in connection with the sale of the $850,000 of prior-lien certificates it solicited offers from various bankers and that bids were received from three banking firms in behalf of themselves and their associates. The applicant states that the bid of Dillon, Reed & Co. of 97.6 and divs. was the highest and, subject to our approval, has been accepted. On that basis the average annual cost to the applicant of the proceeds of the prior-lien certificates will be approximately 4.895%. The deferred certf.s will be purchased by applicant at par.—V. 125, p. 89, 92.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—*Control of Pecos Valley Southern Ry.*

The I.-S. C. Commission on July 6 approved the acquisition by the company of control of the Pecos Valley Southern Railway Co., by purchsae of its capital stock.

The report of the Commission says in part:

The carrier is not able to give the service that is needed at the present time, and if any disaster were suffered, by way of wreck or serious flood, it would probably be unable to continue operation of the line. Accordlng to the testimony, the applicant has been oblized to lend funds and equipment to the carrier in order to keep its line in operation.

It appears that the carrier has outstanding $45,000 capital stock and a temporary first mortgage 6% gold bonds, due Nov. 10 1941, in the denomination of $400,000. These securities are owned by L. W. Anderson, an officer of the company. In addition the carrier joined with Anderson in making a note to the applicant for $50,000. This note is dated Jan. 15 1925, is payable in 24 semi-annual installments, and is secured by the pledge of the carrier's capital stock and bond.

Under date of March 18 1927, Anderson and the applicant entered into an agreement, subject to our approval ,for the sale of the $45,000 of capital stock and the $400,000 bond to the applicant for $192,000, it being provided that part of the proceeds will be applied to payment of installments of the note remaining unpaid on Feb. 28 1927, as of which date the sale of securities is to be effective for accounting purposes. Anderson testified that the two classes of securities were considered jointly in the negotiations with the applicant. It is stated that the securities have no ascertainable market value.

We have found the final value of the carrier's properties for rate-making purposes to be $373,409 as of June 30 1917. Net c arges for additions and betcerments made to the properties since the valuation date aggregate $21,209. Expenditures necessary to be made by the applicant in the substitution of heavier rails and repair of bridges are estimated at $125,000. Otherwise the condition of the properties is said to be good.

The applicant states that on the basis of valuation, plus subsequent additions and betterments, the carriers' stock and bonds would be worth $88.65 per $100, face value, or 2.05 times the amount proposed to be paid therefore. Operation of the properties under control of the applicant is expected to result in economies amounting to approximately $10,000 per annum. With the addition of this saving, the carrier's average net railway operating income for the years 1922 to 1926 inclusive would have been equivalent to 11% of the price proposed to be paid for the stock and bond.

An appropriate order will be entered.

Commissioner Eastman, dissenting, says: "However desirable the arrangement may be, the Texas & Pacific is here acquiring the entire financial interest in the property of the Pecos Valley. In my judgment this is a consolidation such as we have no authority to authorize at the present time.—V. 124, p. 2739, 2744.

Union Pacific RR.—*Tentative Valuation.*—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $242,426,352 on the total owned properties and $242,064,968 on the total used properties of the company as of June 30 1919.

The company had outstanding on date of valuation a total par value of $534,428,250 in stocks and long term debt, of which $222,291,600 represented common stock, $99,543,000 preferred stock and $212,593,150 funded debt. The investment of the company in road and equipment, including land on date of valuation, was stated at $331,860,798. The cost of reproduction new of the total owned property was placed at $237,800,140 and less depreciation at $188,737,820, while cost of reproduction new of the total used property was fixed at $237,565,156 and less depreciation at $188,786,405. The company owns and holds for non-carrier purposes 924,151 acres of land, having a present value of $6,586,708. The Commission found that the company owns and holds for non-carrier purposes $357,807,048 and £3,000,000 of securities of, and other investments in, other companies, which are given a total book value of $355,113,823. —V. 125, p. 92.

Western New York & Pennsylvania Ry.—

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Sept. 21 at which there will be submitted for consideration and action by the stockholders the question of increasing the authorized common stock from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 and the creation of $8,000,000 of new non-cumulative 5% preferred stock, and authorizing the issue and disposition thereof to pay indebtedness incurred for additions and betterments made to the property, and effect an exchange of the present outstanding common stock and income bonds on a basis which will result in a substantial reduction in the company's total capitalization.—V. 125, p. 92.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Adirondack Power & Light Corporation.—*Merger.*—

The Consolidated Electric Co., New York, has been merged with the above corporation.—V. 125. p. 244.

Alabama Water Service Co.—*Earnings.*—

The company, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corp.,reports gross revenues of $752,583, for the 12 months ended May 31 1927 as against $708,477 for the calendar year 1926, after placing on an annual earnings basis certain minor properties which have been in operation for only part of the year. After operating expenses, maintenance and taxes other than Federal income tax, gross income amounted to $372,843. This compares with annual interest requirements of $175,000 on the $3,500,000 1st mtge. bonds recently marketed by G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc. Alabama Water Service Company's properties, whose combined daily pumping capacity exceeds 17,800,000 gallons, supply water to numerous cities and communities in central and northern Alabama, having a total population of approximately 150,000.—V. 124, p. 3769.

American Commonwealths Power Corp.—*Initial Dividend on First Preferred Stock.*—

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The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the 1st preferred series "A" stock, and a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the 2nd preferred series "A" stock, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 16. An initial dividend of $1.75 per share was paid on the latter issue on May 2 last.—V. 125, p. 383.

Boise Valley Traction Co.—*Earnings.*—

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gross earns. from oper..	$234,450	$246,619	$250,627	$296,101
Oper. exp., incl. taxes..	241,380	252,296	258,989	281,830
Net earns. from oper.	def$6,930	def$5,677	def$8,362	$ 14,271
Other income	14	17	------	545
Total income	def$6,916	def$5,660	def$8,362	$14,816
Int. on bonds and notes.	x85,700	x85,700	x85,700	x85,700
Other int. & deductions.	14,803	17,001	15,385	16,047
Renewal & replac't res've	6,140	6,140	6,140	6,140
Balance, deficit	$113,559	$114,501	$115,587	$93,071

x This represents 12 months interest on $750,000 10-year first mtge. 5% notes and $964,000 Boise & Interurban Ry. Co., Ltd., first mtge. 5% bonds. No interest on the former issue has been paid since Jan. 1 1923, and interest on the latter issue was defaulted April 1 1923.—V. 122, p. 2648.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.—*Earnings.*—

Period end. June 30—	1927—*Month*—1926.		1927–12 *Mos.*–1926.	
Total oper. revenues	$3,974,975	$3,866,929	$46,710,593	$44,840,968
Total oper. expenses	2,658,469	2,563,403	30,388,174	29,220,840
Net rev. from oper	$1,316,506	$1,303,526	$16,322,419	$15,620,128
Taxes on oper. prop's	206,538	224,380	3,250,897	3,260,385
Operating income	$1,109,968	$1,079,146	$13,071,522	$12,359,743
Net non-oper. income	95,247	104,524	1,071,783	1,180,493
Gross income	$1,205,215	$1,183,671	$14,143,306	$13,540,236
Total income deductions	656,257	643,149	7,789,126	7,777,877
Net income	$548,958	$540,522	$6,354,280	$5,762,359
Shares of common outstanding (no par)			769,105	759,911
Earnings per share on common			$6.33	$5.54

—V. 124, p. 2746, 3769.

Central Cities Utilities Co.—*Acquisition.*—

This company has acquired the plant of the Concordia (Kan.) Gas Co., effective July 1.—V. 124, p. 109.

Central Illinois Light Co.—*Earnings.*—

12 *mos. end. June* 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$4,334,597	$4,049,346	$3,712,781	$3,570,960
Oper. exp., incl. taxes & maintenance	2,604,136	2,468,517	2,061,136	2,054,466
Fixed charges	462,786	470,714	534,486	485,349
Dividend pref. stock	409,558	372,812	304,262	281,995
Prov. for replacements & depreciation	256,800	256,800	256,800	233,400
Balance	$601,318	$480,502	$556,098	$515,750

—V. 124, p. 2119.

Central Indiana Power Co.—*Plan.*—

See Indiana Electric Corp., below.—V. 124, p. 2746.

Central Power & Light Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period Ended June 30 1927—	*Quarter.*	6 *Months.*	12 *Months.*
Gross operating revenue	$2,272,098	$4,078,752	$7,488,368
Net inc. after taxes, int. & retire.prov.	$608,051	$1,067,027	$2,057,089

—V. 124, p. 3350.

Chicago Aurora & Elgin RR.—*To Increase Rates.*—

Passenger rates will be increased Aug. 1, to bring electric line fares to the same level as tariffs of the steam railroads serving the same territory. President Britten I. Budd, who filed the application for the rate increase, said that the road's average increase in costs compared with 1914 prices was 110% and rates in the same period had been raised only 24.4%.—V. 124, p. 2277.

Chicago Railways.—*Bond Interest.*—

By order of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, receivers of the company have been directed to deposit with the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Trustee, on or before Aug. 1 1927, funds for the payment of interest accruing at 5% per annum upon the outstanding 1st mtge. bonds for the 6 months' period ended Aug. 1 1927, and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank is directed to pay such interest due to each bondholder upon presentation to the trustee of the 1st mtge. bonds for the endorsement of such payment thereon.

As no coupons representing such interest are attached to the bonds, it will be necessary, in order to obtain this payment of interest, that such 1st mtge. bonds be presented either to Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or to National Bank of Commerce in New York for endorsement thereon of such interest payment.

Certificates of deposit representing 1st mtge. bonds deposited with the bondholders' protective committee should not be presented. Interest on such bonds will be paid to the committee and checks will be sent by them or their agent to the holders of certificates of deposit registered at the close of business on July 31.—V. 124. p. 2269.

Cities Service Co.—*Dividends—Earnings.*—

Regular dividends of ½ of 1% in cash on the preferred and preference stocks, ½ of 1% in cash on the common stock and ½ of 1% in stock on the common stock have been declared, all payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. Similar amounts are payable on Aug. 1 next.

	——*Month of June*——		—12 *Mos. to June* 30—	
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Gross earnings	$2,592,146	$2,245,979	$29,275,842	$21,590,142
Expenses	92,960	82,973	1,070,907	855,216
Net earnings	$2,499,186	$2,163,006	$28,204,935	$20,734,926
Int. & disc. on debens.	207,120	230,936	2,604,792	2,559,381
Divs. on pref. stock	567,611	522,184	6,637,403	5,618,396
Net to com. stk. & res.	$1,724,456	$1,409,887	$18,962,740	$12,557,148
Pct. on avge. amt. com. stock outstanding	23.63%		16.58%	

—V. 125, p. 93.

Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis.—*Tenders.*—

The Bankers Trust Co., primary trustee, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City, will until Aug. 11 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st & ref. mtge. s. f. gold dated July 1 1912, to an amount sufficient to exhaust $37,656, at a price not exceeding 108 and int.—V. 124, p. 505.

Cleveland (Electric) Ry.—*Adopts Group Insurance.*—

A group insurance program which provides one of the most comprehensive schedules of protection ever put in force has been adopted for the 5,000 employees of this company. President J. H. Alexander has announced the inauguration of a program that provides life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, weekly benefits during illness or incapacity due to accident, and retirement benefits or annuities. Payment of premiums will be on a co-operative basis, the railway company and the employees sharing the cost. The annuities contract, which is being underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., is said to be the largest contract of its kind ever guaranteed by an insurance company, with the single exception of a similar contract provided by the insurance company for its own employees.—V. 125, p. 93.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period—	——*Quarter Ended*—— *June* 30 '27.	*Mar.* 31 '27.	12 *Mo.End. June* 30 '27.
Gross	$17,079,242	$18,787,804	$69,256,173
xNet income	2,974,566	4,300,626	13,291,413
Shares of cap. stk. outst'g (par $100)	1,105,924	1,104,834	1,105,924
Earnings per share on capital stock	$2.69	$3.89	$12.01

x After taxes, interest, depreciation, &c.—V. 124, p. 3494.

Colorado Central Power Co.—*Earnings.*—

The company reports for the 12 months ended May 31 1927, gross earnings of $410,033; expenses of $247,262, balance of $162,771.—V. 124 p. 1065.

Commonwealth Power Corp. (& Subs.)—*Earnings.*—

12 *Mos. End. June* 30:	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$51,455,349	$46,786,688	$40,861,003	$39,120,282
Oper. exp., incl. taxes & maintenance	27,638,034	25,659,358	22,837,833	22,120,810
Gross income	$23,817,325	$21,127,330	$18,023,170	$16,999,471
Fixed charges (see note)	$12,321,488	$11,690,907	$10,544,519	$9,249,728
Dividends on pref. stock	2,206,513	2,209,305	2,160,606	1,980,606
Provision for retirements and replacements	3,411,839	3,229,488	3,009,572	2,802,626
Balance	$5,877,485	$3,997,629	$2,308,473	$2,966,511

This statement is prepared on the basis of giving effect for the full two-year period to the acquisition of the control of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. under plan which became effective in July 1925.

Note.—Includes interest and amortization of debt discount, and earnings accruing on stock of subsidiary companies not owned by Commonwealth Power Corporation.

The activity of general business in the territory served by the corporation's subsidiaries is indicated by increased sales of electricity and gas. June sales of electricity were 127,118,608 k.w.h. and gas 562,273,000 cu. ft., increases of 12.61% and 12.42%, respectively, over June 1926. For the 6 months ended June 30 1927 sales of electricity were 773,541,360 k.w.h. and gas 3,247,645,200 cu. ft., increases of 9.25% and 12.67%, respectively, over the same period last year—the electric sales for this period were greater than during the full year of 1922 (the first year of the present organization), when total sales were 750,346,913 k.w.h.—V. 124, p. 3769.

Consolidated States Telephone Co.—*Debentures Offered.*—Vought & Co., Inc., and Craigmyle & Co. are offering at 98 and int., to yield about 6.15%, $750,000 6% convertible gold debentures, series A.

Dated June 1 1927, due June 1 1952. Principal and interest (J. & D.) payable in Chicago. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, trustee. Red. on any int. date upon 60 days' notice to and incl. June 1 1940 at 110 and int.; thereafter to and incl. June 1 1950 at 105 and int.; thereafter at par and int. Int. payable without deduction for any Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Refund of certain Penna., Conn., Minn. and Calif. taxes, not to exceed 4 mills, Maryland tax not to exceed 4½ mills, Mich., Kansas, Virginia, Kentucky and District of Columbia taxes not to exceed 5 mills, and Mass. income tax not to exceed 6% to resident holders upon written application within 60 days after payment.

Convertible into the class A stock to and incl. June 1 1932, $27.50 per share; thereafter to and incl. June 1 1936, $30 per share; thereafter to and incl. June 1 1940, $35 per share; thereafter to and incl. June 1 1944, $40 per share; thereafter to and incl. June 1 1948 ,$50 per share; thereafter to and incl. June 1 1952, $60 per share; adjustment in cash to be made of accrued int., dividends and fractional part of a share.

Class A Stock Offered.—The same bankers are offering at $25 per share 12,500 shares class A stock (no par value).

Class A stock is entitled to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of $2 per share per annum, when and as declared, payable semi-annually or quarterly; after payment of the full dividend on class A stock for the then current year, class B stock is entitled to divs. at the rate of $1 per share per annum, and thereafter both classes of stock are entitled to additional divs. in equal amounts per share. Upon dissolution or liquidation of the company, after provision for preferred stock (if any), class A stock has a preference over the class B stock and is entitled to receive payment of $50 per share, after which the class B stock is entitled to a like amount; thereafter, any assets or funds of the company then remaining are distributable among the holders of class A stock and the holders of class B stock in equal amounts per share. Class A stock is callable at the option of the company on any div. date, in whole or in part, upon at least 30 days' notice at $75 per share. Each share of class A stock will have equal voting rights with class B stock if divs. at the rate of $2 per share per annum shall not be paid upon the class A stock for 4 consecutive quarterly periods, such voting rights to continue so long as such default shall continue. The total class B shares issued may not exceed the total class A shares issued. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, transfer agent. First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, registrar.

Security.—Debentures will be the direct obligation of company and will represent its only funded indebtedness. They will be secured by pledge of the entire common stock of Consolidated Telephone Co. of Wisconsin (except directors' qualifying shares) and of State Telephone Co. of Texas and by pledge of all full voting stock owned by the company of any subsidiaries owned by the company, organized or acquired subsequent hereto.

Company.—Through its constituent companies, company will own and operate systems of telephone properties which provide local and toll telephone service without competition in Wisconsin, Texas and New Mexico. Inter-connections with the Bell Telephone System provide subscribers with long distance telephone service throughout the United States and Canada. The total population of the territories served is estimated to be in excess of 175,000.

The Wisconsin properties render service in 15 counties in the northern and central part of the State. Among the municipalities served are Two Rivers, Plymouth, Chilton, Kiel, Eagle River, Minocqua, Land O'Lakes and Park Falls.

The Texas properties supply telephone service in 25 counties extending across the lower Panhandle district from Oklahoma to New Mexico. Over 50 communities generally surrounding. Lubbock are served, including Brownfield, Lamesa, Clarendon, Memphis, Wellington, Post and Littlefield.

The New Mexico properties serve 3 counties adjacent to those served in Texas. Among the more important communities to which the company furnishes service are Carlsbad, Lovington and Lakewood.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
6% conv. gold debs., ser. A (this issue)	a	$750,000
Cumulative preferred stock (no par)	100,000 shs.	None
Class A stock (no par)	b100,000 shs.	12,500 shs.
Class B stock (no par)	100,000 shs.	12,500 shs.

a Issuance limited by provisions of trust agreement. b 27,273 shares reserved for conversion of 6% convertible gold debentures.

Consolidated Earnings of the Constituent Properties Calendar Years.

	1925.	1926.
Gross revenues	$598,769	$654,513
Oper. exp., maint., deprec., as provided in sub. co. mtges., & taxes other than Federal income tax	396,431	434,842
Balance	$202,338	$219,671
Annual interest requirements on subsidiary company bonds		109,000
Balance available for debenture interest		$110,671
Annual int. requirements on entire funded debt of company (this issue)		45,000

The above earnings for 1926 give effect to an increase in rates at Two Rivers, Wis., estimated at $17,000 (on an annual basis) which estimate was accepted by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin in granting the increase.

Physical Properties.—The principal properties of the constituent companies consist of 75 telephone exchanges and their related exchange plant together with 1,575 miles of toll pole lines. The constituent companies operate 20,900 stations, of which 18,350 are company owned.

Consumers Power Co.—*Earnings.*—

12 *Mos. End. June* 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$25,537,927	$22,416,015	$18,929,992	$18,130,900
Oper. exp., income taxes and maintenance	13,181,639	11,701,162	10,065,784	9,719,777
Fixed charges	2,522,091	2,592,312	2,591,235	2,358,596
Div. preferred stock	3,171,235	2,692,903	1,939,714	1,337,347
Prov. for retire't reserve	1,536,000	1,450,328	1,320,000	1,218,000
Balance	$5,126,962	$3,979,309	$3,013,259	$3,497,180

—V. 124, p. 3769.

Detroit City Gas Co.—*Bonds Sold.*—A banking syndicate composed of Otis & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Marshall Field, Glore Ward & Co. Lehman Brothers; First National

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Co. of Detroit, Inc., and Redmond & Co., have sold at 100 and int. $7,500,000 1st mtge. gold bonds, series B, 5%. Dated Oct. 1 1925; due Oct. 1 1950 (see original offering in V. 123, p. 3181).

Issuance.—Authorized by the Michigan P. U. Commission.

Data from Letter of Pres. R. B. Brown, Detroit, July 14.

Company.—Organized in January 1898 in Michigan. Company and its predecessors having rendered service without interruption since about 1854. Over this long period the business has shown a record of development which establishes it as one of the foremost gas companies in the United States. Company does all the gas business in Detroit and in some adjacent territory, serving without competition a population estimated to be in excess of 1,500,000. Company's property includes four plants with an aggregate daily manufacturing capacity of 60,000,000 cu. ft. of gas. There are nine holders with an aggregate capacity of 35,000,000 cu. ft., exclusive of relief holders of a capacity of 2,000,000 cu. ft. Company also has under construction two holders of 10,000,000 cu. ft. capacity each which are now nearing completion. The distribution system includes 1,909 miles of mains and 340,066 meters. The plants and system are of modern construction and efficient type and are adequately maintained. Company also has contracts for delivery to it of large quantities of coke oven gas and carburetted water gas.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
1st mtge. gold bonds, series A, 6%, due 1947	a	$13,500,000
do Series B 5%, due 1950 (incl. this issue)	a	17,500,000
Detroit & Suburban Gas Co. 1st M. 5s, 1928	(Closed)	930,000
6% preferred stock of 1927 (cumulative)	$2,000,000	None
Common stock	20,000,000	12,477,600

a Restricted by the provisions of the mortgage.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to reimburse the company in part for additions and betterments made to March 31 1927.

Earnings—12 *Months Ended May* 31.

	1926.	1927.
Gross earnings	$15,545,801	$16,265,351
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes	11,126,690	12,111,179
Net earns. avail. for int. deprec. & amortization	$4,419,111	$4,154,172
Annual bond interest requirements (including this issue)		1,731,500

Net earnings for the 12 months ended May 31 1927, as given above, were equivalent to 2.40 times annual interest requirements on the company's entire funded debt, including this issue. These net earnings were obtained under rates ranging from 79c. to 58c. per 1,000 cu. ft., depending on quantity used. These rates are the lowest for manufactured gas in the 10 largest cities in the country.

Control.—American Light & Traction Co. owns all of the otstanding common stock, except directors' qualifying shares.—V.124, p. 505.

Detroit Edison Co.—*Bonds Sold.*—A banking group headed by Coffin & Burr, Inc., and including Harris, Forbes & Co.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Bankers Trust Co.; Security Trust Co. of Detroit; the First National Co. of Detroit, Inc., and Otis & Co., has sold at 102¼ and int., yielding over 4.85%, a new issue of $20,000,000 gen. & ref. mtge. gold bonds, series C, 5%. Dated Oct. 1 1924; due Aug. 1 1962.

Data from Letter of Alex Dow, President of the Company.

Company.—Does the entire commercial electric lighting and power business in the City of Detroit, the fourth largest city in the United States, and in an extensive adjacent territory in the State of Michigan, serving a total population conservatively estimated at 2,000,000. Company also conducts a steam heating business in the central area of the City of Detroit and a gas business in the cities of Port Huron, Marysville and St. Clair. The property of the company includes four large modern steam generating plants with an aggregate capacity of 633,000 k.w., and the company has under construction additions to these plants which will add 80,000 k.w.

Secured.—Secured by a direct mortgage on the entire fixed property and franchises of the company, and in addition are secured by the deposit of $12,500,000 1st & ref. mtge. bonds. Additional underlying bonds may not be issued unless they are deposited as further security for the bonds issuable under the indenture securing the gen. & ref. mtge. bonds. Indenture provides for the issue of additional bonds and also provides for modification of the indenture and of the rights of the bondholders in certain respects, with the assent of the company and of the holders of not less than 85% of the outstanding bonds.

Earnings—Year Ended June 30 1927.

Gross earnings	$46,413,747
Operating expenses, taxes and retirement reserve (depreciation)	32,220,193
Net earnings	$14,193,554
Annual interest on mortgage bonds (including this issue)	5,407,390
Balance	$8,786,164

Above net earnings 2⅝ times annual interest on mortgage bonds.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
Stock (on which dividends have been regularly paid since 1909; since 1916 at 8%)	$120,000,000	$86,958,100
Convertible debentures—		
One issue of 6s, due 1932	------	519,100
Three issues of 7s, due 1928, 1929 and 1930, aggregating	------	1,008,000
Gen. & ref. mtge., series A, 5%, due 1949	a	$12,500,000
do Series B, 5%, due 1955	a	23,000,000
do Series C, 5%, due 1962 (this issue)	a	20,000,000
First & ref. mtge., due 1940, 5%, series A	$75,000,000	b16,665,000
do 6%, Series B	$75,000,000	b18,319,000
First mortgage 5%, due 1933	(Closed)	10,000,000
Eastern Michigan Edison Co. 1st mtge. 5s, 1931	(Closed)	4,000,000

a Limited only by the restrictions of indenture as summarized in part herein. b In addition to these outstanding bonds of 1904, there are $12,500,000 bonds deposited as security under the indenture securing the gen. & ref. mtge. bonds, $13,516,000 bonds in the treasury of the company, and $14,000,000 bonds originally issuable to retire the two issues underlying the 1st & ref. mtge. bonds, but now issuable only if pledged under the general and refunding mortgage.

Purpose.—The purpose is to reimburse the company for expenditures made for improvements to its plants and system, which include the addition of one 30,000 k.w. turbine at the Marysville power plant and two 50,000 k.w. turbines at the Trenton Channel power plant; the building of the sub-structure for a new power plant on the site of and adjacent to the present Delray power plant; the construction of two large alternating current substations and three smaller substations in Detroit and one large direct current substation in the downtown business district; substantial additions to five major substations and minor additions to other substations; the construction of a 132,000-volt transmission line and switching station to provide for interconnection with other power companies west of Detroit; the usual line extensions necessary to connect up the large volume of new customers; an extension to the Beacon Street heating plant to accommodate two additional 4,200 b.h.p. boilers; and extension of gas service from the gas plant at Marysville to the City of St. Clair.

Earnings for June and 6 *Months Ended June* 30 (*Company & Subs.*).

	——*Month of June*——		—6 *Mos. to June* 30—	
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Total operating revenues	$3,555,822	$3,285,541	$22,295,985	$20,601,922
Non-operating income	58,860	66,819	1,582,049	1,717,100
Gross revenue	$3,614,682	$3,352,361	$23,878,033	$22,319,022
Oper. & maint. charges, reserves and taxes	2,524,722	2,415,436	16,362,973	15,003,339
Int. on fund. & unfd. dt.	390,044	307,474	2,288,392	1,830,593
Amort. & other deduc's.	28,155	27,334	168,929	164,004
Net income	$671,761	$602,116	$5,057,739	$5,321,086

—V. 125, p. 384.

Dixie Gas & Utilities Co.—*Co-Registrar.*—

The Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., has been appointed co-registrar of an issue of 50,000 shares of preferred stock, par $100, and of an issue of 500,000 shares of common stock, without par value.—V. 125, p 384.

East Bay Water Co.—*Earnings.*—

5 Months Ended May 31—	1927.	1926.
Operating revenue	$1,568,844	$1,570,624
Non-operating revenue	20,982	10,941
Total revenue	$1,589,827	$1,581,566
Operating expenses	563,321	535,816
Taxes	210,492	174,011
Depreciation	120,833	110,833
Fixed charges	509,595	536,086
Interest (credit)	4,141	70,573
Net income	$189,725	$295,391
Dividends on Preferred A stock	250,000	189,220
Dividends on Preferred B stock	74,680	62,233
Balance	def$134,954	sur$43,938

—V. 124, p. 3627.

East St. Louis & Suburban Co. (Excl. Alton Cos.).

12 *Mos. End. Dec.* 31.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Operating revenues	$4,345,715	$4,030,221	$3,931,883	$4,411,317
Operating expenses	3,167,569	2,915,491	2,904,691	3,068,655
Taxes	259,100	240,724	241,225	281,908
Net oper. revenues	$919,046	$874,006	$785,967	$1,069,754
Non-operating revenues	179,374	135,540	178,663	120,929
Gross income	$1,098,420	$1,009,546	$964,630	$1,181,682
Interest charges	726,786	710,543	692,099	642,657
Bal. for depr., divs. & surplus	$371,633	$299,003	$272,531	$539,025

—V. 123. p. 2518.

Electric Investors, Inc.—*Annual Report.*—

The annual report for the year 1926 and report for the 12 months ended May 31 1927 were issued July 19. President S. Z. Mitchell in his remarks to stockholders said in part:

The principal business of the company to date has been to acquire securities of various kinds for long term investment, especially the common stocks of successful and progressive public utility companies. Company has also acquired from time to time for short term investment securities of electric power and light companies, as well as securities of companies in other lines of stable business. As of May 31 1927 it owned less than 6½% of the total stock of any company.

The revenue of the company is derived from dividends and interest upon its investments, commissions received in connection with financial transactions and profits realized from sale of securities owned. Company does not engage in the brokerage business and it is not a holding company controlling or operating other companies. It is an investment company seeking stability, safety and profit through diversity along the lines generally followed for years by the successful insurance companies and the English and Scottish investment trusts. It is diversifying its risks by placing its investments not only in public utility companies, but also in insurance, banking, industrial and other companies in many wholly unrelated lines of business.

As of May 31 1927 company owned securities in 82 companies. The public utility companies in which company is interrested, either directly or through holding companies, operate in every State in the United States, with the exception of New Mexico. They also operate in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, Italy, Spain and Japan.

The following shows details of changes in book and market values of securities and in earnings and surplus accounts for periods ending on the dates shown:

12 *Months Ended*—	*May* 31 1927.	*Dec.* 31 1926.
Book value of securities owned at end of period	$32,419,795	$30,030,261
Market value of securities owned at end of period	43,152,769	37,234,726
Excess of market value over book value	10,732,974	7,204,465
Earnings per share for common stock for 12 mos. on stock outstanding at end of period	3.21	2.34
Earnings per share for common stock for 12 mos. on average amount of stock outst. during period	3.34	2.36
Earnings per share for pref. stock (both classes) for 12 months on stock outst. at end of period	34.15	26.50
Earnings per share for pref. stock (both classes) for 12 mos. on average amount of stock outstanding during the period	36.85	28.59
Surplus at end of period	4,256,681	2,244,467

During 1926 the company retired 2,750 shares of $7 pref. stock and issued and sold 10,000 shares $6 pref. stock, and 6,000 additional shares were issued and sold in Jan. 1927. A total of 84,017 additional shares of common stock were issued during 1926 and 47,744 shares between Jan. 1 1927 and May 31 1927, as a result of the payment of stock dividends on the common stock, the paying in full of subscriptions and the exercising of option rights for the purchase of common stock.

Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses.

12 *Months Ended*—	*May* 31 '27.	*Dec.* 31 '26.	*Feb.* 28 '26.
Gross earnings	$3,472,681	$2,628,134	$2,984,192
Expenses general	36,389	44,157	46,129
Taxes	149,526	188,463	140,360
Int. on notes & accounts payable	20,905	20,058	42,097
Net earnings	$3,265,861	$2,375,457	$2,755,606
Preferred dividends ($7)	209,163	210,811	214,865
Preferred dividends ($6)	348,696	309,107	159,950
Bal. avail. for com. stk. divs. & surp	$2,708,002	$1,855,539	$2,380,791
Surplus balance beginning of period	2,646,910	1,487,159	1,355,610
Total	$5,354,912	$3,342,698	$3,736,400
Dividends paid on common stock	x1,098,231	1,098,231	1,422,584
Surplus at end of period	$4,256,681	$2,244,467	$2,313,816

x Jan. 15 1927, 47,693 16-100 shares, charged to surplus accounts at $23.07 per share.

Comparative Balance Sheets.

Assets—	*May* 31 '27. $	*Dec.* 31 '26. $	*Liabilities*—	*May* 31 '27. $	*Dec.* 31 '26 $
Cash	297,500	256,918	z Capital stock	28,042,363	26,403,132
Accts. receivable	------	3,500	Accounts payable	71,172	115,846
Notes & loans rec.	1,000	------	Accrued accounts	174,584	257,523
Int. & divs. rec	9,889	13,210	x Liability to issue com. stk. in pay. of com. stk. divs.	------	1,098,231
Investments	32,419,795	30,030,261			
Uncall. bal. on sub. to common stock	1,048,322	1,049,222	y Liability to issue com. stk. when & as final pay. are made or rec. on subscriptions	1,169,140	1,170,140
			Reserves	62,566	63,773
			Surplus	4,256,681	2,244,467
Total	33,776,505	31,353,111	Total	33,776,506	31,353,111

Note— *May.* 31 1927. *Dec.* 31 1926.

There were outstanding at dates indicated option warrants entitling holder to purchase shares of common stock at $20 per share 23,680 shs. 23,680 shs.

x Common stock for stock dividend ---- 47,693 16-100shs.

y Liability to issue common stock 58,457 shs. 58,507 shs.

z Capital stock outst. (no par)—

$7 preferred stock 29,645 shs. 29,645 shs.

$6 preferred stock 60,000 shs. 60,000 shs.

Common stock 836,696 18-50 shs. 788,953 2-10 shs.

—V. 123. p. 3181.

Electric Bond & Share Securities Corp.—*Status.*—

This company owns 300 shares of the 6% preferred stock and all the common stock (400,000 shares) of Electric Bond & Share Co. Its other assets on July 11 1927 aggregate $1,445,687 and consist of cash in bank, call loans and notes receivable.

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As of July 11 1927 company had no liabilities, except current taxes accrued but not yet due, dividends ($450,717) on its stock declared and payable July 15 1927, and the capital liability represented by its 1,802,870 shares of outstanding capital stock. (See also reportof Electric Bond & Share Co. under "Financial Reports" on a preceding page.)—V. 124, p.234.

Electric Public Service Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—
The company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended May 31 1927, gross earnings of $2,042,352; operating expenses, maintenance and general taxes, $1,083,696, balance of $958,655.—V. 122, p. 2426.

Electric Public Utilities Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—
The company and subsidiaries report gross earnings from all sources for the 12 months ended May 31 last, of $4,752,643; operating expenses, including maintenance and general taxes, $3,023,730, leaving a balance of $1,728,912.

Acquisitions Denied.—
The Baltimore "Sun" of July 14, said: "Reaffirming its former stand, the Maryland P. S. Commission on July 13 denied the company the right to purchase 4 small power companies in Western Maryland at a price of $518,-000. The order issued by the Commission also confirmed an opinion it issued on July 9 when it asserted it was concerned over the 'scramble' of holding companies to acquire isolated electric plants in rural communities at prices far in excess of their actual value.

"Following a hearing in May the Commission denied the company the right to purchase the 4 smaller companies. Clarence W. Miles, attorney for the company, filed application for a reopening of the case to permit additional testimony. His request was granted and a hearing which lasted two hours was held.

"The order issued on July 13 stated that no evidence in the rehearing of the case showed that the first order was "unjust or unwarranted, or that the order should be abrogated, changed or modified in any respect.

"The 4 companies sought by the Electric company are the Home Electric Co., of Lonaconing, Md.; the Emmitsburg Electric Co., the Antietam Electric Light & Power Co., and the Midland Electric Light Co."—V. 125, p. 246

Elizabethtown (N.J.) Water Co. Consolidated.—*Bonds Sold.*—Kean, Taylor & Co. and Roosevelt & Sons, New York, have sold at 99 and int., to yield 5.07%, $3,000,000 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, series A.

Dated Aug. 1 1927, due Aug. 1 1957. Interest payable F. & A. without deduction for present normal Federal income tax up to 2% per annum Principal and interest payable at the National State Bank of Elizabeth (N. J.), or at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, trustee. Denom. $1,000 c*. Red. as a whole on any int. date after 60 days' notice at 105 to and incl. Aug. 1 1937, at 103 thereafter to and incl. Aug. 1 1947, at 101 thereafter to and incl. Aug. 1 1956, and at 100 thereafter to and until maturity.

Issuance.—Approved by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of the State of New Jersey.

Data from Letter of Julian H. Kean, President of the Company.

Company.—Elizabethtown Water Co. was incorporated in 1854 by a special Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and in 1922 consolidation was effected with the Piscataway Water Co., the Raritan Township Water Co. and the Watchung Water Co., under the name of Elizabethtown Water Co. Consolidated. The present company supplies water to the city of Elizabeth, N. J., and 13 surrounding towns and municipalities, having an estimated total population of over 160,000. The franchises under which the company operates contain no burdensome restrictions and are without limitation as to time. Present facilities include over 270 miles of mains, 4 pumping stations, hydrants and other appurtenances necessary to a complete water supply system.

Earnings.—Gross revenues and net earnings, after depreciation but before Federal income taxes, as taken from the company's reports to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, for the 5-year period 1922 to 1926, inclusive, have been as follows:

Cal. Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Gross revenues	$1,030,175	$1,010,840	$994,572	$958,065	$949,424
xNet earnings	382,694	381,937	395,708	361,920	375,579

x After depreciation but before Federal taxes.

Net earnings for the past 5 years, as shown above, have averaged $379,568 per annum, or 2.23 times interest charges of $169,750 on all outstanding bonds, including this issue. Such earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 1926 were equivalent to 2.25 times such interest requirements.

Rate Increase.—The Board of Commissioners has recently granted an increase in rates calculated by them to increase the annual net income, after depreciation and all taxes, to $482,125, which, before Federal income taxes, would be equivalent to 3.28 times annual interest requirements on all outstanding bonds, including this issue.

Dividends.—Cash dividends have been paid on the capital stock of the company and its predecessor, the Elizabethtown Water Co., in each year without interruption for the past 46 years, the present rate being 5% per annum.

Assets.—The reproduction value, after depreciation, of the physical properties of the company, as estimated by Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., consulting engineer, N. Y. City, as of June 30 1926, was $8,975,805, which, with subsequent additions at cost, less depreciation, was equivalent to $9,141,015 as of May 31 1927, or 2.69 times the principal amount of all outstanding bonds, including this issue. A valuation of the physical properties of the company, based upon the decision of the Commissioners as of June 30 1926, with subsequent additions at cost and after deducting depreciation in accordance with the rules of the board, was equivalent to $6,815,210 as of May 31 1927. Company has appealed from the Board's decision and claims a valuation for its properties of over $9,000,000 based upon the independent estimate referred to above.

Security.—The mortgage will constitute a direct first lien on all the fixed assets and franchises of the company, subject only to $395,000 of divisional bonds which are secured by closed prior liens on the properties formerly belonging to the Piscataway Water Co. and the Raritan Township Water Co.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding*
Raritan Township Water Co. gen. M. 5s, 1960	(closed)	$125,000
Piscataway Water Co. gen. mtge. 5s, 1960	(closed)	270,000
Elizabethtown Water Co. Consol. 1st mtge. 5s, series A (this issue)	x	3,000,000
Capital stock, par $100	$4,000,000	4,000,000

x Additional bonds may be issued in accordance with the restrictions of the indenture securing these bonds.

Purpose.—To reimburse the company for capital expenditures, to provide for further additions and improvements and for other corporate purposes.

General Balance Sheet May 31 1927 (After This Financing).

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Plant & property	$6,647,782	Capital stock	$4,000,000
Constr'n work in progress	95,139	Funded debt	3,395,000
Investments	455,120	Taxes accrued	53,396
Cash	1,975,686	Interest accrued	3,282
Consumers accts. rec.	136,074	Other accounts payable	83,178
Int. & divs. receivable	81,582	Consumers' deposits	343,324
Material & supplies	70,816	Unearned revenue	28,633
Earned rev. not charged	106,443	Amortization reserve	1,127,087
Special deposits	200	Fixed surplus	180,309
Prepayments	15,885	Operating surplus	413,797
Res. for debt discount	120,000	Undivided profits	124,367
Other suspense	47,646		
Total	$9,752,373	Total	$9,752,373

—V. 124, p. 3770.

Electrical Securities Corp.—*Reclassification of Stock Approved.*—The stockholders on July 19 approved the plan of reclassification outlined briefly in last weeks "Chronicle," page 384. President C. N. Mason, July 5, says in part:

The business of the corporation has been expanded from time to time by borrowing the capital represented by the collateral trust bonds. Sound financial practice requires the maintenance of a conservation ratio between the capital represented by shares of stock and that represented by bonds. Accordingly as the amount of bonds outstanding is increased from time to time, additional shares of capital should likewise be issued. The issuance of such additional shares is complicated by some of the provisions governing the rights of the preferred shares outstanding, all of which may properly be changed. The present 5% preferred stock is not subject to redemption and its preferential right to purchase additional issues of stock is open to question.—V. 125, p. 384.

Empire Gas & Fuel Co.—*To Retire Bonds.*—
On Sept. 19 next the company will redeem at 110 and int. all of its outstanding 1st & ref. conv. 15-year 7½% gold bonds, series A and C, due May 1 1937. The conversion privileges shall expire at the close of business Aug. 20.

On Sept. 19 the company will also redeem at 105½ and int. all of the outstanding 1st & ref. gold bonds, 6½% series.

Payment of the above issues will be made at the Equitable Trust Co., trustee, 37 Wall St., N. Y. City.—V. 124, p. 3206.

Grand Rapids RR.—*Initial Preferred Dividend.*—
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 7% preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 20. (See also Grand Rapids Ry. in V. 124, p. 2586 and 3628.)

Great Consolidated Electric Power Co., Ltd. (of Japan).—*Increases Capital Stock.*—
The stockholders have increased the authorized capital stock from 2,259,260 shares of 50 yen par value full-paid to 3,460,000 shares, according to advices received by Dillon, Read & Co., the company's bankers in this country.

The company states that it intends to call for payment of only 25% of the purchase price of the new issue Aug. 15, and so far has collected 98% of the initial deposit necessary for the application to the new shares. This call of 25% will provide approximately $7,000,000 of new capital for the company.—V. 124, p. 2587.

Gulf States Utilities Co.—*New Unit.*—
This company, a subsidiary of the Engineers Public Service Co., has signed a contract for the immediate installation of an additional 40,000 h.p. unit in its Neches power station. This station, located near Beaumont, Texas, is a base load station supplying with electricity a network of high-tension transmission lines extending more than 200 miles along the Gulf Coast. The first unit in the Neches station of 27,000 h.p. was put in service last fall. It is announced that the rapid increase in demand for electricity due to the growth of territory served, together with additional extensions of the transmission system now planned or under construction, make it necessary to proceed at once to more than double the capacity of this station. Engineering and construction are being done by Stone & Webster, Inc.—V. 124, p. 1066.

Houston Gas & Fuel Co.—*Closes New Contracts.*—
The company, according to official announcement, has just closed contracts for servicing 15 buildings in Houston with a minimum of 160,-000,000 cu. ft. of natural gas annually. The present consumption of these buildings aggregates 200,000,000 cu. ft. annually. Mains are now being connected and deliveries of gas will begin within a week.

This new business will result in a substantial increase in the sales of the company which retails gas purchased from the Houston Gulf Gas Co. The latter organization is controlled by W. L. Moody, III, O. R. Seagraves and associates.

To meet the steady increase in demand, the company has contracted to receive additional supplies from the Dixie Pipe Line Co., which has a 200-mile pipe line under construction linking the Waskom, Caddo and Mooringsport field with Houston, Port Arthur and other cities along the right of way of the pipe line.—V. 124, p. 111.

Houston Gulf Gas Co.—*New Gas Well.*—
The Moody Corp. has completed its Meyer Number Two Well flowing at the rate of 10,000,000 cu. ft. of natural gas daily with 600 pounds of closed in pressure. The well which is located at Markham, seventy miles from Houston has been turned into the lines of the Houston Gulf Gas Co.—V. 125, p. 246.

Idaho Power Co.—*Annual Report.*—

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gross earns. from oper.	$2,869,474	$2,829,258	$2,805,556	$2,516,130
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	1,407,224	1,394,665	1,381,309	1,230,624
Net earnings	$1,462,250	$1,434,593	$1,424,247	$1,285,506
Other income	87,401	67,234	57,231	93,202
Total income	$1,549,651	$1,501,827	$1,481,478	$1,378,808
Interest on bonds	610,000	610,000	670,442	642,889
Other int. & deducs	72,189	77,660	95,789	122,123
Divs. on pref. stock	262,095	258,545	238,000	141,931
Renewal & replac' res	235,000	205,600	205,000	200,000
Balance, surplus	$370,367	$350,622	$272,247	$271,865

—V. 124, p. 3495.

Illinois Northern Utilities Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period Ended June 30 1927—	*3 Months.*	*12 Month*
Gross operating revenue	$774,786	$3,227,301
Net income after taxes, int. & retirement provision	$209,664	$893,246

—V. 124, p. 2120.

Illinois Power Co.—*Earnings.*—

12 *Mos. end. June* 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$2,612,172	$2,574,154	2,382,045	$2,317,179
Oper. exps., incl. taxes and maintenance	1,803,355	1,750,209	1,663,279	1,639,097
Fixed charges	386,435	395,656	385,548	371,399
Div. on preferred stock	232,871	225,939	208,731	171,716
Prov. for retire't reserve	150,000	148,708	153,700	133,500
Balance	$39,513	$53,650	def$29,213	$1,467

—V. 124, p. 644.

Illinois Power & Light Corp.—*Offers Pref. Stock.*—
On July 1 the corporation made available to its customers and stockholders some additional shares of its 6% cumul. pref. stock, at $92 per share, yielding 6.32%. Plans are in effect which call for the disposal of all these shares in the Illinois territory during the month of July.

This corporation and its subsidiaries serve a territory of about 15,000 square miles. Electric light and power, gas, transportation, heat, water and ice service is supplied to more than 470 towns and cities of the great central west having a combined population in excess of 1,300,000 people. Gross earnings last year amounted to 31 million dollars. The corporation has about 34,500 stockholders.—V. 124, p. 3772.

Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co.—*Plan.*—
See Indiana Electric Corp. below.

Indiana Electric Corp.—*Consolidation & Readjustment Plan.*—A plan for the readjustment of securities, consolidating the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co., the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. and Central Indiana Power Co., with other companies into Indiana Electric Corp., dated July 1 1927, has been completed. The plan was evolved by Samuel Insull and Randal Morgan (deceased). It is now being promulgated, with the consent and approval of Samuel Insull and Marshall S. Morgan, by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., which has consented to act and has been constituted readjustment manager.

Martin J. Insull, on behalf of Indiana Electric Corp. and Central Indiana Power Co. and subsidiaries, and Robert I. Todd, on behalf of Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. and subsidiaries, will act as consolidation managers under the plan and have agreed to co-operate with and assist the manager in consummating the consolidation.

The figures used, giving the principal or par amounts of bonds, notes or other obligations and stock outstanding and the annual requirements

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thereof, are based on those outstanding as of Oct. 31 1926, giving effect, however, to the application of the proceeds from the recent sale of the Merchants Heat & Light Co., and do not reflect the possible issuance of additional securities to provide the necessary cash for further additions and betterments, for current debt incurred after Oct. 31 1926 and for such other or additional securities, if any, as may be required for the purposes of the plan. Except as otherwise specifically stated, the statements respecting new securities to be issued are, for convenience, based upon the assumption that all bonds and stock of every class dealt with by the plan shall become subject thereto and shall accept the provisions made for them in the plan, no account being taken of the changes which would result in case any of such bonds or stock should not be subjected to the plan.

The following committees have considered and approved the plan and recommend its adoption and participation therein by the holders of the securities listed:

Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. 1st & ref. mtge. 5s, due April 1 1945: Wm. P. Gest, C. S. W. Packard, Henry G. Brengle and Thomas S. Gates (Drexel & Co.), M. S. Altemose, Sec., 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Depositary: Fidelity Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. 1st consol. 5s, due May 1 1944: Frank B. Bemis, Allan Forbes and Charles E. Rogerson, Boston; Eben F. Dewing, Sec., P. O. Box 1, Boston. Depositary, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. 1st mtge. 5s, due March 1 1933: D. P. Abercrombie, Boston; Benjamin L. Allen, New York; Charles F. Mills, Boston; Elmer W. Strout, Indianapolis, and George W. Treat, Boston; Oscar W. Haussermann, Sec., 1 Federal St., Boston. Depositary: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., New York. Agents, Fletcher National Bank and First National Bank of Boston.

Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co. 1st mtge. 5s, due Jan. 1 1932: Reily C. Adams, Herbert W. Todd and R. H. Wallace; W. C. Kassebaum, Sec., 111 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis. Depositary, Security Trust Co., Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry. 1st mtge. 5s, due May 1 1952: A. V. Morton, A. A. Jackson and A. E. Newbold, Jr. (Drexel & Co.), Philadelphia; J. M. Johnston, Sec., NW. Cor. Broad & Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Depositary, Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Central Indiana Power Co. 7% cumul. pref. stock: James T. Woodward, New York; George C. Forrey, Jr., Indianapolis, and Henry R. Hayes, New York; E. E. Beach, Sec., 16 Wall St., New York. Depositary, Bankers Trust Co., New York. Agents, Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis, and Union Trust Co., Chicago.

Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. 5% cumul. pref. stock: J. C. Neff, Philadelphia; J. P. Frenzel, Indianapolis, and C. S. Smyth, Philadelphia; T. H. Atherton, Sec., 1431 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Depositary, Fidelity -Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. 6% cumul. pref. stock: J. F. Wild, Indianapolis; John T. Beasley, Terre Haute, and John E. Reed, Indianapolis; F. C. Bopp, Sec., Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis. Depositary, The J. F. Wild & Co. State Bank, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. 5% cumul. pref. stock: Geo. B. Elliott, Thomas D. Sheerin and Theodore Stempfel, Indianapolis; Fred A. Likely, Sec., 109 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis. Depositary, Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry. Co. 5% cumul. pref. stock: Theodore Stempfel, Dick Miller and Thomas D. Sheerin, Indianapolis E. J. Wuensch, Sec., 47 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis. Depositary, Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis.

Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. common stock: L. P. Geiger, F. E. Dixon, Philadelphia, and Arthur V. Brown, Indianapolis; Wm. S. Johnson, Sec., Land Title & Trust Co., Cor. Broad & Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Depositary, Land Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Securities and Obligations in the Hands of the Public to Be Readjusted.

The principal or par amounts of bonds and stocks outstanding in the hands of the public which are to be readjusted are as follows:

(a) Terre Haute Indianap. & Eastern Trac. Co. 1st & ref. mtge. 5% sinking fund 35-year gold bonds, due April 1 1945	$5,142,000
(b) Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. 1st consol. 5% 40-year gold bonds, due May 1 1944	2,834,000
(c) Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. 1st mtge. 5% 20-year bonds, due March 1 1933	2,470,000
(d) Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co. 1st mtge. 5% 30-year gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1932	750,000
(e) Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry. 1st mtge. 5% sinking fund 40-year gold bonds, due May 1 '52	753,000
(f) Central Indiana Power Co. 7% cumulative preferred stock	7,792,000
(g) Terre Haute Indianap. & Eastern Trac. Co. 5% cum. pf. stk.	9,100,000
(h) Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. 6% cumulative pref. stock	1,000,000
(i) Indianapolis & Northwestern Trac. Co. 5% cum. pref. stock	450,000
(j) Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry. 5% cumulative preferred stock	200,000
(k) Central Indiana Power Co. common stock	11,155,900
(l) Terre Haute Indianap. & East. Trac. Co. common stock	9,100,000
Total	$50,746,900

Securities and Obligations in the Hands of the Public to Remain Undisturbed

The principal amount of bonds outstanding in the hands of the public which are unaffected by the plan are as follows:

(1) Indiana Electric Corp. 1st mtge. gold bonds—	
Series A, 6%, due Nov. 1 1947	$4,372,800
Series B, 6½%, due Aug. 1 1953	2,477,200
Series C, 5%, due March 1 1951	1,075,000
(2) Central Indiana Power Co. 1st mtge. coll. & ref. 6% gold bonds, series A, due July 1 1947	8,063,500
(3) Attica Electric Co. 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1949	200,000
(4) Indiana Railway & Light Co. 1st & ref. mtge. 5% gold bonds, due Dec. 10 1942	1,254,000
(5) Noblesville Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st mtge. 6½% gold bonds, due July 1 1947	310,000
(6) Indiana Gas Light Co. 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, due Nov. 1 1941	211,350
(7) Indiana Gas Light Co. serial gold notes	8,615
(8) Noblesville Water & Light Co. 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1937	40,000
(9) Terre Haute Electric Co. 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, due July 1 1929	1,500,000
(10) Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. equipment trusts, due serially	154,750
(11) Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. coll. 6½% gold notes, due Sept. 1 1929	425,000
Total	$20,092,215

Method of Readjustment of Central Indiana Power Co. and Subsidiarie Preliminary to Consolidation.

The Central Indiana Power Co. owns all the outstanding [$8,358,500 bonds and] $4,960,000 common capital stocks, except $1,764,000 bonds [$200,000 Attica Electric Co. 1st. 6s, $1,254,000 1st & ref. 5s of Ind. Rys. & Lt. Co. and $310,000 1st mtge. 6½s of Noblesville Ht., Lt. & Pow. Co. and directors' qualifying shares of Northern Indiana Power Co., Wabash Valley Electric Co. [$2,626,900 bonds, $756,000 preferred stock and $620,000 common stock] and Attica Electric Co. [$68,000 preferred stock, $108,000 common stock and $112,000 out of $312,000 outstanding bonds], all of which are deposited under its 1st mtge. collateral & ref. trust deed. It also owns all the outstanding stock [$2,882,500 pref. and $2,924,500 common] except directors' qualifying shares, of the Indiana Electric Corp., Indiana Gas Light Co. and Noblesville Water & Light Co., the latter two having $211,350 and $40,000 of funded debt, respectively outstanding in the hands of the public.

The Central Indiana Power Co. will directly acquire all the assets of the three subsidiaries first above mentioned and those of Indiana Gas Light Co. and Noblesville Water & Light Co., canceling all secured obligations except those in the hands of the public and assuming the latter as divisional underlying liens of the resultant merged company. The capitalization will be the same as that of the Central Indiana Power Co. and subsidiaries now outstanding or as follows:

Preferred 7% cumulative stock	$7,792,000
Common stock	11,155,900
Underlying divisional bonds	x2,01 ,350
1st mtge. coll. & ref. 6% gold bonds, series A	8,063,500
3-year coll. gold notes, due June 1 1928	5,000,000
Serial 5% gold notes (of Indiana Gas Light Co.)	8,615

x As follows: Attica Electric Co. bonds, $200,000; Indiana Gas Light Co. bonds, $211,350; Noblesville Water & Light Co. bonds, $40,000; Ind. Rys. & Light Co. bonds, $1,254,000, and Noblesville Ht., Lt. & Power Co. bonds, $310,000.

Note.—$2,882,500 of the preferred stock and $2,923,500 of the common stock of the Indiana Electric Corp., being all of said stock outstanding, except directors' qualifying shares, is owned. The payment of both principal and interest has been guaranteed on the $4,372,800 1st mtge. series A 6% bonds, $2,477,200 of series B 6½% bonds and $1,075,000 series C 5% bonds of the latter corporation outstanding in the hands of the public.

Statement of Consolidated Earnings and Funded Debt Interest Charges of Central Indiana Power Co. and Sunsidiaries.

12 mos ended June 30.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings before Deprec.	bInt. on Fund. Debt in Hands of Public.
a 1926	$8,925,478	$3,585,907	$2,097,881
1925	7,367,711	2,735,506	1,934,474
1924	6,640,150	2,268,874	b1,148,807
1923	5,839,726	1,997,930	b730,983
a 1922	5,277,892	1,752,653	--------
a 1921	5,008,528	1,603,712	--------

a Calendar years. No available record of funded debt interest charges for the years 1921 and 1922. b Interest on the bonds of the Indiana Electric Corp. proceeds of which went towards construction of new generating plant, &c., were capitalized until operatio nof the plant commenced.

Note.—Formal transfer of the Merchants Heat & Light Co. was effected in Jan. 1927. Practically all of the funds of this sale have been applied toward a reduction of debt. It is estimated that this action will result in a saving in interest charges of nearly $1,000,000, which more than offsets the loss in earnings heretofore derived from the company sold.

Method of Readjustment of Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. and Subsidiaries Preliminary to Consolidation.

Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co., owning and operating public utility properties, also owns all the common stock, except directors' qualifying shares, and leases under long term contracts the properties of the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co., Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co., Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co., and the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Railway. In addition it owns the outstanding preferred and Common stock of the Terre Haute & Western Ry. whose properties are leased to the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.

Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co., to be organized in Indiana, will acquire from the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co., subject to the lien of the latter's mortgage, until its release upon completion of the plan, that part of its traction properties extending from the Indianapolis terminal eastward to a point near the Ohio State line, together with the New Castle branch, including the New Castle City lines, and the street railway system in the City of Richmond. Also the street and interurban properties (subject until the completion of the exchange of securities contemplated by the plan to their contracts of lease to the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.) now owned by the Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co., Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co., and the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Railway. Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. will receive all of the common stock issued by Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. in consideration for the transfer of the above named properties, the leases will be cancelled and the bonds of the three companies will be exchanged for an equal principal amount of the 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. (see below).

The consolidated statement of capitalization outstanding with public of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. and subsidiaries will be as follows:

Preferred 5% cumulative stock	$9,100,000
5% preferred stock of subsidiaries	a1,650,000
Common stock	9,100,000
1st & ref. mtge. 5% gold bonds	5,142,000
6½% collateral gold notes	425,000
Equipment trusts	154,750
Bonds of subsidiaries	b8,557,000

a Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co., $650,000; Terre Haute Traction & Light Co., $1,000,000. b As follows: Terre Haute Traction & Light Co., $4,334,000; Terre Haute & Western, $250,000; Indiana & Northwestern Traction, $2,470,000; Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co., $750,000; Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Electric, $753,000.

Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Funded Debt Interest Charges of Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. and Subsidiaries.

Year—	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings Before Deprec.	Interest on Fund. Debt in Hands of Public.
1926	$6,060,676	$1,089,504	$735,598
1925	5,942,018	1,075,740	745,151
1924	5,676,016	1,199,711	714,534
1923	5,964,200	1,363,517	740,707
1922	5,908,367	1,399,684	747,565
1921	5,826,532	1,228,843	752,250

Method of Consolidation.

Upon completion of the preliminary adjustments referred to above, Indiana Electric Corp. will acquire by purchase or consolidation all the property, franchises and other assets of the Central Indiana Power Co. (so adjusted) and all of the property, franchises and other assets of the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (adjusted), including the entire common stock, except directors' qualifying shares, of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. to be presently outstanding, and will also acquire all the property, franchises and other assets of the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. (adjusted) all in consideration for certain acts and for the issuance of certain bonds and stocks and (or) payment of cash, approximately as set forth below. Upon the completion of the exchange of securities contemplated by the plan, the mortgage of the Indiana Electric Corp. will attach as a direct first lien (a) upon all the physical property now owned by it; (b) upon all the properties now owned by the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (except the eastern division of its interurban railway property extending from Indianapolis to a point near the Ohio State line, and including the city railways in New Castle and Richmond, which will have been transferred to the above-mentioned Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co.); and (c) upon all the properties of the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co., subject only to the prior lien of $1,500,000 of divisional bonds, viz., Terre Haute Electric Co. 30-year 5% gold bonds, as to the property covered thereby, which divisional bonds will remain undisturbed by the plan, and except also that the property of the Terre Haute & Western Ry. will be sold, the purchaser indemnifying against any liability assumed under the guaranty of said subsidiary company's bonds and the lease of its property by the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. The mortgage of the Indiana Electric Corp. is an open-ended mortgage which will be available for future financing of the properties now owned and thus acquired by said company.

Statement of Capitalization of Indiana Electric Corp., Thus Consolidated Outstanding with Public (Estimated).

	Upon Completion Consolidation as Contemplated.	At Beginning First Full Year of Operation.
7% cumulative prior preferred stock	$8,792,000	$8,792,000
7% cumulative preferred stock	7,165,000	7,165,000
Participating adjustment preferred stock	10,010,000	10,010,000
Common stock	a15,000,000	a15,000,000
Underlying divisional bonds	11,578,850	11,578,850
Equipment trust obligations	154,750	154,750
First mtge. & ref. gold bonds—		
6%, series A, due Nov. 1 1947	4,372,800	4,372,800
6½% series B, due Aug. 1 1953	2,477,200	2,477,200
5% series C, due March 1 1951	1,075,000	1,075,000
5% series D (40-year bonds)	5,142,000	5,142,000
6% series E, due May 1 1944	2,834,000	2,834,000
5% series F (30-year bonds)	----	6,000,000
Notes not secured by company's fixed property	433,615	433,615

a To be adjusted subject to approval of P. S. Commission of Indiana.

Note.—(1) Company will own all the outstanding common stock of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. and will guarantee the payment of dividends on its initial issue of preferred stock which will amount to $650,000 par value at the rate of 5% and the payment of interest and sinking fund upon a funded debt equal at par to the par value of the present outstanding $3,973,000 1st mtge. bonds now on the properties, which will be acquired by the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co., which bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5% and will provide a sinking fund which should retire the

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principal in 50 years, and which shall be series A under the mortgage which may be authorized by that company, which mortgage shall not be a lien upon the line and assets east of Indianapolis. This obligation of guarantee shall not require the company to pay any deficits in operation which the Rapid Transit company may suffer.

(2) Company may issue additional securities to provide necessary cash for further additions and betterments, for current debt incurred after Oct. 31 1926 and for reorganization expense, and for any purpose of the plan, subject to the approval of the P. S. Commission of Indiana.

Earnings for 12 Months' Periods of Properties to be Owned by Indiana Electric Corporation.

	Calendar 1925.	Years— 1926.	1st Full Yr. of Oper.
Revenue, electric light and power	$6,991,565	$7,826,409	$8,462,526
Rev., other utilities (incl. other inc.)	2,517,409	2,671,353	2,706,913
Gross earnings	$9,508,974	$10,497,762	$11,169,439
Oper. exp., maint. & gen. taxes	6,365,383	6,913,224	6,891,724
Net before retirement reserve	$3,143,591	$3,584,538	$4,277,715
Annual interest on secured debt		a$1,583,887	$1,883,887
Annual interest, gold notes			28,056
Guaranteed charges			b249,520
Balance			$2,116,252
Cumulative prior preferred requirement			615,440
Cumulative preferred requirement			501,550
Balance available for retirement, Federal inc. taxes, surplus or divs. on common stock, or any other corp. purposes			$999,262

a Annual interest on company's secured debt to be outstanding in hands of public upon completion of exchange of securities as contemplated.

b Actual results from the operations of the properties to constitute Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. showed an operating profit before retirement reserves for the calendar year 1926, and are estimated to make a similar showing during the first full year of operation.

New Securities to Be Presently Issued by Indiana Electric Corporation.

First mtge. & refdg. 5% gold bonds, Series "D"	$5,142,000
First mtge. & refdg. 6% gold bonds, Series "E"	2,834,000
First mtge. & refdg. 5% gold bonds, Series "F"	6,000,000
7% cumulative prior preferred stock	8,792,000
7% cumulative preferred stock	7,165,000
Participating adjustment preferred stock	10,010,000
Common stock	To be adjusted

New Securities to Be Presently Issued by Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co.

First mtge. 5% sinking fund gold bonds	$3,973,000
5% cumulative preferred stock	650,000
Common stock	To be adjusted

Exchange of Securities.

Holders of certificates of deposit for bonds and for stock who shall be entitled to the benefits of the plan and shall have complied with the conditions thereof will be entitled to receive bonds and stock therefor of the companies and of the classes and at the rates stated below, deliverable as soon as practicable after completion of the consolidation upon surrender of their certificates of deposit in transferable form or otherwise when and as the manager hereinafter appointed may direct.

(*a*) For each of the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. 1st & ref. mtge. 5% sinking fund 35-year gold bonds due April 1 1945, a like principal amount of the Indiana Electric Corp. 1st mtge. & ref. 5% gold bonds, Series D.

(*b*) For each of the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. 1st consol. 5% 40-year gold bonds, due May 1 1944, a like principal amount of the Indiana Electric Corp. 1st mtge. & ref. 6% gold bonds, Series E, due May 1 1944.

(*c*) For each of the Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. 1st mtge. 5% 20-year bonds, due Mar. 1 1933, a like principal amount of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. 50-year 1st mtge. 5% sinking fund gold bonds.

(*d*) For each of the Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co. 1st mtge. 5% 30-year gold bonds due Jan. 1 1932, a like principal amount of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. 50-year 1st mtge. 5% sinking fund gold bonds.

(*e*) For each of the Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry. 1st mtge. 5% sinking fund 40-year gold bonds due May 1 1952, a like principal amount of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. 50-year 1st mtge. 5% sinking fund gold bonds.

(*f*) For each share of the Central Indiana Power Co. 7% cumul. pref. stock, an equal par amount of the Indiana Electric Corp. 7% cumul. prior pref. stock.

(*g*) For each share of the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. 5% cumul. pref. stock an equal par amount of the Indiana Electric Corp. participating adjustment preferred stock.

(*h*) For each share of the Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. 6% cumul. preferred stock, an equal par amount of Indiana Electric Corp. 7% cumulative prior preferred stock.

(*i*) For each share of the Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. 5% cumulative preferred stock, an equal par amount of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. 5% cumul. pref. stock.

(*j*) For each share of the Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry. 5% cumul. pref. stock, an equal par amount of the Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co. 5% cumulative pref. stock.

(*k*) For the Central Indiana Power Co. common stock, the common stock of the Indiana Electric Corp.

(*l*) For each share of the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. common stock, one-tenth of a share of the Indiana Electric Corp. participating adjustment preferred stock.

(*m*) For the common stock of the Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co., Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co. and Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville Electric Ry., the common stock of Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co.

Any securities which are not required to be issued in exchange for bonds or stocks because of the failure of the holders thereof to deposit under the plan may remain unissued or be otherwise disposed of upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration as the manager may determine. Holders of bonds or stock who do not assent to the plan will not be entitled to participate in the plan or the benefits thereof.

Securities to Be Exchanged for Those of Indiana Electric Corporation.

Existing Securities—	Out-standing.	Will Receive— 1st M. & Ref. 5s, Ser. D.	1st M. & Ref. 6s, Ser. E.	7% Cum. Prior Pref.	Particip'g Pref. Stock.	Com. Stock.
Cent. Int. Pow. Co.:						
7% preferred	$7,792,000	----	----	$7,792,000	----	----
Common	11,155,900	----	----	----	----	a
3-year coll. notes	5,000,000	To be retired by cash				
T.H.I. & E. Tr. Co.:						
First & ref. 5s	5,142,000	$5,142,000	----	----	----	----
Miscell. notes	1,908,000	To be retired by cash				
5% pref. stock	9,100,000	----	----	----	$9,100,000	----
Common	9,100,000	----	----	----	910,000	----
T. H. Tr. & Lt. Co.:						
First consol 5s	2,834,000	----	$2,834,000	----	----	----
6% pref. stock	1,000,000	----	----	1,000,000	----	----
Common	2,000,000	----	----	----	----	a

Securities to Be Exchanged for Those of Indiana Central Rapid Transit Co.

Existing Securities—	Out-standing.	Will Receive— 1st M. 5s.	5% Pf. Stk.	Com. Stk
Indianapolis & Northwestern Trac. Co.:				
First mortgage 5s	$2,470,000	$2,470,000	----	----
5% preferred stock	450,000	----	450,000	----
Common	2,550,000	----	----	a
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rap. Tr. Co.:				
First 5s	750,000	750,000	----	----
Common	750,000	----	----	a
Ind. Crawfordsv. & Danv. Elec. Ry.:				
First 5s	753,000	753,000	----	----
5% preferred	200,000	----	200,000	----
Common	400,000	----	----	a

a The amount of common stocks will be adjusted subject to the approval of the Indiana Public Service Commission.

Securities to Be Sold.—An issue of $6,000,000 first mtge. and refunding 5% 30-year series F bonds and $7,165,000 7% cumul. pref. stock of the Indiana Electric Corp. will be sold to provide cash necessary to retire securities above indicated and for additions and betterments.—V. 125, p. 385.

Indiana Light & Power Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—

Schultz Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, are offering at 99½ and int. $250,000 1st lien coll. trust 6% gold bonds, series "A."

Dated Jan. 1 1927; due Jan. 1 1942. Principal and int. (J. & J.) payable at Midland Bank, Cleveland, trustee. Red., all or part, on 30 days' notice at 105 and int. Int. payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax not to exceed 2%. Tax of any State or other jurisdiction under the sovereignty of the United States not in excess of 5 mills refunded. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*.

Convertible into the 7% cumulative pref. stock at the rate of 10½ shares of pref. stock for each $1,000 of bonds up to and incl. Jan. 1 1931 and thereafter at par.

Company.—Organized in Ohio for the purpose of acquiring and constructing electric light and power properties, and will presently own the General Utilities Co., the Brookville Electric Co. and the Shepfer Electrical Co. The present properties of these subsidiaries consist of approximately 200 miles of pole and transmission line, necessary sub-station and transformer equipment, and a complete electrical, engineering and construction organization.

The subsidiaries operate electric light and power properties in Indiana and Ohio, serving an urban and rural population of approximately 50,000. The companies operate in Defiance, Putnam, Henry, Wood, Allen and Hancock Counties in Ohio, and Franklin County, Ind., supplying electrical energy for light and power to Brookville and Cedar Grove, Ind., and Malenta, Miller City, Grelton, Townwood, Gallup, Florida, Prentiss, West Hope and Elery, O.

Security.—Secured by deposit of all the outstanding bonds now consisting of $200,000 1st mtge. series "A" bonds of the General Utilities Co., and all the capital stocks (except directors' qualifying shares) of the present constituent companies.

Purpose.—Proceeds of this financing and the sale of pref. stock will in part provide for the cost of these properties, the acquisition of additional properties, additions and improvements to these properties, and other corporate purposes.

Earnings.—Consolidated statement of earnings for the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 1926 are at the following annual rate:

Gross revenues	$151,888
Oper. exp., incl. maint. & taxes (other than income taxes)	94,684
Net available for interest, deprec. & Federal income taxes	$57,205
Annual bond interest requirements	15,000
Balance	$42,205

The net earnings as shown above are equal to 3.8 times annual interest requirements on these first lien collateral trust bonds.

Sinking Fund.—The trust agreement securing this issue of bonds provides for the retirement of 2% annually, beginning Jan. 1928, of the largest amount of bonds outstanding.

Indiana Service Corp.—*Proposes to Issue Securities.*—

The corporation has applied to the Indiana P. S. Commission for authority to retire $4,797,500 adjust. mtge. bonds, make a new $5,000,000 mortgage of equal standing with the present $7,549,500 1st & ref. mtge. bonds, issue $1,290,000 new pref. stock and sell $350,000 additional common stock.

Specific proposals in the petition are: Capitalization of improvements already made and additions contemplated; capitalization of $704,000 spent from the treasury to refund the 1st mtge. bonds of the Marion & Bluffton Traction Co., for which the treasury never was reimbursed retirement of $4,797,500 6% adjust. mtge. bonds; execution of a new indenture of mortgage at 5% for 35 years of equal standing of the present 1st & ref. bonds, of which $7,549,500 have been issued, without limit as to the amount of new bonds which may be issued in the future to capitalize improvements and provide additional capital—the proceeds from the $5,000,000 of this issue now contemplated would retire the $4,797,500 adjust. mtge. bonds. (Indianapolis "News.")—V. 124, p. 1510.

Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.—*Plan.*

See Indiana Electric Corp. above.

Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.—*Plan.*—

See Indiana Electric Corp. above.—V. 124, p. 920.

Indianapolis Crawfordsville & Danville El. Ry.—*Plan.*

See Indiana Electric Corp. above.—V. 124, p. 920.

International Utilities Corp.—*New Director.*—

Ernest Uehlinger, of A. E. Fitkin & Co., has been elected a director.—V. 125, p. 94.

Kansas City Public Service Co. (Incl. Wyandotte Railways).—

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1926.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Road and equipment	x$32,835,271	Preferred stock	$8,336,400
Investments	42,589	Common stock	y9,227,299
Cash	271,754	First mtge. 6% gold bonds	12,465,200
Due from reorg. comm.	1,500,000	Deferred liabilities	22,670
Accounts receivable	218,927	Vouchers payable	213,278
Materials and supplies, less reserves	571,801	Misc. accounts payable	10,016
Deferred charges	76,312	Accrued wages	151,864
		Accrued interest on bonds	373,956
		Accrued taxes, &c.	126,689
		Res. for injury & damages	833,466
		Reserve for contingencies	3,478,243
		Deferred income	61,649
Total (each side)	$35,516,655	Surplus	215,924

x After deducting $3,100,000 reserved for rehabilitation, &c. y Represented by 183,645 shares of no par value.—V. 123, p. 2261.

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.—*Annual Report.*—

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gross earns. from oper.	$4,569,533	$5,219,483	$5,651,591	$5,558,121
Oper. exp., incl. taxes	2,668,971	3,312,970	3,967,992	3,988,244
Net earns. from oper.	$1,900,562	$1,906,513	$1,683,599	$1,569,877
Other income	317,986	249,871	375,309	201,290
Total income	$2,218,548	$2,156,384	$2,058,908	$1,771,167
Interest on bonds	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	915,500
Other int. & deductions	86,164	129,568	117,682	73,662
Divs. on pref. stock	456,451	364,846	354,337	275,019
Renew. & replac. res've	350,000	350,000	200,000	200,000
Balance, surplus	$305,933	$291,970	$366,889	$306,986

—V. 123, p. 710.

Kansas-Oklahoma Gas Co.—*Bonds Called.*—

All of the outstanding 3-year 6% 1st mtge. pipe line gold bonds, due Aug. 1 1928, have been called for redemption Sept. 1 next at the National Park Bank of New York, 214 Broadway, N. Y. City, at par and int.—V. 121, p. 978.

Kentucky Hydro-Electric Co.—*Earnings.*—

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.
Operating revenues	$786,453	$361,039
Operating expenses	128,348	188,333
Taxes	60,001	18,052
Operating income	$598,104	$154,654
Other income	951	394,940
Total income	$599,055	$549,594
Interest deductions	240,576	240,000
Miscellaneous amortization	9,748	9,576
Net income	$348,732	$300,018
Preferred dividends	295,984	256,194
Balance, surplus	$52,747	$43,824

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Balance Sheet December 31.

Assets—	1926. $	1925. $	*Liabilities*—	1926. $	1925. $
Fixed capital	11,361,131	11,411,589	Preferred stock	4,247,600	4,190,900
Cash	99,746	32,518	Common stock	x2,806,730	2,806,730
Accounts receiv'le	82,052	59,826	Pref. stock subscr	1,900	23,400
Inventories	3,774	------	1st mtge. 6% bonds	4,000,000	4,000,000
Prepayments	299	349	Notes payable	------	5,157
Subscribers to capital stock	1,220	10,211	Accounts payable	7,814	5,419
Special deposits	4,900	4,900	Interest accrued	20,033	20,257
Deferred debits	------	145	Taxes accrued	60,001	109,500
			Dividends accrued	24,778	24,447
			Misc. curr. liab.	607	------
			Mis. accrued liab.	190	------
			Misc. unad. credits	5,660	8,666
Total (each side)	11,553,121	11,519,538	Surplus	377,810	325,063

x Represented by 67,000 shares of no par value.—V. 122, p. 2329.

Kentucky Securities Corp. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

(Including: Lexington Utilities Co., Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co., Lexington Ice Co., and Kentucky Coach Co.).

Period—	*Year End. Dec. 31 '26.*	1925.	1924.	1923.
		Years Ended June 30		
Operating revenue	$1,956,072	$1,717,552	$1,673,707	$1,551,715
Operating expenses	933,398	823,618	847,536	843,873
Net operating revenue	$1,022,674	$893,933	$826,171	$707,842
Miscellaneous income	108,305	89,814	84,236	96,589
Gross income	1,130,979	983,747	910,407	804,431
Taxes, rentals, &c	241,551	161,843	157,676	143,832
Net income	$889,428	$821,904	$752,731	$660,600
Interest on bonds	363,448	330,119	304,276	288,623
Net earns. before prov. for deprec., Fed. taxes & holding co. expense	$525,980	$491,784	$448,455	x$371,977

x Before deduction of loss on abandoned property.—V. 122, p. 3082.

Louisiana Ice & Utilities, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

The company reports for the 12 months ended May 31 1927 gross earnings of $2,271,561; operating expenses, maintenance costs and general taxes were $1,668,465; balance, $603,096.—V. 124, p. 646.

Manitoba Power Co., Ltd.—*Bonds Sold.*—Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Spencer, Trask & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, and Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., have sold $1,500,000 1st mtge. 5½% sinking fund gold bonds, series "B" at 99 and int., to yield 5.57%. Guaranteed as to principal and interest by endorsement by the Winnipeg Electric Co.

Date July 1 1927; due July 1 1952. Interest payable J. & J. and both principal and interest are payable in New York at the agency of the Bank of Montreal in gold coin of the U. S. of America; in London, Eng., at the office of the Bank of Montreal at par of exchange; or, at the holder's option, in Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg, Can. Both principal and interest of bonds held by residents of the U. S. are payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the company or the trustee may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of any taxing authority in the Dominion of Canada or any province or municipality thereof, and without deduction for U. S. income taxes lawfully deductible at the source, not exceeding 2%. Company agrees to refund Penn. and Conn. State taxes up to 4 mills, upon application, within 60 days after payment. Denom. c* $100, $500 and $1,000 and r* $1,000. Callable on 90 days' notice at 105 and int. on any int. date. Montreal Trust Co., Montreal, trustee.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
a Common stock (no par value)	100,000 shs.	100,000 shs.
1st mtge. 5½% sinking fund gold bonds, series A	b	$10,000,000
1st mtge. 5½% sink. fund gold bonds, ser. B (this issue)	b	1,500,000

a Winnipeg Electric Co. owns over 60% of this stock. b Limited by the restrictions of the indenture.

Data From Letter of A. W. McLimont, President of the Company.

Company.—Incorp. under Canadian laws in 1921. Owns and is developing at Great Falls the largest power site available on the Winnipeg River which has an ultimate capacity of 200,000 h.p. Company has now installed in this plant and is operating 3 units with a total capacity of 84,000 h.p. A fourth unit of 28,000 h.p. is now in course of construction and is expected to be ready for operation by Aug. 1927. The ultimate capacity of 200,000 h.p. may be taken care of by the issue of additional bonds under satisfactory restrictions, which it is estimated would bring the bonded debt to about $65 per h.p., an extremely low figure.

Guarantor.—The Winnipeg Electric Co. owns and operates an extensive electric light, power and railway and gas system, serving Greater Winnipeg and contiguous territory having a population estimated in excess of 294,000. Its net property value, after depreciation, is estimated to be in excess of $25,416,631, as compared with its total funded debt in hands of public of $15,501,000. Its system connected load increased from 105,576 h. p. in 1920 to 227,524 h.p. in May 1927, or about 115%.

Contracts.—Manitoba Power Co., was formed for the purpose of developing and furnishing additional hydro-electric power for the Winnipeg Electric Co. This company's power development is the most important source of power to Winnipeg Electric Co., which has a contract with Manitoba Power Co., whereby it agrees to purchase power for a period of 20 years from 1923.

Company has also a 10-year contract with the Manitoba Paper Co., Ltd., to supply it with all power for its new mill just completed at Fort Alexander, within 15 miles of Great Falls. One paper machine with a rated capacity of 125 tons went into operation, Jan. 1927. A second machine of the same capacity is expected to be installed and operating by Aug. 1927.

Company also has entered into a very important contract with the City of Winnipeg. This calls for the delivery to the City by Manitoba Power Co., of 10,000 h.p. in 1928; 20,000 h.p. in 1929; 30,000 h.p. in 1930, and for 6 years thereafter, at which time it diminishes 10,000 h.p. per year.

Company has negotiated contracts with various mines in the central Manitoba mining area to supply their power requirements. A pole line has been built to this district and it is estimated will be ready to supply power by Aug. 1 1927, at which time the initial load will approximate 1,000 h.p.

Security.—Secured by a first mortgage lien on all the physical property of the company now or hereafter owned.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be applied toward the cost of installing the fourth unit mentioned above, constructing a steel tower transmission line from Great Falls to Winnipeg in order to take care of the increased load, constructing a transmission line from Great Falls to the mining district of Manitoba and for other corporate purposes.

Earnings.—Up to the end of 1926, company had as practically its sole customer the Winnipeg Electric Co. and its earnings were derived principally from its long-term contract with the controlling company, the income from which contract alone for the year ended Dec. 31 1926, covered operating expenses and interest charges. Beginning Jan. 1927, however, the contract with the Manitoba Paper Co., went into effect. The estimated annual revenue from each paper machine varies from $135,000 to $260,000. It is expected that the 1927 revenue from this contract will total $375,000, increasing to $450,000 in 1928, at which time the revenue of the company will be further augmented by the sale of the first power to the City.

Earnings of Winnipeg Electric Co. for the 12 Months Ending May 31.

Gross income	$5,885,117
Operating expenses, maintenance & taxes, excl. depreciation	3,888,695
Net income	$1,996,422
Total interest charges	925,133
Surplus available for guaranteed interest charges	$1,071,289

Sinking & Improvement Fund.—An annual sinking fund, for series "B" bonds, will provide for an annual payment to the trustee, beginning Jan. 1 1932, of a sum equal to 1% of all series "B" bonds outstanding, for the purchase and redemption of these bonds at not to exceed 105 and int. An additional sinking fund will provide for an annual payment to the trustee, beginning Jan. 1 1935, of a sum equal to 1% of all series "B" bonds outstanding, which may be used, at the option of the company, for the purchase and redemption of these bonds at not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, or for permanent additions and improvements, which could otherwise be made the basis for the issuance of additional bonds under this mortgage.—V. 122, p. 1455.

Market Street Railway Co.—*Earnings.*—

Results for 12 Months Ended June 30 1927.

Railway operating revenues	$9,875,516
Railway operating expenses	7,461,043
Taxes	611,000
Operating income	$1,803,473
Non-operating income	48,166
Gross income	$1,851,639
Deductions from income	887,509
Net income before Federal taxes	$964,130

—V. 124, p. 3496.

Minnesota Power & Light Co.—*Annual Report.*—

Consolidated Statement for Calendar Years (Incl. Controlled Companies).

	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$5,523,347	$5,122,527	$4,769,793
Operating expenses and taxes	2,253,139	2,222,233	2,471,389
Net earnings	$3,270,208	$2,900,294	$2,298,404
Earns. 12 Mos. end. Dec. 31 (Co. only)—			
Gross earnings from operation	$3,915,117	$3,705,348	$2,970,686
Operating expenses and taxes	1,861,828	1,791,409	1,658,546
Net earnings from operation	$2,053,289	$1,913,939	$1,312,140
Other income	1,078,914	848,775	845,278
Total income	$3,132,203	$2,762,714	$2,157,418
Interest on bonds	1,067,121	836,056	640,667
Other interest and deductions	273,364	318,047	281,778
Dividends on preferred stock	598,222	471,469	281,461
Dividends on second preferred stock	455,000	455,000	455,000
Renewal and replacement reserve	225,000	200,000	200,000
Balance, surplus	$513,496	$482,142	$298,512

—V. 124, p. 3772.

Montreal Water & Power Co.—*Larger Common Div.*—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $1 per share on the outstanding common stock, par $25, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 30. From August 1926 to May 1927 incl. quarterly dividends of 62½c. per share were paid on this issue.—V. 124, p. 1360.

Municipal Service Co.—*Tenders.*—

The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives, &c., will until July 27 receive bids for the sale to it of 30-year 6% sinking fund collateral trust bonds, series A, dated Feb. 1 1926, to an amount sufficient to exhaust $38,646, at a price not exceeding 105 and int.—V. 124, p. 646.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—*Earnings.*

Period end. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926—
Operating revenue	$16,431,260	$15,707,414	$32,015,716	$30,812,179
Operating expenses	11,143,840	10,897,972	21,835,323	21,489,730
Taxes	1,355,819	1,217,059	2,676,559	2,383,144
Uncollectibles	131,916	139,316	251,407	270,888
Total oper. income	$3,799,686	$3,453,067	$7,252,428	$6,668,417
Net non-oper. revenue	96,030	171,272	227,016	322,848
Total gross income	$3,895,716	$3,624,338	$7,479,444	$6,991,265
Int. on funded debt	1,033,263	758,262	2,066,526	1,341,524
Other interest	11,320	257,320	28,210	635,640
Debt disct. & expense	41,576	------	83,151	------
Rent, &c	146,704	172,758	285,913	307,538
Div. appropriation	2,212,934	2,206,792	4,425,866	4,413,051
Balance, surplus	$449,919	$229,205	$589,779	$293,510

—V. 124, p. 2589.

New Haven Water Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—Chas. W. Scranton & Co., New Haven, are offering at 100 and int. $1,000,000 1st & ref. mtge. 4½% gold bonds, series A.

Dated June 1 1927; due June 1 1957. Int. payable J. & D. without deduction for Federal income taxes not exceeding 2%. Red., all or part, at 105 on June 1 1937 or any int. date thereafter on 2 months' notice. Denom. $1,000 c*. Union & New Haven Trust Co., New Haven, trustee. Legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in Connecticut. Tax-exempt in Connecticut.

Data from Letter of G. Y. Gaillard, President of the Company.

Company.—Owns and operates the water system supplying, without competition, the city of New New Haven,and the surrounding towns of Hamden, North Haven, Cheshire, West Haven, Orange, Woodbridge, East Haven and Branford. Population served estimated at 250,000. Company also owns approximately 98% of the capital stock of the Milford Water Co. Properties of the company include 16 lakes and reservoirs with an aggregate storage capacity in excess of 3,700,000,000 gallons. Water is distributed through 425 miles of mains to over 37,000 individual customers.

Capitalization (Upon Completion of Present Financing).

1st & ref. mtge. 4½% bonds, series A (this issue)	$1,000,000
Divisional underlying bonds (closed mortgages)	1,950,000
Capital stock	3,999,050

Company also guarantees $100,000 2d mtge. 5s, 1949, of the Milford Water Co.

Security.—Bonds are secured by a 1st mtge. on the North Branford development and on certain other properties representing in the aggregate an expenditure to date of over $2,500,000. They will also be secured by a 1st mtge. on all future additions to the company's properties. In addition, the bonds are secured by a direct mortgage, subject to $1,950,000 underlying closed liens, on all other properties of the company.

Physical assets of the company are carried on its books at a net depreciated value of $8,212,838, which is very substantially below actual present day values.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to defray a portion of the construction cost of the Totoket Reservoir, which is the initial develpment of the North Branford project. This development when completed will give the company additional storage capacity of 15,000,000,000 gallons—more than 4 times the capacity of existing reservoirs.

Earnings.—For calendar year 1926 gross earnings were $1,114,048 and net earnings, after all charges including reserve for depreciation, were $360,253, or more than 2.7 times present annual interest requirements on funded debt, including these bonds.

The company now has outstanding 79,981 shares of capital stock, having a present market value,based on current quotations,of more than $7,500,000.

Provisions.—Authorized $7,000,000; series A bonds will be issued in the amount of $3,950,000, of which $1,950,000 are reserved to retire prior debt; $1,000,000 is now being sold and $1,000,000 is held for later sale. Bonds of future series may be issued to defray the cost of additions and extensions to the company's properties as provided by the terms of the indenture.—V. 124, p. 3067.

New York State Rys.—*Earnings.*—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1927.	1926.
Gross earnings	$5,203,851	$5,353,039
Operating expenses and taxes	3,968,254	4,107,038
Gross income	$1,235,596	$1,246,001
Bond interest	645,805	646,780
Other interest and deductions	106,213	116,779
Sinking fund	15,533	15,760
Balance for divs., depreciation & surplus	$468,045	$466,682

—V. 124, p. 2428.

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Niagara Falls Power Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

	—Quar. End. June 30—		—6 Mos. to June 30—	
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Total operating revenue	$2,994,758	$2,664,238	$5,981,687	$5,066,178
Oper. exp., retire & tax	1,601,962	1,233,409	3,240,281	2,273,071
Net earnings	$1,392,797	$1,430,829	$2,741,407	$2,793,107
Other income (net)	21,596	29,678	50,065	51,216
Total net income	$1,414,392	$1,460,507	$2,791,471	$2,844,323
Interest, &c	541,845	656,899	1,080,411	1,319,121
Surplus income	$872,547	$803,608	$1,711,060	$1,525,202

—V. 124, p. 2280.

Northern New York Utilities, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gross earnings	$3,933,757	$3,784,437	$3,177,636	$1,979,175
Oper. exp., maint. & tax	x1,942,540	1,524,700	1,467,986	831,132
Int.,amort.,Fed.tax.,&c.	1,042,558	979,612	790,933	483,991
Bal.avail.for divs.& depr	y$948,659	$1,280,124	$918,717	$664,052

x Includes depreciation. y Before deducting dividends amounting to $419,916 on the preferred stock and $520,000 on the common stock.—V. 123, p. 3184.

Northern Ohio Power Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

	—6 Mos. End. June 30—		—12 Mos. End. June 30—	
Period—	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Gross earnings	$6,264,843	$6,001,507	$12,304,176	$11,808,448
Oper. exp., incl. taxes and maintenance	4,422,530	4,494,387	8,861,691	8,703,523
xFixed charges	1,186,829	1,150,442	2,360,263	2,250,693
Net inc. avail. for retir. res. & corp. purposes	$655,484	$356,678	$1,082,222	$854,232

x Includes interest, amortization of debt discount and expense, and dividend on outstanding preferred stocks of subsidiary cos.—V. 124, p. 3773

Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.—*Earnings.*—

	—6 Mos. End. June 30—		—12 Mos. End. June 30.—	
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Gross earnings	$6,264,843	$6,001,507	$12,304,176	$11,808,448
Oper. exp., incl. taxes and maintenance	4,423,353	4,518,480	8,888,207	8,749,270
Fixed charges	835,368	820,920	1,674,748	1,602,089
Net income avail for divs.on retir.reserve	$1,006,121	$662,102	$1,741,222	$1,457,089
Div. on pref. stock			494,224	450,196
Balance			$1,246,998	$1,006,893

—V. 125, p. 95.

Ohio Edison Co.—*Earnings.*—

12 *Mos. End. June* 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$1,877,824	$1,700,624	$1,485,826	$1,495,602
Oper. exp., incl. taxes and maintenance	1,084,562	988,459	901,217	909,672
Fixed charges	52,506	92,730	109,530	141,714
Dividends, pref. stock	143,308	101,946	73,827	66,660
Prov. for replace. & depr.	123,000	123,000	123,000	115,500
Balance	$474,452	$394,489	$278,253	$262,056

—V. 124, p. 2428.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Corp.—*Earnings.*—

Results for Year Ended Dec. 31 1926.	
xGross earnings	$7,227,438
Expenses and ordinary taxes	4,261,333
Interest	670,304
Net profit	$2,295,802
Dividends	870,140
y Surplus	$1,425,662

x Includes other income. y Before depletion, depreciation and Federal taxes.—V. 124, p. 3209.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927.—*Quar.*—	1926.	1927.—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Net profit after int., depreciation and taxes	$3,162,669	$2,589,223	$5,859,942	$4,595,223

—V. 125, p. 386.

Pennsylvania State Water Corp.—*Stock Sold.*—Hale, Waters & Co., New York, have sold an additional issue of 3,500 shares $7 cumulative preferred stock at $100 per share and dividend.

This company serves water to established communities in Pennsylvania having a population of 127,000.

Net consolidated assets of the company at book value as of May 31 1927, after deducting deferred charges, all bonded indebtedness, depreciation and other liabilities, amount to $3,576,179, or over $340 per share on the outstanding preferred stock. Consolidated earnings for the year ending May 31 1927 amount to over 2.28 times the dividend requirements on the outstanding preferred stock. See also V. 125, p. 386.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

Period Ended June 30 1927—	3 *Months.*	12 *Months.*
Gross operating revenue	$10,079,951	$39,528,049
Net income after charges for taxes, interest and provision for retirement	1,589,492	5,154,605

—V. 124, p. 3631.

Peoples Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Corp.—

The Peoples Light & Power Corp. announces completion of a 2,500 h.p. hydro-electric development by one of its subsidiaries, Peoples Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Corp., on the Namekagon River, north of Spooner, Wis. Construction of a concrete dam 400 ft. long created a lake 7½ miles long by 1 mile wide which supplies water under a 36-foot head to the generating plant. A 33,000-volt transmission line connects this station with 9 other hydro-electric plants feeding into a system which furnishes electric light and power to some 40 towns in northwestern Wisconsin, besides a large rural population.—V. 124, p. 3209.

Platte Valley (Neb.) Telephone Co.—*Merger.*—

See Platte Valley Telephone Corp. below.—V. 115, p. 877.

Platte Valley Telephone Corp., Scottsbluff, Neb.—*Bonds Offered.*—The Omaha (Neb.) Trust Co. recently offered at 100 and int. $600,000 1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, series "A."

Dated July 1 1927; due July 1 1947. Int. payable J. & J. at Omaha Trust Co., Omaha, Neb., trustee, without deduction for any normal Federal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Mortgagor agrees to pay taxes upon the mortgage and the debt secured thereby. Red., all or part, on any int. date on 30 days' notice at a premium of ¼ of 1% for each year or fraction thereof that bonds have to run between date of their call and their ultimate maturity. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100.

Issuance.—Approved by the Nebraska State Railway Commission.

Data from Letter of John B. Cook, President of the Company.

Company.—Incorp. in Delaware to acquire all the property of the Platte Valley Telephone Co. and the Wehn Telephone Co., the companies acquired having been in operation over 20 years and having at the present time 3,989 owned stations and 804 service stations. Company supplies telephone service without competition in the Platte Valley territory running from outside of Ogallala, Neb., to Guernsey, Wyo., the company having 500 miles of toll pole lines and 493 miles of rural and city toll lines. Through direct connection with the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. and the Mountain States Telephone Co., subscribers are given service throughout the United States. The territory served covers approximately 6,000 square miles with population of 40,000.

Security.—Secured by direct 1st mtge. on all property of the company now or hereafter owned. According to appraisal of the company's property as of June 1 1927 made by Hagenah & Erickson of Chicago, the present depreciated value of the property is $1,083,092, making this loan less than 56% of the appraised value.

Sinking Fund.—Company agrees to deposit commencing in 1933 $10,000 and a like amount each year for the next four years, for the next 5 years $15,000 each year and the next 4 years $20,000 each year; said sums to be used in retiring bonds, providing bonds after notice are submitted to the trustee for redemption at call price or under. Providing no bonds are tendered at or below call price, sums deposited shall be returned to the corporation to be used for betterments or improvements on satisfactory showing to the trustee.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
1st mtge. 6% gold bonds, series "A" (this issue)	*$1,500,000	$600,000
1st preference preferred stock	500,000	250,000
Preferred stock	500,000	150,000
Common stock (no par value)	50,000 shs.	50,000 shs.

*Issuance of additional bonds restricted in accordance with the terms of the trust deed.

Earnings Years Ended December 31.	1926.	1925.	1924.	*Average.*
Gross income	$173,597	$150,544	$143,248	$155,800
Oper. exp., incl. maint. & taxes	81,903	70,874	66,726	73,168
Net earnings available for interest	$91,693	$79,680	$76,521	$82,631

Annual interest requirements on $600,000 1st mtge. gold bonds (this issue), $36,000.

Net earnings, as shown above, averaged the last 3 years more than 2.2 times annual interest requirements on this issue, and for 1926 2½ times maximum interest charges.

Purpose.—Proceeds are to be used for retiring an outstanding issue of Platte Valley Telephone Co. bonds and for other corporate purposes.

Franchises.—Company operates under either perpetual or long time franchises, having seven perpetual, with the remainder all running more than 5 years beyond the maturity of this issue.

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey.—*Plans New Popular Ownership Campaign During Autumn.*—

A new popular ownership campaign for the sale of 6% cumul. pref. stock will be carried on by the corporation in the autumn, it is announced. The sale, as in the past, will be under the supervision of Charles G. Colyer, Vice-President of the Public Service Stock & Bond Co., a subsidiary.

During the 12 campaigns since 1921, subscriptions totaling $47,045,200 par value, or 470,452 shares, were received from 105,902 subscribers. As a result of the various campaigns, and the sale of other classes of stock, the company has increased the total number of individual stockholders from 2,763 in 1921 to 55,253 on Dec. 31 1926, eliminating all duplications. The stock is sold for cash or on the installment plan of $10 down and $10 monthly per share.—V. 124, p. 3354.

Public Service Electric & Gas Co.—*Sales.*—

Sales of electricity by this company totaled 1,091,000,000 k.w.h. for 1926, an increase of 18.7% compared with 1925. Sales of electric current for the entire United States totaled 68,716,381,000 k.w.h., an increase of 12.6% compared with 1925, according to figures compiled by the National Electric Light Association.

Sales of gas by this company totaled 22,165,000,000 cu. ft. in 1926 an increase of 9.2% compared with 1925, while sales for the entire country, according to the American Gas Association, totaled 459,326,000,000 cu. ft., an increase of 9% compared with 1925.—V. 125, p. 386.

Puget Sound Electric Ry.—*To Default Aug. Interest.*—

The company, which is controlled by the Puget Sound & Light Co., is notifying holders of its $2,427,000 outstanding 1st consol. mtge. 5% gold bonds that it will be compelled to default the next interest coupon due Aug. 1. In a circular letter to the bondholders advising them of the intention to default the Aug. 1 interest, Treas., Henry B. Sawyer, says in part:

"Puget Sound Electric Ry. has outstanding in the hands of the public, $2,427,000 first consol. mtge., 5% gold bonds, due Feb. 1 1932. It also has outstanding the following securities owned by the Puget Sound Power & Light Co.: $4,895,000 of income bonds; $1,116,700 preferred stock and $2,000,000 common stock. In addition it owes the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. for advances on open account $1,188,510 up to June 30 1927.

Operation of the interurban railway between Seattle and Tacoma has from its inception been conducted in competition with a boat line. With the advent of the private automobile, earnings of the interurban railway have shown a persistent and steady decline except for a period during the war when travel was stimulated by traffic from Camp Lewis, and by extensive operation of shipyards and other war time activities. Since 1919 the business has resumed its decline, and during the four years since 1922 the company has failed to earn its total mortgage bond interest charges.

"The State now has under construction a paved highway between Seattle and Tacoma, which will make available for private automobile and stage operation a route some 3½ miles shorter than the route of the Puget Sound Electric Ry. When this road is completed it seems inevitable that operation of the interurban will become even more unprofitable.

"Tacoma Railway & Power Co. and Pacific Traction Co. have likewise suffered from automobile competition until their earnings have fallen to such a point that in 1926 the Tacoma Railway & Power Co. failed to earn its bond interest charges, and the Pacific Traction Co. failed to earn its operating expenses and taxes.

"The Puget Sound Power & Light Co. has up to the present advanced the moneys necessary to meet the financial requirements for construction and renewals, bond sinking funds, maturing debts, and deficits in income of Puget Sound Electric Ry. System in the hope that the unfavorable conditions might ultimately be improved. We believe that the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. has done its utmost to save these properties.

The Puget Sound Power & Light Co. acquired the capital stocks of Puget Sound Electric Ry. in 1912. It has never received any dividends on these stocks, and the only return which it has received on its entire investment in Puget Sound Electric Ry. consists of interest payments aggregating $153,849.

"The directors of Puget Sound & Light Co. now inform us that they feel the present situation and the future prospects of these properties are so unfavorable that they are no longer justified in making further advances to assist in financing that company."—V. 94, p. 209.

Puget Sound Power & Light Co.—*To Issue Stock.*—

The company has notified the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations of an additional issue of 20,000 shares of no par value preferred stock at not less than $88 a share.—V. 124, p. 2281.

Puget Sound Telephone Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—Blyth, Witter & Co. and Peirce, Fair & Co., San Francisco, are offering at 96½ and int., to yield over 5¼%, $1,200,000 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, series A.

Dated July 1 1927; due July 1 1952. Principal and int. (J. & J.) payable at First National Bank of Everett, Wash., trustee, without deduction for Federal income taxes not in excess of 2%. Denom. $1,000 and $500c*. Red. as a whole only upon 60 days' notice on July 1 1937 or any int. date thereafter at 105 and int. Authorization and issuance of additional bonds is limited by conservative restrictions of the mortgage. The balance of $300,000 authorized Series A bonds are to be retained in the treasury of the company until their sale is authorized from time to time by resolutions of the board of trustees.

Security.—Upon completion of this financing these bonds will constitute the only funded debt of the company and will be secured by a first mortgage upon all properties now or hereafter owned. Valuation of the properties as fixed by the State Department of Public Works for rate-making purposes on Dec. 31 1921 was $1,9500,00, and for sales purposes was $2,500,000. Additions and betterments from Dec. 31 1921 to June 1 1927 amount to $673,042, giving a total rate base valuation of $2,623,042, which is in excess of 2.18 times the amount of series A bonds to be presently outstanding.

Sinking Fund.—The mortgage provides for a semi-annual sinking fund of $10,000 beginning Jan. 1 1928, to be used to purchase series A bonds at prices up to and including 97½% of their face value. Payments to the sinking fund are not required during the time that moneys in such sinking fund amount to $20,000. Bonds acquired for the sinking fund are to be cancelled and are not to be reissued or replaced.

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Preferred Stock Offered.—The same bankers are offering at 98 and div., to yield over 6.12%, $200,000 cum.pref. stock, 6%, series B.

Preferred as to assets and cumulative dividends of 6% per annum. Divs. payable Q.-J. (accruing from date of issuance). Entitled to $100 per share and divs. in the event of voluntary or involuntary liquidation. Red., all or part, on any div. date on three months 'notice at 115 and divs.

Data from Letter of W. N. Winters, President of the Company.

Capitalization (Upon Completion of this Financing).

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
First mtge. gold bonds, 5%, series A	a$1,500,000	$1,200,000
Pref. stock—6%, series B (par $100)	1,800,000	$300,000
7%, series A (par $100)		181,400
Common stock (par $100)	1,200,000	500,000

a Authorization and issuance of additional bonds is limited by conservative restrictions of the mortgage. The balance of $300,000 authorized series A bonds are to be retained in the treasury of company until their sale is authorized from time to time by resolutions of the board of trustees.

Company.—A Washington corporation, incorporated Jan. 7 1916 to purchase and consolidate the properties of the Puget Sound Independent Telephone Co. and competing properties of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. Company controls and does practically the entire local and long distance telephone business in Snohomish, Skagit and Island Counties and in parts of King and Whatcom Counties, Wash., operating as a "connecting company" of the Bell System. Among the cities and towns served are Everett, Anacortes, Mt. Vernon, Sedro Woolley, Snohomish, Arlington, Stanwood, Monroe, Marysville, Burlington and Duvall. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. owns $130,000 of cum. pref. stock, 6%, series B, and 25% of the common stock of the company.

Purpose.—Proceeds of the issue of preferred stock and of $1,200,000 of 1st mtge. bonds are to be used to retire $1,126,400 1st mtge. bonds due Feb. 1 1936, to reimburse the company for funds advanced in payment of $225,000 Farmers Mutual Independent Telephone Co. 1st mtge. 6% bonds which matured April 1 1927, and for other corporate purposes.

Earnings.—Following is the earnings record for five years ended Dec. 31 1926, showing amounts which would have been available for pref. stock divdends, after deducting the interest requirements of $1,200,000 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, series A, to be presently outstanding.

	Gross Revenues.	Oper. Exp., Maint., Rentals, & All Taxes, Excluding Depreciation.	Earns. Avail. for Bond Interest.	Earns. Avail. for Pref. Stock Divs.
1922	$619,563	$387,771	$231,792	$171,792
1923	667,046	391,326	275,720	215,720
1924	697,993	407,501	290,493	230,493
1925	733,610	425,054	308,556	248,556
1926	750,455	436,599	313,856	253,856
Five-year avge.	$693,733	$409,650	$284,084	$224,083

Earnings for five years ended Dec. 31 1926 averaged 3.78 times the annual interest requirements on the $1,500,000 bonds and after the bond interest requirements averaged 6.92 times dividend requirements on the $511,400 of pref. stock to be presently outstanding.—V. 113, p. 2087.

Quebec Power Co.—*Split Up of Shares.*—

The stockholders on July 12 approved a proposal to exchange 400,000 new shares of capital stock, no par value, for the outstanding 100,000 shares of $100 par on a 4 for 1 basis.—V. 124, p. 3354.

Rhode Island Public Service Co.—*Earnings.*—

Consolidated Earnings for the 12 Months Ended May 31 1927.

Gross earnings, including other income	$17,271,918
Operating expenses, maintenance and all taxes (incl. Fed. taxes)	12,081,714
Net earnings	$5,190,204
Annual interest on outstanding funded debt	2,044,201
Balance	$3,146,003
$2 dividend on 500,000 shares of preferred stock	1,000,000
Balance for depreciation, dividends, &c.	$2,146,003

It is anticipated that all or substantially all of the capital stock of Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. and United Electric Railways will be acquired, and all calculations herein contained have been based on the assumption that acquisition of the entire capital stock will be effected. As of June 29 1927 there has been acquired over 99.4% of Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. capital stock and over 96.5% of United Electric Rys. capital stock. In the event that less than the entire capital stocks of the said companies are acquired, the proportionate assets and earnings of the consolidated companies applicable to the holdings of Rhode Island Public Service Co. will be reduced accordingly.—V. 124, p. 2282.

San Antonio Public Service Co.—*Acquisition.*—

The American Light & Traction Co. of New York has purchased from Boston interests the controlling stock in the Lone Star State Power Co. whose headquarters have been transferred from Dallas to San Antonio, from which point operations will be directed by interests associated w th the San Antonio Public Service Co., which is affiliated with the American Light & Traction Co.—V. 121, p. 979.

Southern Cities Utilities Co.—*Pref. Stock Offered.*—

Glidden, Morris & Co. and Yeager, Young, Pierson, Inc., are offering 5,000 shares additional prior pref. stock (no par value), cumulative dividend $6 per share per annum.

Preferred as to assets and divs. over both pref. and common stocks. Red. on any regular div. date, at any time, all or part, at $105 per share and divs. on 30 days' prior notice. Entitled in event of liquidation or dissolution to $100 per share, plus divs., before any distribution is made on the pref. and common stocks. Divs. payable Q.-M. Non-voting except in event of default of four quarterly dividends. Transferable at the office of the company at Philadelphia. Divs. not subject to present normal Federal income tax.

Data from Letter of Henry W. Le Boutillier, V.-Pres. of the Company.

Company.—Incorporated in Delaware in 1917. Through its subsidiary and affiliated companies now owned or presently to be acquired, owns, controls, or operates under lease, public utility properties serving a population estimated to be in excess of 1,000,000. The system supplies electric light and power, water, gas, or other public utility services to over 30,000 consumers in more than 75 communities located principally in eastern Tennessee, northeastern Alabama, West Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey and the City of Manila.

The physical properties of the operating companies in the Southern Cities Utilities system have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency. They include electric generating stations with a present combined installed capacity of 7,760 k.w., of which 3,270 k.w. is hydro-electric; over 472 miles of transmission lines and 1,220 miles of distribution lines, as well as gas plants with a daily manufacturing capacity of 1,930,000 cu. ft., and 117 miles of gas mains and 68 miles of water service mains.

Earnings.—Consolidated earnings of company and subsidiary and affiliated companies now owned or presently to be acquired, including leased properties, but excluding earnings from, and after giving effect to the sale of a property contracted to be sold, were as follows:

12 Months Ended—	Dec. 31 '25.	Dec. 31 '26.	Apr. 30 '27.
Gross earnings	$2,414,954	$2,769,538	$2,867,983
Oper. exp., incl. maint. & taxes, except Federal taxes	1,533,138	1,836,201	1,873,252
Net earnings	$881,816	$933,337	$994,731
Annual interest charges on entire funded debt incl. funded debt of subsidiaries outstanding in the hands of the public			599,860
Balance avail. for prior pref. stock divs., deprec. & Fed. taxes			$394,871
Prior pref. stock dividend requirements			120,804

The above net earnings are equivalent to over 3¼ times dividend requirements on this prior pref. stock.

Valuation & Equity.—The reproduction cost as of April 30 1927 of the Tennessee, Alabama, and Wheeling, W. Va., properties based on an appraisal of Day & Zimmerman, Inc., engineers, plus improvements and the actual cost of the affiliated properties presently to be acquired is in excess of the entire funded debt and liquidation value of the prior pref. stock. Based upon present market quotations, the value of the securities junior to this issue is in excess of $3,750,000.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Outstanding.
First lien 6% gold bonds, series A, due June 1 1951	x	y$5,500,000
Divisional bonds and notes of subsids.	(Closed)	6,153,200
6% conv. gold debs. due April 1 1936	x$3,000,000	1,500,000
Prior pref. stock (no par) $6, this issue	30,000 shs.	z20,134 shs.
Pref. stock (par $100) 7%	$3,000,000	$2,678,000
Common stock series A and B (no par)	115,000 shs.	50,814 shs.

x Additional bonds and debentures may be issued only under the conservative restrictions contained in the respective trust indentures. y Upon completion of the sale of the Morgantown, W. Va., properties contracted to be sold, there will be deposited with the trustee securing this issue a minimum of $2,300,000 in cash, which is applicable to the purchase or redemption of bonds of this issue, or to reimburse the company for capital expenditures. z To be presently outstanding.—V. 125, p. 386.

Southern Colorado Power Co.—*Merchandise Sales.*—

Merchandise sales are setting new records, according to preliminary reports for the first 6 months of 1927. During this period, sales totaled $133,752, compared with $87,071 for the corresponding months of 1926, an increase of 53%.—V. 124, p. 3497.

Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.—*Earnings.*—

12 Mos. End. June 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$2,986,171	$2,788,252	$2,624,890	$2,658,660
Oper. exp., incl. taxes and maintenance	1,739,173	1,635,663	1,600,247	1,678,765
Fixed charges	374,389	400,677	421,702	441,508
Div. on pref. stock	325,912	285,050	239,516	202,692
Provision for replacem'ts and depreciation	226,921	209,729	207,000	203,500
Balance	$325,777	$257,133	$156,424	$132,105

—V. 124, p. 3210.

Southern Nebraska Power Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc., New York, and Peters Trust Co., Omaha, Neb., on June 27 offered at 98 and int. $500,000 1st mtge. 5½% gold bonds, series "B."

Dated July 1 1927; due July 1 1947. Int. payable J. & J. in Chicago or Omaha, Neb. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100 c*. Red., all or part, on 30 days' notice on any int. date at following prices and int.: On or before July 1 1929 at 105; after July 1 1929, but on or before July 1 1938, at 104½ less ½ of 1% per annum for each full year elapsed after July 1 1929; on and after Jan. 1 1939 at 100. Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for the normal Federal income tax up to 2% and agrees to refund the present Kansas 5-mill tax. Exempt from personal property taxes in Nebraska. Peters Trust Co., Omaha, Neb., trustee.

Issuance.—Authorized by the Nebraska State Railway Commission.

Data from Letter of C. L. Brown, President of the Company.

Company.—Owns and operates a group of public utility properties supplying without competition electric light and power service to 27 communities, including the cities and town of Superior, Clay Center, Harvard, Hebron and Deshler, Neb. The population directly served is estimated at 25,000. Company owns and operates a complete system for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric light and power. Electrical energy is generated at 3 modern hydro-electric plants located at Superior, Hebron and Oak with auxiliary steam and oil engines located at Superior, Oak and Deshler. The high voltage transmission system of the company now totals approximately 230 miles and connection is being made with the high voltage lines of the Central Power Co., Nebraska, from whom a substantial amount of current will be purchased in the future on a basis which is expected to result in substantially increased net earnings. During the calendar year 1926 more than 5,236,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy were produced, of which more than 58% was generated at hydro-electric stations owned by the company.

Capitalization (Upon Completion of Present Financing).

Preferred stock, 7% cumulative (par $100)	$350,000
Common stock (par $100)	400,000
1st mtge. 5½% gold bonds, series B, due July 1 1947 (this issue)	500,000

Earnings for Calendar Years.

12 Months Ended—	1924.	1925.	1926.
Gross earnings	$186,326	$199,735	$240,611
Oper. exp., maintenance and taxes	81,225	98,971	125,159
Net earnings	$105,101	$100,763	$115,452
Annual interest requirement on total funded debt (this issue)			$27,500

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire the 7% bonds of the company, to retire the 8% pref. stock, for partially reimbursing the treasury for expenditures made and to be made on account of additions and improvements to the properties, and for other corporate purposes.

Management.—Company is controlled by interests active in the management of the United Power & Light Corp. of Kansas.—V. 124, p. 3632.

Standard Power & Light Co.—*Definitive Debentures.*—

The Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City, is now prepared to deliver definitive 6% gold debentures due Feb. 1 1957, against the surrender of outstanding temporary debentures of that issue. (See offering in V. 124, p. 793.)—V. 124, p. 2430.

Tennessee Electric Power Co.—*Combined Earnings.*—

12 Mos. End. June 30:	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	$12,209,918	$11,806,145	$10,460,761	$9,333,496
Operating expenses, incl. taxes and maintenance	6,563,966	6,600,947	5,529,890	4,927,865
Fixed charges (see note)	2,279,489	2,223,563	2,127,931	1,828,485
Divs. on 1st pref. stock	1,144,123	1,008,336	837,917	x716,511
Depreciation	936,910	910,942	874,048	831,880
Balance	$1,285,430	$1,062,357	$1,090,974	$1,028,754

Note.—Includes dividends on Nashville Ry. & Light Co. preferred stock not owned by the Tennessee Electric Power Co. x Including dividends on Nashville Ry. & Light Co. pref. stock not owned.—V. 124, p. 3774.

Terre-Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Trac. Co.—*Plan.*

See Indiana Electric Corp. above.—V. 124, p. 3354.

Terre-Haute Traction & Light Co.—*Plan.*—

See Indiana Electric Corp. above.—V. 124, p. 2750.

Union Electric Light & Power Co. (Mo.) *Bonds Offered.*—Dillon, Read & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., and Spencer Trask & Co., are offering at 102½ and interest, to yield over 4.85%, $10,000,000 gen. mtge. gold bonds, 5%, series B.

Dated Aug. 1 1927; due Aug. 1 1967. Principal and interest (F. & A.) payable in New York without deduction for normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2% per annum. Denom. c* $1,000 and r $5,000. Redeemable at any time, all or part by lot, on 30 days' notice, to and including July 31 1928, at 105 and interest, with the redemption price reduced ½ of 1% on each Aug. 1 thereafter. Bankers Trust Co., New York, and Festus J. Wade, trustees.

Data from Letter of President Louis H. Egan, St. Louis, Mo., July 19.

Company.—Does substantially all of the central station electric light and power business in St. Louis and surrounding districts in Missouri, the population of the territory so served being more than 1,200,000.

Results of Operations Years Ended June 30.

	Income from Operations.	Other Income.	xNet Earnings.	Interest Paid.
1923	$12,950,084	$439,716	$4,443,027	$1,029,756
1924	14,756,468	626,313	4,457,347	1,027,706
1925	15,320,983	687,518	4,316,442	1,215,779
1926	16,726,608	790,153	4,833,019	1,299,999
1927	18,071,774	1,048,884	5,950,856	1,280,407

x After operating expenses, rentals, all taxes and depreciation available for interest.

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Net earnings available for interest, as shown above, averaged $4,800,138 per annum for the five-year period, or more than four times average annual interest paid during the period. Such earnings for the 12 months ended June 30 1927 were over 4½ times interest paid during the 12 months, and more than 3½ times such interest plus the net increase in annual interest charges resulting from the issue of these series B bonds and the payment of $3,164,500 principal amount of underlying bonds maturing Aug. 1 1927.

During the five years ended June 30 1927 appropriations from earnings for depreciation, in addition to substantial expenditures for maintenance, totaled $7,925,169.

Security.—General mortgage, under which $4,975,000 series A 5% bond are outstanding and under which these bonds are to be issued, will under the mortgage provisions become a first lien on the company's entire mortgaged property by May 1 1933. All underlying mortgages are closed except for use as collateral under the general mortgage and the company has agreed not to extend any underlying issues and to retire all underlying bonds by May 1 1933.

The series B bonds will be secured, together with the series A bonds, by direct mortgage lien on the entire fixed property and by the deposit under the general mortgage of $8,808,000 5% refunding and extension mortgage bonds. Upon payment of the underlying bonds maturing Aug. 1 1927, the total principal amount of underlying bonds outstanding in the hands of the public will be $17,226,000, consisting of $6,200,000 of 5% bonds secured by direct first mortgage lien on the company's fixed property in the city of St. Louis and $11,026,000 of refunding and extension mortgage bonds secured by (1) direct mortgage lien on the St. Louis property, subject only to the $6,200,000 of bonds, and (2) direct first mortgage lien on all other fixed property of the company.

Equity.—The value of the company's mortgaged property, taken at a valuation as of Dec. 31 1915, determined by the P. S. Commission of Missouri as a rate-making basis, together with subsequent net capital additions to June 30 1927 at cost, is $55,561,707, compared with a total of $32,201,000 of bonds which will be outstanding in the hands of the public upon issue of these series B bonds and payment of the underlying bonds maturing Aug. 1 1927. Balance sheet as of June 30 1927 adjusted to give effect to the issue of these series B bonds and the payment of the underlying bonds maturing Aug. 1 1927 and to the property valuation as determined above, shows an aggregate value of more than $39,000,000 for the company's preferred and common stocks.

Purpose.—These series B bonds are being issued to reimburse the treasury of the company for expenditures made for additions and extensions to its plants and system.

Dividend Record.—Company has outstanding $9,000,000 of 7% preferred stock and $4,000,000 of 6% preferred stock on which regular quarterly dividends have been paid since issue. It also has outstanding 975,000 shares of common stock without par value. Dividends have been paid without interruption since 1907 on the common stock of the company and its predecessors.

Control.—Company is included in the North American System and is under the control of the North American Co.

Issuance.—Subject to authorization by the P. S. Commission of Missouri. —V. 124, p. 3211.

Toledo Traction, Light & Power Co.—*Tenders.*—

The Harris Trust & Savings Bank, trustee, Chicago, Ill., will until July 26 receive bids for the sale to it of 5-year 5½% secured gold notes, to an amount sufficient to exhaust $154,764, at prices not to exceed 102 and interest.—V. 122, p. 2498.

West Penn Electric Co.—*Preferred Stock Offered.*—

The West Penn Securities Department, Inc., Pittsburgh, are offering at par ($100) 40,000 additionla shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock. (For details regarding this issue, see V. 124, p. 2592.)

Capitalization (after Present Financing)—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
Preferred stock ($100 par)	$50,000,000	x$28,624,700
Class A stock (no par)	59,258 shs.	59,258 shs.
Class B stock (no par)	165,742 shs.	165,742 shs.
Common stock (no par)	1,000,000 shs.	790,000 shs.

x All of the outstanding preferred stock has been classified as follows: 6% cumulative (this issue), $6,500,000; 7% cumulative, $22,124,700.

Note.—This company has no funded debt outstanding.

Purpose.—To acquire additional stock in subsidiary companies, and for other corporate purposes.

Consolidated Income Account Year Ended April 30 1927

Gross earnings, including miscellaneous income	$35,581,152
Operating expenses, maintenance, rentals and taxes	19,242,192
Interest and amortization of discount	6,203,940
Preferred dividends of subsidiaries	2,283,809
Minority interests	233
Reserved for renewals, replacements and depletion	2,844,743
Annual dividend requirements on preferred stock	1,938,729

Listing.—Application will be made to list this issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

June Power Output.—

This company, which is controlled by the American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., reports a net power output for the month of June of 139,356,566 k.w.h., a new high record for this month. This compares with 114,336 670 k.w.h. for the corresponding month of 1926, an increase of 22%.

For the first half year, net power output totaled 887,323,526 k.w.h., against 718,047,211 k.w.h. for the first half of 1926, a gain of over 23½%. —V. 125, p. 248.

Winnipeg Electric Co.—*Guaranty, &c.*—

See Manitoba Power Co., Ltd., above.—V. 124, p. 2284.

Wisconsin Power & Light Co.—*Plans New Line.*—

A 66,000-volt 3-phase transmission line extending from Ripon to Fond du Lac, Wis., will be constructed by the company. The line will make a connection between two of its principal transmission lines and is another forward step on the part of the company in improving its service. The new line will complete a loop connection which will permit electricity to reach a number of communities from two directions instead of one, thus doubly securing against interruption in service as a result of heavy storms. The principal communities affected by the new line will be Fond du Lac, Ripon and Beaver Dam.

It is expected that several months will be required for completion of the line. New substations will be built at Fond du Lac and Ripon and the substation at Beaver Dam will be altered to care for transmission conditions which will be changed by the new line.—V. 124, p. 1668.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Refined Sugar Prices.—On July 20 Arbuckle Bros. received orders at 6c. per lb., leaving list price unchanged at 6.10c. All other refiners except American Sugar Refining Co. reduced prices 10 pts. to 6c. per lb. On July 21 Federal reduced price 5 pts. to 5.95c. and again 15 pts. to 5.80c. per lb. All others except American reduced prices to 6.80c. per lb. American Sugar Refining Co. reduced prices 10 pts. to 5.90c., prompt, and unchanged at 6.10c. for delayed delivery. Revere reduced price to 5.80c. On July 22 Revere advanced price 10 pts. to 5.90c. per lb. Federal also advanced price 10 pts. to 5.90c. per lb.

Frigidaire Corp. Reduces Price $15 on New Model Household Electric Refrigerator.—New price is $180. "Wall Street Journal" July 16.

Brass Price Advanced.—American Brass Co. advanced prices for brass and copper material, including seamless tubes and scrap, ¼c. a pound; nickel and silver materials, including scrap, ⅛c.; copper wire unchanged. "Wall Street Journal" July 20.

Price of Lead Advanced.—American Smelting & Refining Co. advanced price 10 pts. to 6.30c. per lb. on July 20. "Wall Street News" July 21, p. 4.

A second increase to 6.40c. per lb. was made July 21. "Wall Street News" July 22, p. 4.

A third increase to 6.50c. per lb. was made July 22. "Wall Street Journal" July 22, p. 1.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" July 16.—(a) New capital flotations in June and for the half-year ended with June—p. 306-315. (b) Members of Rubber Exchange of New York vote to reduce commissions 40%; increase in trading—p. 321. (c) American Woolen Co. raises prices on tropical worsteds; summer weight suitings for 1928 advanced average 1 to 2% a yard—p. 322. (d) Samuel Untermeyer in further communication to President Simmons of N. Y. Stock Exchange regarding use of proxies regrets failure of Exchange to require registry of stock transferred; may seek legislative measures—p. 336. (e) Short bond sales arouse criticism; methods to guard new issues from short sellers proposed in financial circles; London system advocated—p. 337. (f) New York Stock Exchange warns members that prompt settlement must be made for differences between contract and market price—p. 337. (g) Appellate Division of Supreme Court confirms city's $9,800,000 valuation of New York Stock Exchange Building and site; deduction refused—p. 337. (h) Federal Trade Commission orders film companies to stop unfair tactics; Adolph Zukor, Jesse L. Lasky and Famous Players-Lasky Corporation accused of restraining trade—p. 341. (i) Intercoastal rates up; higher westbound freight tariff is announced at Seattle—p. 342.

Adams Express Co.—*Member of Board.*—

Martin J. Alger has been elected a member of the board of managers. —V. 125, p. 97.

Alliance Realty Co.—*Earnings.*—

Six Months Ended June 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.
Net from operation & sales of real est.	$140,641	$129,799	$83,147
Interest on mortgage	36,222	33,079	31,632
Balance, surplus	$104,419	$96,720	$51,515
Other income	166,143	167,214	137,086
Total income	$270,562	$263,934	$188,601
Expenses and all taxes	43,562	57,236	27,823
Net income	$227,000	$206,698	$160,778

Net income for the 6 months ended June 30 1927 is equivalent to $1.89 a share on 120,000 shares of no par capital stock, against $1.72 a share on the same share basis in the corresponding period of 1926.—V. 124, p. 509.

Alpine Montan Steel Corp.—*Developing New Coal Drying Process.*—

F. J. Lisman & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, says: According to advices received from Vienna the above corporation has developed a new process for drying coal, of which it is one of the largest consumers in Austria. The new process is expected to lead to great economies in production costs and freight charges. It has passed the laboratory stage and is expected to prove a commercial success within a short time. In connection with the recent increase of import duties, prices of the company's products have been increased, and outgoing invoices for the first half of 1927 are 5½% higher than for the corresponding period of 1926. The continued satisfactory buying in the home market in recent months, in spite of advancing prices, indicates sound conditions in the iron and steel consuming industries.—V. 124, p. 3633.

Amalgamated Leather Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

The company and subsidiary companies report for the 6 months ended June 30 1927 gross income of $567,659 and net income after reserves for depreciation and Federal income taxes of $161,395.—V. 124, p. 1669.

American Brown Boveri Electric Corp.—*New Director.*

William R. Begg has been elected a director.—V. 125, p. 97, 249.

American Car & Foundry Co.—*Analysis.*—

Whitehouse & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued an analysis of the properties and earnings of the above company. —V. 125, p. 100, 88.

American Locomotive Co. (& Subs.).—*Semi-Annual Report.*—Pres. F. F. Fitzpatrick says:

The net earnings from all sources after deducting manufacturing, maintenance and administrative expenses were $3,553,884, from which there has been deducted $855,260 for depreciation and $212,840 for U. S. and Canadian income taxes, leaving $2,485,785 of profit for the 6 months period.

During the 6 months there were paid 2 quarterly dividends of $1.75 each per share on the preferred stock, amounting to $1,344,876, and 2 quarterly dividends of $2 each per share on the common stock, amounting to $3,080,000. After payment of the two quarterly prefered dividends the remaining profit for the 6 months amounted to $1,140,908, which is equal to $1.48 per share on the 770,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

Th business of the Railway Steel-Spring Co., acquired during 1926, has been consistently good and their earnings during the 6 months were better than for the same period of last year, but the production of locomotives was only about one-half of what it was for the first 6 months of 1926. However, the company had on July 1 sufficient locomotive orders to assure much better earnings for the last half of the year than for the first 6 months period.

On June 30 1927, the company had in its treasury $31,499,021 in cash and marketable securities as compared with $32,794,330 on Dec. 31 1926.

On May 19 1927, John P. Munn was elected a director to fill a vacancy.

Results for Six Months Ended June 30.

	1927.	1926.
Net earnings from all sources after deducting manufacturing, maintenance and admin. exps.	$3,553,884	x$3,338,289
Depreciation on plants and equipment	855,260	------
	$2,698,625	$3,338,289
Accrual for Federal taxes	212,840	------
Available profit for the 6 months	$2,485,785	$3,338,289
Preferred dividends	1,344,876	947,447
Common dividends	3,080,000	2,540,000
Balance, deficit	$1,939,091	$149,158
Earns. per share on common on present basis	$1.48	$4.10

* After depreciation and accrual for Federal taxes.—V. 124, p. 1825.

American Piano Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Net inc. after exp., int. & taxes	$35,827	$312,340	$153,175	$814,376

The company's gross income from operations for the second quarter of 1927 was $866,410 and non-recurring and other income amounted to $134,790, making a total gross income of $1,001,200. Expenses of selling and advertising and general and administrative expenses, including interest and Federal taxes, amounted to $965,373.

Pres. C. Alfred Wagner says: "In anticipation of new and important developments in the company's products, dealers have been reducing their inventories, which process has now been substantially completed.

"The company has always experienced a large portion of its annual business in the fall season, and this year, by reason of low inventories on retailers' floors, together with new and important developments in the company's lines, we look forward to business in even more substantial volume than usually experienced in the last half of the year. An indication of this is that our wholesale sales during June, contrary to any former experience, exceeded sales at wholesale in May."—V. 124, p. 3776.

American Pneumatic Service Co.—*President Resigns.*—

Wm. F. Merrill has resigned from the presidency of this company and the Lamson Co. His successor has not been elected, but probably will be named at the next directors' meeting scheduled for July 28. Vice-President Merton L. Emerson is Acting President of the two companies.—V. 125, p. 98.

American Rolling Mill Co.—*Buys Columbia Steel Co. —Price Close to $20,000,000.*—

The company, it is announced, has acquired complete ownership of the Columbia Steel Co. and the Forged Steel Wheel Co. The purchase price, it is stated, is close to $20,000,000 and will be paid to the former owners of the Columbia company in securities of the American Rolling Mill Co. which will issue bonds, 5-year notes and preferred stock in exchange for the shares of the two companies being acquired. Thus there will be no public financing by American Rolling Mill in the transaction.

Announcement of the purchase of the Columbia company is made in the following statement by George M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mill Co. :

"The American Rolling Mill Co. has acquired the property, plant, business and patents of the Columbia Steel Co. and the Forged Steel Wheel Co. at Butler, Pa. and Elyria, Ohio.

"These properties add another complete manufacturing unit from pig iron through to finish product to Armco's producing forces.

"The Forged Steel Wheel Co. have a capacity of some 10,000 tons per month of forged steel wheels. They make a special high grade railway car wheel.

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"The Columbia Steel Co. has worked out at Butler a continuous strip mill to produce sheets in strip form (strip sheets) up to 36 inches in width. They employ both a hot and cold rolled process in their plan of manufacture.

"They were the first work out this particular scheme of mechanical operation, just as Armco was the first to develop and put into practical operation a continuous sheet mill at Ashland, Ky., now some three years ago.

"The Columbia company have protected their development by process and device patents in a manner very similar to what Armco did in its earlier development.

"This amalgamation brings together under the banner of Armco these two outstanding developments which cover the only known means of a purely mechanical operation in the manufacture of sheet metal, either in the form of sheets or strips.

"This gives Armco control of at least 1,000,000 tons a year of finished products of the highest grades with which to protect the exacting needs of its ever growing number of clients.

"The Columbia Steel Co. will, for a period as yet undetermined, be operated as a separate company but the entire product will be sold by Armco.

"Terms of settlement for this new property provide a moratorium of 18 months in which interest or dividends on securities given are only paid if earned by the new company."—V. 124, p. 2593, 2431.

American Tobacco Co.—*Complaint Dismissed.*—The Federal Trade Commission's complaint against the American Tobacco Co. and the Chicago Tobacco Jobbers' Association charging unfair price maintenance, has been dismissed by the Commission by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Federal Trade Commission v. American Tobacco Co., Docket No. 886.—V. 125, p. 389.

American Wholesale Corp.—*Balance Sheet June 30.*—

	1927.	1926.		1927.	1926.
Assets—	$	$	*Liabilities*—	$	$
Real est., pl'ts, &c	a2,498,878	2,535,509	Pref. 7% cum. stk.	5,985,200	6,194,500
Inventories	6,110,010	6,863,102	Com. stk. (no par)	b4,282,369	4,280,249
Notes & acets. rec.	5,042,583	5,180,024	Notes payable	------	930,000
Investments	287,967	20,405	Accounts payable	1,499,472	1,463,300
Cash	1,948,909	2,030,717	Foreign accept.	524	------
Sundry loans	1,058,344	829,899	Deposit accounts	70,743	177,385
Inv. in affil. cos.	385,262	377,663	Other curr. liabil.	118,401	197,117
Deferred charges	132,977	125,461	Federal taxes (est.)	196,669	107,561
			Pur. money mtges.	1,290,500	1,290,500
			Surplus	4,021,052	3,322,168
Total	17,464,930	17,962,780	Total	17,464,930	17,962,780

a After depreciation. b Represented by 96,654 shares of no par value.

The income for the first six months of 1927 was given in V. 125, p. 389.

Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd.—*Earns.* The following are the results of operations for the month of June 1927:

	Tons Crushed.	Total Yield (Oz. Fine).	Est. Value.	Est. Profit.
Brakpan Mines, Ltd.	76,200	31,425	£133,367	£55,040
Spring Mines, Ltd.	64,200	29,728	126,096	58,035
West Springs, Ltd.	48,800	18,151	76,867	30,452

—V. 124, p. 3633, 3072.

Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.—*Probable Financing.*—Press dispatches from London state that the company contemplates shortly an issue of £3,000,000 of 5% 10-year debentures for the purpose of consolidating floating debt. It is stated that the debentures will be offered at 98½.—V. 124, p. 3356.

Artloom Corporation.—*Earnings.*—

Six Months Ended June 30—	1927.	1926.
Gross profit	$518,068	$678,019
Depreciation	47,332	78,365
Premium on preferred stock	----	23,647
Federal tax reserve	61,500	74,881
Net profit	$409,236	$501,126

The net profit of $409,236 is over 5.8 times the pref. div. requirement for the period. After pref. dividends there remained a balance equal to $1.69 per share of common stock, against $2.04 a share in the corresponding period of 1926.

The balance sheet as of June 30 1927 shows current assets of $4,363,469 and current liabilities of $403,058, a ratio of over 10 to 1. Cash amounted to $856,778, while various Government securities amounting to $779,233 were held in the treasury. Since Jan. 1 2,756 shares of preferred stock have been bought.

Generally two-thirds of the company's business is transacted during the latter part of the year.—V. 124, p. 2285.

Auburn (Ind.) Automobile Co.—*Export Sales.*—Export sales for the first 6 months of this year reached 1,160 cars, exceeding the entire 1926 total by 71 cars and showing an increase of 117% over the first 6 months of 1926, according to figures given out by President E. L. Cord. The company expects total exports to reach 2,400 cars by the end of present year. Pres. Cord stated: "The company's growth in the foreign field this year has been due not only to addition of 17 new distributors, but also to the growing popularity of its enclosed models. In 1926 we shipped 513 closed cars and 576 open models to 25 foreign countries while during the first 6 months of this calendar year, 777 closed cars and 383 open models were shipped to 34 countries."—V. 125, p. 389.

(Walter) Baker & Co., Ltd.—*Sale Approved.*—The stockholders on July 19 approved the sale of the property and assets of this company to the Postum Co., Inc., on the basis of 1½ shares of Postum stock, or $160 cash, for each share of Baker stock. The Baker company has outstanding 82,500 shares of capital stock, par $100. See also V. 125, p. 250.

Bankstocks Corp. of Maryland.—*Preferred Stock Offered.*—An additional issue of $800,000 convertible 6½% preferred stock (par $50) is being offered by Harris, Mooney & Co., New York. The shares are offered at $55 per unit and accrued dividends, a unit consisting of 1 share preferred and ½ share Class A common.

Dividends payable Q-J. Transfer agent Union Trust Co. of Maryland. Registrars Century Trust Co. Baltimore. Dividends exempt from present normal Federal income tax and free from the Maryland state tax and the District of Columbia intangible tax.

Authorized Capitalization.

Cumul. conv. 6½% preferred stock, callable after July 1 1930, at $55 and divs.	$1,000,000
Common stock, class A, no par value (voting stock)	25,000 shs.
Common stock, class B, $10 par, non-voting (for conversion of preferred)	100,000 shs.

Company.—Incorp. in Maryland. Began business in May 1925. Company is the culmination of a long and thorough investigation into bank and trust company stocks, public utilities, casualty companies, etc., over a period of years. This class of business has been operated successfully and profitably in England, Scotland and other European countries for the past century. The principle and operation of the British and Scottish type of holding companies have been evolved from more than a hundred years of experience of English bankers in the application of this form of finance. To-day in England these various holding companies supply one of the safest forms of investment known. For these reasons the principles, methods and safeguards of the European holding companies were carefully embodied in the charter of the Bankstocks Corp. of Maryland.

Corporation purchases the capital stock of the more prominent banks and trust companies of the United States and Canada. The company's investments are limited to 10% of its assets in any one security unless the company is acquiring control of an institution. The company will thus afford its shareholders a participation in a carefully selected and properly diversified group of bank and trust company stocks, and the shareholders will in effect become investors in all of the institutions whose stock is held by the company.

The books of the Company are audited annually by Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants.

Listing.—Application will be made to list this stock on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

Earnings.—The company's income is derived from (1) dividends on securities owned; (2) the exercise of subscription rights for additional shares at less than market prices; (3) Profits accruing from securities sold if and when the board of directors deem it advisable to take advantage of market appreciation in securities owned and held; and (4) reinvestment of surplus and accumulated profits.

After deducting preferred stock dividends, charges and other corporate expenses, all income will accrue to the benefit of the common shares and be distributed at an annual rate, consistent with the conservative management after providing for adequate reserves.

Convertible Feature.—The holders of the preferred capital stock of the company have the right to convert their holdings into class B common stock at the rate of one share of preferred for five shares of common stock at any time up until July 15 1930. The class B common stock, shares equally as to dividends and earnings with class A, when such dividends are declared.—V. 125, p. 98.

Barry Apartments, Chicago.—*Bonds Offered.*—An issue of $300,000 second mortgage 6½% serial gold bonds is being offered at 100 and int. by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.

Dated June 15 1927; maturities 1 to 8 years. Interest payable J. & D. at offices of S. W. Straus & Co., Chicago and New York. Callable on any interest date at 101 and int. Federal income tax of 2% paid by borrower. The following State taxes refunded upon proper application: Minn., 3 mills; Kentucky 5 mills, Colo. 5 mills and Kansas 5 mills. Straus Trust Co., Chicago, trustee.

Security.—Secured by a direct closed second mortgage, subject to a closed first mortgage of $1,765,000 on the Barry Apartments, 14 stories in height, of reinforced concrete fireproof construction, and land owned in fee, having a frontage of 160 feet on Barry Ave. and 125 feet on Sheridan Road. The building contains 450 rentable rooms exclusive of servants' quarters, which are divided into 67 apartments of from 4 to 9 rooms.

Valuation.—The land and building and furniture and equipment installed therein have been appraised by Wm. H. Babcock & Sons as follows: Land, $320,446; building, $2,248,928; furniture and equipment, $16,510; total, $2,585,884. This appraisal shows a margin of security of $820,884 above the amount of the first mortgage bonds outstanding.

Earnings.—The actual earnings of the borrowing corporation for the fiscal year ending May 31 1927 were as follows: Gross income, $286,338; operating expenses (exclusive of non-recurring items), $79,913; operating profit, $206,424. These earnings provide a sum sufficient to meet the interest and principal charges on the first mortgage and leaves an adequate balance to take care of all charges of interest and principal on the second mortgage.

Borrowing Corporation.—These bonds are the direct obligation of 3100 Sheridan Building Corp.

Purpose.—To retire present outstanding bank loans and to provide additional working capital.

Bing & Bing Inc. (& Sub. & Affil. Cos.).—*Earnings.*—

	—Quar. End. June 30—		—6 Mos. End. June 30—	
Period—	*1927.	1926.	*1927.	1926.
Earns. from management construction, &c.	$431,188	$460,537	$874,715	$863,746
Other inc., int. & disc.	204,238	86,272	396,093	224,651
Gross earnings	$635,426	$546,809	$1,270,808	$1,088,398
Expenses	96,499	92,918	191,718	183,623
Res. for depr. & amort.	199,861	108,323	399,722	214,146
Net inc. avail. for bond int. & Fed. taxes	$339,066	$345,567	$679,368	$690,628

* Partly estimated.—V. 124, p. 2432.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Co.—*Earnings.*—The company reports for 6 months ended June 30 1927, net profit of $603,000 after charges and taxes, equivalent to $1.75 a share on 347,684 shares no par stock outstanding.—V. 125, p. 390.

Borg & Beck Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927.—3 Mos.—	1926.	1927.—6 Mos.—	1926
Net profit after all chges. and Federal taxes	$292,875	$252,058	$517,107	$454,738
Shs. com. outst. (par $10)	115,000	125,000	115,000	125,000
Earns. per share on com.	$2.57	$2.04	$4.48	$3.63

Net profits for June were $96,267, against $71,865 in June 1926. At June 30 current assets were $2,413,789, against current liabilities of $187,554.

The company has purchased and holds 10,000 shares of stock in treasury.—V. 125, p. 99.

Bucyrus Co.—*To Merge with Erie Steam Shovel Co.*—President William W. Coleman on July 20 announced that a plan for the merger or consolidation of the company with the Erie Steam Shovel Co. had been approved by the directors of both companies.

Deposits have been asked for the stocks of both concerns, and on sufficient deposits being made a third company is to be organized, probably known as Bucyrus-Erie Co., which will take over the assets of the present companies.

Holders of Bucyrus Co. preferred stock will be offered preferred stock in the new company, share for share, which new preferred stock will be callable at 120. Holders of preferred stock in the Erie Steam Shovel Co. will be granted similar treatment.

Holders of the common stock of the Erie company are to be given convertible preference stock of the new company, carrying a dividend of $2.50 per year, dependent upon the payment of dividends of $1 a year on the common stock. All the common stock of the new company goes to the holders of the common stock of the Bucyrus Co., who will receive 3 shares of common stock in the new company for each share held. The holders of convertible preference stock may exchange their stock at any time into the common stock.

In the letter to the stockholders, special mention is made that the exchange of securities will not constitute a present taxable profit, and that if the plan is carried out fully there will be no expense to either of the old companies or the new company for financing.—V. 125, p. 390.

California Packing Corp.—*Sales—Status.*—Sales of the corporation since opening of the current fiscal year on March 1 have been running substantially ahead of those in the corresponding period of 1926. The corporation has materially improved its financial position, the item of bills payable which, on Feb. 28, last, totaled $12,400,000, being reduced by almost 75%, while merchandise inventories also have been curtailed considerably, a reduction of between 60% to 70% having been effected. The latter, at the end of the previous fiscal year, were carried at $15,870,033, and compared with $7,902,825 a year earlier. (Wall Street Journal). See V. 124, p. 3073.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

	—Quar. End. June 30—		—6 Mos. End. June 30—	
Period—	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Net sales	$2,900,026	$2,647,113	$4,819,617	$4,295,497
Costs & expenses	1,883,718	1,993,692	3,145,988	3,211,045
Operating profit	$1,016,308	$653,421	$1,673,629	$1,084,452
Other income	17,459	20,748	35,329	37,745
Total income	$1,033,767	$674,169	$1,708,958	$1,122,197
Int., deprec. & Fed. tax.	181,423	92,645	288,146	155,653
Other deductions	86,925	83,921	147,284	120,139
Net income	$765,419	$497,603	$1,273,528	$846,405
Shares of capital stk. outstanding (no par)	450,694	439,177	450,694	439,177
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk	$1.70	$1.13	$2.82	$1.92

—V. 124, p. 3777.

Canadian Bronze Co., Ltd.—*Name of Subsid. Changed.* Supplementary letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated June 22 1927, changing the corporate name of the Canadian Bronze, Ltd., to that of *Montreal Bronze, Ltd.*—V. 124, p. 3073.

Canadian Celanese, Ltd.—*Outlook, &c.*—Spencer Trask & Co., New York, and Greenshields & Co., Montreal, in a special analysis of the above company, say in substance:

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The corporation was incorporated in Canada on Jan. 26 1926. It was formed to acquire the sole rights for the Dominion of Canada to manufacture cellulose acetate and articles produced therefrom under the Dreyfus patents and processes. Among the products which can be manufactured are included artificial silk, artificial wool, artificial leather, non-inflammable celluloid, non-inflammable motion picture and photographic films and non-inflammable, transparent paper.

For the present the company will confine its activities to the manufacture of artificial silk, yarn and cloth under the trade name "Celanese." This yarn is produced by what is known as the cellulose acetate process. The product is the resultant of the combination of cotton linters and glacial acetic acid, which latter is a by-product from the manufacture of carbide and is made by the Electro Products Corp. at Shawinigan Falls.

For the past year, or since incorporation, the Canadian company has been selling British and American yarns and cloths throughout Canada in order to establish a firm market for the product when the Canadian plant now being completed at Drummondville, Que., starts producing about the end of the year. During the six months' operation in 1926 the Canadian company was able to sell over $1,000,000 worth of goods, even though it was only supplied with comparatively small amounts of materials on account of the oversold condition of the American and British companies. Furthermore, the Canadian company has been obliged to diminish sales activities as orders on hand greatly exceed any supply that could be obtained from either of the foreign plants.

The balance sheet contained in the annual report for the year ended Dec. 31 1926 showed the capitalization of the company to be as follows:

	Authorized.	*Outstanding.*
x7% cumulative partic. preferred stock (par $100)	150,000 shs.	72,000 shs.
Common stock (no par)	300,000 shs.	220,109 shs.

x This stock is not callable and participates up to 10% of the net profits available for distribution in any year after payment of preferred dividends.

No earnings report for the year was made public. Toward the end of 1927 the company should begin to show earnings from the sale of its own production, as by that time its plant is expected to be finished. This plant, which is a complete unit, the first of six of similar size contemplated at Drummondville, will have a capacity production of almost three tons of Celanese per day, and should reach full production during the latter part of 1928.

Carolina-Georgia Service Co.—*Div. Disbursing Agent.*—The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed dividend disbursing agent of the company.—V. 125, p. 391.

Celanese Corp. of America.—*Recapitalization Plan Approved.*—The stockholders on July 18 approved the plan of recapitalization as outlined in V. 124, p. 3778.—V. 125, p. 250.

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

6 *Mos. End. June* 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Net profits	$163,154	$113,083	$250,982	$225,254
Preferred dividends	58,975	61,643	64,197	65,800
Common dividends	------	50,000	100,000	50,000
Balance, surplus	$104,179	$1,440	$86,785	$109,454
Shares of com. outstanding (no par)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Earns. per share on com.	$1.04	$0.51	$1.86	$1.59

—V. 124, p. 2433.

Certo Corp. (formerly Douglas-Pectin Corp.).—*Earns.*

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 Mos.—1926.		1927—6 *Mos.*—1926.	
Net profit after deprec.& int.but before Fed.tax.	$664,334	$343,798	$933,859	$479,322

—V. 125, p. 391.

Cespedes Sugar Co.—*Bonds Called.*—Certain of the 1st mtge. 7½% sinking fund gold bonds, aggregating $77,500, have been called for payment Sept. 1 at 105 and int. at the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co., 54 Wall St., N. Y. City.—V. 124, p. 927.

Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc.—*Bonds Offered.*—P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., and Colvin & Co. are offering $2,500,000 1st (closed) mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds at 99 and int., to yield about 6.10%.

Dated July 1 1927; due July 1 1942. Principal and int. (J. & J.) payable at Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, trustee. Int. is also payable at Chase National Bank, New York. Denom. $500 and $1,000 c*. Int. payable without deduction of that portion of any Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Reimbursement of any property taxes not in excess of 5 mills per annum to holders upon proper application who are residents of any jurisdiction under the sovereignty of the United States, and for the Mass. income tax on the interest not exceeding 6% per annum. Red., all or part, on any int. date upon 30 days' notice to and incl. July 1 1930 at 102 and int.; thereafter to and incl. July 1 1937 at 103 and int.; thereafter to and incl. Jan. 1 1942 at 102 and int.

Issuance.—Approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Company.—Owns in fee and operates 7 grain elevators and, in addition thereto, operates under lease 2 grain elevators known as Northwestern "A" and Rock Island "A," all of which elevators are located in the Chicago area. The combined storage capacity of all of the elevators owned in fee or under lease is in excess of 17,000,000 bushels, and of this total storage over 95% is served by both railroad and deep water. According to the most recent figures available, the total storage capacity of all elevators in the Chicago area, jointly served by both railroads and water, is approximately 36,800,000 bushels, of which storage capacity the Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc., will control approximately 46%. Under the laws of the State of Illinois elevator storage may be transferred from public to private ownership or control and vice versa only with the aprooval of the Illinois Comm. Comm.

Company provides facilities for the public warehousing of grain in the Chicago area. It will maintain storage capacity and the necessary equipment for elevating, transferring and storing wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. The rates which the company may charge for service and storage space are regulated by the Illinois Commerce Commission, and the company functions as a public custodian under the rules and regulations of the Chicago Board of Trade. All grain loaded either in or out, whether by boat or rail, is transferred under the supervision of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department. Company, under the terms of the mortgage, will be prohibited from buying or selling grain for its own account, and its income will be derived from the authorized charges made for elevating and storing grain or from the leasing of its storage space for private use.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Issued.*
1st mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds (this issue)	$2,500,000	$2,500,000
Common stock (par $100)	1,000 shs.	1,000 shs.

Security.—Bonds will be secured by a direct first (closed) mortgage on all of the fixed properties owned located in the Chicgo area, which have been appraised by Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., and Winston & Co., as of July 1 1927, as follows:

Land (as improved other than superstructures)	$1,686,274
Buildings and equipment	4,600,000
Total	$6,286,274

On the basis of these appraisals, this loan will represent less than a 40% mortgage.

Company will maintain insurance in accordance with the policies of well managed properties of like kind, condition and use in the same locality.

Earnings.—In their report issued under date of July 14 1927 Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., estimate the annual net earnings to be derived from the operation of the properties owned in fee to be not less than $400,000 available for interest, depreciation and Federal income taxes.

The operation of the properties, owned in fee and leased, is under the management of the Rosenbaum Grain Co., which corporation guarantees that the annual net income to the Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc., after depreciation and Federal income taxes, will be not less than 3 times the annual interest charges on the amount of this issue of bonds, outstanding, or not less than 1½ times the combined annual interest and sinking fund charges thereon, whichever amount is the greater.

In the amount above referred to, Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., further estimate the annual net earnings from all own3d in fee and leased properties to be not less than $750,000 abailable for interest, depreciation and Federal income taxes.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used as part of the expenditures in connection with the acquisition of properties and improvements thereto, and for other corporate purposes.

Sinking Fund.—The provisions of the mortgage require payment semi annually to the trustee for the account of the sinking fund commencing June 30 1928. It is calculated that the operation of this sinking fund, through purchase in the open market or by redemption, will reduce the amount of bonds outstanding at the end of the first 5 year period to less than the present appraised value of the land alone, and, further, will retire the entire issue of bonds on or before maturity.

Chicago Yellow Cab Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—1926.		1927—6 *Mos.*—1926.	
Total profits after depreciation, Fed. tax, &c.	$524,258	$554,961	$1,126,198	$1,110,336
Dividends	400,000	400,000	800,000	800,000
Balance, surplus	$124,258	$154,961	$326,198	$310,336
Shares of capital stock outstanding (no par)	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Earns. per share	$1.31	$1.38	$2.81	$2.77

—V. 124, p. 2914.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.—*Earnings.*—

6 *Mos. End. June* 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Net sales	$10,910,978	$12,302,938	$12,832,674	--------
Operating expenses	9,602,582	11,159,625	--------	--------
Depreciation at plants	134,656	145,583	--------	--------
Interest received	*Cr.*25,408	*Cr.*19,640	--------	--------
Net profit	$1,199,148	$1,017,369	$1,013,339	$1,027,662
Preferred dividends	202,765	289,057	297,488	289,170
Common dividends	477,727	477,727	462,239	450,000
Rate on common	($2½)	($2½)	($2½)	(2½%)
Balance, surplus	$518,656	$250,585	$253,612	$288,492
Balance brought forward	5,739,387	8,987,184	8,275,385	8,720,485
Total surplus	$6,258,042	$9,237,769	$8,528,997	$9,008,978

Net profit for the 6 months ended June 30 1927 is equivalent after preferred dividends to $5.17 a share on 192,391 shares of no par common stock, against $3.78 a share on the same share basis in the corresponding quarter of 1926.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1927. $	1926. $	*Liabilities*—	1927. $	1926. $
Plant & prop'ty_y_	3,853,034	4,048,599	Common stock	x9,743,460	9,743,460
Good-will, patents, trade-marks, &c.	6,000,000	9,000,000	Preferred stock	6,000,000	9,000,000
Cash	1,168,961	2,105,685	Accounts payable	438,009	344,683
Call loans	1,200,000	------	Reserve for taxes	344,027	493,264
Liberty bonds	258,040	511,406	Pref. div. payable	98,640	143,995
Accts. rec., less res. for cash discount	3,658,990	3,614,643	Sec. surplus for retire't of pref. stk.	1,443,380	1,285,850
Miscell. invest	77,925	95,637	Surplus	4,814,662	7,951,920
Merchandise	6,202,891	8,448,207			
Pref. stk. in treas.	462,337	838,993			
Total	22,882,178	28,963,171	Total	22,882,178	28,963,171

x Represented by 192,391 shares, no par value. y After deducting depreciation.—V. 124, p. 1365.

Coal River Collieries Co.—*Receivership.*—This company, owned principally by members of the railway brotherhoods, has gone into the hands of receivers under order of Judge George W. McClintoc of the U. S. District Court at Charleston, W. Va., as a result of a suit brought against the company by the Brotherhood Investment Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, which filed claims for $1,775,000.

The Coal River company came into the public eye shortly after its organization, 5 years ago, because it refused to employ union miners. The United Mine Workers carried their fight to the floor of the American Federation of Labor in a vain effort to force the company, regarded as a railway brotherhood concern, to sign a contract with the miners' union. The company operated 4 mines, 3 in West Virginia and 1 in Kentucky.

Columbia Steel Co., Elyria, Ohio.—*New Control.*—See American Rolling Mill Co. above.—V. 122, p. 615.

Commercial Solvents Corp.—*To Split Up Shares on a Two for One Basis—Dividend Rate Not to be Changed.*—A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Aug. 17 to amend the charter so as to eliminate the authority of the corporation to issue preferred or class A shares; to provide for the cancellation of the existing class B common shares and to create and substitute therefor 250,000 no par shares of capital stock.

It is proposed to issue in exchange for the present outstanding 108,861 class B shares 217,722 of the new no par shares.

It is also proposed to give the board authority to issue the remaining stock for purposes which they may deem advisable.

President P. G. Mumford says: "Current earnings, in the opinion of the board, will warrant payment of dividends at the present rate per share upon all shares of the corporation after the increase in the outstanding shares."

If the proposal is ratified by the stockholders exchange of the class B shares into no par stock will be made not later than Oct. 1.—V. 124, p. 2434

Copeland Products, Inc.—*Earnings.*—The company reports for the quarter ended June 30 1927, net profit of $202,747 after taxes, depreciation, &c., equal to $2.11 a share on 95,696 shares of class A non-cumulative preferred stock. Sales for first 6 months totaled $1,414,066, exceeding total sales for entire year 1926.—V. 125, p. 393.

Corn Products Refining Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—1926.		1927—6 *Mos.*—1926.	
Net earns. after Federal taxes, &c.	$3,161,106	$2,849,910	$6,179,182	$5,998,629
Other income	523,932	647,957	1,042,107	1,162,510
Total income	$3,685,038	$3,497,867	$7,221,289	$7,161,139
Depreciation	840,800	743,991	1,609,328	1,657,946
Interest	29,750	30,944	59,694	62,012
Net income	$2,814,487	$2,722,932	$5,552,267	$5,441,181
Preferred dividends	437,500	437,500	875,000	875,000
Common dividends	1,265,000	1,265,000	2,530,000	2,530,000
Extra common divs.	632,500	632,500	632,500	632,500
Balance, surplus	$479,487	$387,932	$1,514,767	$1,403,680
Shares of common outstanding (par $25)	2,530,000	2,530,000	2,530,000	2,530,000
Earns. per share on com.	$0.94	$0.90	$1.85	$1.80

—V. 124, p. 3779.

Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—*Sued for Divs.*—This company, owners of the suspension bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, Ohio, was named defendant in a suit filed in the U. S. District Court at Covington, Ky., July 19 by William B. Cist of Mountain Lakes, N. J. The plaintiff seeks to recover $23,485, alleged to be unpaid dividends on the preferred stock.—V. 121, p. 982.

Craddock-Terry Co., Lynchburg, Va.—*Pref. Stock Offered.*—Wheat, Galleher & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va. and Durfey & Marr, Raleigh, N. C. are offering at 100 (flat) $350,000 7% cumul. sinking fund Class "C" preferred stock.

Preferred as to assets and dividends free of present Federal Normal Income Tax. Dividends payable June 30 & Dec. 31. Red. all or part on 60 days' notice on any div. date at 110 and divs. Tax exempt in Virginia and North Carolina.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
6% cumul. 1st preferred stock	$1,250,000	$1,250,000
6% cumul. 2d preferred stock	1,250,000	1,250,000
7% cumul. sinking fund Class "C" pref. stock	2,500,000	1,248,100
Common stock	5,000,000	3,296,700
Surplus	----------	2,213,319

Testing.—Application will be made for listing this issue on the Richmond Stock Exchange.

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Data from Letter of John W. Craddock, Chairman of the Board.

Company.—Originally organized as a partnership in 1888; was incorp. in Virginia in 1898, has continuously for 39 years operated profitably and efficiently. It commenced with a capital of $50,000, and now has an invested capital of approximately $9,400,000, including this issue of stock, and its volume of sales has grown from $250,000 the first year to $20,000,000 for 1926.

Company's operations include its Lynchburg plants, its Baltimore branch, its Western department—as McElroy-Sloan Co., St. Louis, Mo.; its Northwestern department—as Harsh & Chapline Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; and consists of 5 wholesale distributing houses, 10 shoe factories and one tannery.

The average daily production is in excess of 20,000 pairs of shoes, and gross shipments for 1926 were $20,000,000. In 1926 the company produced 6,043,977 pairs of shoes. Its plants occupy over 24 acres of floor space, aggregating 1,050,680 square feet; they are modern and in excellent state.

Earnings.—Net income for the past 10 years, available for dividends on the 7% cumulative sinking fund Class "C" preferred stock, has averaged $1,030,850, or over 10 times dividend requirements on the Class "C" Preferred stock now outstanding and to be issued. Gross income has increased consistently since 1917 from $9,380,976 to $19,963,915 for the year ending Dec. 31 1926.

Sinking Fund.—A sinking fund provides for the annual purchase and retirement of this issue of preferred stock (Class "C") of not less than 5% of the highest amount issued and sold. If stock for the sinking fund cannot be secured for less than $110 per share, then so much of the stock as will be necessary for this purpose shall be called at 110. The operation of this sinking fund will result in a ready market for a considerable volume of this stock at from par to $110 per share.

Purpose.—To provide additional working capital.

Dividend Record.—Company has never had an unprofitable year and has regularly paid dividends on all its outstanding preferred stock. In addition to the cash dividends paid on the common stock, extra dividends have been paid in common stock as follows: for 1918—20%; 1920—25%; 1921—25%; 1922—10%; and for 1919—10% paid in U. S. Liberty Bonds.—V. 124, p. 2597.

Crazy Water Hotel Co., Mineral Wells, Tex.—*Bonds Offered.*—Bitting & Co., St. Louis, are offering at 100 and int. $550,000 1st mtge 6% serial bonds.

Dated May 1 1926, due serially, 1928 through 1936. Interest payable M. & N. Principal and int. payable at City National Bank, Dallas, Texas. Denoms., $100, $500, and $1,000 c* Callable upon any int. date on prior notice at 103 and int.

Security.—This loan is secured by a first and closed mortgage on properties in Mineral Wells representing an actual cash investment of $1,156,000, made in the summer of 1926. Thus the loan of $550,000 represents but 47% of the real, conservative value of the mortgaged properties. The properties include a new 200-room hotel and pavilion covering a city block 200 feet square, a bottling works, the Carlsbad Pavilion, three small parks, and 54 wells of "Crazy Water", "Carlsbad Water", and "Gibson Water".

Earnings.—The present earnings of the properties, exclusive of the Hotel, are about $42,000 per annum. It is conservatively estimated that the earnings of the hotel, plus the rentals of concessions and shops, will increase the earnings of the property to more than $135,000 per annum, which is over 4 times the maximum interest charges on this senior debt and over 3 times the average charge for both principal and interest, disregarding the last principal payment, which represents 26% of the investment in the properties at this time, and which investment, it is expected, will be increased from time to time. Because of low costs of construction and financing, earnings of this corporation should be materially assisted.

Cresson Consol. Gold Mining & Milling Co.—*Earns.,&c*

Quar. End. June 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
*Net earnings	$76,136	$67,881	$101,762	$169,151
Net tons recovered	26,384	26,909	25,357	28,099
Average gross value	$12.36	$13.16	$16.24	$19.64

*After deductions for expenses, treatment and transportation charges. —V. 124, p. 378.

Crocker Wheeler Electrical Mfg. Co.—*Correction.*—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the pref. stock, payable July 23 to holders of record July 12. The last previous payment on the 7% preferred stock was made on April 15 1925 (not in Oct. 1921).—V. 125, p. 393.

Cudahy Packing Co.—*Outlook.*—

Chairman E. A. Cudahy says in substance: We expect earnings this year to be on a fairly satisfactory basis, though not quite as heavy as last year. It must be remembered that our business is of such a nature that accurate estimates of the outcome for the year can hardly be made at this time. But from present indications we feel confident that dividends will be covered without any trouble by a good margin.

Our financial condition continues healthy. Current borrowing is not very heavy. Our funded debt is being reduced steadily out of earnings by operation of sinking funds. Last year $400,000 of the debentures and $323,900 of the bonds were retired in this fashion and our funded debt on Oct. 30 was $22,740,100 against $27,000,000 originally issued.

Eventually the present funded debt will be entirely eliminated with the aid of the sinking funds. Whether new long-term borrowing will be necessary then will depend on how much we are able to build up our working capital by additions to surplus in the mean time. At present we do not contemplate issuing any more capital stock. Our policy with reference to capitalization always has leaned toward the conservative side.—V. 123, p. 3325, 3314.

Cushman's Sons, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

	—*Quar. End. June* 30—		—6 *Mos. End. June* 30—	
Period—	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Profit	$523,782	$445,071	$1,099,726	$938,731
Deprec. & Federal tax	154,486	148,619	315,532	299,401
Net profit	$369,296	$296,452	$784,194	$639,330
7% preferred dividends	47,092	48,055	94,185	85,439
$8 cumul. preferred divs	55,336	52,914	108,250	105,812
Common dividends	100,240	75,180	200,480	150,360
Balance, surplus	$166,628	$120,303	$381,279	$297,718
Shs.of com.outst.(no par)	100,240	100,240	100,240	100,240
Earns. per share on com.	$2.67	$1.95	$5.81	$4.47

—V. 124, p. 2435.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.—*Dividend.*—

A dividend of $1.45 a share will be paid on the "American" shares on July 30 to holders of record July 26. A dividend of the same amount was paid on Jan. 29 last, while in July 1926 a distribution of $1.70 per "American" share was made.—V. 124, p. 513.

Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing Co.—*Merger.*—

The stockholders will shortly vote on approving a plan whereby this company and the Gardner Governor Co. would be merged into a new corporation, *Gardner-Denver Co.*, to be incorporated in Del. The latter would have an authorized capital of $2,600,000 7% pref. stock (callable at 110) and 250,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

It is proposed to issue to the Gardner Co. $1,300,000 of the new preferred stock and an equal amount to the Denver Co. Of the 250,000 shares of no par common stock, there will be issued 181,275 shares, of which 80,486 shares will go to the Denver Co and 100,789 to the Gardner Co.

The Denver Co. has $450,000 in preferred stock outstanding which will be exchanged share for share for the preferred stock of the new company. That will leave $850,000 shares of preferred in the hands of the Denver Co. which will be distributed in the form of a dividend pro rata among the Denver stockholders. The Denver common stockholders will also receive share for share common stock of the new company. The present dividend rate of $3 per share per annum on the common will be continued.

Net tangible worth of the Gardner Co. as determined by an appraisal by the American Appraisal Co., is $3,666,561, and of the Denver Co., $3,728,549, a total of $7,395,110. An audit made by Price, Waterhouse & Co. shows net after all charges, depreciation and Federal taxes for the past four years for the Gardner Co. of $2,499,689, and for the Denver Co., $1,454,968.—V. 125, p. 393.

Detroit International Bridge Co.—*Bonds Sold.*—A syndicate headed by Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc., and including William R. Compton Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Inc.; Bond & Goodwin & Tucker, Inc.; the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; the Fifth Third Union Co.; Watling, Lerchen & Hayes; Royal Securities Corp.; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., and G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., have sold at par and int. $12,000,000 Detroit International Bridge 1st mtge. sinking fund 6½% gold bonds. Joint and several obligation of Detroit Inetrnational Bridge Co., (Mich.) and Canadian Transit Co., Ltd.

Dated Aug. 1 1927; due Aug. 1 1952. Principal and int. (F. & A.) payable at New York Trust Co., New York, trustee, in U. S. gold coin, or at the offices of the Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto and Montreal and at its other offices and agencies in Canada, in Canadian currency, at the option of the holder. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Red. all or part at any time or from time to time, prior to maturity, on 30 days' notice at 105 and int. Interest payable without deduction for any U. S. Federal income tax, not in excess of 2%, which the company or the trustee may be required or permitted to pay thereon or retain therefrom. Company will agree as provided in the mortgage to refund, upon timely application, certain State taxes including the Penna., Calif. and Conn. taxes not in excess of 4 mills per annum, the Maryland securities tax not in excess of 4½ mills per annum, the Tenn., Ky., Va., Mich. and District of Columbia personal property taxes not in excess of 5 mills per annum and the Mass. income tax on the interest not in excess of 6% per annum.

Security.—These bonds will be the direct joint and several obligations of the Detroit International Bridge Co. (of Mich.) and of the Canadian Transit Co. (of Canada), which will construct, own and operate the bridge, and will be secured by a closed first mortgage on the bridge, its approaches, and all franchises pursuant to which it is constructed or operated. The cost of the bridge and approaches will be substantially in excess of the principal amount of these bonds. Appropriate provision will be made in the first mortgage and in the trust agreement under which the debentures (below) are to be issued to insure the application of the proceeds of the first mortgage bonds and debentures to the cost of the construction of the bridge, approaches and terminals, acquisition of lands and property and other proper corporate charges.

Sinking Fund.—Mortgage will provide that sinking fund payments shall be made semi-annually which, together with semi-annual interest payments, shall aggregate in each year the sum of $1,060,000, and that the first sinking fund payment shall be made on the first interest payment date following 18 months after the formal opening of the bridge for public traffic. The operation of the sinking fund through purchases in the open market or through redemption of bonds is expected to retire over 89% of this issue by maturity.

$8,000,000 *Debentures Sold.*—The same bankers have sold at par and int. $8,000,000 Detroit International Bridge Co. 25-year participating sink. fund 7% gold debentures.

Dated Aug. 1 1927; due Aug. 1 1952. Principal and int. (F. & A.) payable at New York Trust Co., New York, trustee, in U. S. gold coin, or at the offices of the Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto and Montreal and at its other offices and agencies in Canada in Canadian currency. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Red., all or part, at any time or from time to time, prior to maturity, on 30 days' notice at 120 to and incl. Aug. 1 1937 and thereafter at a premium increasing by 1% per annum to and incl. Aug. 1 1942, and thereafter and prior to maturity at 125, in each case with accrued interest to the date of redemption and unpaid cumulative participations (as provided below). Interest payable without deduction for any U. S. Federal income tax not in excess of 2%, which the company or the trustee may be required for permitted to pay thereon or retain therefrom. Company will agree to refund, upon timely application, certain State taxes including the Penn., Calif. and Conn. taxes not in excess of 4 mills per annum, the Maryland securities tax not in excess of 4½ mills per annum, the Tenn., Kentucky, Virginia, Mich., and Dist. of Col. personal property taxes not in excess of 5 mills per annum and the Mass. income tax on the interest not in excess of 6% per annum.

Security.—These debentures, in the opinion of counsel, will be the direct obligations of the company, preceded by $12,000,000 1st mtge. sinking fund 6½% gold bonds (above). Single ownership and operation of the bridge is effected through the ownership by the Detroit International Bridge Co. of all of the outstanding capital stock (except directors' qualifying shares of the Canadian Transit Co. (of Canada). All of said stock so owned will be pledged under an appropriate agreement as security for these debentures. Appropriate provision will be made in the 1st mtge. and in the trust agreement under which the debentures are to be issued to insure the application of the proceeds of the 1st mtge. bonds and debentures to the cost of the construction of the bridge, approaches and terminals, acquisition of lands and property and other proper corporate charges.

Sinking Fund.—Agreement will provide that sinking fund payments shall be made semi-annually which, together with semi-annual interest payments, shall aggregate in each year the sum of $821,000, and that the first sinking fund payment shall be made on the first interest payment date following 18 months after the formal opening of the bridge for public traffic. The operation of the sinking fund through purchases in the open market or through redemption is expected to retire this entire issue by maturity. The trust agreement will provide for the payment of any debentures outstanding at maturity at 125 and interest.

Participation.—The debentures will have attached thereto warrants or coupons entitling the holders to a participation in the semi-annual consolidated net earnings (to be defined in the trust agreement but after interest and sinking fund requirements on the 1st mtge. bonds and debentures, Federal income taxes and dividends on pref. stock) to the extent of 1½% of the principal amount of the debentures at the time outstanding when and as set aside for the purpose as provided in the trust agreement. If such participation is earned in any semi-annual period after the formal opening of the bridge for public traffic, but is not paid, it shall be cumulative, and all such accumulations, as well as the current participation, shall be payable before any dividends are paid on the common stock. The maximum participation of 3% in any year is in addition to the regular coupon rate of 7% per annum.

Data from Letter of President Joseph A. Bower, July 20.

Property.—The Detroit International Bridge Co. (of Mich.) was incorp. in June 1927 and will own all of the outstanding capital stock (except directors' qualifying shares) of Canadian Transit Co. (of Canada). These two companies were formed for the purpose of constructing, owning and operating a toll bridge across the Detroit River to connect Detroit, Mich., with the border cities of Ontario, Can., Windsor, Sandwich, Walkerville, Ford City, Riverside, Tecumseh and Ojibway. The necessary American and Canadian legislation has been enacted and the respective governmental permits have been obtained or satisfactorily assured. The bridge is planned to be built on private property (except for necessary crossings over streets and railroads) as it is proposed to acquire by condemnation or purchase all of the real estate for its approaches.

The Detroit terminal is planned to be located between 21st and 22d Sts., only a short distance from the West Grand Boulevard, approximately 1¾ miles from the City Hall and the centre of the shopping district, can be reached by direct thoroughfares such as Fort and Lafayette Sts., and is only two blocks from the Great Vernor Highway which is being developed by the city as the main artery for east and west traffic. The Canadian terminal will be at Sandwich near the corner of Wyandotte St. and Huron Line Road at a point approximately 1.6 miles from the centre of Windsor. In addition to affording the most convenient highway route for a very substantial part of the increasing trans-river traffic between Detroit and the border cities, the proposed bridge will offer the shortest route from points north of Fort Wayne, Ind., to points in New England and eastern Canada via Niagara or Toronto over the new Kings Highway. The location is such as to eliminate the necessity of passing through the congested districts of Detroit and Eindsor.

The history of traffic on the two existing ferry lines between Detroit and the border cities indicates that there is a substantial and growing demand for improved traffic facilities of the type provided for by this bridge across the Detroit River. The bridge proper will be of the suspension type about 7,542 feet long, with a centre span of approximately 1,850 feet. The total length of the bridge and approaches will be approximately 1.7 miles. The deck will provice for a 47-foot roadway sufficient for five lanes of vehicles and an 8-foot sidewalk for pedestrians.

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It is expected that the construction work will be completed and that the bridge will be open for traffic about August 1930. Company has entered into a contract with McClintic-Marshall Co., engineers and contractors, for the construction of the bridge, under the terms of which certain bonuses accrue to or liquidated damages are payable by McClintic-Marshall Co., in the event of expedition or their delay. The completion of the bridge pursuant to the construction consract and the faithful performance of its terms will be guaranteed by the deposit with the Mellon National Bank by R. B. Mellon and H. H. McClintic and C. D. Marhall of marketable securities of an aggregate market value which they jointly and severally agree to maintain at not less than $12,000,000.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
1st mtge. sinking fund 6½% gold bonds, 1952	$12,000,000	$12,000,000
25-year partic. s. f. 7% debentures, 1952	8,000,000	8,000,000
7% cumulative pref. stock (par $100)	a5,000,000	b1,400,000
Common stock (no par value)	100,000 shs.	100,000 shs.

a An agreement has been executed providing for the subscription and payment at par for authorized but unissued pref. stock to the extent necessary up to $1,500,000 to provide for any excess cost up to that amount over the estimated cost of the project and to furnish the company on the formal opening of the bridge with a net working capital of at least $250,000.

b Approximately.

Earnings.—Coverdale & Colpitts, engineers, estimate, as shown in the table below, that there should be available during the first year of operation net income (before depreciation and Federal income taxes) of $2,012,833, or approximately 2.6 times the maximum annual interest charges on the 1st mtge. bonds, and that during the next 10 years of operation annual net income on the same basis should average $3,729,000, or over 4¾ times such interest charges. The engineers estimate that there should be available during the first year of operation net income (after interest on the 1st mtge. bonds and before depreciation and Federal income taxes) of $1,232,833, or over twice the maximum annual interest charges on the debentures, and that during the next 10 years of operation annual net income on the same basis (but also including a deduction for sinking fund charges on the 1st mtge. bonds) should average $2,683,000, or over 4¾ times such interest charges.

Estimated Earnings Years Ended July 31.

Gross Rev.	x Net Earnings.	Gross Rev.	x Net Earnings.
1931 $2,295,883	$2,012,833	1937 $4,248,000	$3,926,000
1932 2,622,000	2,337,000	1938 4,573,000	4,247,000
1933 2,944,000	2,658,000	1939 4,892,000	4,486,000
1934 3,265,000	2,898,000	1940 5,222,000	4,812,000
1935 3,597,000	3,225,000	1941 5,549,000	5,093,000
1936 3,921,000	3,609,000		

x Before interest, federal taxes and depreciation.
—V. 125, p. 394.

Detroit Metropolitan Corp.—*To Redeem Bonds & Notes.*

All of the outstanding 1st mtge. fee 15-year 6½% sinking fund bonds, dated March 1 1925 and 5-year 6% gold notes, dated March 1 1925, have been called for redemption Sept. 1 next at the Union Trust Co., trustee, Detroit, Mich., or at the option of the holder, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y. City. The bonds will be redeemed at 105 and int. and the notes at 101½ and int.

Any or all of the above-mentioned bonds or notes will be taken up at the redemption price, plus accrued interest to the date of payment, upon presentation and surrender thereof, at either of the above officers at any time prior to Sept. 1.—V 124, p. 2126.

Devoe & Raynolds, Inc.—*Larger Inventory Reserves.*—

Commenting on the earnings which for the first 6 months ended May 31, totaled $541,805, after expenses and charges, but before Federal taxes, against $623,556 for the corresponding period a year earlier, President E. S. Phillips stated: "During the first 6 months of 1927 the selling prices on our major products were considerably lower than the prices prevailing during the corresponding period of the year 1926, resulting in a loss in gross profits to the company.

"In addition, the company decided to establish larger inventory reserves and accordingly revised its accounting procedure which automatically threw certain profits, formerly shown in the first 6 months of our fiscal year, into the second 6 months, thereby eliminating certain inventory losses which have previously been experienced at the end of our fiscal year.

"Selling prices on our major products should remain on the same level during the last half of 1927 as existed during the last 6 months of 1926, and with normal business conditions confronting us, a healthy increase in sales and profits should be reflected at the end of our fiscal year." See also V. 125, p. 252.

Doehler Die Casting Co.—*New Household Furniture Line to Be Placed on the Market in the Fall.*—

The company reports that rapid progress is being made in the development of its new line of metal household furniture, which will be placed on the market in the fall. The necessary dies and tools are now being made up and, it is expected, will be completed by the middle of August. This furniture will be entirely different from any metal household furniture now or formerly on the market. The special processes employed will make possible an exact reproduction in metal of any style of wooden furniture.

In addition to the metal furniture the company is also working on another new line of products, which it is expected will be ready for the market late in the fall. All of the plants of the company are at present operating on full time basis. The radio business of the company has been especially good in the past few months and is steadily increasing as is also the sales of assembly articles such as bending machines.—V. 124, p. 3779.

Dome Mines, Ltd.—*Approximate Earnings.*—

Period—	—Quar. End. June 30— 1927.	1926.	—6 Mos. End. June 30— 1927.	1926.
Gross earnings	$972,020	$966,378	$1,943,686	$1,990,472
Other income	39,326	45,936	110,754	89,492
Total income	$1,011,346	$1,012,314	$2,054,440	$2,079,964
Oper. and general cost	581,001	551,446	1,114,538	1,163,284
Estimated Dominion tax	24,052	18,003	48,790	44,603
Net income	$406,293	$442,866	$891,111	$872,078

The number of tons milled in the first half of 1927 amounted to 266,700, as against 271,600 for the corresponding period of 1926.

Note.—In the above figures no allowance is made for depreciation or depletion.—V. 125, p. 252.

Domestic & Foreign Investors Corp. – *Debentures Sold.*

A. G. Becker & Co., New York, have sold privately, at 100 and interest, $2,500,000 20-year 5½% gold debentures (with stock warrants).

Dated Aug. 1 1927; Due Aug. 1 1947. Denom. $1,000 c*. Principal and interest (F. & A.) payable in New York or Chicago, at offices of A. G. Becker & Co. Redeemable, all or part, at any time on 30 days' notice at 100 and interest.

Stock Warrants.—A non detachable warrant accompanying each $1,000 debenture will entitle the holder (on the date the first dividend is declared, or earlier, at the option of the company) to receive ten shares of common stock. Warrants may be detached in case of redemption of the debentures.

Capitalization.

20 year 5½% debentures (this issue)	$2,500,000
$6 cumulative preferred stock (no par value)	a5,000 shs.
Common stock (no par value)	75,000 shs.

a Entitled to $110 and div. per share upon redemption or in liquidation.

Organization.—Company has been organized in Delaware to buy, sell, own and underwrite domestic and foreign securities which represent a proper purchase in the opinion of the board of directors. Through the research and statistical facilities possessed by this organization investors in the securities of the company are able to obtain diversified investments which would not ordinarily be available to them.

Junior Capital.—A. G. Becker & Co. will purchase for cash the entire amount of preferred stock. The total amount paid in by A. G. Becker & Co. will amount to $550,000 and after providing for all organization expenses, the company will receive net proceeds resulting from the sale of the debentures and preferred stock, amounting to at least $3,000,000, or 120% of the outstanding debentures.

Trust Indenture Provisions.—Unless the net assets, less all indebtedness except funded debt, equals 120% of all outstanding funded debt, the company may not incur any further long term indebtedness while any of the 20 year 5½% debentures are outstanding. No disbursements for dividends or the purchase or redemption of any stock will be made that will reduce the net assets, defined just above, below 120% of the long term indebtedness.

Directors.—David Friday, economist, and formerly economic advisor to the Treasury Department and Railroad Administration, will be President and a director. The remaining members of the first board of directors will be selected by A. G. Becker & Co.

Listed.—Listed on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd.—*Split Up of Stock.*

The stockholders on July 19 approved the proposal to split up the capital stock on a 5 for 1 basis. At present there are outstanding 22,333 shares par $100, out of an authorized issue of 25,000 shares. The new capitalization will consist of 125,000 shares, par $20. Application will be made at Ottawa to change the new stock into shares of no par value.—V. 125, p. 102.

Dominion Steel Corp., Ltd.—*Liquidation Halted.*—

The liquidation of the corporation was ordered stayed July 15 by Justice Chisholm at Halifax, N. S., pending the hearing of an appeal by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on Aug. 2. Compare also V. 125, p. 394, 379.

Eastern Car Co., Ltd.—*Tenders.*—

The Eastern Trust Co., trustee, 184 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S., will until Aug. 4 receive bids for the sale to it of bonds dated July 1 1912, to an amount sufficient to exhaust $21,070.—V 123, p. 1255.

Eisenstadt Mfg. Co.—*Initial Preferred Dividend.*—

An initial dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the 7% cumul. pref. stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 23. See offering in V. 124, p. 3502.

Elmira Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.—*Reorganized.*—

This company has been reorganized under the name of the *Mayfair Mills, Inc.*, with an authorized capital stock of $800,000, according to Paul Stevens, who is Treasurer & Manager of the new company. It is the purpose of the new management to develop the manufacture of novelty and fancy fabrics, which will call for the installation of new looms and rayon processing machinery, while the spindles will be used for making novelty hosiery yarns. This will involve practically two propositions, a novelty weave shed and a novelty spinning mill. It is proposed to weave various combinations of rayon, celanese and real silk, warp and filling, also fancy dress goods, draperies and other products. Officers of the new company, in addition to Mr. Stevens, include W. H. May, President; W. T. Cheatham, Vice-President; C. V. Sellars, 2d Vice-President, and R. W. Barnwell, Secretary. The board of directors consists of the officers, D. E. Sellars, Roy Malone and Thomas D. Cooper, all of Burlington, N. C.—V. 122, p. 3090.

Endicott-Johnson Corp.—*Semi-Annual Report.*—

	6 Mos. End. July 2 1927.	6 Mos. End. July 3 1926.	—6 Mos. End. 1925.	July 1— 1924.
Net sales	$31,699,776	$32,491,355	$32,652,325	$31,460,500
aMfg. costs & other exp.	29,603,716	30,425,728	29,698,969	29,036,897
Net operating income	$2,096,060	$2,065,627	$2,953,356	$2,423,603
Federal taxes, &c.	387,838	390,343	469,558	437,426
Profit sharing plan	------	------	513,786	256,932
Net income	$1,708,221	$1,675,284	$1,970,012	$1,729,245
Preferred dividends	411,112	427,122	442,827	459,663
Common dividends	1,013,400	1,013,400	1,013,400	1,012,650
Balance, surplus	$283,709	$234,762	$513,785	$256,932
Shs. com. outst. (par $50)	405,360	405,360	405,360	405,060
Earns. per share on com.	$3.20	$3.08	$3.77	$3.13

a Includes interest charges, less miscellaneous income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Assets—	July 2 '27. $	July 1 '26. $	*Liabilities*—	July 2 '27. $	July 1 '26. $
Land, buildings, machinery, &c. (less deprec'n)	12,666,056	13,170,963	Preferred stock	11,850,000	12,300,000
Good-will	7,000,000	7,000,000	Common stock	20,268,000	20,268,000
Inventories	20,131,155	18,305,409	Accounts payable	686,667	346,492
Accts. & notes rec.	x11,145,057	11,666,767	Sundry cred., incl. accrued wages	1,330,070	845,138
Sundry debtors	509,342	295,514	Fed. taxes not due	298,362	492,378
Cash	2,536,885	3,558,860	Federal taxes and other reserves	885,310	921,485
Investment in and advs. to sub. co.	307,521	1,049,885	Initial surplus	2,653,156	2,653,156
Pref. stk. acquired	171,700	144,500	Appropriated surplus under certif.		
Balance received on contract	1,865,411	1,716,205	of incorporation	3,150,000	2,700,000
Deferred charges	4	4	Current surplus	7,711,565	7,381,457
Total	56,333,130	56,908,106	Total	56,333,130	56,908,106

x After deducting $419,637 reserve for doubtful accounts.—V. 125, p. 394.

Fageol Motors Co., Oakland, Calif.—*To Expand.*—

In the first six months this year the company sold 313 units, making an increase in gross of more than $440,000 or 124% over the corresponding period of last year. It is stated that gross in both the months of May and June exceeded $300,000, and with the growing business, demand upon capital is greater than ever before. To provide for the increased business the company is said to be planning to provide additional working capital.—V. 125, p. 102.

Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.—*Earnings.*—

The company reports sales of $2,633,400 in the first half of 1927, compared with $2,528,209 for the same period of 1926. The net income, after depreciation reserves, special development and Federal taxes, totals $181,636, equivalent to $3.60 a share earned on 50,000 shares of class A stock and $1.80 on 100,000 class A and B shares combined.

The company's balance sheet as of June 30 shows current assets of $1,140,281, compared with current liabilities of $229,385.—V. 123, p. 3326.

Federated Business Publications, Inc.—*Registrar.*—

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed registrar of the 1st preferred, 2nd preferred and common stocks. See also V. 125, p. 103.

Federated Metals Corp. (& Subs.).—*Balance Sheet.*—

Comparative Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31.

Assets—	1927. $	1926. $	*Liabilities*—	1927. $	1926. $
Real estate, plant, equip., less res.	4,890,299	5,008,857	Capital stock	x9,163,310	8,954,631
Cash	1,475,736	2,062,964	7% conv. bonds	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes receivable	382,002	416,907	Notes payable	2,300,000	3,350,000
Accts. rec., less res	3,935,483	4,253,366	Accts. pay. & accr. liabilities	1,111,794	1,399,625
Inventories	4,809,946	5,731,977	Due vendors for excess assets acq.	------	7,824
Sundry accts. rec.	561,057	12,650	Due to off. & empl.	115	56,570
Due from officers and employees	24,689	3,223	Mortgage payable	50,000	------
Due from vendors on open account	25,768	25,204	Reserve for commitments	------	25,000
Sinking fund for retirem't of bonds	312,015	184,249	Minority int.	------	913
Treasury bonds	90,764	------	Surplus	297,752	56,430
Invested in stocks of other cos.	126,621	76,176			
Deferred charges	288,591	75,420			
Total	16,922,971	17,850,993	Total	16,922,971	17,850,993

x Represented by 246,043 shares of no par value.—V. 125, p. 395.

Filice & Perrelli Canning Co., Inc.—*Bonds Offered.*—

Freeman, Smith & Camp Co., San Francisco, are offering at 100 and int. $150,000 1st mtge. 7% convertible gold bonds.

Dated April 1 1927; due April 1 1937. Int. payable A. & O. at Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association, trustee, San Francisco, with-

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out deduction for any Federal income tax up to 2%. Red. all or part on 60 days' notice at 105 and int. up to April 1 1930; at 104 and int. up to April 1 1933; at 103 and int. up to April 1 1936, and at 102 and int. thereafter. Company agrees to refund, on timely and appropriate application, all State income taxes in Oregon. Denom.: $1,000, $500 and $100.

Convertible at the ratio of $1,000 of bonds for 10 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock of the company, the preferred stock to participate equally in any dividends in excess of 7% on the common stock up to and including 14%. Preferred stock redeemable at 110 and dividends.

Data from Letter of G. A. Filice, President of the Company.

Company.—Established in 1914 for the purpose of growing, canning and packing fruits and vegetables, and the marketing thereof. The products of this company are distributed in 41 States of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Cuba and Porto Rico. Properties consist of 57 acres of bearing orchard, located two miles south of Gilroy on the State Highway, owned in fee; 141 acres adjoining the fee property, mostly in bearing orchard, operating under a leasehold until 1937; 4.45 acres in the heart of the City of Gilroy on which is located a modern packing plant, box factory, warehouse offices, cottages, machine shop and garage; Plant No. 2, located at 8th and Taylor streets, San Jose, operated under a five-year lease.

Security.—Direct obligation of the company, and further secured by a closed first mortgage on the Gilroy property and orchards, the San Jose and Gilroy machinery and equipment owned, and by the lease on 141 acres. The property, consisting of real estate, buildings, improvements, leasehold, machinery and equipment, is valued at $365,010, or $2,433 for each $1,000 bond. Title insurance on the real property in the amount of $150,000, payable to the trustee, will be provided.

Earnings.—Net earnings available for interest during 1926 were $122,847, or 11.70 times maximum annual interest charges. Similar net earnings for the years 1923 to 1926 have averaged $74,630, or 7.11 times maximum annual interest charges.

Sinking Fund.—Mortgage provides a minimum annual sinking fund of $10,000 a year beginning 1927, with an additional 20% of the net earnings before depreciation but after interest charges, Federal taxes and the fixed sinking fund. Company further agrees to pay an amount into the sinking fund equal to all cash dividends paid in excess of 7% on its common stock.

Purpose.—To retire present loans and increase working capital.

Foster Creek Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Stephenson, Miss.—*Bonds Offered.*—Whitney-Central Bank, New Orleans, La., are offering $1,850,000 first mtge. 6% serial and sinking fund gold bonds at prices ranging from 98½ and int. to 100 and int., according to maturity.

Dated July 1 1927; due serially July 1 1928-1939. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at Whitney-Central Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, La., trustee, or at Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Callable on 30 days' notice at 103 up to July 1 1928, with a reduction in premium of ¼ of 1% for each succeeding year, provided at no time will the call price be less than 101.

Data from Letter of E. J. Young, President of the Company.

Security.—Bonds are the direct obligations of the company, and secured by a closed first mortgage on property owned, including land, timber, timber rights, mill, logging roads and equipment. The holdings of the company have been independently appraised at $3,750,000, so that this issue represents less than 50% of the appraised value of the property mortgaged.

Company.—A Wisconsin corporation. Owns approximately 440,000,000 ft. of timber (of which 90% pine) on a 68,000-acre tract of land situated in Wilkinson, Amite and Jefferson counties, Miss.; 90% of this land is owned in fee. The mill at Stephenson is an electrically equipped double-band and gang sawmill, modern in equipment and layout, having a capacity of 150,000 ft. per day, single shift. Included among other properties are 28 miles of logging road, railroad equipment, houses and numerous buildings. Since its establishment in 1916 company has shown a healthy and steady growth. The plant has been in continuous operation since its completion, except for a three-week period in 1924 when it was closed for general repairs.

Earnings.—Earnings of the company for the three years ended Dec. 31 1926 (before depreciation, depletion and interest), available for sinking fund and interest charges, have averaged $300,204 per annum. They are as follows: 1924, $251,576; 1925, $320,045; 1926, $328,991.

Based on the above earnings the company has an ample margin to take care of principal, interest and sinking fund charges.

After giving effect to this financing, as shown by the statement presented herein, the company will have no other funded debt; current assets on that date were $952,276, with current liabilities of $104,475.

Sinking Fund.—Mortgage provides for a sinking fund of $5.50 per 1,000 ft., $4.50 of which must be paid to the trustee before timber under the mortgage can be cut or released, and $1 per 1,000 ft. cut must be paid to the trustee annually on April 1 of each year from the earnings of the company, the sinking fund to be used exclusively for the payment of the principal of the bonds as they mature, and to purchase and redeem bonds prior to maturity. As the sinking fund rate is in excess of the amount loaned against each 1,000 ft. of timber the ratio of security will steadily increase as the cutting of the timber progresses. Provision is also made that timber up to 75,000,000 ft., equal in quality and approved by the trustee, may be substituted for equal amounts of stumpage cut or released.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to discharge the company's funded and current debt and for other corporate purposes.

Directors.—Edward J. Young (Pres.), Madison, Wis.; W. A. Gilchrist (V.-Pres.), Chicago, Ill.; Chas. A. Goodman (Treas.), Marinette, Wis.; Frank J. Hallaue (Sec.), and F. B. Gleave, Madison, Wis.; C. H. Ruddock, Los Angeles, Calif.; C. K. G. Billings, New York; Geo. Willetts, Chicago. —V. 116, p. 2642.

Foster Wheeler Corp., New York.—*Preferred Stock Sold.*—Edward B. Smith & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. have sold at 100 per share and dividend, 35,000 shares $7 cumulative convertible preferred stock (without par value).

Preferred as to cumulative dividends at the rate of $7 per share per annum, payable Q. J. Redeemable, all or part, on any dividend date after 60 days' notice at $115 and dividends. Entitled to $115 and dividends in consolidation or voluntary liquidation and to $100 in involuntary liquidation. Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, registrar and transfer agent.

Convertible at any time prior to July 1 1937 (or if previously called, within fifty days after written notice) into 2½ shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock.

Data from Letter of J. J. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Issued.*
Pref. stock, $7 cumul. conv. (no par value)	35,000 shs.	35,000 shs.
Common stock (no par value)	*300,000 shs.	194,000 shs.

* Reserved for conversion of preferred stock, 87,500 shares.

Company.—The Power Specialty Co. and the Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co. have been in successful operation for over 25 years. The two companies have been closely associated for many years and have sold in the main to the same customers. They have not been competitors as their respective products complement each other. Their assets and business are now to be combined in a single New York corporation with the name Foster Wheeler Corp.

Corporation will be one of the largest producers of steam auxiliary machinery and, excluding cracking apparatus, one of the largest producers of oil refining equipment in the United States. Its products will include condensers, pumps, feed water heaters, evaporators, cooling towers, pulverized coal equipment, water-cooled furnaces, superheaters, economizers, air heaters and other auxiliary machinery used with boilers, turbines and engines in steam power plants, principally those of public utility companies. Products manufactured for the oil industry will include oil stills, heat exchangers, and fractionating equipment.

Plants are of modern construction and equipment and are located at Carteret, N. J., at Dansville, near Rochester, N. Y., and at Newburgh, N. Y. The Newburgh plant is under a two-year lease, which produces a rental of $100,000 a year.

Purpose.—This preferred stock is to be issued in part to retire $2,771,600 preferred stocks of the Power Specialty Co. and the Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., and in part to acquire the assets of the Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co. All the common stock to be presently outstanding will have been issued in acquisition of properties or sold for cash.

Sinking Fund.—Corporation will set aside on or before March 1 in each year an amount equal to 15% of its net earnings for the preceding calendar year after deducting preferred dividends. This fund will be used to purchase preferred stock for cancellation at not to exceed $114 per share. For 1928 the fund will be 15% of net earnings for the six months period July 1 to Dec. 31 1927, only. If sufficient stock cannot be purchased to exhaust the fund by May 1 in any year, the balance will thereupon revert to the Corporation for general corporate purposes.

Combined Net Earnings After Interest, Depreciation and Federal Income Taxes.

1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
$396,690	$588,679	$486,544	$689,927	$947,201

or an annual average of over $621,800, or over 2.5 times the annual preferred dividend requirements. For the year 1926 such earnings were over 3.8 times said preferred dividend requirements.

In only one of the last 18 years would the combined operating results of the two companies, as shown by their books, have failed to show a profit. That year, 1915, would have shown a loss of about $3,000.

The total amount of cash dividends paid during the past five years was $1,273,440, as compared with the total net profits for the period of $3,109,044. The average yearly amount paid in dividends was in excess of the amount required to pay the dividends on this issue.

For the first five months of 1927 net earnings of the combined companies as shown by their books indicate an increase of about 20% over the corresponding period of 1926.

In computing the above earnings no consideration has been given to the $100,000 to be received as rental for the Newburgh plant.

Balance Sheet May 31 1927 (Giving Effect to Financing).

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Cash	$404,853	Notes payable	$350,000
Notes and accounts receivable, less reserve	1,796,175	Acc'ts payable & accruals	557,386
Marketable securities	162,321	Accrual for freight, erection expense, &c	296,997
Inventory	2,577,538	Fed'l & State income tax	149,601
Investm'ts in subsidiaries	299,639	Dividends payable	74,440
Other investments	51,645	Other liabilities	207,320
Fixed assets	6,320,183	Reserves for contingencies	34,871
Deferred charges	46,378	7 div. pref. (no par)	3,500,000
Patents, goodwill, &c	1	Common (no par)	a6,488,116
Total	$11,658,732	Total	$11,658,732

a Authorized, 300,000 shares; reserved for conversion, 87,500 shares; issued and outstanding, 194,000 shares; with equity of: stated equity, $194,000; capital surplus, $4,704,360; earned surplus, $1,589,754.—V. 125, p. 395.

Frontenac Breweries, Ltd.—*Annual Report.*—

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Net profit	$62,796	$40,739	$209,162	$315,608
Interest	87,874	81,196	73,748	63,749
Depreciation	71,536	93,034	94,320	93,980
Bad debts reserve	8,806	—5,000	------	3,177
Preferred divs. (7%)	------	26,250	24,937	21,000
Surplus for year	loss$105,420	loss$164,741	$16,157	$133,702
Adjustments	*Dr.*19,249	*Cr.*3,552	------	------
Previous surplus	11,519	220,412	309,255	286,118
Toyal surplus	loss$113,149	$59,223	$325,412	$419,820
Amounts written off	------	47,702	------	------
x Dividend arrears	------	------	(35)105,000	(21)63,000
Amortization	------	------	------	40,060
Profit & loss balance	loss$113,149	$11,519	$220,412	$316,820

x In 1924 10% in cash and 25% in pref. stock, on account of accumulated dividends on pref. stock; in 1923, 21% in cash on account of accumulations. —V. 123, p. 2525.

Gabriel Snubber Manufacturing Co.—*Balance Sheet.*—

Assets—	*June 30 '27.*	*Dec. 31 '26.*	*Liabilities*—	*June 30 '27.*	*Dec. 31 '26.*
xLand, buildings, mach'y & equip.	$382,215	$364,802	Capital stock	y$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Patents	141,671	161,090	Accounts payable	709,883	77,092
Good-will	1	1	Deposits	27,511	25,964
Liberty bonds	1,428,550	1,028,237	Accrued taxes, insurance &c	149,068	176,184
Inventories	340,444	347,045	Fed. tax res., 1926	79,380	------
Accts. & int. rec.	468,429	312,304	Fed. tax res., 1927	127,598	------
Notes receivable	6,000	------	Capital surplus	------	529,783
Cash	159,279	22,671	Earned surplus	------	451,517
Deferred charges	137,223	24,390	Surplus	1,470,372	------
Total	$3,063,812	$2,260,540	Total	$3,063,812	$2,260,540

x After deducting depreciation. y Represented by 1,980 shares of no par class A common stock and 8,000 shares of no par class B common stock. —V. 125, p. 395.

Gardner Motor Co., Inc.—*Earnings.*—

Results for Six Months Ended June 30 1927.

Sales	$3,079,354
Net profit on sale of cars	135,240
Net income	162,817
Non-recurring losses due to liquidation of last old 6-cylinder models	21,859
Net income	$140,958
Earnings per share on 155 shares (no par) capital stock	$0.91

Comparative Balance Sheet.

Assets—	*June 30 '27.*	*Dec. 31 '26.*	*Liabilities*—	*June 30 '27.*	*Dec. 31 '26.*
yLand, buildings & equipment	$342,596	$388,141	Capital stock	x$1,343,048	$1,210,298
Good-will	1	1	Notes payable	200,000	------
Investments	5,714	5,714	Accts. payable	178,345	208,482
Exper. & dev. exps.	1	1	Dealers' deposits	21,001	19,934
Deferred charges	53,491	17,032	Report card fees	12,429	8,930
Cash	212,862	144,619			
Notes receivable	10,000	1,750			
Accts. receivable	488,324	366,979	Total (each side)	$1,754,823	$1,447,644
Inventories	641,864	523,408			

x Represented by 155,000 shares of no par value. y Less depreciation. —V. 124, p. 3781.

General American Investors Co., Inc.—*Definitives.*—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York is now prepared to deliver definitive 25-year 5% debentures, series A, dated Feb. 1 1927, due Feb. 1 1952, against the surrender of outstanding temporary bonds. See offering in V. 124, p. 655.

General Electric Co.—*Earnings—Contracts.*—

6 *Months Ended June 30*—	1927.	1926.
Net sales billed	$149,795,027	$147,450,868
Cost of sales billed, incl. oper., maint. & deprec. charges, res. & provision for all taxes	130,930,258	131,191,461
Net income from sale	$18,864,769	$16,259,407
Other income, less int. paid & sundry charges	4,965,394	3,811,516
Profit available for dividends	$23,830,163	$20,070,923
Cash dividends on special stock	1,287,190	1,070,531
Profit available for dividends on common stock (7,211,481 84-100 shares issued)	$22,542,973	$19,000,393

The profit available for common stock is equivalent to $3.13 per share in 1927 and $2.63 per share in 1926.

The New York Edison Co. on July 14 announced the purchase of a large turbine generator unit to be installed in its East River Station. The unit will be rated at over 210,000 h.p. and is said to be the largest single turbine generator being manufactured anywhere in the world. It will consist of a single generator, driven by a tandem-compound steam turbine. At the same time two 40,000-k.w. frequency changer sets of the synchronous-induction type were ordered. Both turbine and frequency changers will be manufactured by the General Electric Co. at Schenectday, N. Y.—V. 125, p. 395.

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General Motors Corp.—*Frigidaire Reduces Prices.*—
The Frigidaire Corp. on July 18 announced a $15 price reduction on its new model household electric refrigerator, placed on the market two months ago. The new price will be $180 f.o.b. Dayton, O. Popularity of the new model has made the price reduction possible, according to E. G. Biechler, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. of the Frigidaire Corp., a General Motors subsidiary. Price reductions affecting porcelain cabinets and commercial cooling coils were also announced. A large cooling coil for high duty commercial installations has been added to the line.—V. 125, p. 395.

General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Operating revenues	$7,989,946	$7,931,690	$14,651,892	$14,599,700
Oper. exp., incl. deprec.	6,227,579	6,817,963	11,751,280	12,961,034
Earns. from operations	$1,762,367	$1,113,727	$2,900,612	$1,638,666
Miscellaneous income	101,876	133,682	191,678	200,162
Gross earnings	$1,864,243	$1,247,408	$3,092,290	$1,838,827
Amortization	590,012	------	1,163,908	------
Interest	20,731	16,682	37,596	26,860
Provision for Fed. taxes	169,222	165,260	255,255	244,615
Net profit	$1,084,278	$1,065,466	$1,635,531	$1,567,352
Shs. com. outst. (no par)	642,383	642,383	642,383	642,383
Earns. per share on com.	$1.42	$1.40	$2.02	$1.91

—V. 124, p. 2599.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.—*New British Subsidiary Sells Debenture Stock in London.—Guaranty.*—
New financing for the company's manufacturing plant soon to be put in operation in England was handled in the London market by Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., through an offering at 98 of £800,000 6½% debenture stock of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd., the newly formed British subsidiary. The issue has been oversubscribed. Payment of interest until 1930 is unconditionally guaranteed by the parent company, which has subscribed for the entire common capital of the British company totaling £800,000.
The plant recently purchased at Wolverhampton by the Goodyear company is now being converted into a tire factory, which will have a yearly capacity of 600,000 tires and 800,000 tubes. It is expected to be in operation by the end of this year or early next year.
Transfer Agent & Registrar.—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent for 1,000,000 shares of new preferred stock, par $100, and the American Exchange Irving Trust Co. as registrar of the common stock of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio.—V. 125, p. 396, 103.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd.—*Rights.*
The directors have decided to issue to the common stockholders an additional 1½ shares for each share held at $1 a share. The new shares are to be issued as soon as possible and will accrue to stockholders of record July 15. This action is practically equivalent to the declaration of a stock bonus of 150%.
The company has an authorized issue of common stock amounting to 150,000 shares, of which 53,320 are outstanding. The issuing of 1½ additional shares necessitates the increasing of the common stock outstanding to 133,300 shares of no par value.
At a meeting held in March of this year the shareholders approved of a rearrangement of the preferred stock. The prior preference and the 7% preferred issue outstanding were consolidated into a new 7% preferred stock of which there is outstanding approximately $7,949,800. The company has no bonded or other indebtedness.—V. 125, p.253.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd., England.—*Debenture Stock Offering.*—
See Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. above.

Gotfredson Corporation, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.—*Bonds Offered.*—Peabody, Houghteling & Co., New York, R. A. Daly & Co., Toronto, and Royal Securities Corp., Montreal, are offering at 100 and interest $1,000,000 10-year 6½% first mortgage convertible sinking fund gold bonds.
Dated July 1 1927; due July 1 1937. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable in U. S. funds at Chicago Trust Co., Chicago, and in Canadian funds at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Redeemable on July 1 1928 at 105 and int. and thereafter on any int. date, the premium decreasing ½ of 1% each year. Company will pay to resident holders certain State taxes as defined in the indenture. Interest payable without deduction for Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. National Trust Co., Toronto, and A. J. Hennings, Chicago, trustees.
Convertible.—Bonds will be convertible into common stock of the company at the following prices; to and including June 30 1928 at $20 per share; thereafter, to and including June 30 1929, at $21 per share; thereafter, to and including June 30 1930, at $23 per share; and thereafter at $25 per share.
Listing.—Application will be made to list this stock on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Data from Letter of Benjamin Gotfredson, President of the Corp.
History.—Company dates back to 1920, in which year Benjamin Gotfredson, at Walkerville, Ont., began the manufacture of a limited line of motor trucks. His business grew rapidly and was profitable from the first; and in order to reach the American as well as the Canadian market, he formed the Gotfredson Truck Corp. of Michigan. This corporation also developed an extensive business and at the present time the two companies respectively own and operate plants at Walkerville, Ont., and Toronto, Ont., and at Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and Los Angeles, Calif. Factory branches are maintained in 12 additional cities, and sales agencies where service and parts are available, in 12 more.
The two companies have in the past operated under separate management, though controlled by the same interests. In order to effect certain economies and obtain a stronger and more compact organization, the company, by means of the present financing, together with the issuance of $550,000 of junior securities by a subsidiary, will acquire not lessthan 95% of the capital stock of the Gotfredson Truck Corp., of Michigan, which it will operate as a subsidiary. Control of the company remains in the hands of Mr. Gotfredson and interests associated with him.
Company, in its several plants, will continue to manufacture a wide variety of trucks, ranging from a capacity of ¾ ton to 7 tons, the bulk of the output being in the heavier types. It will also, as in the past, produce buses, fire apparatus and taxicabs, which heretofore have represented a comparatively small part of the business. All of the company's products have given entire satisfaction and are in use by many leading organizations throughout the United States and Canada.
Security.—Bonds will be secured by a closed first mortgage or mortgages on all the fixed assets of the company, which, based on appraisals have a sound, net depreciated value as of May 10 1927 of $2,190,512, of which $1,786,957 was represented by land and buildings, exclusive of machinery and equipment.
These bonds will also be secured by pldge and assignment to the trustee of not less than 95% fo the outstanding common stock of Gotfredson Truck Corp. and 50% of the stock of a subsidiary Illinois corporation. Net tangible assets of the consolidated companies as of April 30 1927, after giving effect to this financing, amounted to over $5,450 for each $1,000 bond, and net working capital, similarly stated, amounted to over $2,850 for each $1,00 bond.
Sinking Fund.—Company agrees to pay semi-annually into a sinking fund for the purchase or redemption of these bonds, the sum of $25,000 for each of the six months' periods ended June 30 1928 and Dec. 31 1928, respectively; and, at the end of each six months period thereafter, to pay a sum equal to 10% of the consolidated net earnings, available for dividends, for the six months next preceding, but in no event less than $25,000.
Earnings.—Annual consolidated net earnings of Gotfredson Corp., Ltd., and Gotfredson Truck Corp., for the five years ended Dec. 31 1926, available for bond interest, depreciation and Federal and Dominion income taxes, have averaged $286,444, or over 4.4 times the maximum annual interest requirements for these bonds. Earnings for the four months ended April 30 1927, similarly stated, were $101,936, or at the rate of 4.7 times such interest requirements. In no year of the above period were such earnings less than 2¾ times the maximum annual interest charges on these bonds.
Directors include: Benjamin Gotfredson and M. H. Coleman, Detroit; C. S. Porter, Walkerville; Walter H. Eckert, Chicago; R. A. Daly, Toronto; W. C. Pittfield (Royal Securities Corp.), Montreal, and A. J. Hennings (of Peabody, Houghteling & Co.), Chicago. Officers are: Benjamin Gotfredson, Pres.; M. H. Coleman, V.-Pres.; C. S. Porter, Sec. & Managing Director, and J. H. Barth, Treas.—V. 124, p. 3076.

(C. M.) Hall Lamp Co.—*Balance Sheet.*—

Assets—	*May* 31 '27.	*Dec.*31 '26.	*Liabilities*—	*May* 31 '27.	*Dec.*31 '26
Plant, equip, &c.	y$1,430,235	$1,778,068	x Capital stock and surplus	$2,623,532	$2,713,763
Pat'ts & good-will	1	1	Notes payable	------	495,000
Cash	223,315	99,160	Accounts payable	79,736	174,031
Other invest	150,200	135,200	Accrued payroll	11,021	28,331
Acc'ts & notes rec.	401,086	463,973	Land contract pay.	66,667	66,667
Inventories	558,089	944,892			
Prepaid expense	18,030	56,499			
			Total (each side)	$2,780,956	$3,477,793

x Representing the book value of 400,000 shares of common stock, no par value. y After deducting $883,735 reserve for depreciation.—V. 124, p. 2599.

(M. A.) Hanna Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927.—3 *Mos*—1926.		1927.—6 *Mos*—1926.	
Operating profits	$704,035	$566,336	$1,113,840	$873,052
Interest	99,000	110,242	198,000	209,985
Deprec. & depletion	277,870	266,623	541,748	513,431
Federal taxes	2,039	30,305	15,217	38,000
Net income	$325,126	$159,166	$358,875	$111,638

—V. 124, p. 2599.

Happiness Candy Stores, Inc.—*Exchange of Shares.*—
Secretary George Wattley July 13 said in substance:
Pursuant to action taken at the special meeting of stockholders on June 9 1927 the directors have authorized the exchange of the present class A and founders shares of stock for the new common stock of the company on a basis of one share of common stock for each class A or founders share now held.
The directors in view of large recent and contemplated expenditures in opening new restaurants and in order to conserve cash, have declared a stock dividend on the new common stock, on the basis of 1-40 of a share of common stock for each share of stock held (class A or founders) on July 20 1927, payable on Aug. 15 1927. In order to receive the dividend, it will not be necessary for the holders of the class A and founders shares to exchange their stock for the new common stock, as the stock dividend will be paid whether or not the class A and founders shares have been turned in for exchange.
Stockholders desiring to receive the new common stock in exchange for their present holdings may do so by forwarding their certificates for class A or founders shares, to the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, transfer agent, 140 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 125, p. 254.

Hayes Wheel Co.—*Transfer of Plants.*—
Deeds for the transfer of the plants of the company in Albion, St. Johns, Flint and Jackson, Mich., to the Kelsey Hayes Wheel Corp. were filed with the register of deeds in Marshall, Mich., on July 14.—V. 124, p. 3504.

Hazeltine Corp.—*Signs Agreement with Crosley Corp.*—
Powel Crosley Jr., President of the Crosley Radio Corp., one of the largest producer of popular priced radio receivers, has signed an agreement with the Hazeltine Corp. whereby his company obtains full rights under the Hazeltine Neutrodyne and Latour Corp. patents and inventions. Under the terms of the agreement the Crossley Radio Corp. will turn over its entire production to the manufacture of neutrodyne radio receivers, which will be adapted to both battery and electric socket power operation. The company is expected to turn out more than a half million sets during the present season. The Crosley company already has a license under the group patents of the Radio Corp., General Electric Westinghouse Electric, and American Telephone & Telegraph companies. This license together with the agreement made with the Hazeltine Corp., gives the Crosley company protection under all important patents covering radio receivers.—V. 124, p. 3781.

Herschede Realty Co.—*Certificates Offered.*—Land and leasehold trust certificates representing 550 equal shares of equitable ownership in the fee simple and leasehold title to property on the north side of Fourth Street near Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, are being offered by the Herrick Co. and the Fifth Third Union Co. at $1,000 and accrued rental for each 1-550th interest.
Certificates are issued by the Fifth Third Union Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, trustee, holding title to the land and original leases and its lessor interest in a 99-year lease and sublease, renewable forever. Certificates will be dated July 15 1927 and rental at the annual rate of $55 for each share will be payable Q.-J. Shares are subject to call purchase in part through the application of the guaranty fund upon 30 days' notice to holders. In the event of exercise by lessee of option to purchase the property, distribution of proceeds shall be made ratably. Holders in either event to receive the call purchase price, which is $1,050, and accrued rental per share for the first 10 years less $10 for each succeeding 5-year period until such call purchase price is $1,000 per share.
Property.—The land, with a frontage on 4th Street of approximately 75 feet and with a depth of approximately 200 feet, is located in close proximity to the Union Trust Building. The land is improved with a fireproof 3-story and basement building of reinforced concrete construction, faced with granite, completed in 1922. It has a floor area of approximately 27,750 sq. ft. The Frank Herschede Co. and the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. occupy the ground floor. The upper floors are occupied by the Chamber of Commerce under lease which expires Dec. 1 1927. Application already has been made for a part of this space when vacated.
The trustee will hold the fee simple title to the property, with the exception of the 4th St. frontage to a depth of 63 ft., as to which the trustee will hold a leasehold estate under 99-year leases renewable forever, at a flat annual rental of $4,200.
Lease and Sublease.—The property will be leased and (or) subleased in its entirety to Herschede Realty Co. for a period of 99 years commencing July 15 1927, renewable forever, providing for the payment by lessee of an annual rental of $30,250, and further providing for the assumption by the lessee of the payment of all rents and other amounts payable under the original leases. Such rental amounts to the sum of $55 per annum in respect to each 1-550th share of equitable ownership.
The property is subject at all times to purchase by lessee for an amount which will yield to the certificate holders the call purchase price of outstanding certificates at the time in effect.
The lease will also require the payment by the lessee of all taxes, assessments and trustee charges and will provide for the maintenance of the building and for adequate fire, tornado, occupancy and casualty insurance, with appropriate loss clauses, payable to the trustee.
The Frank Herschede Co. will guarantee in writing the performance by the Herschede Realty Co. of all its obligations under the terms of the lease and (or) sublease. The jewelry business now conducted by this company was established in 1877 by Frank Herschede. At the present time the company is under the active management of Edward F. Herschede and Lawrence B. Herschede.

(H. G.) Hill Realty Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—American National Co., J. C. Bradford & Co. and J. W. Jakes & Co., Nashville, Tenn., recently offered at 99½ and int. $500,000 1st mtge. 5½% bonds.
Date July 1 1927; due July 1 1952. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at American Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn., trustee, or at the Chase National Bank, New York. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Redeemable all or part on any interest date on 60 days' notice at 105 and interest up to and including July 1 1932, at 102½ and interest up to and including July 1 1947, and at 100 and interest thereafter. A sinking fund amounting to 2% annually of outstanding bonds of this and or other series has been provided to begin July 1 1929 to purchase bonds in the open market up to 100 and int., unexpended moneys to revert to the company for the purpose of redeeming bonds by lot at the then redemption price, or to be set aside as a specific sinking fund reserve.

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Company.—Organized June 3 1926 in Tennessee for the purpose of acquiring and operating all the real-estate holdings of H. G. Hill Co. in and around Nashville. The entire capital stock of H. G. Hill Realty Co. is owned by H. G. Hill Co. and both companies are under the same management. H. G. Hill Realty Co. at present owns about 100 parcels of real estate in Nashville and suburbs, including many valuable business locations in both uptown and residential sections. Company leases these properties to H. G. Hill Co. itself, as well as to a large number of individual tenants and firms.

Security.—Under the terms of the trust indenture these bonds will at all times be secured by the pledge of income-bearing improved real estate owned in fee by the company, and maintained at a fair market value equivalent to 200% of the amount of bonds outstanding under the indenture. In addition these bonds will be the direct obligation of H. G. Hill Realty Co. whose balance sheet as of April 30, 19[illegible], after giving effect to the present financing, showed net tangible assets amounting to $2,082,878 or more than $4,000 for each $1,000 bonds presently to be outstanding in the hands of the public. Specific properties to be pledged as security for this issue of bonds have been currently valued by independent appraisers at a total average figure of $1,014,405.

Earnings.—Aggregate net earnings of the real estate now owned and operated by H. G. Hill Realty Co., but computed for the first 6 months of 1926 from results of the real estate department of H. G. Hill Co., and for the last 6 months of 1926 from the holdings as taken over and operated by the Realty Company, and computed after all operating expenses, property taxes, insurance and depreciation, but before interest and Federal taxes, were $119,247, or in excess of 4.05 times maximum interest charges on $500,000 bonds presently to be issued. Similar earnings for the first 4 months of 1927 were $60,130 or at the annual rate of more than 6.5 times annual interest charges on this issue.

Purpose.—Bonds are being issued to complete payments on certain pieces of property, for improvements, and for other corporate purposes.

Holland Furnace Co.—*Stock Sold.*—E. E. MacCrone & Co., New York and Detroit, have sold at $33.25 per share 75,000 shares no par value stock. This stock was purchased from individuals and involves no new financing for the company.

National Bank of Commerce, New York, transfer agent New York Trust Co., New York, registrar.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
6% sinking fund gold debentures	$7,000,000	$3,318,000
7% cumulative preferred stock	1,600,000	1,600,000
Common stock (no par)	500,000 shs.	360,000 shs

Data from Letter of A. H. Landwehr, President of the Company.

Company.—Is the largest manufacturer of warm air furnaces in the world. Was organized in 1906 in Michigan and has earned and paid dividends every year in its history. Company has one of the most efficient sales organizations in the country, and distributes, installs and services its product in every State in the Union through 522 sales branches. Sales have increased every year since inception. The increase has never been less than 10%. Branches have been doubled in the past 3 years, but until the current year these new branches had not been sufficiently long established to be appreciably reflected in sales increases. Sales per capita in the sections where the company's branches have been longest established are over 3 times as great as in the 25 States where branches have been recently opened. Over 50% of 1926 sales were made in the four States where the company's product has been longest in service, showing the results of the intensive sales methods employed and the good-will created through the use of its product. Sales for the first 5 months of this year show an increase in every section of the country and the increased sales in the newer branches have been particularly gratifying. The management is confident that the new territories offer large possibilities for future growth and that much larger sales gains will be shown in the current and succeeding years.

Earnings.—Company has made a profit every year of its history and has shown an increase in profits every year for the past 16 years excepting 1918 when nearly one-third of its sales organization was in war service and in 1925 when the second large increase in branches was made. The cost of establishing the 252 new branches was absorbed in 1924, 1925 and 1926. Had it not been for these large expenditures which are just now beginning to be reflected in larger sales and profits, profits for the 3 years would have been materially larger.

Ernst & Ernst have certified that the earnings of the company for the years 1921-1926 after all charges, including interest and Federal income tax at 13½%, have been as follows:

Cal. Years.	*No. of Sales Branches in Operation.*	*Sales.*	*Net after All Charges (as Above).*	*Net for Com. after Pref. Divs.*	*Per Share on Com. Stock.*
1921	213	$5,540,168	$477,073	$365,073	$1.01
1922	243	7,858,413	965,554	853,554	2.32
1923	250	9,910,641	1,229,338	1,117,337	3.10
1924	328	12,061,322	1,495,174	1,383,173	3.84
1925	405	13,344,721	1,431,521	1,319,520	3.66
1926	502	15,191,530	1,505,697	1,393,697	3.87

Dividends.—Directors have placed the no par value stock on a yearly dividend basis of $2.50 per share in cash, or at the election of shareholder 8% in no par value stock through declaration of a quarterly dividend at this rate payable on Oct. 1 1927.

Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1926.

[After giving effect to issuance on Jan. 3 1927 of 100,000 shares of no par value capital stock in payment of a stock dividend declared on Dec. 10 1926 and the proposed further issuance of 60,000 shares in payment of a stock dividend declared July 9 1927.]

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Land, bldgs. & equipment less depreciation	$1,238,533	Notes payable	$200,000
Good-will, patents, &c.	1	Accounts payable	1,323,703
Cash	292,385	Accrued exp., Fed. taxes, &c.	303,029
Customers' accts., less allow.	9,073,527	6% debentures	3,450,000
Inventories	1,545,074	Reserved for contingencies	538,276
Marketable secur.—at cost	261,761	7% preferred stock	1,600,000
Value of life insurance	84,005	Common stock (no par) & sur	x6,324,436
6% debs. purch. for sk. fund	94,481		
Due from salesmen & agents	322,661		
Inv. in other cos., adv., &c.	605,521		
Deferred assets	221,496	Total (each side)	$13,739,444

x Represented by 360,000 shares (no par) declared value $10 per share. —V. 124, p. 3218.

Hope Engineering & Supply Co.—*New Contract.*—At the recent election in Miles City, Mont., the Minnesota Northern Power Co. was awarded gas franchise for the city. As a result work will begin immediately by the Hope Engineering & Supply Co. on its $700,000 contract for the construction of approximately 70 miles of 8-inch pipe line from the Cedar Creek gas field (north of Baker, Mont.) to serve consumers in Miles City and Terry, Mont. Distribution plants will be built in both cities.—V. 125, p. 397.

Houston Oil Co. of Texas.—*Earnings.*—

(*Including Houston Pipe Line Co.*)

Period End. June 30—	*Quarter*— 1927.	1926.	6 *Months*— 1927.	1926.
Gross earnings	$2,432,477	$1,940,831	$4,826,360	$3,236,414
Expenses, interest & tax	1,281,289	1,051,721	2,524,939	1,775,624
Profit	$1,151,188	$889,110	$2,301,421	$1,460,790
Deprec., depl. & amort.	494,065	------	963,402	------
Net profit	$657,123	x$889,110	$1,338,019	x$1460,790

xBefore depreciation, depletion and amortization.—V. 124, p. 2437.

Hudson Motor Car Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period—	3 *Months Ended*— *June 30 '27.*	*May 31 '26.*	6 *Months Ended*— *June 30 '27.*	*May 31 '26.*
Net inc. after depr., Fed. taxes and all charges	$5,791,048	$3,311,314	$9,817,563	$6,057,337
Shs. cap. outst. (no par)	1,596,660	1,330,150	1,596,660	1,330,150
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk.	$3.62	$2.49	$6.14	$4.55

Production Reaches New High.—The company reported a new production record on July 13 when 1,821 Hudson and Essex cars were built and 1,902 cars shipped.

For the six months period ended July 1 the company reports a production of 168,336 cars, of which 127,651 were Essex, an increase of 35% in Essex production over the first six months of 1926; and more than double the number of Essex built in last half of 1926.—V. 125, p. 254.

Hudson River Navigation Corporation.—*Correction.*—The following is a corrected statement of gross revenues, &c., of the Night Line:

	June 1927.	*June* 1926.	1927 *to Date.*	1926 *to Date*
Gross revenue	$221,924	$206,004	$510,081	$452,441
Passengers	19,902	19,438	45,585	39,205
Automobiles	1,024	693	1,983	1,268

The Hudson River Night Line reports that up to July 15 of the present season its steamers, the Fort Orange, Berkshire, Trojan and Rensselaer, had carried 8,561 more passengers and 1,152 more automobiles than during the same period last year.

The Hudson River Night Line on next Sunday (July 24) is inaugurating daylight cruises.—V. 125, p. 397.

Hudson Valley Coke & Products Corp.—*Warrants.*—Otis & Co., in a notice to the holders of 7% gold notes, due Jan. 1 1930, of the above corporation, says:

"The Hudson Valley Coke & Products Corp. has recently issued common stock at a valuation of $10 per share. Under the terms of the trust agreement covering the stock purchase warrants attached to the company's 5-year 7% sinking fund gold notes, this action means that prices at which the common stock is purchasable under the warrants will be reduced by $5 per share until such time as any additional common stock may be issued. The prices at which holders of the notes are now entitled to purchase common stock are, therefore, as follows: On or before Jan. 1 1928, at $10 per share; thereafter on or before Jan. 1 1929, at $17.50 per share; thereafter on or before maturity at $25 per share.—V. 124, p. 380.

Humble Oil & Refining Co.—*New Storage Tanks.*—The Humble Pipe Line Co., a subsidiary, has started the construction of ten 55,000-barrel steel storage tanks at Ingleside to handle production from the McCamey field, Tex. Additional tankage is contemplated as also is the enlargement of docking facilities.—V. 124, p. 3504.

Hupp Motor Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—1926		1927—6 *Mos.*—1926	
Net inc. aft. tax. & cuge; —V. 125, p. 254.	$662,244	$937,755	$1,147,823	$2,060,062

Hydraulic Press Brick Co., St. Louis.—*Annual Report.*

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.
Net profit for year	$376,517	$632,051	$838,465
Cash dividends on preferred stock	327,870	437,160	327,870
Balance, surplus	$48,647	$194,891	$510,595
Profit and loss surplus Dec. 31	$1,801,177	$1,752,530	$1,575,096

—V. 122, p. 1035.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain & Ireland, Ltd.—*Interim Dividend of 7½%.*—The company has declared an interim dividend of 7½% on the ordinary stock and the regular annual dividends of 5½% on the "A" preferred, 6% on the "B" preferred and 10% on "C" preferred stock. (Compare V. 124, p. 514.)—V. 124, p. 2918.

Independent Oil & Gas Co.—*Directors' Meetings.*—The dates for the regular quarterly meetings of the directors have been changed to the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November from the fourth Monday in January, April, July and October. The date of the next meeting at which action on the quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share is due will be Aug. 22.—V. 125, p. 397.

Insuranshares Corp.—*Certificates Offered.*—The company with offices at 67 Wall St., New York is offering at $22¼ per share series F-27 trust certificates issued in 5 and 10 share certificates and multiples thereof (par $20).

This is the third series of certificates and marks a departure from former series in that it is an open issue for an unlimited amount for 25-year term. The certificates represent a pro rata ownership of stocks of more than 30 leading companies, and they are free from State inheritance taxes, except in the State of resident.

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, trustee; income payable March 1 1928 and semi-annually thereafter. Certificates are free of State inheritance taxes, except in the State of residence.

The certificates are also being offered through the following security dealers: Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Colston Heald & Trail, Baltimore, Md.; Smith, Strout & Eddy, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; Goodwin-Beach & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Greenshields & Co., Montreal; Winslow, Day & Stoddard, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; Tripp & Andrews, Hartford, Conn.; National American Securities Co., Clinton Gilbert, New York, and Mandeville, Brooks & Chaffee, Providence, R. I.

Outline.—The Insuranshares Corp. purchases with its own funds stocks of insurance companies, primarily. Purchase of other high grade securities can be made within certain conservative restrictions. These securities are deposited with the trustee, and Insuranshares trust certificates are issued and represent a pro rata ownership of said securities.

Trust Certificates.—Each Insuranshares trust certificate combines an equal number of A and B shares. "A" shares represent their par value ($20) in securities deposited at cost and a fixed income thereon (see yield). "B" shares are of no par and represent all accrued and future increases in value of principal and in income over the fixed yield on "A".

Yield.—3½% on "A" (if and when earned), which includes all cash dividends being paid on the stocks now deposited. Of all additional net income earned, at least 20% will be paid annually on "B." Income is derived from realized profits, regular and extra cash dividends declared by the companies whose stocks are held in the trust. Payments from income are made to the certificate holders by check mailed by the trustee. Trustee charges are paid the first year by the Insuranshares Corp.; thereafter, they are paid out of trust funds, as provided in the trust agreement.

Reserve and Surplus.—To assure a steadily increasing return and appreciation in value, income above a certain amount (see yield) may be retained in the trust. The surplus thereby accumulated belongs to the certificate holders and is invested and re-invested for their benefit.

Substitution.—Under the terms of the trust agreement, stocks of the soundest banks and trust companies, may be purchased when desirable. Changes in economic conditions are provided for by the right to make substitution of United States Government securities, certificates of deposit, short term notes, secured call loans and securities legal for trust funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut or Pennsylvania.—V. 125, p. 254

International Business Machines Corp.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—1926		1927—6 *Mos.*—1926	
Net earnings x	$1,048,466	$933,029	$2,132,913	$1,806,684
Est. Federal taxes	136,229	121,213	277,276	234,868
Net after taxes	$912,237	$811,816	$1,855,637	$1,571,816

x After deducting bond interest, reserves, depreciation, &c., but before providing for Federal taxes.—V. 124, p. 2601.

International Combustion Engineering Corp.—*To Increase Capitalization—Acquisition of F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co.*—A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for Aug. 15 to authorize $10,000,000 preferred stock, of which $5,000,000 will be issued shortly, and also an increase in the common stock from 750,000 to 1,100,000 shares, no par value. Part of this increase will be used in consolidating the F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co. of Chicago with the International company. The Lewis company is one of the three large coal-tar distilling companies of the country and has been established for 40 years.

The basis of consolidation is that stockholders of the Lewis company will receive 185,000 shares of International stock and a cash payment of $2,625,000. The proposal of International directors immediately to sell $5,000,000 of preferred stock should provide the company with $2,375,000 additional working capital after the cash payment has been made to stockholders of the Lewis company.

President George E. Learnard, July 18, says in substance:

The directors have given careful consideration to the expansion of the company's business and, in connection therewith, to its general financial

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structure. The general business of the company up to the present time has been the engineering, designing, manufacturing and construction of plants and equipment to obtain the best and most economical results in the burning of coal and the generation of steam for both electric power stations and industrial plants. This has led to more scientific treatment of the fuel itself including the distillation of the coal before it is burned to obtain even greater economy.

There are two processes for the low temperature distillation of coal owned by the corporation, and the directors have decided that it is very desirable for the company to construct, own and operate such plants throughout this country, supplying a superior and smokeless fuel to both power station and domestic users, supplying gas to the large gas companies for distribution, treating and dispositing of the tars, oils, motor spirits and tar acids.

To complete the organization, plant facilities, and technical knowledge necessary to carry out this additional new business, the directors of this corporation and the stockholders of the F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co. have mutually agreed that it is in the interest of the stockholders of both companies to consolidate their interests. This consolidation is economic, logical, and assures the corporation obtaining full profits from the distillation of coal and tar. It will be effected by the corporation acquiring all of the F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co.'s stock. The F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co. which has head offices in Chicago, is known as one of the three large tar companies in the country, and has been established and experienced in this business for 40 years. It owns or controls large tar distilling plants in Newark (N. J.), Chicago (Ill.), Granite City (Ill.), Fairmont (W. Va.), Dover (O.), and Chattanooga (Tenn.), which have recently been appraised by Stone & Webster, Inc., at a value of over $8,000,000. In addition its tank car subsidiary owns and operates a fleet of 1,550 tank cars, all free of any encumbrances. The net current assets of the company and its subsidiaries amount to approximately $1,500,000. The company has on hand purchase contracts for large tar outputs over long periods, and is in a position to handle and distill a very much larger volume. The company earned during the year 1926 net profits after depreciation but before taxes of $1,186,000.

F. J. Lewis, Chairman, and W. H. Lewis, President, respectively, of the F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co., will continue in their present positions, and the said company will be operated as an independent unit without any changes. In addition, it is planned that F. J. Lewis shall become a member of the board of directors of the corporation and will serve on the executive committee.

At the present time, there is in immediate contemplation the construction, erection and operation of two of these coal distillation plants in this country, to be owned by the corporation, and the gas output from these plants will be sold to large gas companies under long term contracts. The profits from the operation of these plants on completion have been estimated at approximately $1,000,000 per year.

To provide for the acquisition of the said stock of the F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co., for the construction of distillation plants, and for additional working capital which will be required, the directors have recommended that 100,000 shares of preferred stock be authorized, and that the common shares be increased from 750,000 shares to 1,100,000 shares. The directors propose issuing immediately 50,000 shares of such preferred stock for cash, a portion of the proceeds of which, together with part of such additional shares of common stock will be used in the acquisition of such shares of the F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co. The balance will be available for working capital and for future requirements. The plan contemplates an underwriting of the said 50,000 shares of preferred stock and the common stockholders being given an opportunity to subscribe thereto.

In connection with this development of the company's affairs an official of the International said:

This consolidation shows undoubted confidence by both companies in the new methods of low-temperature carbonization of coal employed by the International company and shows a far-sighted policy on the part of the International directors. The treatment of tar and disposal of the by-products is an important part of high-temperature coke oven practice, but is much more important in low-temperature carbonization processes, as over twice the quantity of tar is thus processed, and the tar itself contains a much greater percentage of the more valuable lighter oils and tar-acids.

It would appear as if a value of nearly $60 per share had been placed on the stock of the International company in fixing the basis of consolidation, because, from the notice to shareholders, by allowing a fair value for the tank cars, the net worth of the Lewis company is between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000, without taking into consideration any value for good-will. The earnings of the Lewis company for 1926 were $1,186,000, which, added to the earnings of International Combustion, shows that the combined earnings for the year 1926 were $3,000,000. If the dividend rate on the preferred is 7%, the annual charge will be $350,000,, which, on last year's figures, would leave $2,650,000 for the 865,000 shares of common presently to be outstanding, or over $3 per share. The earnings from the new plants contemplated and the increase in the earnings of the Lewis company which will come through distilling a large increase of coal tars indicate that one can look for steadily increased earnings by the company.—V. 124, p. 3360.

International Mercantile Marine Co.—*Readjustment.*—

The directors on July 11 recommended to stockholders a plan for the readjustment of share capital by which all existing shares will be retired and replaced with new shares. A meeting of the stockholders will be held on Sept. 29 to approve the recommendation. The proposal is that each 5 shares of existing 6% preferred stock be exchanged for one share of new no par $6 cumulative preferred, callable at $100, and 5 shares of new no par common stock; and that each 5 shares of existing common stock be exchanged for one share of new no par common stock.

The present share capital consists of $51,725,000 6% cumulative preferred (par $100) and $41,871,800 common (par $100). Under the proposed recapitalization there will be created about 103,000 shares of new no par preferred and about 203,000 shares of new no par common.

The readjustment plan will wipe out the 70% of accumulated dividends on the present preferred.—V. 125, p. 397, 241.

International Salt Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

6 *Mos. End. June* 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.
Net after expenses	$348,387	$318,737	$439,092
Fixed charges and sinking fund	187,767	170,127	190,044
Profit before Federal taxes	$160,620	$148,610	$249,048
Shares of cap. stk. outstdg. (par $100)	60,771	60,771	60,771
Earns. per share on cap. stk.	$2.64	$2.44	$4.10

—V. 124, p. 1228.

International Shoe Co.—*Plan Disapproved.*—

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on June 30 the following order disapproving the plan of the company for the disposal of the McElwain properties was issued:

"A proposed plan of compliance with the order the Commission heretofore entered in this proceeding was filed herein by the respondent on June 20 1927 and thereupon the matter came on for hearing before the Commission, and counsel for the respondent was heard in regard thereto, and such plan was duly considered and understood by the Commission:

"It is now ordered, that the proposed plan of compliance filed in this proceeding by the respondent on June 20 1927, be and the same is hereby disapproved for the reason that such proposed plan is inadequate to insure a certain and complete divestiture by the respondent of the assets, property, rights and privileges of W. H. McElwain Co. acquired by the respondent in violation of law;

"It is further ordered, that counsel for the Commission is authorized to confer with counsel for the respondent with a view to formulating an acceptable plan for complying with the Commission's order in this proceeding, and that such plan embody the principles usually observed in dissolution decrees under the Sherman Act beginning with the Union Pacific case (226 U. S. 470), and provide for the ultimate conveyance of such assets, property, rights and privileges to persons, firms or corporations who will continue the shoe business in free and open competition with respondent;

"The Commission will view with favor the reconstruction of W. H. McElwain Co. so far as possible by the formation or organization of a new corporation of that name which will take over such assets, property, rights and privileges to the end that the stock or share capital of such corporation may be disposed of in such manner as not to inflict undue hardship on the respondent or its stockholders; this, however, being a mere suggestion for the benefit of counsel and shall not be regarded as the only method which the Commission may consider or approve. See also V. 125, p. 397.

Intertype Corp.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*	1926.
Gross profit	$493,110	$339,197	$870,916	$769,961
Head and branch office selling corp	227,867	185,770	395,221	365,567
Depreciation	42,104	42,700	88,208	77,898
Reserve for taxes	40,500	18,000	70,500	48,000
Net to surplus	$182,639	$92,727	$316,986	$278,496
Shs. com. outst. (no par)	199,763	199,141	199,763	199,141
Earns. per sh. on com.	$0.80	$0.34	$1.35	$1.16

—V. 124, p. 3782.

Ipswich (Mass.) Mills.—*Defers Pref. Dividend.*—

The directors have decided to defer the quarterly dividend of 1¾% usually due to be declared at this time on the outstanding $1,293,600 7% cumul. pref. stock. The last distribution at this rate was made 3 months ago. Two years' arrearages still remain unpaid on the preferred stock.—V. 124, p. 242.

Island Creek Coal Co.—*Earnings.*—

Six Mos. End. June 30.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Production (tons)	3,752,616	2,980,694	277,565	2,050,907
Earnings from coal and other income	$2,712,135	$1,884,327	$1,604,750	$2,119,511
Admin. & general exps.	118,640	131,009	119,600	116,881
Depletion, depr. & taxes	876,822	654,534	548,108	565,755
Extraord. profit sale capital assets	------	*Cr.*318,713	------	------
Preferred dividends	136,045	149,598	149,598	149,598
Common dividends	1,188,011	950,384	712,806	712,788
Balance, surplus	$392,615	$317,515	$74,637	$574,488

Net profit for the 6 months ended June 30 1927 is equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.66 a share on 594,005 shares of common outstanding, against $10.67 a share on 118,801 shares outstanding in the corresponding period of 1921.—V. 124, p. 2437.

(Minor C.) Keith, Inc.—*Notes Called.*—

The corporation has called for redemption as of Aug. 5 next $350,000 5-year 5% secured gold notes, due Dec. 1 1931, at par and int. Payment will be made at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., 55 Cedar St., N. Y. City, and at the office of J. Henry Schroeder & Co., 145 Leadenhall St., London, E. C. 2, England.

(G. R.) Kinney Co., Inc.—*Earnings.*—

6 *Months Ended June* 30—	1927.	1926.
Sales	$8,230,442	$8,683,08
Cost of sales & expenses	7,796,058	8,285,287
Interest	121,694	141,251
Federal tax	35,000	30,000
Net income	$277,690	$226,530
Preferred dividends	216,836	217,082
Common dividend	------	120,000
Surplus	$60,854	def$110,552
Earnings per share on preferred	$5.11	$4.17
Earnings per share on common	1.00	0.15

In commenting on the operations for the half year President E. H Krom says:

"Substantial progress has been made by the company during the last 6 months, as shown both in the profit and loss statement and in the balance sheet. Store and factory inventory to-day amounts to $5,509,687, or $1,440,052 under the inventory at this time last year. There has been a reduction in bank loans from $1,900,000 to $850,000 with a resulting ratio of current assets to current liabilities of about 4½ to 1 to-day, as compared to a ratio of 3½ to 1 a year ago.

"In addition to the reduction in inventory the Kinney management is reducing the number of individual lines carried. At the present time the company sells about 285 varieties of shoes, which is a reduction of 25% over the lines carried a year ago.

"The management of the company is devoting its present efforts particularly to the problems of distribution and economies in operation. The results of this policy are apparent in the reduction in operating costs.

"From January to July 1 of this year sales were $7,990,067 through its stores. While these sales for the 6 months were off about 5%, as compared to the same period last year, the decrease was encountered in the month of May, when all sales of clothing and dry goods were affected by the rain and unseasonable weather."—V. 124, p. 2757.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—*Sales.*—

6 *Months Ended June* 30—	1927.	1926.	*Increase.*
Sales	$81,162,463	$73,140,847	$8,021,616

The company on July 1 had 3,566 stores in operation.—V. 124, p. 3079.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.—*Earnings.*—

Six Months Ended June 30—	1927.	1926.	1925.
Net profit after taxes	$2,204,520	$1,608,963	$1,038,832
Proportion of profits applicable to Lambert Co.	1,240,042	905,042	584,343

The proportion of profits applicable to the Lambert Co., before giving effect to the acquisition of the additional capital stock of the Lambert Pharmacal Co. recently acquired, amounted to $1,240,042, as compared with $905,042 for the six months ended June 30 1926.—V. 124, p. 2289.

(The) Le Mur Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—*Initial Dividend.*

An initial dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 28. See also V. 125, p. 398.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.—*Stock Increased.*—

The stockholders on July 18 increased the total authorized capital stock by the addition of $34,139,800 common stock B. No distribution of the additional stock is expected for some time. The class B common was originally authorized in the amount of $44,363,800, of which $43,863,450 is outstanding.—V. 124, p. 3782, 3641.

Linden Hotel Realty Co.—*Pref. Stock Offered.*—The Peoples State Bank, Indianapolis, are offering at 100 and div. $210,000 5½% preferred stock.

Dated July 1 1927; maturing serially July 1 1929-1942; tax exempt in Indiana; free from normal income tax. Dividends payable O.—J. (first dividend Oct. 1 1927). Callable at 101 and div. on and after Oct. 1 1929. The Peoples State Bank, registrar & transfer agent.

Property.—Company owns in fee simple the ground and 5-story building located at 311 North Illinois St., three blocks from Monument Circle. Ground 67½ x 195. Linden Hotel building is of brick, stone and concrete construction, containing 200 hotel rooms and 3 store rooms. The property was appraised at $151,875 for the ground and $200,000 for the building making a total of $351,875. On this conservative appraisal this issue represents a loan of 60%.

Securities & Income.—The entire property is under lease until 1935, to the Stubbins Hotel Co., at an annual rental of $23,500. This rental is paid monthly directly to The Peoples State Bank, trustee. Under his lease the Stubbins Hotel Co. is required to assume all expenses for repairs, maintenance and improvements. On renewal, the lease should bring about $12.50 per room per month or about $30,000 per year.

(P.) Lorillard Co.—*Acquires Cigarette Plant.*—

The company has bought the cigarette plant of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. in Jersey City, the latter having transferred its production to Winston' Salem, N. C. The plant is ready for use and will add a capacity of from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 cigarettes a day to Lorillard's output.

The decision of the Reynolds company to sell its Jersey City plant and to further concentrate its activities at Winston-Salem, N. C., is in line with the recent decision to remove the small manufacturing establishment of the company from Richmond to Winston-Salem.—V. 124, p. 3782.

Lyman Mills, Holyoke, Mass.—*Liquidation Recommended —Two Other Proposals Made.*—

A special meeting of stockholders will be held Aug. 4 to act upon the question whether the company shall continue to carry on its business or liqui-

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date. Liquidation is recommended by Brenton H. Dickson, Roger Pierce, Philip Stockton and Malcolm B. Stone, who constitute all of the directors with the exception of the Treasurer, Ernest Lovering. These first four directors are of opinion that the stock will liquidate for at least $165 per share. Opposing views of the Treasurer are embodied in a circular to stockholders signed by Minot, Hooper & Co., selling agents, and approved by stockholders associated with them, which records them in favor of payment of a cash dividend of 50% and keeping the mills running for at least two years. There is $1,470,000 stock outstanding.

The four directors in a circular letter say in part:

The mill, in Holyoke, Mass., is equipped with approximately 120,000 spindles, of which 75,000 are devoted to the manufacture of fine cotton goods and 45,000 to coarse cotton goods. It has also 2,300 looms. During the war years the profits were substantial and although liberal dividends were paid considerable reserves were set up in anticipation of less prosperous times. Excess of quick assets over current liabilities has constantly diminished since Dec. 31 1921. During the years 1922-1926, inclusive, dividends have, however, been continued without danger to the credit of the company, owing to the unexpended earnings of previous years.

During 1927 the mill has continued to lose money. In addition to the general situation the Lyman Mills is in direct competition with Southern mills in respect to its coarse goods and the directors are not hopeful that the coarse goods mill can be restored to profitable operation. The competition with the South is less in the fine goods, but the profit arising therefrom is not at present sufficient to offset the loss of the coarse goods mill. The directors believe, therefore, that, as at present equipped, the mill is not likely to make earnings sufficient to pay dividends.

There are two courses which may be taken:

(1) To convert the coarse goods mill into a fine goods mill would require the expenditure of a large part of the liquid assets. To-day the Lyman Mills has a strong credit position and in addition to the cash required in the business it owns approximately $700,000 of Government bonds. Taking into consideration all the uncertainties of the future the directors hesitate to sell these bonds and invest the proceeds in additional equipment, either in Holyoke or in the South.

(2) It is the belief of the directors that if the company is liquidated the stockholders may reasonably expect to receive at least $165 per share for their stock.

After due consideration the directors recommend to the stockholders that the mill be liquidated. In making this recommendation they are fully aware that in liquidation many of the assets of the company will be sold for less than their value to a going concern. Nevertheless, they believe that the stockholders can better invest elsewhere the proceeds of liquidation than by continuing their investment in a reconstructed mill.

A circular signed by Minot, Hooper & Co. says in part:

The members of our firm are the largest stockholders. This is the seventh year of depression in the manufacturing of cotton textiles. We do not know when the tide will turn, but we feel very strongly that at the present time a cotton mill would have to be sold at tremendous sacrifice as to machinery, land, buildings and water power. When business improves—as it must in time—the Lyman Mills under modern, progressive management can compete in costs with other fine goods plants. The product of the coarse mill could be produced considerably cheaper in the South than at Holyoke. Two-thirds of the looms, however, are running on specialties that show a profit to-day, and the running of the coarse mill cuts down the overhead very materially. We should be in favor of a cash dividend of 50% to be paid from the surplus and that the mills be kept running for at least two years' time. We think then if the next election shows there will be no change in the tariff, either the mill can be run profitably, or the opportunity for liquidation will be much better than at present.

The stockholders are also in receipt of a communication from R. A. Thorndike, who claims to represent the largest group of individual stockholders in the concern, except for the selling house interests. His letter reads as follows:

To date there have been recommended to the stockholders two alternative projects, one to liquidate the business at approximate figure of $165 per share, and the other to continue business on present basis, admittedly without satisfactory profit, with hope of better opoprtunity to liquidate within next two years. There is apparent agreement that our fine-goods mill is in a position to operate economically and profitably under good management, and records of similar mills such as Berkshire, Lawton, and King Philip, which have come through recent depression in good condition, would seem to bear this out.

Representing, as I believe, the largest group of individual stockholders, except for the selling house interests, and being familiar with its affairs, I am prepared on behalf of this group to make an offer which will result in continuing operation of fine-goods mill and in continuing your interest in the business, with possibility of considerably higher value for your shares should the fine-goods mill earn in normal times only as much as similar mills have been able to earn throughout the depression period.

We propose that the company distribute to its stockholders $100 a share in cash forthwith, which it is in a position to do with only a moderate temporary loan.

A new company, Lyman Mills Co., will then be formed which will offer to the present company sufficient cash and securities to permit the distribution of $10 in cash, one-half share of 6% preferred stock and one-half share of common stock of the new company for each share of the present company's stock. We will subscribe to sufficient common stock in the new company to effect this offer. The new company will then take over all assets and liabilities of the present company and proceed with the liquidation of coarse goods equipment, realizing therefrom enough to pay off whatever loan was necessary for the distribution of the $100 in cash.

The stock in the new company will have a value determined by the following approximate statement (after liquidating coarse goods equipment):

Plant (at $17 a spindle)	$1,000,000	Preferred stock	$735,000
Cash	150,000	15,000 shares common stk. and surplus	1,215,000
Receivables	200,000		
Inventory	600,000	Total	$1,950,000
Total	$1,950,000		

It will be noted that preferred stock will be covered about 128% by net quick assets and that its dividends will constitute a charge of less than 80 cents a spindle out of earnings. The equity remaining for the common stock should allow the payment of $5 a share if earnings amount to $2 a spindle, which is not a high figure when compared with other mills.

The management of this mill will not be dominated or controlled by any selling agent, nor will it be obligated to the banks. It will be completely independent. It is planned to put younger men into the management and particularly to develop selling of its product according to modern methods of merchandising.

We enclose herewith proxy which will be voted in favor of plan outlined above. However, should no single plan have the support necessary for adoption, these proxies may be voted in favor of complete sale or liquidation in order to avoid a stalemate.—V. 124, p. 933.

McCrory Stores Corp.—*Earnings.*—

	3 Mos. End. June 30—		6 Mos. End. June 30—	
Period—	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Sales	$9,063,082	$7,304,794	$16,975,012	$14,183,092
Net income	627,577	483,056	944,118	767,175
Preferred dividends	87,177	50,571	136,729	101,610
Balance for common	$540,400	$432,485	$807,389	$665,565
Shares of class B & com. stk. outst'g (no par)	455,859	455,496	455,859	455,496
Earns. per share on class B & common	$1.18	$0.95	$1.77	$1.52

—V. 125, p. 255.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.—*Earnings.*—

Quarter Ended June 30—	1927.	1926.
Gross recovery	$894,167	$963,800
Non-operating revenue	24,086	25,990
Gross income	$918,253	$989,790
Costs, including development expense	522,641	519,979
Tax provision	16,352	20,257
Profit before depreciation	$379,260	$449,554

—V. 124, p. 3506.

Marmon Motor Car Co.—*Expansion.*—

As a still further step in its expansion program, the company announces an important extension in manufacturing facilities. The increased facilities will be accomplished by completely utilizing for the building of motor cars the immense factory known as Plant No. 1, formerly occupied by the flour mill division which recently was sold to the Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee.

According to H. H. Brooks, general sales director, the expansion was necessitated by the rapid increase in the sale of the Marmon Eight, which last month showed an increase of 27% over May and by a rapidly growing volume of export business. Simultaneously, the Marmon distributor and dealer organization has more than doubled since the first of the year and the changes which will result in increased production are being rushed to completion in order to insure an output that will keep pace with the growth in demand.

Under the new and expanded factory layout, Plant No. 1 in its new and rehabilitated form will be devoted to the manufacture of the large Marmon 75 which previously was built in Plant No. 2. The latter plant, in turn, will be releaed for increased production of the Marmon Eight which, up to this time, has been built only in a new large factory unit known as Plant No. 3. At present Plant No. 1, where the large Marmon Series 75 will be manufactured, contains the woodworking shops, the largest foundry in Indiana, the pattern making division and the service parts department. These will be rearranged to conform to an ideal manufacturing layout and to make room for the manufacture of the large car.

About 10% of the Marmon product goes abroad.

It is pointed out by factory officials that by buldng an unusually high percentage of its own parts, the company requires much greater facilities than the average manufacturer. The complete power plants and practically all of the vital chassis parts of both the large Marmon 75 and Marmon Eight are built in Marmon factories.

All changes and improvements in the Marmon plants to be made within the next few months are in line with the expansion program of the company—a program outlined by G. M. Williams, President, when he took charge of affairs at Marmon about three years ago, and made necessary by the success of the full line of cars Marmon is now producing. The line ranges from the Marmon Eight in both standard and custom bodies, at prices ranging upward from $1,795, through the large Marmon in a wide variety of models at prices from $3,195 to $6,000.—V. 124, p. 3783.

Marvel Carburetor Co.—*Earnings.*—

The company reports a net income of $326,888 for the first half of 1927, after all charges and taxes, equal to $4.36 a share earned on 75,000 outstanding shares of stock. Dividend requirements for a full year are $3.20 a share.—V. 124, p. 3079.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

	Quar. End. June 30		6 Mos. June 30	
Period—	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Total earnings	$734,033	$654,085	$1,457,488	$1,283,041
Depreciation & deplet'n	209,708	193,765	412,696	375,192
Income charges	9,905	13,391	23,198	21,767
Federal inc. tax prov	61,990	55,054	122,896	109,925
Net income	$452,430	$391,875	$898,698	$776,156

Results show that after deductions for Federal taxes and preferred dividends there was earned in the first 6 months of 1927 $5.51 per share of common stock. This is at rate of $11.02 per year, as compared with $10.22 per share for 1926.—V. 124, p. 2438.

Mayfair Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C.—*Organized.*—

See Elmira Cotton Mills above.

Midland Steel Products Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1926—3 Mos.	1925.	1926—6 Mos.	1925.
Manufacturing profits	$1,025,774	$970,337	$1,887,693	$2,011,730
General & admin. exp	156,15 5	139,333	280,567	281,478
Miscell. deductions	20,158	30,538	48,448	59,865
Depreciation	107,152	103,874	213,321	205,701
Net before Fed'l taxes	$742,309	$696,592	$1,345,357	$1,464,686

For June the earnings, before Federal taxes and profit-sharing, were $195,821, according to Pres. E. J. Kulas, who states further: "Improvement in earnings in the second quarter over both the preceding three months and the corresponding quarter of 1926 was due partly to better operating conditions, but principally to added lines of manufacture which company has taken on. The steel car door business has increased to the point where increased facilities for manufacture are being arranged for."

Mr. Kulas announced further that the company has closed a large contract for another new line of production, details of which will be made public at a later date.

The company is now in production on its new Steeldraulic brake and good production is anticipated, a large contract already having been closed with an important automobile manufacturer.—V. 125, p. 106.

Mississippi Valley Utilities Corp.—*Bonds Offered.*—

Geo. H. Burr & Co. and Liberty Central Trust Co., St. Louis, recently offered $300,000 6½% 1st mtge. serial gold bonds, Series A, at prices to yield from 6% to 6½%, according to maturity.

Dated May 1 1927; due Jan. 1 1928 through 1937. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at Liberty Central Trust Co., St. Louis, trustee, or the First National Bank, Memphis. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100 c*. Redeemable on 60 days' notice as follows: Until Jan. 1 1929 at 103 and int.; from Jan. 1 1929 to Jan. 1 1931, at 102 and int.; from Jan. 1 1931 to Jan. 1 1933, at 101½ and int.; from Jan. 1 1933 to Jan. 1 1935 at 101 and int.; from Jan. 1 1935 to Jan. 1 1937 at 100½ and int.

Company.—Incorp. in Delaware. Has purchased and consolidated 11 ice manufacturing properties located in Tennessee and Mississippi. Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of artificial ice, serving 15 communities with ice at retail, and in connection therewith coal is retailed in six communities. Company owns and operates one of the largest and most modern ice manufacturing plants in Memphis, Tenn., which has a present estimated population of 225,000. Outside of Memphis the company serves without competition communities having an estimated population of 37,000. Company owns and operates 11 ice manufacturing plants having a daily capacity of 230 tons, with ice storage capacity of 2,000 tons, located at Memphis, McKenzie, Halls, Newbern, Somerville and Tiptonville, Tenn., and at Como, Lula, Rolling Fork, New Albany and Oxford, Miss.

Security.—Secured by a direct first mortgage on all the fixed assets, including similar after-acquired property. According to an appraisal by the American Appraisal Co. as of Mar. 7 1926, the sound depreciated value of the mortgaged property is $609,252.

Earnings.—According to audit report of Ernst & Ernst for 9 companies subject to their audit and including estimated earnings of $21,610 for the New Albany and Oxford, Miss., properties, recently acquired, the net operating profit of the consolidated companies for the year 1926 was $107,778. After deducting depreciation, local and Federal taxes, the net earnings as above shown were in excess of 4 times the average annual interest requirement on this issue.

Purpose.—Proceeds were used to provide funds for the acquisition of properties, betterments and extensions, and for other corporate purposes.

Moon Motor Car Co.—*Earnings.*—

Calendar Years—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Net sales	$8,897,300	$12,678,465	$9,287,671	$9,741,857
Exp., deprec., &c	8,829,540	11,534,993	8,767,950	8,923,845
Operating profit	$67,760	$1,143,472	$519,721	$818,012
Other income	81,272	130,244	127,294	148,727
Total income	$149,032	$1,273,716	$647,015	$966,739
Interest	23,610			
Federal tax		170,888	87,430	124,731
Other deductions	x624,060			
Net profit	def$498,638	$1,102,828	$559,585	$842,008
Dividends	472,500	540,000	405,000	590,450
Balance, surplus	def$971,138	$562,828	$154,585	$251,558

x Consists of $79,480 reduction of inventories and $544,580 charges for liquidating subsidiary selling companies.

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Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1926.	1925.	*Liabilities*—	1926.	1925.
Real estate, equip., &c	x$634,288	$733,522	yCapital stock	$1,904,432	$2,917,051
Good-will	475,000	475,000	Accounts payable	831,200	352,900
Investments	8,500	21,500	Notes payable	377,766	------
Cash	113,856	337,577	Deposits	27,201	24,392
Notes receivable	54,500	19,929	Sub. loans	74,157	------
Accounts receiv'le	221,813	542,013	Trade acceptances	76,940	------
Miscell. accounts	24,220	27,372	Accr. payrolls, &c.	24,065	2,300
Sundry accts. rec.	5,481	14,214	Federal tax reserve	------	170,889
Other curr. assets	26,483	------	Deprec. reserve	------	196,355
Inventories	1,649,134	1,457,890			
Deferred charges	102,486	34,870	Total (each side)	$3,315,761	$3,663,887

x After deducting $266,041 reserve for depreciation. y Represented by 180,000 shares of no par value.—V. 124, p. 244.

Missouri-Kansas Zinc Co.—*Sinking Fund Operations.*—Through sinking fund operations this corporation, organized on May 11 of this year, has already retired $44,000 of its 7% debenture bonds, according to President Howard M. Ernst. This amount is in excess of the maximum requirements for this period and more than 3% of the entire issue. Bonds now outstanding total $1,256,000.—V. 124, p. 3783.

National American Co., Inc.—*Erecting New Home.*—The company is erecting a new 5-story home at 340 Madison Ave., between 43rd and 44th sts., in the Grand Central zone, N. Y. City. The new building, which will fill up the gap 25 x 100 feet in the facade of the new Canadian Pacific Building, will house the parent organization and its chief subsidiary companies, the State Title & Mortgage Co. and Realty Foundation, Inc.

David H. Knott is President of National American Co., Inc., and the State Title & Mortgage Co., and the board of directors of both companies consists of the following: Robert D. Andrews, Dr. C. A. Becker, John A. Dilliard, Carl M. Hansen, Charles D. Hilles, David H. Knott, C. Stanley Mitchell, Harold G. Aron, Barron G. Collier, Leo J. Ehrhart, Lamar Hardy, Darwin R. James, Willis J. McCullough, J. Scofield Rowe and Robert A. Westaway.—V. 125, p. 106.

National Manufacture & Stores Corp.—*Listing.*—There have been placed on the Boston Stock Exchange list temporary certificates for 109,000 shares without par value common stock, with authority to add thereto 48,000 additional shares as the same may be issued through conversion of 16,000 shares (par $100) 7% conv. 1st pref. stock. Compare V. 125, p. 399.

National Playhouses, Inc., Chicago.—See National Theatres Corp. below.

National Tea Co.—*June Sales.*—

1927—*June*—1926.	*Increase.*	1927—6 *Mos.*—1926	*Increase.*
$4,479,731 $4,324,435	$155,296	$27,502,742 $26,466,358	$1,036,384

—V. 124, p. 3784, 2920.

National Theatres Corp., Chicago.—*Bonds Offered.*—G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc. and Frederick Peirce & Co., New York, are offering at 98 and int., to yield over 6.70%, $2,500,000 1st & ref. mtge. 6½% gold bonds, series A. A certificate for 2 shares of class A common stock of National Playhouses, Inc., will be delivered with each $1,000 bonds; other denominations in proportion.

Dated June 1 1927; due June 1 1942. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Principal and int. payable at Guaranty Trust Co., New York. Callable, all or part, on any int. date upon 30 days' notice at 105 on or before Dec. 1 1934, thereafter to maturity at 102½, in each case plus int. Int. payable J. & D. without deduction for any Federal income tax not exceeding 2%. Corporation will reimburse the holders of these bonds upon timely application, for certain present income, personal property and security taxes of certain States, including Calif., Conn., Kentucky, Maryland, Mass., Oregon, Penna., Wash. and Dist. of Col. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee.

Data from Letter of J. J. Cooney, President of the Corporation

Company.—Organized in 1921 in Illinois. Owns and (or) leases 10 motion picture theatres with a seating capacity of 18,234, and owns one new 2,414-seat theatre whose construction is practically complete, or a total seating capacity of 20,648, all in Chicago. Controls film bookings for 99 theatres, principally in Chicago. Films are supplied to the theatres undre stais-factory contracts with the most important national film producers and distributors.

Earnings.—Earnings of National Theatres Corp. for 12 months ended Dec. 31 1926, during which time 6 theatres with a seating capacity of 11,018 were operated, and including rental from one theatre with 1,600 seats leased and sublet, have been certified by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. Average earnings for calendar years 1927-1930 incl., reflecting earnings from increased seating capacity of 8,030, are estimated by Wm. H. Babcock & Sons of Chicago.

	Cal. Year 1926.	*Average* 1927-30 *incl.*
Gross revenues	$2,164,388	$3,939,000
Oper. exp., maint., taxes and rentals	1,665,033	2,916,000
Net earnings	$499,355	$1,023,000
Ann. int. on $3,827,000 mtge. bonds (incl. this issue)	252,505	252,505
Bal. for deprec., Fed. taxes, skg. fund & divs.	$246,850	$770,495

Net earnings in 1926 were over 1.9 times annual interest charges on divisional mortgages and these bonds. Estimated annual earnings for 1927-1930 inclusive indicate that such interest will be earned over 4 times.

Security.—Bonds will be the direct obligation of the corporation, which has a value, as appraised for the bankers by Wm. H. Babcock & Sons of Chicago, of $6,472,000. They will be secured specifically by a 1st mtge. on land and buildings, comprising 2 theatres, on the leasehold interest of the corporation in 6 other theatres, and by mortgage on 2 additional theatres, subject to $1,327,000 underlying bonds thereon.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire certain divisional mortgages, to pay for the completion (guaranteed by surety bond of Maryland Casualty Co.) of one theatre expected to be opened during August 1927, on which these bonds will be secured by a 1st mtge., to retire current debt and for other corporate purposes.

National Playhouses, Inc.—Over 97% of the pref. stock and over 81% of the common stock of National Theatres Corp. are owned by National Playhouses, Inc., also an Illinois corporation, which has no funded debt and which will have outstanding upon the completion of this financing 251,654 shares of class A common stock (par $25) and 387,489 shares of class B common stock (par $5). One share of class A stock will receive the same dividends as 5 shares of class B stock. Both classes of stock vote share and share alike. The outstanding capital stock of National Playhouses, Inc., is owned by over 5,000 residents of Chicago and vicinity.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstand'g.*
Divisional mortgages	(closed)	$1,327,000
First & ref. mtge. bonds (this issue)	$4,000,000	2,500,000
8% cumulative pref. stock (par $10)	1,500,000	1,483,300
Common stock (par $10)	3,500,000	3,328,850

Sinking Fund.—Corporation covenants to create a fixed sinking fund for the retirement of these series A bonds by making monthly deposits with the trustee commencing July 15 1928 at the annual rate of $125,000 for the first 5 years, at the annual rate of $187,500 for the second 5 years and at the annual rate of $250,000 for the remaining years. The accumulation of such deposits for each 6 months shall be used by the trustee to retire series A bonds purchased in the open market at not to exceed the prevailing call price, together with such principal amount of like bonds as may be necessary to call by lot to exhaust the funds available. Sinking fund operations are expected to retire all of these series A bonds before maturity.

Nedick's, Inc.—*Stock Offered.*—R. F. De Voe & Co., Inc., New York, are offering 10,000 shares of no par value capital stock obtained by the exercise of warrants, at $16 per share.

Capitalization— *Authorized.* *Outstanding.*
10-year 6% collateral trust gold bonds $1,250,000 $1,250,000
Common stock (no par value) 250,000 shs. *200,000 shs.

* This does not include present offering of stock, proceeds of which will be used by the company to retire bonds. The reduction of the funded debt, therefore, will follow by a few weeks its creation.

Nedick's, Inc., a Delaware corporation, has been formed to acquire the entire capital stock of the Burnee Corp. (New York), which for the past 13 years has successfully developed the chain store sale of "Orange Drink" under the trade name of Nedick's. Further details in V. 125, p. 106.

Neild Manufacturing Corp.—*Balance Sheet Dec. 31.*—

Assets—	1926.	1925.	*Liabilities*—	1926.	1925.
Land, bldgs. & mach	$1,673,321	$1,545,681	Capital stock	$1,200,000	$1,200,000
Mfg. & mdse	496,770	612,229	Accounts payable	91,840	71,026
Cash & accts. rec. & investments	468,566	551,267	Profit & loss, deprecia'n & taxes	1,346,818	1,438,151
Total	$2,638,658	$2,709,177	Total	$2,638,658	$2,709,177

—V. 124, p. 1078; V. 123, p. 722.

Newport Co., Carrollville, Wis.—*Bonds Called.*—All of the outstanding 1st mtge. 7% 10-year s. f. gold bonds, series "A," dated Sept. 1 1922, have been called for payment Sept. 1 next at 105 and int. at the Union Trust Co., trustee, Cleveland, O., or at the Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

At any time prior to the redemption date these bonds if presented at the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, O., will be purchased at a price equaling 105 and int. to date of presentation, and in addition thereto an amount computed in respect to the principal of bonds so purchased at the rate of 3% per annum for such period of time remaining between the date of presentation and Sept. 1 1927.—V. 115, p. 877.

North American Cement Corp.—*Earnings.*—The corporation for the 6 months ended June 30 1927 reports net income after depreciation and depletion of $242,312 available for interest, Federal income taxes, &c. As of July 1 the corporation held unfilled contracts in the aggregate exceeding total shipments for the first 6 months, and it is estimated that in the last half of the year shipments will greatly exceed those made during the first 6 months.—V. 124, p. 3222.

North Butte Mining Co.—*Receivers Dismissed.*—Federal Judge Bourquin at Butte, Mont., acting on his own motion that no occasion existed for the receivership of the company, has discharged John W. Neukom and Matt L. Essig as ancillary receivers, ordered them to make an accounting, and restored the property to the management in charge before the receivership.

Without the knowledge or consent of the President of the company and three of its other directors and general manager, receivers were appointed for the company at Duluth, Minn., on June 8 and on June 10 ancillary receivers were appointed in the Federal Court at Butte, Mont.

The Butte stockholders numbering about 400 have taken the initial step in the formation of a stockholders' protective committee. The committee states that they do not believe that the company is hopelessly involved in debt, for its assets undoubtedly exceed in value the sum of over $8,000,000, while all the debts of the company, including bonded indebtedness, are in the neighborhood of $655,000 only.

The committee is composed of the following stockholders: Arthur Perham (Chairman), J. L. Hannifin, W. F. Love, Alfred R. Atkin, Dan Calder, Daniel Coleman, R. J. MacDonald, Fred L. Melcher, T. Tomich, John S. Wulf, Paul Hudtloff, John A. Henshaw, M. A. Berger, William M. Tuohy and L. P. Sanders. See also V. 125, p. 399.

Ohio Leather Co.—*Earnings.*—

	—*Quar. End. June* 30— 1927.	1926.	—6 *Mos. End. June* 30— 1927.	1926.
Net after charges	$41,743	def$26,180	$89,115	def$36,142

The net earnings of $89,115 after charges for the first six montths of 1927 are equivalent after allowing for the preferred dividends for the period to about 60c. a share on 48,657 shares of no par value common stock. Company shows current assets of $2,225,065 as of June 30 1927 and current liabilities $130,758, a ratio of 17 to 1 and net current assets of 3 times all liabilities other than capital stock..

As of June 30 1927 company reports a surplus of $102,788, subject, however, to $79,860 of unpaid first preferred dividends and $210,558 of second preferred. All dividends are now in default.—V. 125, p. 400.

Ohio Oil Co.—*Probable Acquisition.*—C. H. Pforzheimer & Co., New York, states: The Ohio Oil Co. is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the Elbe Oil Land Development Co., which has holdings in the Round Mountain district east of Bakersfield, Calif. The holdings are reported to comprise 2,000 acres and the consideration $2,000,000.—V. 124, p. 2760.

Oil Well Supply Co.—*Changes in Personnel.*—H. C. Burns has been elected Vice-President of credits and has resigned as Treasurer. H. H. James of Oil City, Pa., a director, has been elected Vice-President and Treasurer.—V. 124, p. 2603.

157 E. 72d St. (Apt. Bldg.) Corp., N. Y. City.—*Called.*—The outstanding 1st mtge. 6% bonds, dated March 1 1923, Nos. 100 to 1419, both incl.) aggregating $897,500, have been called for redemption Sept. 1 next at 102½ and int. at the office of S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., 565 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, or at 310 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Osborn Mills, Fall River.—*Calls Special Meeting.*—The stockholders will hold a special meeting July 28 to consider the directors' report on the financial condition of the corporation and also to take action on the reorganization or dissolution of the mill and the election of a treasurer to take the place of James Sinclair, resigned.—V. 125, p. 400, 256.

Otis Steel Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—1926.		1927—6 *Mos.*—1926.	
Manufacturing profit	$1,191,505	$1,070,138	$2,530,506	$2,532,703
Expenses, taxes, &c.	347,973	295,988	720,728	599,597
Operating profit	$843,532	$774,150	$1,809,778	$1,933,106
Other income	x122,697	57,857	x185,131	101,595
Total income	$966,229	$832,007	$1,994,909	$2,034,701
Interest, discount, &c.	282,747	307,011	560,291	621,061
Net profit before deprec'n & Fed'l taxes	$683,482	$524,996	$1,434,618	$1,413,640

x Includes $66,325 subsidiary company's profits and refunds.

June profits were $272,184 before Federal taxes, &c., against profits of $167,759 in June 1926.

President E. J. Kulas says: "The improvement in the company's earnings was accomplished in the face of lowest average prices for steel since 1922. During June plate prices were 12% lower than in June one year ago. Hot strip is off 15.5% from 1926, cold strip 3.6% and pig iron 9.4%.

"It will be noted that the earnings before depreciation and Federal tax for the second quarter of 1927 were 83.45% of the total yearly dividend requirements on the prior preference stock and that for the first half of the year the company earned total dividend requirements on the prior preference stock, before depreciation and Federal taxes 1¾ times. The dividend requirement was earned 1.31 times the first half of 1927, based on earnings after all charges, including depreciation but before Federal taxes.

"A study of the balance sheet as of June 30 1927, compared with that of Dec. 31 1926, shows an increase in current assets of $621,047 and a decrease in quick liabilities of $136,053. As a result, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is increased from 3.41 as of Dec. 31 1926 to 3.83 as of June 30 1927.

"The earnings figure given above are after charges to repairs and maintenance of $1,132,453 for the first half of 1927.

"During the 6 months ended June 30 1927, there was expended for capital improvements $704,132 as against $376,549 during the first six months of 1926.—V. 124, p. 3643.

Paige Detroit Motor Car Co.—*Registrar.*—The Central Union Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar of 1,125,623 shares of common voting trust.—V. 125, p. 400, 257.

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Park & Tilford, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—*Quarter*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Net profit after charges	$218,954	$80,982	$259,301	$177,582
Earns. per sh on 200,000 shs. (no par) cap. stk.	$1.09	$0.40	$1.30	$0.89

—V. 124, p. 3364.

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.—*Earnings.*—

Period Ended June 30 1927—	6 *Months.*	12 *Months.*
Profit after depreciation and depletion	$1,443,583	$4,343,914
Interest charges and Federal taxes	518,724	1,249,032
Net profit	$924,859	$3,094,882
Earns. per share on 400,000 shs. no par com. stock	$1.17	$5.46

The consolidated balance sheet shows current assets of $6,845,066, against current liabilities of $1,443,345, a ratio of over 4¼ to 1. Current assets included $2,077,416 cash, $1,682,409 notes and accounts receivable, and inventory of $3,085,241 priced at cost or market. Total assets amounted to $33,567,022.—V. 124, p. 1524.

Photomaton, Inc.—*Progress.*—

The photomaton automatic camera made its initial appearance in Detroit about July 15 at the department store of the J. L. Hudson Co. By the end of this month, it is announced, studios will have been opened in Boston and Chicago. See also V. 125, p. 108.

Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse & Transfer Co.—*No Action on Dividend.*—

The directors have taken no action on the 75c. quarterly dividend due at this time. A quarterly distribution of this amount was paid on April 12 last.—V. 124, p. 246.

Postum Co., Inc.—*To Acquire Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.*—

See that company above.—V. 125, p. 401, 257.

Procter & Gamble Co.—*Extra Cash Dividend.*—

The directors on July 19 declared in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.75 per share on the common stock, an extra cash dividend of $1 per share, both payable on and after Aug. 15 to holders of record July 23. In Aug. of each year from 1913 to 1925 incl., the company paid a 4% stock dividend on the common stock, while on Aug. 14 1926 an extra cash distribution was made (see also V. 123, p. 2149).

Years end. June 30—	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	$	$	$	$
Volume of business, incl. subsidiary companies	191,776,978	189,314,559	156,085,091	121,372,681
Net earns. after prov. for depr., losses, tax, &c.	15,004,975	12,241,753	10,375,159	8,629,447

Regular dividends have been paid to date on the $2,250,000 8% pref. stock and the $9,931,100 6% pref. stock (called for payment Aug. 13 next, see below). Dividends on common stock have been paid in recent years, as follows:

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1917-24.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
In cash (%)	31¼	37½	21¼	20 yrly.	18	16	16	16
In stock (%)	----	----	4	4 yrly.	4	4	4	4

Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1927. $	1926. $	*Liabilities*—	1927. $	1926. $
Real est., bldgs., mach. plant & equipment	45,372,221	42,113,601	Common stock	25,000,000	25,000,000
Good-will, pats., licenses, &c.	2,883,055	2,883,055	Preferred stocks	12,181,100	12,181,100
Mdse. & mat'l.	30,883,089	35,626,694	Acc'ts payable	8,799,030	5,771,856
Debts and notes receivable	18,146,097	11,631,405	Depr., repairs, insur., &c., reserve	24,529,505	22,295,118
Other invest'ts.	1,070,422	1,259,643	Surplus & undivided profits	38,908,119	35,300,786
L'ns agst. secur.	6,557,807	4,795,067			
Cash	4,505,063	2,239,394			
Total	109,417,754	100,548,860	Total	109,417,754	100,548,861

Early this month the company issued and sold an issue of $11,000,000 4½% debentures, the proceeds of which will be used to redeem on Aug. 13 the outstanding $9,931,100 6% preferred stock at 110 and div. See V. 125, p. 108, 257.

Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co.—*Earnings.*—

The company reports for the 6 months ended June 30 1927: Net profits of $343,619 after all charges and taxes. This total establishes a record for any half year period in the history of the company. The net profits were equal to $2.57 a share earned on the 100,000 shares of common outstanding after preferred dividend requirements. In the same period last year profits were equal to $2.17 a share on the common.

The balance sheet on June 30 1927 shows current assets of $2,413,789, against current liabilities of $187,554, leaving the company working capital of $2,226,235. Current assets included $968,408 cash, compared with $24,944 accounts payable.

In addition to the steady growth in domestic business, the company reports substantial improvement in export business and shipments for the full year 1927, based on figures already in hand, are expected to establish a new record since the company was organized 61 years ago.—V. 124, p. 3644.

Pure Oil Co.—*May Issue* $20,000,000 *Bonds.*—

The Guaranty Trust Co., it is stated, has about closed negotiations with officials of the company for an issue of about $20,000,000 5½% 25-year bonds.—V. 124, p. 3059.

Purity Bakeries Corp.—*Earnings.*—

28 *Weeks Ended*—	*July* 16 '27.	*July* 17 '26.
Net income after deprec., Fed. tax & allother chges	$1,504,410	$1,177,163
Preferred dividends	$207,014	$205,769
Class A cumulative dividends	266,524	260,806
Class A participation	177,683	177,140
Balance to class B	$853,189	$533,449
Earn. per share on class B (210,688½ shs. on July 17 1926 and 210,826 shs. on July 16 1927)	$4.05	$2.53
12 Weeks Ended—	*July* 16 '27.	*July* 17 '26.
Net inc. after depr., Fed. taxes & all other charges	$789,154	$641,799
Earn. per share on class B after class A particip'n	$2.42	$1.55

—V. 125, p. 401.

Pusey & Jones Corp.—*New President, &c.*—

Clement C. Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected President to succeed the late William Griscom Coxe. Clarence B. Lynch has been elected Vice President, and C. Stewart Lee, of Wilmington, and C. H. Spedden, of Baltimore, Md, have been added to the board.—V. 124, p. 803.

Remington-Rand, Inc.—*Acquisition.*—

The corporation has purchased the entire property and assets of the Lineatime Co., Inc., of Rochester, N. Y., exclusive manufacturers of automatic copyholders for use wherever typewriters are used. The Lineatime Co., Inc., will operate as a separate division to be known as the Lineatime Division of Remington-Rand, Inc.

President James H. Rand Jr. announces that no radical changes in organization or procedure are contemplated at present.—V. 125, p. 401.

(R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.—*Sells Plant.*—

See P. Lorillard Co. above.—V. 124, p. 1081.

Rickenbacker Motor Car Co.—*Sale Postponed.*—

The sale of the company has again been postponed to Aug. 4.—V. 125, p. 108.

River Raisin Paper Co.—*Resumes Dividend.*—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 20c. a share, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 1. This is the first dividend on the issue since April 15 1926, when a payment of 15c. a share was made.—V. 123, p. 591.

Republic Iron & Steel Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
y Net gain	$1,759,865	$1,932,653	$3,638,925	$4,104,743
Depreciation & renewals	521,644	442,275	x1,102,895	901,491
Exhaustion of minerals	------	76,949	-------	171,250
Interest on bonds	250,106	291,993	503,494	588,720
Preferred dividend	(1¾%) 437,500	(1¾) 437,500	(3½) 875,000	(3½) 875,000
Common dividends	300,000	------	600,000	------
Balance, surplus	$250,615	$683,936	$557,536	$1,568,282
Shares of common outstanding (par $100)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Earns. per share on com.	$1.83	$2.28	$3.86	$5.23

x Includes exhaustion of minerals. y After deducting maintenance and repairs (amounting to $1,085,294, 2d quarter of 1927) and provision for Federal taxes.

Unfilled orders on hand, finished and semi-finished on June 30 1927 amounted to 113,926 tons, compared with 165,391 tons on March 31 last and 122,944 tons on June 30 1926.—V. 124, p. 3365.

Roos Bros., Inc.—*Initial Dividends.*—

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 31¼ cents per share on the common stock and 81¼ cents per share on the pfererred stock (covering a 1½-month period), payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15. See also V. 124, p. 3644, 3510.

Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.—*To Pay Liquid. Div. of* $35.—

The directors have voted a dividend in liquidation of $35 per share, payable July 29 1927, to holders of record on that date. The dividend is payable upon presentation of stock certificates to the State Street Trust Co., Boston, Mass.

The physical assets have been sold, as authorized at a special meeting on July 8 to the New England Public Service Co. for $500,000. A further dividend in liquidation is to be paid at a later date. See. 125, p. 257.

San Joaquin Valley Farm Lands Co.—*Sale.*—

The Los Angeles "Times" July 13 had the following: With outstanding bonds aggregating $1,227,000 on which there is interest payment in default in the amount of $44,695, on properties of the company in the vicinity of Tranquillity and San Joaquin, including hundreds of acres of agricultural and grazing land and townsite lots in both of the towns, foreclosure sale on Aug. 8 at the Fresno County Courthouse was announced by the Merchants' National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, trustees. In January 1927 the financial difficulties of the company first came into public attention when it developed that bond interest and principal for Reclamation District 1606, irrigation district taxes and State and county taxes had not been paid and that as the result of the failure of tax payments it might be necessary to close the schools of the area.

The Farm Lands Co.'s holdings include hundreds of acres of raw land that has not been subdivided, as well as a large area that has been subdivided and much of it occupied by farmers who are purchasing it under contract. Approximately 500 of these contracts of purchase are also included in the foreclosure sale. A large number of lots in both Tranquillity and San Joaquin are also affected.

Holders of bonds of Reclamation District 1606 recently named a committee to confer with first mortgage bondholders and officials of the James Irrigation District, which serves a part of the area, to seek a solution of the problem.—V. 114, p. 1071.

Schine Chain Theatres, Inc.—*To Inc. Pref. Div.*—

Holders of the preference stock will be given an opportunity on July 29 to vote on a change in the charter to provide for a higher dividend rate on their stock.

The preference stock, of which 20,000 shares is outstanding, was offered to the public in August 1926 by E. G. Childs & Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., It now receives a cumulative dividend of $2 a share each year, and has the right to participate in an additional dividend of $1 per share when earnings reach a stipulated figure. It also has the right to convert into class A common stock at any time until Jan. 2 1935. E. G. Childs & Co., Inc., state: "The business of the chain has shown a considerable increase in the first five months of 1927 over the same period a year ago. Net earnings are reported to have more than doubled in this period."

Under the terms of the reported proposal, the preference stock will receive a regular $3 cumulative dividend and an additional participating dividend of $1 when earnings reach a fixed figure. It will be convertible into common stock on the same basis as at present. The new preference stock will be redeemable all or part at 42½ and divs.

The directors have already approved the contemplated change.—V. 125, p. 401.

(Frank G.) Shattuck Co.—*Stock to Employees Sold.*—

President Frank G. Shattuck stated before his departure for England on the Berengaria that all of the stock recently offered by the company to employees had been fully subscribed. On the basis of apportionment as previously announced, employees took up all except a fractional lot of less than 100 shares. This stock was apportioned among a number of employees who had asked for more stock than under the terms of the agreement was originally allotted to them. The purchase price was $60 a share with an installment plan as the means of paying off each commitment. Under the plan dividends as well as interest on deposit by employees will be applied against the purchase. See V. 125, p. 109.

Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—*Attitude on Purchasing Oil from Soviet Government.*—

London dispatches state that the company has associated itself in a statement issued July 21 with the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) in the refusal of the latter to purchase oil from the Soviet Government. The statement reads:

"The declared policy of the Soviet Government of Russia is to continue its efforts to sell oil and other stolen Russian products throughout the world. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the leading oil company of America, has declared its determination to have nothing to do with such stolen property.

"Realizing that there is much more at stake in this issue than the loss of capital invested in Russia and of its goods and money confiscated in that country, the Shell company, which has been striugging from the beginning against the Soviet theft, considers it right to associate itself publicly with the attitude of its principal American competitor toward this threat to the trade of the world. Since it became clear some years ago that the Soviet determined to try to enforce upon the world the acceptance of its crime, neither the Shell company nor any of its associates has purchased any product from the Soviet Government or any of its agents."

See also Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) and Vacuum Oil Co. below.—V. 125, p. 258, 88.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland.—*To Retire Present 7% Pref. Stock and Issue 6% Pref. Stock.*—

The company, it is announced, will redeem on Sept. 1 all its outstanding 7% preferred stock, series A, at $105 a share, in place of which a new issue of $12,500,000 cumul. 1st pref. 6% stock, series "AA," will be issued.

By agreement with the Cleveland Trust Co., underwriter of the new issue, holders of the present preferred stock may purchase the new preferred stock at $102 a share, one share for each share now held, up to and including Aug. 1. Each stockholder accepting this offer will receive on Sept. 1 one share of the new preferred stock for each share of the present preferred stock, together with the final dividend on the latter issue and $3 cash a share, the cash representing the difference between the call price of the present stock and the issue price of the new stock.—V. 125, p. 402.

Simmons Co.—*Stock Retirement Plan.*—

President Z. G. Simmons in reply to an inquiry as to how the company proposes to retire its outstanding preferred stock and subsidiary bonds (which policy was decided upon by the directors recently and will be submitted for the shareholders' approval in August), outlines the plan as follows:

The combined cost of the retirement of the preferred stock and bonds will require about $6,375,000. Against this we estimate net earnings before Government taxes for the second half of 1927 at $3,500,000. Referring to our balance sheet as of May 31 last, we expect to realize $400,000 from accounts receivable; $900,000 from notes receivable, in which there is some $300,000 mortgages; $1,750,000 from inventories, which will still leave ample inventories for that period of the year; $1,288,000 from the employees' stock subscription plan; and $500,000 from deferred charges. During the

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remainder of 1927 we expect to deduct before we find any earnings $950,000 for depreciation, taxes, bad debts, &c., which will not have to be paid out until the following year. This would give us liquid resources of approximately $9,288,000. From this, $1,200,000 would be paid out in preferred and common dividends; $200,000 for capital expenditures; $6,375,000 for redemption of preferred and subsidiary bonds, leaving roughly $1,500,000 to dispose of our bank loans as of May 31.

All the above elements are fixed except the second half earnings. It would seem we have estimated conservatively, and even if we should owe the banks a little at the end of the year, it would be better to do so and have the indenture out of the way, rather than go on paying 7% interest on the fund and be subject to cost of setting aside 10% of our net earnings for redemption purposes. However, we expect to retire preferred and bonds and have no bank indebtedness at the end of the year.—V. 125, p. 258.

Southern Dry Dock & Ship Building Co.—*Sale.*—

The property will be sold at auction at Mobile, Ala., July 26 and 27 by Carroll B. Walmsley, auctioneer.

Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., Inc.—*Stock Inc.*—

The stockholders, at a special meeting held on July 20, voted to increase the authorized voting common stock from 220,000 shares to 300,000 shares, and to authorize an additional 700,000 shares of non-voting common "B" stock.

President Ery Kehaya stated that the increase of the authorized stock had been recommended by the directors in order to provide further permanent working capital required as the result of the growth in the corporation's business.—V. 124, p. 3367.

Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).—*Has No Trade Relationship with Soviet Government.*—

The company issued the following statement July 20:

"Newspaper dispatches, undoubtedly emanating from Russian sources, report negotiations by which a quantity of Russian oil is being purchased by the Standard Oil Co. As a result, the impression has been created, both in Europe and in this country, that the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) in the face of the present overproduction in the United States, is buying Russian oil to displace products of American origin in the European markets supplied in part by its foreign subsidiaries. The impression that the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) has any trade relationship with the Soviet Government is incorrect.

"The Soviet Government seized all of the producing oil wells, refineries and assumed full proprietary rights over the private property represented by the oil industry in Russia, without any pretense of compensation. Subsequently the Soviet Government tried to raise capital abroad by selling oil which it had thus confiscated. Efforts were made to open a regular market for Russian oil products with various interests, including European subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).

"At that time the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) made it clear that it would not enter into any negotiations with representatives of the Soviet Government looking to the purchase of oil without assurances that claims of the rightful owners of the properties would be met. It took the position that if it participated in the sale of Russian oil a part of the proceeds therefrom should be allocated to the indemnification of the former owners. As the Soviet Government was unwilling to agree that private property rights should be thus recognized, negotiations terminated and have not since been resumed with the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) or any of its foreign subsidiaries.

"Some confusion may have resulted from the fact that there are now various separate and independent companies which either bear the Standard Oil name or are popularly charcaterized in that manner, and it therefore seems advisable that the position of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) in this Russian matter be defined as above."

See also Vacuum Oil Co. below.—V. 125, p. 110.

Standard Publishing Co.—*Results for Quarter.*—

President Evan S. Rusher in a report to stockholders for the quarter ending June 30 1927 says in part:

Continued progress was shown in each division of the business throughout the second quarter of the year. The net profit of each unit continues to increase at a rate to fully justify previous predictions of the management, the net profit from operations during the second quarter representing an increase of approximately 50% over that for any preceding quarter since the present management took charge.

The production activities of each unit of the business continue to be carried on with the maximum of efficiency and minimum of expense. In spite of the fact that bigger and better publications are being delivered to clients than ever before, through greater expenditures on the actual material delivered into their hands, a substantial part of the company's increased earnings is a direct result of further refinement of production operations.

Because all of the company's publications are sold on one or two year contracts, a large percentage of which does not become effective for several months after the sale is made, income increases are never fully reflected during the quarter in which the actual sales are made. If all sales made during the second quarter were to become effective at once, the net operating profit for the third quarter would show a substantial increase over that for the quarter just ended, as a direct result of the increased income derived from those sales alone.

Total new sales of all existing Service publications not including the new publication, "This Modern World," were approximately 40% in excess of total new sales for all Service publications during the same quarter of last year.

12,000 additional circulation was secured for the magazine division during the second quarter, while the April issue of "Modes & Manners" carried the largest advertising volume that has appeared in any issue to date.

Sales made by the engraving department during the quarter just ended were in excess of those for any previous quarter since the department was opened.

Furthermore, stockholders are assured that the management is not unmindful of the fact that it is their direct obligation to bring the affairs of the company as quickly as possible to the point where dividend payments may be resumed. Within the next two or three weeks there will be mailed to all stockholders a special announcement, suggesting definite plans for the solution of such problems as may need to be solved in order that this may be brought about in the reasonably near future.—V. 124, p. 805

Stanley Co. of America.—*No Immediate Financing.*—

In connection with the increase in the capital stock to 2,500,000 shares President John J. McGuirk stated: "No additional stock will be issued at this time. The action was taken to provide sufficient stock in the Treasury so that the company in furthering its expansion program will be able to issue additional stock without the need of calling special stockholders' meetings from time to time.

"The company's building appropriation for this year," he said, "is $16,000,000. Sufficient funds are in the treasury to meet the building program of this year and to meet any other capital committment."

Conservative estimates indicztes that box office receipts from all Stanley theatres in 1027 would be approximately $35,000,000 or nearly double consolidated box office receipts for the year ended Dec. 5, 1926 when they were $20,529,936.—V. 125, p. 402.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association.—*Bonds Ready.*

Dillon, Read & Co., interim receipts for 1st mtge. 6½% sinking fund bonds (closed issue) are now exchangeable for definitive bonds at the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City. (For offering, see V. 124, p. 937.)—V. 124, p. 2765.

Sun Oil Co.—*Initial Preferred Dividend.*—

The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½% ($1.50 a share) on the 6% cumul. pref. stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 10.—V. 124, p. 3367.

Sun Realty Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—Alvin H. Frank & Co., Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., and Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles, are offering at 100 and int. $600,000 1st mtge. leasehold 6½% sinking fund gold bonds (Taft Building issue).

Dated June 1 1927; due June 1 1947. Interest payable J. & D. Callable all or part on any int. date on 30 days' notice at 102 and int. Company agrees to pay the normal Federal income tax up to 2%.

These bonds are the direct obligation of the company. They are also secured by a closed 1st mtge. on a leasehold interest in the real property situated on the southeast corner of Hollywood Boulevard and Vince St., with a frontage of 120 ft. on Hollywood Boulevard and 150 ft. on Vine St., on which is erected the Taft building, a modern, limit-height, class A store and office building. The Taft building is the largest office building in Hollywood and has a replacement value of approximately $1,000,000.

Based on leases now in force, and with certain new plans to be put into operation by the Sun Realty Co., it is estimated that the income from the building for the year ending July 1 1928 will show a net return of $135,418, or approximately 3½ times the maximum interest requirements.—V. 124, p. 1992.

Tacony Steel Co.—*Receivership Sought.*—

Application for a receiver for the company was filed in the Common Pleas Court, Phila., July 18 on the ground that the company is temporarily financially embarrassed. The creditors in the suit are the Bank of North America & Trust Co., a mortgage creditor, in the sum of $300,000, the interest of which is past due; the City of Philadelphia, with an unpaid tax claim of $55,495, and the Penn Seaboard Steel Corp., $2,000. It is said that if the assets are properly conserved and the business run as a going concern under the supervision of the Court, there will be ample assets to pay all creditors.—V. 110, p. 2298.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*	—1926	1927—6 *Mos.*	—1926
Net earnings	$3,262,277	$1,859,919	$6,116,908	$3,790,543
Dividends paid	2,540,000	1,587,500	5,080,000	3,175,000
Balance, surplus	$722,277	$272,419	$1,036,908	$615,543
Total surplus & reserve	$10,040,998	$7,855,818	$10,040,998	$7,855,818
Shares of cap. stk. outstanding (no par)	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk	$1.28	$0.75	$2.40	$1.49

During the second quarter of 1927 the company increased its reserves, including those for depreciation, &c., and unpaid Federal taxes (accrued), &c., by $606,091, making the total $9,106,464 as of June 30 1927.—V. 125, p. 110.

Traveler Shoe Co.—*Sales.*—

Period end. July 2—	1927—4 *Weeks*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Sales	$413,408	$402,452	$2,145,704	$1,995,855

In June this year two more stores were in operation than during the previous June.—V. 124, p. 3512, 3084.

Trumbull Steel Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*	—1926	1927—6 *Mos.*	—1926.
Profit from oper. after mfg., sell. & gen exps.	$518,807	$910,148	$1,288,367	$1,963,918
Other income (net)	33,853	139,121	87,566	165,538
Total income	$552,660	$1,049,269	$1,375,933	$2,129,456
Depreciation	210,000	210,000	420,000	420,000
Int. exp. incl. amort. of bond discount	304,827	316,667	618,404	633,334
Net profit	$37,833	$522,602	$337,529	$1,076,122

Pres. John T. Harrington, says: "There are two reasons for the low earnings for the second quarter. In the first place, production for May and June fell off sharply, due to the fact that for a large part of that time the big strip mill was down on account of the installation of the wide mill. In the second place, unsatisfactory and unduly low prices for our products prevailed throughout the industry. The new wide strip mill was completed and put in operation on June 15 and is now slowly getting into production. With the commencement of the third quarter, we believe that we will be able to get gradually higher prices for our products. Therefore, with the completion of the new mill, with the increased production which it will gradually give us, and with better prices for our products, the earnings for the last half of the year should show improvement."

Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1927. $	1926. $	*Liabilities*—	1927. $	1926. $
Permanent assets	35,814,085	34,904,585	7% cum. pref. stk.	9,998,700	9,998,700
Cash	1,818,484	2,374,610	Com. stk. & surp.	x20565,481	19,201,383
U. S. Govt. sec. & accrued interest	908,334	1,641,039	Accounts payable and accruals	2,126,414	1,841,566
Notes & accept. rec	105,988	155,718	15-year first mtge. sinking fund 6s	12,588,000	13,000,000
Trustee acc't bal.	241,552	619,093			
Acc'ts receivable	1,661,530	2,179,843	10-year 7% gold debentures	4,500,000	5,000,000
M'd'se inventory	4,867,073	3,964,114			
Bonds & debs	1,107,832	------	General contingencies	421,323	429,221
Other assets	2,052,792	1,807,993			
Deferred charges	1,622,249	1,823,872			
Total	50,199,918	49,470,871	Total	50,199,918	49,470,871

x Represented by 575,118 shares of no par value.—V. 124, p. 2766.

Union Oil Co. of California.—*Earnings.*—

	Quarter		*6 Months*	
Period End. June 30—	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.
Profits after Fed. taxes, interest, &c	$5,600,000	$6,725,000	$10,750,000	$12,250,000
Deprec., deplet., &c	2,600,000	3,225,000	5,150,000	6,050,000
Net income	$3,000,000	$3,500,000	$5,600,000	$6,200,000
Shares cap. stk. outstdg. (par $25)	3,788,618	3,780,000	3,788,618	3,780,000
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk	$0.79	$0.92	$1.47	$1.64

Pres. W. L. Stewart states: "During the earlier part of 1927, the prospects of increasing production of crude oil brought about unusual competitive efforts, resulting in lowering of the price structure for gasoline and other refined products to a point where for a period the return from sales was less than cost of production and distribution.

"This condition is reflected in smaller profit indicated for the first six months of 1927, compared with the same period of 1926. We believe, however, that firmer prices will prevail during the closing six months of this year.

"Production, subject to royalties, of crude oil and natural gasoline for the six months approximated 8,050,000 barrels, an increase of 450,000 barrels over same period last year. Initial production from new wells completed approximated 11,000 barrels daily. Company is following its customary policy of curtailing production and new drilling during periods of general overproduction and lowered prices for crude oil and at present its shut-in production approximates 17,000 barrels daily.

"Sales for six months approximated $38,100,000, a decrease in value of $200,000 from corresponding period last year. A large quantity of products was sold but at lower aggregate net sales value.

"Capital outlay approximated $6,200,000. This represents principally acquisition of additional territory, field development and additions to refineries and marketing facilities. Reconstruction of two reservoirs (capacity 2,250,000 barrels) at San Luis Obispo was undertaken and four 125,000-barrel steel tanks are now under construction at Los Angeles refinery.

"Current assets, consisting of cash, United States Government and other bonds, accounts and bills receivable, oil inventories and materials and supplies, at June 30 1927 approximated $54,000,000, a decrease of about $2,300,000 from Dec. 31 1926. Current assets are about six to one of current liabilities. Crude oil, fuel and refined products in storage at June 30 1927 approximated 20,350,000 barrels.

"Current liabilities at June 30 1927 approximated $9,400,000, a decrease of $190,000 from Dec. 31 1926. During the six months period there has been a decrease in mortgage debt of $1,007,000, making a decrease in total indebtedness of $1,197,000."—V. 124, p. 3512.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America, Inc.—*Split Up of Common Shares.*—

The stockholders on July 18 approved a proposal to split up the present common stock at a rate of exchange of 2½ shares of new stock (par $10) for each share of present outstanding common stock (par $25).

Before the above change the authorized capitalization of the company consisted of $50,000,000 of 6% cumul. pref. stock, of which $20,000,000 is outstanding, and $60,000,000 of $25 par common stock, of which about $48,326,000 is outstanding and of which the Tobacco Products Corp. owns about 87%.—V. 125, p. 110.

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United States Leather Co.—*Injunction Sought.*—

John Windhurst of Union City, N. J., a preferred stockholder of Central Leather Co., has filed a complaint before Vice-Chancellor Fielder of Jersey City asking that the merger of Central Leather Co. and U. S. Leather Co. be restrained, and that the dividend on prior preference stock of the new company payable Aug. 1 be enjoined. The Vice-Chancellor has issued an order asking the defendants to show cause why this action should not be enjoined.—V. 125, p. 402.

United Verde Extension Mining Co.—*Copper Output.*—

Production (lbs.)—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
January	3,405,972	3,974,110	3,739,542	3,517,867
February	2,303,758	3,528,765	3,631,638	3,901,444
March	2,622,908	3,557,064	3,368,904	3,302,766
April	3,261,292	3,461,786	3,810,358	3,809,584
May	4,102,776	3,995,488	3,625,252	3,140,036
June	3,537,228	3,816,540	3,130,812	3,579,448

—V. 124, p. 3512, 2925.

Vacuum Oil Co.—*Defends Russian Oil Purchases.*—

Pres. G. P. Whaley has issued a statement defending the company's purchase of Russian oil. His statement follows:

"Recent newspaper articles in which mention is made of purchases of Russian oils by the Vacuum Oil Co. permit of misleading inferences. Since the interests and problems of the different oil companies are not identical, it is understandable that there should be a divergence of interest and a consequent difference in judgment as to individual policy in connection with trade with Russia, but that these differences should engender any ill-will is inconceivable. So far as the Vacuum Oil Co. is concerned, such an inference is absolutely without basis.

"There are those who hold it unrighteous to buy petroleum from Russia on the theory that to do so would be to purchase goods wrongfully confiscated from Russian subjects by the present governing power. If that view should generally prevail, then Russia could export nothing, as not only petroleum but other industries in Russia were nationalized. Is it more unrighteous to buy from Russia than to sell to it? Considerable purchases are made by Russia in the United States of cotton and other products.

"The Vacuum Oil Co. believes that trade contracts with Russia will make for wholesome reconstruction, and, further, that it is only common sense to recognize that Russia is the economic source of supply for certain markets. An opportunity given to Russia to dispose of some of its surplus in its natural markets will avoid such surplus being forced into competition with American products in markets where transportation costs are in favor of the United States.

"The Vacuum Oil Co. has believed it good policy to draw supplies from the most economic source, giving preference at all times to American supplies. In accordance with this policy purchases from Russia will continue so long as supplies are available on proper terms and of proper quality, for those markets where Russia is undisputably the natural and economic source. Prior to the availability of Russian products for these markets supplies were drawn from other sources in the Near East, such as Rumania and Galicia, but not from America, because transportation costs made American oils prohibitive.

"The Vacuum Oil Co. for a number of years prior to the Russian revolution was doing an extensive refining and marketing business in Russia, involving an investment of many millions of dollars. As a consequence, we were substantially affected by the nationalization of the petroleum industry. We believe that with the sole exception of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, which owned some tank storage properties in Russia, the Vacuum Oil Co. at the time of the nationalization of industry by the Soviet Government was the only American oil interest having vested ownership directly or indirectly in the Russian petroleum industry. It is therefore obvious that we are directly interested in the matter of compensation. We expect in due course of time to negotiate for compensation covering the large values that were taken over at that time, and to make satisfactory recovery, but this can be in time best adjusted without involving the question of either buying from or selling to Russia."

See also Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) and Shell Transport & Trading Corp. above. —V. 124, p. 2767.

Vanadium Corp. of America.—*Earnings.*—

Period end. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Net income after depre., and Federal taxes	$490,153	$493,316	$1,113,546	$1,043,155
Earnings per share on 378,368 shs. cap. stock	$1.30	$1.30	$2.96	$2.76

—V. 124, p. 2446.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Gross	$617,121	$721,639	$1,407,085	$1,642,246
Expenses	641,505	699,490	1,445,193	1,568,167
Operating profit	def$24,385	$22,149	def$38,109	$74,079
Other income	24,485	26,176	47,693	48,734
Total income	$100	$48,324	$9,584	$122,813
Interest, &c	$74,998	87,941	146,921	172,447
Net loss	$74,897	$39,616	$137,337	$49,634

—V. 124, p. 2621.

Von's, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—*Earnings.*—

Results for 7 Months Ending Dec. 31 1926.

Merchandise sales	$1,340,161
Cost of merchandise sold	1,101,882
Gross profit on sales	$238,279
Administrative & selling expense	243,223
Net earnings	$4,944
Other income	43,296
Total earnings	$38,353
Other expense	1,145
Income tax for period	5,135
Net profit	$32,073
Dividends paid & accrued	8,988
Balance, surplus	$23,085

Increased Sales.—The company, now operating 75 retail stores in Los Angeles and Southern California, for the first 4 moths of 1927 reports an increase of 74.8% in net profits and 29.3% in sales over the corresponding period in 1926. Sales totaled $905,025 and net profits $31,501, before taxes.—V. 123, p. 856.

Wakenva Coal Co., Inc.—*Tenders.*—

The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., sinking fund trustee, will until Aug. 11 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st mtge. (closed) 7% s. f. gold bonds, dated Jan. 1 1926, to an amount sufficient to exhaust $31,608, at prices not exceeding 105 and interest.—V. 124, p. 1526.

Waldorf System, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Sales	$3,630,498	$3,332,427	$7,202,667	$6,653,062
Net after taxes & charges	229,415	261,901	495,491	544,563
Preferred dividends	15,476	20,978	32,798	45,938
Common dividends	165,604	138,003	331,208	276,006
Balance, surplus	$48,334	$102,920	$131,485	$222,619
Shs. com. outst. (no par)	441,610	441,610	441,610	441,610
Earns. per sh. on com.	$0.48	$0.54	$1.04	$1.12

—V. 124, p. 2446.

Weber & Heilbroner.—*Reorganization Approved.*—

The stockholders on July 19 approved the recommendation of the directors to reorganize the company. Plans call for incorporating in Delaware an entirely new corporation to be known as *Weber & Heilbroner, Inc.*, which will provide necessary financial resources for extensive expansion contemplated by the company.

Holders of common stock of the present company will receive share for share of common stock of the new concern. The preferred stock of the present company will be retired on Sept. 1 next at 115 and divs. Payment will be made at the Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The new company will have an authorized capital of 100,000 shares (par value $100) of 7% preferred and 500,000 shares of no par common stock. The corporation will sell to Lehman Bros. $2,500,000 of preferred, par $100, and the additional 6,500 shares of common stock.

President Louis M. Weiller announced that proprietary interests have been purchased in the B. F. Baker Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and the B. F. Baker Co. of Toledo, Ohio, operating mens' apparel stores in the Middle West. He also announced the purchase of proprietary interests in the Washington Shops, a chain of mens' apparel stores operating in up town New York, and further stated that neogtiations were about to be consummated for the acquisition of similar interests in other successful units.

The new company on July 19 filed a certificate of incorporation at Dover, Del.—V. 125, p. 403.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc.—*Earnings.*—

Results for 6 Months Ended Feb. 28 1927.

Operating profit	$1,879,208
Depreciation	482,031
Federal taxes	156,000
Net profit	$1,241,177
Preferred dividends	471,694
Surplus	$769,483
Shares of com. outstanding (no par)	300,000
Earnings per share on common	$2.56

Consolidated Balance Sheet Feb. 28 1927.

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Real est., plant, equip., &c., less depreciation	$12,060,813	Bills payable	$11,150,000
Invest. & advances to affil. companies	310,114	Accounts payable	1,869,218
Cash	4,536,707	Pref. divs. pay	257,596
Inventories	22,524,650	Res. for Federal tax	193,000
Acc'ts & bills receivable	3,071,461	Res. for insur. & conting	1,792,135
Miscell. investments	114,300	Capital & surplus	x27,631,110
Insur. fund invest	199,050		
Prepaid expenses	75,964	Total (each side)	$42,893,056

x Represented by 147,198 shares of no par $7 preferred stock and 300,000 shares of no par common stock.—V. 124, p. 807.

Western Electric Co.—*New Director.*—

J. W. Bancker has been elected a director and Vice-President in charge of purchasing and traffic, to succeed the late Jay B. Odell.—V. 124, p 3647.

White Eagle Oil & Refining Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period End. June 30—	1927—3 *Mos.*—	1926.	1927—6 *Mos.*—	1926.
Sales	$4,278,235	$5,287,613	$7,733,267	$8,508,241
Cost and expenses	3,536,960	4,337,984	6,564,270	7,121,089
Operating profit	$741,275	$949,629	$1,168,997	$1,387,152
Income charges (net)	38,587	21,852	78,303	42,460
x Net income	$702,688	$927,777	$1,090,694	$1,344,692
Shares of capital stock outstanding (no par)	490,000	490,000	490,000	490,000
Earns. per share on cap.	$1.43	$1.89	$2.22	$2.74

x Before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes.—V. 124, p. 2446.

Wilcox Products Corp.—*Listed.*—

The class "B" stock has been admitted to trading by the directors of the Detroit Stock Exchange. Trading in the units, which have been listed for several months, will continue. A unit consists of one share of the "A" stock and one-third share of "B." The "A" stock pays an annual dividend of $2.50. 33,000 shares of class "A" and 50,000 shares of class "B" stock are outstanding.

The company reports for May 1927, net profits of $44,083 before taxes, and net profits before taxes for the first 5 months of 1927 of $187,995. This is at an annual rate of $5.93 per share on the class "B" stock after taxes, interest and the yearly dividend of $2.50 on class "A" stock.

Net sales continue to run at record levels, May setting a new high record for the number of pieces shipped. The dollar volume of sales showed a 28% increase over May 1926. For the five months' period, net sales were 40% greater than in the same period of 1926.

Results for Calendar Year 1926.

Gross profit	$492,237
Selling and administration expenses	83,368
Interest paid	4,101
Other deduction, less other income	1,355
Provision for Federal taxes	54,620
Net profit	$348,793

Includes Wilcox Motor Parts & Manufacturing Co., Saginaw, Mich. for 6 months ended Sept. 30 1926 and Wilcox Products Corp., Saginaw, Mich. for 3 months ended Dec. 31 1926.—V. 124, p. 3228.

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp.—

The directors on July 19 decided to omit the quarterly dividend usually due Aug. 15 on the common stock, no par value. From Feb. 15 1926 to May 15 1927, incl., quarterly dividends of 37½ cents per share had been paid.—V. 123, p. 3336.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—The firm of Philpot, Goff & Co., Inc., has been formed to enter the investment banking field and will open for business on Monday, July 25th, with offices at 50 Broadway, New York. The organizers are Romaine A. Philpot, William L. Goff, William E. Housel and Jefferson K. Barnekov, all long identified with their specific banking field. Mr. Goff is a well-known investment banker and was a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Heilner, King & Goldman from which firm he withdrew a short while ago. Mr. Housel was associated with Kelly, Drayton & Converse, but severed this connection to join the new firm. Mr. Barnekov until recently was connected with Bauer, Pond & Vivian. Mr. Philpot for many years has been prominently identified with the international and acceptance banking fields and is an authority on acceptance banking. In 1919 he became senior executive of the Foreign Credit Corporation, a $6,000,000 international banking institution, organized by several large banks in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

—In a booklet under the title of "The Importance of Business Papers in American Industry," just issued by the investment firm of Parker, Robinson & Co., New York, Raymond Bill, President of Federated Business Publications, Inc., tells of the present favorable position of trade papers. Mr. Bill states that business papers are far less subject than general magazines to fluctuations in gross income or in net earnings when business depressions occur. In discussing the future of the "Federated" group, he says: "It will be our policy in expansion to add to our group only these business papers which can be purchased on advantageous terms, and which already have an established record of earnings over a period of years long enough to show that they are stable. This means that capital invested will be currently productive of good profits for our stockholders."

—Announcement is made of the formation of Frank L. Brokaw & Co., Inc., 149 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of trading in non-listed securities, specializing in bank, insurance and casualty company securities. The active members of the organization are Frank L. Brokaw and Walter J. Nichols. Mr. Brokaw is a former fire insurance official with a wide experience in the company and agency field. Mr. Nichols has been a practicing certified public accountant in New York City for many years, serving a clientele composed largely of banks, insurance companies and Stock Exchange houses.

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The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS

PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

[The introductory remarks formerly appearing here will now be found in an earlier part of the paper immediately following the editorial matter, in a department headed "INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY."

Friday Night, July 22 1927.

COFFEE on the spot was quiet but firm with Santos 4s 16¾ to 17c. On the 18th inst. cost and freight of ers were higher. The July restriction of receipts made it difficult for shippers to get coffee that agrees with the descriptions called for in their contracts except by paying high premiums. It is another instance of overconfidence in the bearish view of the situation. Prompt shipment consisted of Santos Bourbon 2s at 19¼c; 2-3s at 18¾c.; 3s at 17.60 to 18c; 3-4s at 17¾c.; 3-5s at 16 to 17c.; 4-5s at 15½c. to 16c.; 5s at 14.60c.; 5-6s at 15¼c.; 6-7s separations at 15.10c.; 7-8s at 13.55 to 13¾c.; 8s at 14.45c.; 7-8 at 13.55c. to 13¾c.; part bourbon or flat bean 2-3s at 19½c.; 3-4s at 16.30 to to 16¾c.; 3-5s at 15⅞c. to 16½c.; 6-7s at 15.30c.; Rio 7s at 13.45c. to 13.80c.; Victoria 7s plus 15 at 13.35c.; 7-8s at 13.05c. to 13¼c. Prices later were 14¼ to 14⅜c. for Rio 7s and 16¾ to 17c. for Santos 4s. Prompt shipments offers from Santos on the 19th inst. included Bourbon 203s at 17.45c. to 19½c.; 3s at 17½c.; 3-4s at 16.90c.; 3-5s at 16 to 16.65c.; 4-5s at 15.90c.; 5-6s at 15¼ to 15.70c.; 6-7s at 15.10 to 15.30c.; Bourbon separation 6-7s at 15.10c.; 7-8s at 13¾c.; part Bourbon or flat bean 3s at 17¼c.; 3-4s at 16¾c.; 3-5s at 15⅞ to 16c.; 6s at 15c.; and Santos peaberry 4s at 17c.; Rio 7s for prompt shipment were here at 13½c. and Victoria 7-8s at 13¼c. to 13½c.

Cable advises repeatedly stated that desirable selections were very scarce. Santos offers about a cent above those of a month ago, while their spot prices were unchanged. Santos coffees at prices offered weeks ago showed a profit import; at present they do not. But resales could be had at below the cost and freight prices. Mild coffees have had a steady advance for this month as supplies have fallen to the vanishing point at primary points and there is an increasing scarcity of stocks here. Some look for a continuance of the scarcity during the rest of this year, though the indications point to a good crop in 1928-29. Havre cabled: "More demand but reluctant to pay advance." Santos cabled: "Spot firm; generally good demand for all qualities at advancing prices. Desirable qualities very scarce with increased premiums. Exchange steady." Speculation is quiet. It is stated that it is always difficult to attract the outsiders to an article that is artificially controlled by Government. To-day spot coffee was firm with a fair demand. The visible United States supply of Brazilian is 782,424 bags, against 930,864 last year. Santos stock is 883,000 bags, against 1,181,000 last year; Rio stock, 248,000 against 311,000. Prompt shipment Santos Bourbon 3s, 17.85 to 18.75c.; Victoria 7-8s, 12.85 to 12.90c. Fair to good Cucuta, 18½ to 19½. Honda, 25 to 25½c.; Medellin, 26½ to 27¼c.

Futures advanced at the beginning of the week, helped by a strong spot market. Cost and freights offers were higher. New highs for the month were established on all deliveries. The 1928 months all went into new high territory for the life of the contract. Some point out that rarely, if ever, does one large crop succeed another. It is recalled that in 1906-07, the year of the largest crop of both Santos and Rio coffees on record, the receipts at the port of Santos were 15,418,000 bags and at Rio 4,246,000 bags, while in the following year the receipts at Santos were only 7,187,000 bags. It is argued that in the next crop year, 1928-29, the trees having been weakened by this year's heavy yield, will probably produce a light crop. Some believe that the first big estimates of the next crop will have to be greatly modified. To-day prices closed 13 to 16 points higher with sales of 31,750 bags. A good many July shorts covered. That month ran up to 13.75c., while the low for the day was 13c. The firmness of spot coffee was the dominant factor. And Brazilian markets do not give way as the prophets had foretold. Cost and freight markets were steady or firm. The distant months, it was noticed, showed less strength than the nearby deliveries. It looks as though shorts and consumers have been taking a good many chances and that things are not turning out as they had expected. Final prices show a rise for the week of 65 points on July and 14 on September. July went out to-day. Coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot, unofficial	14½	September	12.52*a*	March	11.78*a*
July	*a*	December	12.03*a*	May	11.60*a* nom

SUGAR—Prompt raws were quiet and steady in the forepart of the week at 2 13-16c. c. & f. and 4.58c. delivered. A re-sale of 3,000 tons of Philippines in part at Baltimore was at 4.52c. delivered; 5,000 bags of Porto Rico loading August 22 sold at 4.52c. London cabled on the 19th inst. that the Continent bid 13s on a large sized cargo for July-first half August shipment, sellers' price being 13s 3d. Willett & Gray state the United States consumption (refined value) for the half year ending June 30th at 2,8238,575 tons against 2,866,265 in the same time in 1926, 3,017,282 in 1925, 2,680,950 in 1924, 2,593,691 in 1923, 2,671,953 in 1922 and 2,113,803 in 1921.

After the disorganization, caused by the price cutting on refined the sugar market seems again to be in better shape according to some people here. Distressed lots of duty free sugars appear to have been cleaned up. The invisible supply of refined sugar which was heavy at the beginning of the year as a result of the bull movement in the latter part of 1926. It was increased at the time of the Southern inundation by reports indicating a shortage due to the probable total destruction of the Louisiana cane fields. But now it has been reduced to a minimum, it is added. It is reasonable, some contend, to expect a steady increase in the consuming demand from now on. The distributing trade through the hand-to-mouth buying policy it has closely followed for many weeks, is believed to be in no shape to take care of a sudden widespread demand from ultimate consumers. The refiners' stocks have decreased. Although they still have a fairly good supply of raws, they will need much more sugar in the near future, it is urged, in order to maintain meltings at their present rate. Some are inclined to look for a better market in the immediate future and while in dull periods there may be some recessions, the average price for the remainder of this year is likely, it is argued, to be higher than that of the first half. Refined was unaccountably quiet at 6.10c. early in the week as regards new business. Resales were at below 6.10c. Withdrawals made no bad showing.

The weather in Europe and Cuba is receiving much attention, and while it has been generally favorable for the crop in Europe, the same can by no means be said of Cuba, where the drought has been only partially relieved. On the whole some observers think the market seems to want to do better and the general situation warrants its gradual doing better, depending largely of course on the weather in Cuba and Europe. According to one report the arrivals at Cuban ports for the week were 41,734 tons; exports, 82,518 tons, and stock, 1,106,411 tons. Of the exports 25,053 tons were for New York; 3,846 for Philadelphia, 9,089 for Boston, 4,390 for Baltimore, 19,051 for New Orleans, 2,960 for Savannah, 6,492 for Galveston, 1,850 for the interior of the United States, 9,377 for United Kingdom, 42 for South America and 368 for Canada. One view is that while the increased acreage plnated to sugar beets in Europe as well as the United States has in effect offset the limitation imposed on the Cuban sugar crop; nature is now neutralizing such conditions by the drought in Cuba and a superabundance of rain over beet growing areas. Exports of Cuban sugar to date are stated at 448,399 tons, plus 142,000 sold and unshipped, making a total to Europe of 490,399 tons. Total sales to destinations outside of the United States so far are 750,000 tons. Exports of Cuban sugar to Europe in 1926 were 603,567 tons, against 1,137,927 in 1925.

Receipts at United States Atlantic ports for the week were 63,801 tons, against 61,687 in the previous week, 28,261 last year and 56,217 two years ago; meltings, 74,000 tons, against 71,000 in previous week, 59,000 last year and 69,000 two years ago; importers stocks, 147,491 tons, against 150,991 in previous week, 220,629 last year and 135,146 two years ago; refiners' stock, 76,094 tons, against 82,793 in previous week, 102,005 last year and 120,111 two years ago; total stock, 223,585 tons, against 233,784 in previous week, 322,634 last year and 255,257 two years ago. Cuban sugar shares decined because it was said refiners were cutting prices. To-day prices closed 1 to 4 points lower with sales of 47,900 tons. Trade on the tone, on the spot was comparatively steady. It is said that refined will be advanced 10 points on Monday. Two Companies are quoted as saying that they would offer refined on the basis of 5.90c. next week. Prompt Cuba raws were said to be in good demand at 2¾c. and sales latterly are said to have been 200,000 bags on this basis. Refined has lately been quoted at 5.80 to 5.90c. Futures ended 9 points lower for the week on September. July went out to-day. With prompt 2¾c., the price is the same as a week ago. Prices closed as follows:

Spot, unofficial	2¾	December	2.76*a*	March	2.66*a*
July	*a*	January	2.71*a*	May	2.73*a*
September	2.68*a*				

LARD on the spot was firm with a fair demand; prime Western 13.35 to 13.45c.; in tierces c. a. f. New York; refined Continent 13½c.; delivered New York.; South American 14¼c.; Brazil 15¼c. Today spot lard was dull and weak; Prime western 13.30c.; refined Continent 13½c. Futures on the 19th inst. closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Packers bought distant months however owing to the firmness of corn. July was off on large deliveries. Liverpool was unchanged to 3d lower. Hogs were steady with receipts at Chicago 82,500 as against 104,800 last week and 95,100 last year. Arrivals at Chicago were about as expected.

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Today futures declined 10 points with packers selling cash trade only moderate and export demand small. On the other hand commission houses were buying on declines. Hogs closed steady with the top $10.75. Western receipts were 68,000 against 60,000 a year ago. Chicago looks for 5,000 to-morrow. Final prices show a decline for the week of 15 to 20 points.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery----cts.	12.82	12.82	12.80	12.82	12.72	12.62
September delivery----	12.92	12.92	12.92	12.92	12.85	12.75
October delivery----	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.02	12.95	12.85
January delivery----	13.12	13.12	13.15	13.15	13.07	12.97

PORK firm; mess, $33; family, $36 to $38; fat back pork, $22.50 to $29. Ribs, Chicago, cash, 12.50c., basis of 40 to 60 lbs. Beef quiet but steady; mess, $18 to $19; packet, $16 to $18; family, $18.50 to $20.50; extra India mess, $33 to $35; No. 1 canned corned beef, $2.50; No. 2, $4.25; six pounds, South America, $12.75. Cut meats steady; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 18½ to 20¾c.; pickled bellies, 6 to 12 lbs., 21¾ to 24¼c.; bellies, clear, dry, salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs., 16c.; 14 to 16 lbs., 16¾c. Butter, lower grade, to high scoring, 35 to 42½c. Cheese, 21 to 28c. Eggs, medium to extras, 20 to 28c.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet and easier at 10.6c. for raw oil in carlots, cooperage basis. A good jobbing demand was reported, but paint and linoleum interests are purchasing very sparingly. In tanks, 9.9c. was asked; 5 bbls. or more, 11.3c.; less than 5 bbls., 11.7c. Later the tone was weaker. The demand fell off. An easier flaxseed market had its effect. Leading crushers quoted 10.6 to 10.7c. for raw oil in carlots, cooperage basis. Yet it was rumored that on a firm bid 10.5c. would be accepted in some directions. Stocks of linseed oil on hand are small. Cocoanut, Manila coast, tanks, 8¼c.; spot, tanks, 8⅝c. Corn, crude, tanks, plant, low acid, 8½c. Olive, Den., $1.80 to $1.85. China wood, New York, drums, spot, 17c.; Pacific Coast, tanks, spot, 14⅞c. Soya bean, Coast, tanks, 9¼c. Edible, corn, 100-bbl., 12c. Lard, prime, 16c.; extra strained winter, New York, 12⅜c. Cod, Newfoundland, 63 to 65c. Turpentine, 61½ to 66½c. Rosin, $10.10 to $10.40. Cottonseed oil sales to-day, including switches, 4,000 bbls. P. Crude S. E. nominal. Prices closed as follows:

Spot----c.	9.60a10.00	September--	9.90a ----	December--	10.18a ----
July----	9.60a 9.65	October----	10.16a10.20	January----	10.23a10.24
August----	9.70a 9.75	November--	10.15a10.20	February---	10.26a10.35

PETROLEUM.—Gasoline was weak, leading, however, to a better export demand early in the week. The Standard Oil Co. of New York reduced the price at service stations 1c. throughout Massachusetts and Rhode Island. United States motor at the refineries was quoted at 8½c. by New York Harbor refiners, but sales were said to have been made at as low as 8¼c. in some directions. Consumption is heavy. Big jobbers are purchasing sparingly, however. The Gulf market was also weaker. United States motor, 7c.; 64-66 gravity 375 e.p., 8⅜ to 8½c. in bulk. Fuel oils quiet. Bunker oil in fair demand at $1.65 for Grade C at refineries. Diesel oil in rather better demand at $2.20. Gas oil quiet; 36-40, 5½c.; 28-34 in bulk, 5¼c. at local refineries. Lubricating oils steady. Kerosene has been slow. Water white was quoted at 6¾c. for 43-45 gravity and 6¼c. to 6½c. for 41-43. Gulf market was weak.

Later bulk gasoline was a little easier with United States Motor obtainable at 8¼c. at nearby terminals and 9¼c. in tank cars delivered to the nearby trade. A good jobbing demand was reported but is mostly for prompt delivery. In the Gulf section 7c. was quoted for United States motor and ¼ to 8½c. for 64-66 gravity 375 e. p. in bulk cargoes. Bunker oil was less active. The Gulf market was easier. Refiners continued to quote $1.65 locally. In the Gulf $1.25 was said to have been accepted in a few instances, but the general asking price was $1.30. At New Orleans for bunkering purposes the price was $1.40. Diesel oil locally was $2.20 f. o. b. refinery. Gas oil was easier. Lubricating oils were in good demand. Kerosene continued quiet and weak. Seminole's daily crude output approximates half a million barrels. New York export prices: Gasoline, cases, cargo lots, U. S. Motor specification, deodorized, 24.40c.; bulk refinery, 8½ to 9c.; Kerosene, cargo lots, S. W. cases, 16.15c.; bulk, 41-43, 6½c.; W. W. 150 deg. cases, 17.15c.; bulk 43-45, 6¾c.; Furnace Oil, bulk refinery, 6½c.; tank wagon 38-42, 10c. Kerosene, tank wagon to store, 15c.; bulk W. W. del. N. Y. cars, 8c. refinery 43-45 gravity, 7c.; prime white 41-43 del. tanks, 7½c.; refinery, 6½c.; Motor gasoline, garages (steel bbls.), 19c.; Up-State and New England, 19c.; Naphtha, V. M. P. deodorized in steel bbls., 21.

Pennsylvania----	$2.90	Buckeye----	$2.60	Eureka----	$2.75
Corning----	1.45	Bradford----	2.90	Illinois----	1.60
Cabell----	1.40	Lima----	1.71	Wyoming, 37 deg.	1.30
Wortham, 40 deg.	1.21	Indiana----	1.48	Plymouth----	1.33
Rock Creek----	1.25	Princeton----	1.60	Wooster----	1.77
Smackover 24 deg.	1.25	Canadian----	2.24	Gulf Coastal "A"-	1.20
		Corsicana heavy--	1.10	Panhandle, 44 deg.	1.12
Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas—		Elk Basin----	$1.33		
40-40.9----	$1.21	Big Muddy----	1.25		
32-32.9----	1.05	Lance Creek----	1.33		
52 and above----	1.45	Grass Creek----	1.33		
Louisiana and Arkansas—		Bellevue----	1.25		
32-32.9----	1.20	Cotton Valley----	1.00		
35-35.9----	1.26	Somerset Light----	2.35		
44-44.9----	1.44				

RUBBER declined on the 18th inst. for some deliveries on realizing though others advanced. The sales on that day rose to 1,370 tons. London was ½d. higher though that was due to a stronger tone here. Some think British restriction must be more drastic; estate assessments will have to be changed. One view is "the British restriction has had a very serious setback, due to the surplus of unused coupons and the rather high basis (333,840 tons) for production this year." In brief, it is maintained that the British authorities should do one thing or the other. Either make restriction effectual or drop it altogether. Now it is a case of leaking at the spigot what it saves at the bung. Revise the estate figures. Malaya exports on which a duty was paid in June were 17,043 tons and the amount of unused credits carried forward 25,785 tons. The allowed exports under 60% restriction are 16,700 tons monthly, not counting credits carried over from May. New York Exchange prices on the 18th inst. closed with July, August, September and October, 35c.; November, 35.10c.; December, 35.30c.; January and February, 35.40c. and March 35.50c.

Outside prices: Smoked sheets, spot, July and August, 35⅛ to 35⅜c.; September, 35¼ to 35½c.; October-December, 35½ to 35¾c.; January-March, 36⅛ to 36½c.; first latex crepe, 35 to 35⅜c.; clean thin brown crepe, 31¾ to 32c.; specky brown crepe, 31½c.; rolled brown crepe, 28½ to 28¾c.; No. 2 amber, 32¼c.; No. 3 amber, 31½ to 31¾c.; No. 4 amber, 31¼c.; Paras, up-river fine spot, 30 to 30½c.; coarse, 19½ to 20c.; Acre fine, 30½ to 31c.; Caucho-Ball Upper, 20 to 20½c.; Island fine, 24c. London spot and July, 16⅞d.; Singapore, 16⅝d. On the 18th inst. 157 July notices were issued but July took them rather stolidly and closed unchanged as compared with the 17th; though this meant 35c. as against the high on that day of 35.30c.

New York declined 20 to 40 points on the 19th inst., London ¼d. and Singapore ⅛d. London was impressed by the report from Malaya showing a carryover of over 25,000 tons in unused export credits. Akron wired tire sales were substantially increased by the recent warm weather. Tire production, which usually reaches its lowest in late June and early July, did not fall to the usual level this year and for the first half of the year there was a high record of 33,000,000 tires shipped, against 26,000,000 for the first half of 1926. New York closed on the 19th inst. with July, September, October nad November 34.80c. Outside prices: Smoked sheets, spot, July and August, 35 to 35¼c.; September, 35⅛ to 35⅜c.; October-December, 35¼ to 35½c. London on the 19th: Spot and July, 16¾d. to 16⅞d.; August-September, 16⅞d. to 17d. Singapore: July, 16⅝d.; August-September, 16⅝d.

New York on the 20th inst. ended 10 points lower to 20 points higher. Earlier it was 10 to 30 points higher; later 30 to 40 points off, winding up irregular as stated. London advanced early on a statement by Secretary for the Colonies Amery in the House of Commons as follows: "In view of present circumstances a withdrawal of the restriction scheme is not contemplated; nor does this Government intend to alter the pivotal price or make any substantial variations in the provisions of the scheme." The Secretary obviously referred to reports in New York that the pivotal price would be cut from 21d. to 15d. for the new restriction year commencing Nov. 1. The trading in New York was in only 154 lots in contrast with 231 lots on the day before. December was the most conspicuous feature. It ranged from 35 to 35.30c., ending at 35.10c.; July closed at 34.70c., September at 34.90c., October at 35c., and November at 35c. Outside prices were steady but trade was quiet. London advanced ¼d., but lost it later. Spot and July, 16¾ to 16⅞d.; August-September, 16⅞ to 17d.; October-December, 17⅜ to 17½d., and January-March, 17¾ to 18d. In London the stock decreased 667 tons last week to 63,511 tons, against 64,178 in the previous week, 66,894 a month ago, 66,033 three months ago, and 26,732 a year ago.

Thomas A. Edison is studying the rubber question with a view of increasing production by some new device and relieving this country of its dependence on foreign producers. But now it is said that following the principles laid down by Luther Burbank, scientists working quietly on rubber plantations have developed a system of bud grafting through which the yield of a rubber tree can be increased fourfold. It may make needless the reclaiming process, through which old tires and other scraps produce 54% of the crude rubber used in the United States. It is said that experiments in the Dutch East Indies have shown that a single tree, which ordinarily produces three or four pounds a year, may be made to produce seventy. Yields from bud-grafted areas have been from 800 to 5,000 pounds an acre, while under present conditions the average yield is not more than 320.

One firm remarked: "As we see it, the most disappointing factor is that shipments from the East have not shown the decrease that was expected as a result of restriction. The Dutch East Indies' shipments for May were 24,459 tons, against 20,556 in April and 25,557 in March. For the first five months of 1927 they were 113,925 tons. These heavy shipments are causing no little concern to the British. From many quarters there have been circulated ideas that restrictions should be abolished or the pivotal price reduced. News in respect to amendments or alterations that may be considered necessary in the scheme, and regulations governing it, are laid down the first of November, next, and must in the meantime be awaited with patience."

To-day London closed quiet with spot and July 17⅛d. Chicago reports good tire sales. New York fell 30 to 60 points, closing with July 34.80c., September 35.10c., October 35.20c., December 35.40c., January 35.50c. It shows a

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rise for the week of 30 to 50 points with some indication of a better demand of late.

HIDES.—A brisk trade in River Plate frigorifico was done at higher prices. Sales included 39,000 Argentine steers at 19⅞ to 21⅜c., and 2,000 Artigas to Europe at $44.25 or 20 9-16c. City packer hides were firmer and 700 native bull hides sold it appears at 17c. Spready native steers were held in some cases at 24c. even if that has not been paid. Butts, 20 to 20½c. and Colorados, 19½ to 20c. Common dry Antioquia are nominally 26½c.; Orinoco, 24 to 24½c.; Savanilla, 24½c. New York City calfskins, 5-7s, 2c.; 7-9s, 2.35c.; 9-12s, 3.35c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—Business was quiet early in the week. Later rates fell.

CHARTERS included lumber from one North Pacific port to one New York berth, early August, $14.50; Columbia River to Japan, August, $10.25; Gulf to Buenos Aires-Rosario, September 5-25, $17 and $17.25; British Columbia to north of Hatteras, August-September, $14.25; grain from Columbia River to United Kingdom-Continent, 32s., August; same, 31s., September; same, Sept. 1-24, 35s.; same, Sept. , 30s.; same, Aug. 25-Sept. 15, 32s.; Montreal to Mediterranean, 15½c., July; Baltimore to Rotterdam, 8c., four loads; coal, Hampton Roads to Chile, $3.50; from Hampton Roads to Quebec-Three Rivers, July, $1.10; same to Three Rivers-Quebec, $1.10, August. Sugar, Cuba-Santo Domingo to United Kingdom-Continent, 16s. 6d., spot. Tankers: 70,000 bbls. fuel oil, Gulf to north of Hatteras, 30c., July; Gulf to United Kingdom-Continent, 27s. 6d. (clean), August. Time: one round trip, delivery Pacific Coast, September, intercoastal re-delivery Pacific, $1.20. Sugar, Cuba-Santo Domingo to United Kingdom-Continent, 16s. 9d. spot.

TOBACCO.—The demand as usual at this time is nothing great. Cigar manufacturers are busy. The crop outlook has been improved by better weather. Reports are more cheerful from the Connecticut Valley. Nominal prices include Connecticut top leaf, 21c.; No. 1 second 1925 crop, 65c.; 1924 crop, 34 to 40c.; seed fillers, 20c.; medium wrappers, 65c.; dark wrappers 1925 crop, 40c.; 1924 crop, 28c.; light wrappers, 1.25.

COAL.—Prices have evidently been more or less irregular; 5,000 tons of real navy standard at Hampton Roads sold at $4.10 but Pittsburgh gas and steam coal producers reported gas run of mine as steadier at $2.15 to $2.30, screened gas at $2.25 to $2.50, steam, mine run, at $1.90 to $2.15; gas, slack, at $1.40 to $1.60, and steam, slack, at $1.35 to $1.50. The Pittsburgh Coal Co. is maintaining production of over 200,000 tons weekly with 19 mines open. Other producers find union opposition unrelenting. Soft coal output has increased. This is something new. In the July 16th week it was 8,475,000 tons from half a week's carloading reports. The output for the July 9th week of five working days was 6,571,000 tons and for the preceding six-day week 7,981,000 tons.

COPPER was in better demand and higher. Most producers quoted 12⅞c. on the 20th inst. The Copper Exporters, Inc., quoted 13c. c.i.f. European ports. London was higher on the 20th. Standard copper there advanced 12s. 6d. to £55 10s. for spot and £55 16s. 3d. for futures; electrolytic unchanged at £60 for spot and £60 10s. for futures. London was also higher on the previous day. Some producers expect prices to go still higher here and are therefore not anxious to sell at this time. The American Brass Co. marked up most of its products ¼c. per pound on the 19th inst.; nickel silver was advanced ⅛c. per pound. Bare copper wire was advanced ¼c. on the previous day. A good export business was reported. Later, 13c. was paid with eleventh hour consumers coming into the market; copper export was up 15 points on the 21st inst. to 13.15c. c.i.f. Europe. London on the 21st inst. advanced 1s. 3d. on spot standard to £55 11s. 3d.; futures, £55 16s. 3d.; sales, 400 spot and 1,300 futures. Electrolytic 10s. 70 to £60 10s. spot and £61 futures.

TIN—Brisk trading has characterized the market recently. Sales here on the 19th inst. were 300 tons and on the following day 500. On the 20th inst. transactions on the London Exchange mounted to 1,000 tons. A better stock market of late and higher prices for other metals have had a bracing influence. In London on the 19th inst. prices declined. On the 20th inst. however, prices there advanced to £286 for spot; futures were up 10s to £280 2s 6d; Spot Straits advanced 5s to £293; Eastern c. i. f. London declined 5s to £288 on sales of 150 tons. Here on the 20th inst. sales were made of July-August at 63.25 to 63.30c. Straits tin, closed as follows: July 63⅞c, August 63¾c., September 63⅝c. and October 63⅜c. Later trade was quiet. Straits spot 64c, July 63⅞c., August 63¾c. London the 21st inst. advanced £2 10s to £288 10s for spot standard and futures were up £2 17s 6d to £283; spot Straits £2 10s higher at £295 10s; Eastern c. i. f. London was up £1 10s to £289 10s.

LEAD early in the week was strong. In the Middle West the price was advanced from 5.95 to 6.02½c. East St. Louis by the principal producers. Here it was quoted at 6.20 to 6.25c. On the 20th inst. the American Smelting Co. raised its quotations $2 per ton to 6.30c. New York, and the East St. Louis price was advanced to 6.10c. London advanced sharply on that day, i. e., 7s. 6d. to £23 13s. 9d. for spot; futures rose 10s. to £24 3s. 9d.; sales, 100 tons spot and 1,250 futures. The auction sale of 200,000 tons of lead, which was to have been held on the 19th inst. was called off. Later the American company quoted 6.40c.; East St. Louis 6.20c., with trade good. Scrap lead is ⅛c. higher. London was sharply higher with a better demand. On the 21st inst. it advanced 13s. 9d. to £24 7s. 6d. spot and £24 17s. 6d. futures; sales, 100 spot and 1,250 futures.

ZINC like other metals was in good demand and firmer. On the 20th inst. the East St. Louis price was advanced 50c. to 6.22½c. Zinc ore, it is reported, sold early in the week at $42, but later on $43 to $44 was quoted. London on the 19th inst. advanced 5s on the spot to £28 5s.; futures up 2s. 6d. to £27 17s. 6d.; sales 200 tons spot and 300 futures. On the 20th inst. prices there were up 6s. 3d. to £28 11s. 3d. for spot and £28 3s. 9d. for futures; sales, 450 tons spot and 1,150 futures. Later the demand was still quite good, qith quotations 6.30 to 6.32½c. East St. Louis. London on the 21st inst. advanced 3s. 9d. to £28 15s. for spot; futures up 6s. 3d. to £28 10s.; sales, 450 spot and 1,150 futures.

STEEL sells more freely in small lots, it is said, and the tone seems a little more hopeful. There is nothing pronounced in that direction. The buying is limited strictly to small lots. Pittsburgh says indeed that there is a lull in the business. There is little trade there in agricultural implements with the outlook dimmed by the dubious prospects for the corn crop. Cold finished bars have it is understood fallen below the regular quotation there of $2.30. Also it is hinted that cuts are made there in strips, sheets and wire nails under the prices made mostly some time ago. But Chicago is reported more steady after the recent decline. Buffalo and the Mahoning Valley have increased their output somewhat. Heavy finished steel in some sections is said to be a little steadier. Third quarter business is said to have been done in the Pittsburgh district at $1.85c.

PIG IRON declined with trade here slow. It is stated, however, that a better business was done at the West. Cleveland, it appears, sold 45,000 tons and Boston and Cincinnati had a better trade than recently. But these appear to be exceptions that prove the rule of dullness. In Eastern Pensylvania and Michigan prices have declined 50c. The composite price is down to $18.50 against $18.59 last week, to the lowest price in five years and $1 lower than a year ago. Birmingham reports a better trade at $17.25 for No. 2 foundry. But Eastern Pennsylvania is offered, it seems, at $20 and that is the market, it is said, though $20.50 is possibly obtainable for small lots now and then. Some are hopeful that pig iron is on the threshold of better times to keep pace with some improvement reported in steel.

WOOL has been firm with a better trade. Boston wired that strictly combing ½ blood has been sold ahead of grading at $1 for the average to $1.05 scoured basis for choice lots. The French combing style of ½ blood 58s, 60s, sold at 95 to 98c. and original bags containing both the strictly combing and the short combing staple have sold at slightly above $1 clean basis. Clothing staple was quoted at about 90 to 92c. scoured basis. Richmond, Va., wired that a pool got the highest prices paid under present conditions at Covington, i. e. 14,000 lbs. at 41c., a State record for the season. A large Pennsylvania mill bought the entire output. Prices of wool in the main are unchanged. The dates of the Adelaide sales, previously arranged for Nov. 18th and Dec. 16th have been set forward to Nov. 25th and Jan. 6th.

In London on July 15 offerings 10,000 bales. General demand good. Prices firm. Withdrawals rather large on limits.

New Zealand greasy half-bred best 58-60s sold at 23d.; 56,58s, 21d.; greasy crossbred, 50-56s, 20½d.; super 50s, 18½d.; 50s, 16½d.; 48-50s, 15½d., and 48s, 14½d. Details: Sydney, 1,890 bales; greasy merinos, 20½ to 29½d.; scoured merinos, 33½ to 41d. Queensland, 1,325 bales; greasy merinos, 20½ to 27½d.; scoured, 41 to 47d. Victoria, 875 bales; greasy merinos, 27 to 30d.; scoured, 28 to 40d. Adelaide, 1,111 bales; greasy merinos, 20 to 23½d.; scoured, 37½ to 44d. New Zealand, 3,032 bales; greasy merinos, 19 to 36½d.; scoured merinos, 38 to 45½d.; greasy crossbreds, 13 to 23d. West Australia, 791 bales; greasy merinos, 17 to 21½d.; scoured, 27½ to 39d. Cape, 206 bales; greasy merinos, 15 to 23d. Falklands, scoured crossbreds ,12 to 20½d. New Zealand slipe, 15 to 26d., the latter for halfbred lambs.

In London on July 18 offerings were only 6,700 bales. Home and Continental buyers took them at recent firm prices. Slipe crossbreds in active demand from Yorkshire and France.

New Zealand greasy halfbred 58-60s sold at 23d.; 56-58s, at 22d.; 56s at 20½d.; greasy quarterbred 56-58s at 23d.; greasy crossbred 46s at 20½d.; 50-56s at 18½d.; 50s at 18d.; 48s at 16½d., and 46s at 15d. Details: Sydney, 1,642 bales; greasy merinos, 22½ to 31d.; greasy crossbreds, 19½ to 24d. Queensland, 52 bales; scoured merinos, 44½ to 45½d. Victoria, 450 bales; greasy merinos, 21½ to 26½d.; scoured merinos, 30½ to 37½d.; scoured crossbreds, 21½ to 34½d. Adelaide, 35 bales; scoured merinos, 19½ to 21½d. West Australia, 33 bales; greasy merinos, 23 to 25½d. New Zealand, 4,337 bales; greasy merinos, 21½ to 26d.; scoured merinos, 41 to 43d.; greasy crossbreds, 13 to 23d.; scoured crossbreds, 19 to 39d. Cape, 113 bales; greasy merinos, 17 to 21d. New Zealand slipe, 14½ to 27½d., the latter for halfbred lambs.

In London on July 19 offerings 11,000 bales. Australian merinos mostly medium. Many re-offered lots were withdrawn owing to high limits. Prices mostly firm. Puntas crossbreds sold promptly to home and Continental buyers at firm prices.

New Zealand greasy halfbred best 58s, brought 23d.; 56-58s, 22d.; greasy crossbred 58s, 21½d.; 56-58s, 20d.; 56s, 19d.; 50s, 18d.; 48s, 16½d., and 46s, 14d. Details: Sydney, 683 bales; greasy merinos, 25 to 28d.; scoured, 37 to 40d. Queensland, 394 bales; greasy merinos, 21½ to 27d. Victoria, 1,296 bales; greasy merinos, 24 to 29d.; greasy crossbreds, 17 to 23d.; scoured, 28 to 32d. Adelaide, 121 bales; greasy crossbreds, 17 to 20½d. New Zealand, 4,961 bales; scoured merinos, 33 to 45½d.; greasy crossbreds, 13 to 28d.; scoured, 18½ to 38d. Puntas, 2,974 bales; greasy crossbreds, 14 to 25d. Peruvian, 570 bales; greasy crossbreds, 15 to 21d. New Zealand slipe, 13½ to 25d., the latter for halfbred lmbs.

In London on July 20 offerings, 9,000 bales. Home and Continental buyers bought freely, especially of greasy crossbreds. Prices firm. Withdrawals still rather numerous of re-offered lots of Australian merinos. Limits firmly maintained.

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New Zealand greasy halfbred best 58s realized 24½d.; 56-58s, 23d.; greasy crossbred 58s, 24d.; 56s, 21½d.; 50-56s, 18½d.; 50s, 17½d.; 48s, 16½d., and 46s, 14½d. Details: Sydney, 1,444 bales: greasy merinos, 22½ to 27½d. Queensland, 837 bales: greasy merinos, 20½ to 24d.; scoured, 41½ to 45½d. Victoria, 1,136 bales: greasy merinos, 24 to 32½d.; scoured, 32½ to 39d. Adelaide, 937 bales: greasy merinos, 21 to 27d.; scoured, 36½ to 39d. West Australia, 319 bales: greasy merino, 16½ to 17½d.; scoured, 28 to 30d.; greasy crossbreds, 16½ to 20d. New Zealand, 4,148 bales: scoured merinos, 32 to 44d.; greasy crossbreds, 13 to 24½d.; scoured, 17 to 33d. Cape, 158 bales: greasy merinos, 15 to 18d.; scoured, 34½ to 35d.

In London on July 21 the sales closed with offerings of 11,500 bales. Prices compared with May ended at an advance of 5% on merinos and 5 to 7½% on crossbreds, including greasy slipe. Cape and Puntas, 5% higher. Total offerings for the series, 137,000 bales. Home purchases, 57,000 bales; the Continent took 50,000 and America 2,000 with 34,000 bales carried forward, including 19,000 which were not offered.

New Zealand greasy halfbred best 56-58s, commanded a closing price of 23d.; greasy crossbred 56s, 20½d.; 50-56s, 19d.; 48-50s, 17½d.; 48s, 16d. and 46s, 15d. Details: Sydney, 815 bales: greasy merinos, 22 to 31d. Queensland, 133 bales: greasy merinos, 18 to 22d. Victoria, 1,574 bales: greasy merinos, 20 to 30d. Tasmania, 65 bales: greasy crossbreds, 18½ to 21d. New Zealand, 4,478 bales: greasy crossbreds, 13 to 23d.; scoured crossbreds, 19 to 27d. Puntas, 4,300 bales: greasy crossbreds, 14 to 21d. New Zealand slipe 14 to 26d., latter for halfbred lambs.

COTTON

Friday Night, July 22 1927.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 30,270 bales, against 34,623 bales last week and 38,801 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1926 12,648,077 bales, against 9,587,570 bales for the same period of 1925-26, showing an increase since Aug. 1 of 1926 of 3,060,507 bales.

Receipts at—	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*	*Wed.*	*Thurs.*	*Fri.*	*Total.*
Galveston	334	252	247	626	223	1,903	3,585
Texas City	----	----	----	----	----	1,106	1,106
Houston	281	660	523	703	389	392	2,948
New Orleans	564	452	1,860	1,587	1,751	2,491	8,705
Mobile	95	93	249	68	25	158	688
Jacksonville	----	----	----	----	----	4	4
Savannah	1,307	2,127	1,156	622	1,392	613	7,217
Charleston	612	696	600	11	983	812	3,714
Wilmington	177	34	77	56	38	36	418
Norfolk	14	30	126	15	9	180	374
New York	----	----	----	----	100	----	100
Boston	----	----	326	----	----	43	369
Baltimore	----	----	----	----	----	983	983
Philadelphia	----	----	----	----	59	----	59
Totals this week	3,384	4,344	5,164	3,688	4,969	8,721	30,270

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1926 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to July 22	1926-27.		1925-26.		*Stock.*	
	This Week.	*Since Aug 1 1926.*	*This Week.*	*Since Aug 1 1925.*	1927.	1926.
Galveston	3,585	3,237,546	8,921	3,036,272	165,364	198,995
Texas City	1,106	172,918	----	18,234	6,109	3,141
Houston *	2,948	3,799,872	4,887	1,779,593	209,995	*a*
Port Arthur, &c.	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Orleans	8,705	2,481,227	11,176	2,403,983	254,362	161,432
Gulfport	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mobile	688	395,990	1,254	241,029	16,816	3,807
Pensacola	----	14,370	1,200	20,107	----	----
Jacksonville	4	621	----	13,116	585	371
Savannah	7,217	1,174,664	3,228	982,376	34,527	26,059
Brunswick	----	----	----	400	----	----
Charleston	3,714	608,107	715	334,050	31,606	18,503
Georgetown	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wilmington	418	166,951	759	127,345	4,201	14,027
Norfolk	374	429,229	2,697	476,816	36,241	51,509
N'port News, &c.	----	279	----	----	----	----
New York	100	31,461	1,083	56,221	223,457	52,242
Boston	369	41,192	834	44,342	922	4,400
Baltimore	983	88,902	407	43,835	1,347	765
Philadelphia	59	4,748	----	9,850	7,959	4,894
Totals	30,270	12648077	37,161	9,587,570	993,491	539,145

* Houston statistics are no longer compiled on an interior basis, but only on a port basis. In the season's receipts 1926-27 we have included the stock carried over from the previous season, namely, 226,636 bales.

a In 1926 Houston stocks, amounting to 287,150 bales, were included under interior towns.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22.
Galveston	3,585	8,921	7,605	17,984	5,653	18,152
Houston *	2,948	4,887	8,776	139	----	50
New Orleans	8,705	11,176	1,072	10,963	3,596	6,280
Mobile	688	1,254	377	690	202	764
Savannah	7,217	3,228	502	2,628	5,080	2,901
Brunswick	----	----	----	----	----	435
Charleston	3,714	715	1,656	647	1,624	233
Wilmington	418	759	42	----	690	199
Norfolk	374	2,697	533	2,016	4,818	507
N'port N., &c	----	----	----	----	----	----
All others	2,621	3,524	1,179	5,441	563	4,872
Tot. this week	30,270	37,161	21,742	40,508	22,226	34,393
Since Aug 1	12648077	9,587,570	9,153,776	6,710,470	5,721,185	6,084,471

* Beginning with the season of 1926, Houston figures include movement of cotton previously reported by Houston as an interior town. The distinction between port and town has been abandoned

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 99,613 bales, of which 8,834 were to Great Britain, 5,980 to France, 13,160 to Germany, 14,985 to Italy, 44,004 to Russia, 7,439 to Japan and China and 5,211 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 57,121 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 10,831,248 bales, against 7,822,207 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended July 22 1927. Exports from—	*Exported to—*							
	Great Britain.	*France.*	*Germany.*	*Italy.*	*Russia.*	*Japan& China.*	*Other.*	*Total.*
Galveston	3,808	2,252	1,350	2,287	21,904	1,393	2,844	35,838
Houston	----	3,728	2,220	2,207	----	----	1,917	10,072
New Orleans	4,029	----	2,892	4,241	22,100	6,046	300	39,608
Savannah	150	----	6,698	----	----	----	50	6,898
Wilmington	----	----	----	6,000	----	----	----	6,000
Norfolk	713	----	----	----	----	----	----	713
New York	----	----	----	250	----	----	100	350
Boston	134	----	----	----	----	----	----	134
Total	8,834	5,980	13,160	4,985	44,004	7,439	5,211	99,613
Total 1926	8,857	6,936	11,204	4,585	----	19,946	5,593	57,121
Total 1925	8,063	300	12,122	1,575	17,287	170	2,330	41,847

From Aug. 1 1926 to July 22 1927. Exports from—	*Exported to—*							
	Great Britain.	*France.*	*Germany.*	*Italy.*	*Russia.*	*Japan& China.*	*Other.*	*Total.*
Galveston	605,792	392,581	574,395	242,512	144,611	516,633	583,286	3,059,810
Houston	546,911	393,655	611,139	229,622	142,503	418,452	193,154	2,535,436
Texas City	51,121	1,517	3,670	----	9,000	----	25,809	91,117
New Orleans	588,179	165,777	324,959	205,435	177,778	492,289	163,908	2,118,325
Mobile	100,633	4,960	113,682	2,300	----	16,824	3,503	241,902
Jacksonville	----	----	341	----	----	----	----	341
Pensacola	4,748	----	6,282	----	----	----	340	11,370
Savannah	310,674	5,869	548,027	5,900	----	102,320	42,914	1,015,704
Charleston	103,758	797	348,282	----	----	49,488	35,864	538,189
Wilmington	16,100	50	63,658	58,650	----	----	1,200	139,658
Norfolk	111,886	500	185,902	16,524	----	12,550	6,470	333,832
N'port News	----	----	----	----	----	279	100	379
New York	42,866	24,844	94,579	19,413	----	18,902	183,425	384,029
Boston	4,870	----	2,232	----	----	----	4,065	11,167
Baltimore	----	3,553	142	500	----	----	----	4,195
Philadelphia	1,180	210	100	150	----	----	4,840	6,480
Los Angeles	62,883	19,380	45,354	3,311	----	15,909	2,853	149,690
San Diego	11,286	----	----	----	----	----	----	11,286
San Francisco	6,244	320	6,425	1,254	----	80,297	535	95,075
Seattle	----	----	----	----	----	82,463	200	82,663
Portl'd, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	600	----	600
Total	2,569,131	1014013	2929169	785,571	473,892	1807006	1252466	10831,248
Total '25-'26.	2,270,934	907,035	1702657	711,771	210,212	1178885	840,713	7,822,207
Total '24-'25.	2,542,026	889,040	1900077	719,643	241,698	883,326	812,338	7,997,048

NOTE.—*Exports to Canada.*—It has never been our practice to include in the above tables reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to get returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of June the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 21,030 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 14,538 bales. For the 11 months ended June 30 1927, there were 260,919 bales exported, as against 239,603 bales for the corresponding 11 months of 1925-26.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

July 22 at—	*On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—*						*Leaving Stock.*
	Great Britain.	*France.*	*Germany.*	*Other Foreign*	*Coastwise.*	*Total.*	
Galveston	900	800	2,000	12,000	3,000	18,700	146,664
New Orleans	192	3,750	4,352	9,515	763	18,572	235,790
Savannah	----	----	----	----	300	300	34,227
Charleston	----	----	----	----	758	758	30,848
Mobile	1,850	----	----	1,225	----	3,075	13,741
Norfolk	----	----	----	----	----	----	36,241
Other ports*	2,500	1,500	3,500	7,000	500	15,000	439,575
Total 1927	5,442	6,050	9,852	29,740	5,321	56,405	937,086
Total 1926	3,613	8,824	4,215	19,601	3,447	39,300	499,445
Total 1925	4,863	3,400	4,009	13,240	1,549	27,061	239,030

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has latterly died down and with it prices have declined after a rise early in the week. Liquidation of long accounts has of late been rather heavy, both here and in Liverpool. The spot trade at the South has been noticeably dull. The sales are much smaller than at this time last year. There is little contracting for new cotton. Both English and Continental spinners are carrying large stocks. Their trade as a rule is none too good and they are not inclined to buy freely of the raw material. After a recent sharp advance the Alexandria, Egypt, market has declined. It is believed that in the course of three or four weeks the supply of contracts here will be noticeably increased by hedge selling. Recently the only source has been long liquidation, and occasional short selling. The crop reports, as a rule, have been favorable. The last weekly Government report was noticeably so. It had the effect of reining up any tendency to advance because of weevil reports. In Georgia the progress was excellent, the plant blooming freely, and was loaded with bolls. Progress in Alabama, despite some drawbacks, was mostly fair to very good. The outlook in Louisiana was better; the plant is fruiting and forming bolls there more freely. The recent rains in Oklahoma were mostly beneficial. Optimistic reports came from Arkansas, where the plant is blooming rapidly and the bolls are setting satisfactorily. Good progress in Tennessee describes the condition in that State. In the Carolinas the progress was generally very good. To cap the climax Texas conditions were for the most part favorable for field work, progress and condition. There are some enthusiastic enough as to Texas to suggest that the crop may equal, or nearly equal, that of last year, when it was 5,600,000 bales. That is looking rather a long way ahead. But the truth is that the crop reports over perhaps nine-tenths of the belt are promising. Moreover, the weevil has done no serious harm to the belt as a whole. Here and there it has caused some injury. But the exception proves the rule. Moreover, there has been a tendency to increase the private crop estimates. They have ranged from 14,766,000 bales to 15,329,000 bales. The average has been more nearly 14,800,000 bales, but this is in sharp contrast with some estimates a few weeks ago of 14,000,000 to 14,500,000 bales. Heavy

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liquidation by prominent bull interests has recently been a feature of the trading. The sentiment is becoming more reactionary, or at any rate more cautious. The market is called more a two-sided affair. New Orleans and the South have been selling. At times Liverpool has sold on a noticeable scale as well as Wall Street. On one day there was said to have been just a little hedge selling. The selling by London and the Continent in Liverpool has attracted some attention. The auction sales in China have been suspended temporarily owing to the internal financial difficulties. New bales are being reported at the South almost daily, some of them at an earlier date than usual, especially in Mississippi. This arouses hopes of a larger supply of contracts here within a few weeks in the shape of hedge sales. Latterly over much of the State of Texas, that is 28 to 38 stations out of 80 reporting, there have been temperatures as high as 100 to 110 degrees. This is considered destructive of the weevil. Some of the reports put the crop condition in the belt at 75 to 75.6%, against 74.6% last year and a ten-year average of 72.4%. In short, there has been a disposition in not a few quarters to take a favorable if not a rather roseate view of the crop outlook.

On the other hand, contracts as a rule have not been plentiful. Only when people were taking profits were they attainable at all easily. And then only for a time. When such selling died down the old scarcity supervened. The weevil menace is there. It is feared that it may do considerable harm next month and also in September. That was the case in some of the worst of recent years. The latest official weevil report was not favorable. It said that in some parts of Texas the infestation amounted to 50% and in some fields to 100%; that the weather for four weeks past had been ideal for the multiplication of the pest. In 23 counties of Mississippi the infestation reached 20 to 30%. It was unusually heavy in central and southern Alabama. It is feared that in the southern part of that State the emergency may reach 100%. In Louisiana it ranged from 1 to 118%, though it averaged 7.1%. There is a fairly abundant emergence in Georgia. Some other reports about the weevil in Georgia are more serious. In the Carolinas there have been increasing complaints about the pest. Recently, or for nearly three weeks, there have been steady rains in Georgia. At one time there was heavy Wall Street and other buying on the heavy eastern, central and Oklahoma rains as well as the weevil reports. The scarcity of contracts made itself felt from time to time. Some sold-out prominent bulls re-entered the market. Stop orders were reached from time to time on covering of shorts. On the 19th inst. prices advanced 40 to 50 points on the fear of the weevil, a rise in Liverpool, Atlantic rains, especially in Georgia, trade buying, new long buying and heavy covering of shorts. New high levels have been reached for the season. Prices crossed 19c. on spring months. Spot firms of late have been buying October and December on a fair scale. Outside trading for a time increased. Liverpool at one time showed considerable strength. Manchester reported a better trade in cloths and more inquiry for yarns, which were firm. Tattersall's report for the month was more optimistic. Worth Street has been firm, though the recent sharp advance in raw cotton has retarded business. Mills are not anxious to do forward business.

To-day prices advanced 32 to 38 points on rains in the Atlantic, Central and Oklahoma section, with many weevil reports, notably from Texas and North Carolina. From one source came a statement that weevil damage in the Brazos Valley was becoming serious. The forecast was for showery conditions over most of the belt. That, it was feared, would help the spread of the weevil. Contracts were not plentiful. The trade was buying at home and abroad. Bulls who had liquidated in some cases replaced their holdings. New high prices for the season were reached. Spot markets were up 30 points or more. Most of the advance was held at the close. It is feared that if the weather continues wet in August weevil damage will be a highly influential factor in the making of prices. On the other hand, some good crop reports continue to be received. Print cloth mills at Fall River are said to be operating at only 60 to 65%, against 75 recently. Manchester reported more inquiry for cloths from India, but added that the bids were unacceptable. Final prices here showed a rise for the week of 53 to 70 points. Spot cotton closed at 18.60c. for middling, an advance for the week of 60 points.

The following averages of the differences between grades, as figured from the July 21 quotations of the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, are the differences from middling established for deliveries in the New York market on July 28.

Middling fair	1.39 on	*Middling "yellow" stained	3.28 off
Strict good middling	1.15 on	*Good middling "blue" stained	2.00 off
Good middling	.88 on	Strict middling "blue" stained	2.70 off
Strict middling	.60 on	*Middling "blue" stained	3.59 off
Middling	Basis	Good middling spotted	.26 on
Strict low middling	1.00 off	Strict middling spotted	.02 off
Low middling	2.10 off	Middling spotted	.98 off
*Strict good ordinary	3.33 off	*Strict low middling spotted	2.00 off
*Good ordinary	4.45 off	*Low middling spotted	3.30 off
Strict good mid. "yellow" tinged	.07 off	Good mid. light yellow stained	1.20 off
Good middling "yellow" tinged	.54 off	*Strict mid. light yellow stained	1.75 off
Strict middling "yellow" tinged	.98 off	*Middling light yellow stained	2.70 off
*Middling "yellow" tinged	2.05 off	Good middling "gray"	.67 off
*Strict low mid. "yellow" tinged	3.34 off	*Strict middling "gray"	1.05 off
*Low middling "yellow" tinged	4.59 off	*Middling "gray"	1.60 off
Good middling "yellow" stained	1.93 off		
*Strict mid. "yellow" stained	2.45 off		

* Not deliverable on future contracts

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

July 16 to July 22—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland	18.30	18.05	18.35	18.35	18.30	18.60

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.
July—						
Range	17.84-18.05	17.70-17.85	17.83-18.20	18.08-18.30	18.00-18.11	17.98-18.15
Closing	18.04 ----	17.80 ----	18.10 ----	18.09-18.10	18.06 ----	—— ——
August—						
Range	17.90-17.95	17.85-17.90	17.88-17.90	18.22-18.22	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	18.17 ——	17.83 ——	18.13 ——	18.05 ——	18.04 ——	18.35 ——
Sept.—						
Range	—— ——	18.12-18.25	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	18.39 ——	18.12 ——	18.43 ——	18.36 ——	18.33 ——	18.65 ——
October—						
Range	18.20-18.55	18.09-18.29	18.29-18.68	18.46-18.72	18.39-18.60	18.44-18.84
Closing	18.50-18.53	18.20-18.21	18.54-18.56	18.49-18.50	18.46-18.47	18.78-18.80
Nov.—						
Range	18.58-18.58	—— ——	18.62-18.63	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	18.58 ——	18.33 ——	18.66 ——	18.62 ——	18.60 ——	18.89 ——
Dec.—						
Range	18.46-18.78	18.35-18.55	18.57-18.94	18.72-18.97	18.65-18.85	18.72-19.06
Closing	18.75-18.77	18.46-18.47	18.78-18.80	18.75-18.76	18.73-18.75	19.01-19.04
Jan.—						
Range	18.55-18.88	18.43-18.62	18.62-18.99	18.77-19.02	18.71-18.90	18.77-19.14
Closing	18.86 ——	18.55 ——	18.85 ——	1,881-18.82	18.80 ——	19.08 ——
Feb.—						
Range	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	18.94 ——	18.61 ——	18.94 ——	18.90 ——	18.89 ——	19.18 ——
March—						
Range	18.73-19.10	18.61-18.79	18.78-19.17	18.98-19.23	18.88-19.09	18.98-19.30
Closing	19.02-19.07	18.68-18.70	19.04 ——	18.99-19.00	18.98-18.99	19.28-19.30
April—						
Range	—— ——	18.94-18.94	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	19.11 ——	18.83 ——	19.12 ——	19.09 ——	19.04 ——	19.35 ——
May—						
Range	18.87-19.22	18.78-18.93	18.97-19.35	19.15-19.38	19.06-19.24	19.12-19.47
Closing	19.20-19.22	18.90 ——	19.20-19.21	19.18 ——	19.13 ——	19.43-19.45

Range of future prices at New York for week ending July 22 1927 and since trading began on each option:

Option for—	Range for Week.		Range Since Beginning of Option.	
July 1926	17.70 July 18	18.30 July 20	12.25 Dec. 4 1926	18.51 Sept. 2 1926
Aug. 1927	17.85 July 18	18.22 July 20	13.03 Jan. 4 1927	18.22 July 20 1927
Sept. 1927	18.12 July 18	18.25 July 18	12.00 Dec. 4 1926	18.25 July 18 1927
Oct. 1927	18.09 July 18	18.84 July 22	12.46 Dec. 4 1926	18.84 July 22 1927
Nov. 1927	18.58 July 16	18.63 July 19	12.75 Dec. 6 1926	18.63 July 19 1927
Dec. 1927	18.35 July 18	19.06 July 22	13.36 Jan. 3 1927	19.06 July 22 1927
Jan. 1928	18.43 July 18	19.14 July 22	14.11 Mar. 15 1927	19.14 July 22 1927
Feb. 1928	------ ------	------ ------	18.19 July 12 1927	18.19 July 12 1927
Mar. 1928	18.61 July 18	19.30 July 22	14.75 Apr. 4 1927	19.30 July 22 1927
April 1928	18.94 July 18	18.94 July 18	18.35 July 12 1927	18.94 July 18 1927
May 1928	18.78 July 18	19.47 July 22	17.05 June 14 1927	19.47 July 22 1927

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

July 22—	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Stock at Liverpool bales	1,224,000	860,000	609,000	423,000
Stock at London	------	------	4,000	------
Stock at Manchester	137,000	86,000	74,000	51,000
Total Great Britain	1,361,000	946,000	687,000	474,000
Stock at Hamburg	------	------	------	15,000
Stock at Bremen	591,000	130,000	150,000	109,000
Stock at Havre	213,000	122,000	112,000	80,000
Stock at Rotterdam	11,000	1,000	5,000	14,000
Stock at Barcelona	107,000	77,000	73,000	81,000
Stock at Genoa	29,000	24,000	14,000	15,000
Stock at Ghent	------	------	23,000	4,000
Stock at Antwerp	------	------	25,000	1,000
Total Continental stocks	951,000	354,000	402,000	319,000
Total European stocks	2,312,000	1,300,000	1,089,000	793,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	108,000	69,000	98,000	83,000
American cotton afloat for Europe	266,000	177,000	111,000	128,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe	132,000	141,000	148,000	98,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	336,000	213,000	61,000	55,000
Stock in Bombay, India	646,000	567,000	626,000	679,000
Stock in U. S. ports	a993,491	539,145	266,091	207,715
Stock in U. S. interior towns	a392,271	884,912	170,236	206,000
U. S. exports to-day	6,000	------	------	------
Total visible supply	5,191,762	3,891,057	2,569,327	2,249,715
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:				
American—				
Liverpool stock bales	883,000	483,000	350,000	153,000
Manchester stock	117,000	77,000	64,000	35,000
Continental stock	897,000	279,000	288,000	219,000
American afloat for Europe	266,000	177,000	111,000	128,000
U. S. port stocks	a993,491	539,145	266,091	307,715
U. S. interior stocks	a392,271	884,912	170,236	206,000
U. S. exports to-day	6,000	------	------	------
Total American	3,554,762	2,440,057	1,249,327	948,715
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	341,000	377,000	259,000	270,000
London stock	------	------	4,000	------
Manchester stock	20,000	9,000	10,000	16,000
Continental stock	54,000	75,000	114,000	100,000
Indian afloat for Europe	108,000	69,000	98,000	83,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	132,000	141,000	148,000	98,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	336,000	213,000	61,000	55,000
Stock in Bombay, India	646,000	567,000	626,000	679,000
Total East India, &c	1,637,000	1,451,000	1,320,000	1,301,000
Total American	3,554,762	2,440,057	1,249,327	948,715
Total visible supply	5,191,762	3,891,057	2,569,327	2,249,715
Middling uplands, Liverpool	9.91d.	9.93d.	14.08d.	17.74d.
Middling uplands, New York	18.60c.	18.85c.	25.30c.	35.25c.
Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool	20.90d.	17.50d.	35.55d.	26.15d.
Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool	11.00d.	16.00d.	23.75d.	23.50d.
Broach, fine, Liverpool	9.00d.	8.70d.	12.20d.	13.05d.
Tinnevelly, good, Liverpool	9.40d.	9.25d.	12.60d.	15.10d.

a Houston stocks are now included in the port stocks, in previous years they formed part of the interior stocks.

Continental imports for past week have been 83,000 bales.

The above figures for 1927 show a decrease from last week of 142,433 bales, a gain of 1,300,705 over 1926, an increase of 2,622,435 bales over 1925, and an increase of 2,942,047 bales over 1924.

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AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year, is set out in detail below:

Towns.	Movement to July 22 1927.				Movement to July 23 1926.			
	Receipts.		Shipments.	Stocks July	Receipts.		Shipments.	Stocks July
	Week.	Season.	Week.	22.	Week.	Season.	Week.	23.
Ala., Birming'm	29	100,974	735	2,051	18	98,647	35	1,441
Eufaula	253	27,936	808	5,752	72	22,120	208	2,613
Montgomery	396	131,102	2,667	16,318	543	104,916	1,441	9,704
Selma	100	96,669	500	11,428	18	89,812	260	5,122
Ark., Helena	11	97,890	418	7,340	267	102,875	1,202	19,338
Little Rock	155	207,920	330	11,542	92	231,472	628	33,018
Pine Bluff	278	192,066	1,515	11,790	41	182,488	906	32,287
Ga., Albany	----	8,821	22	1,934	----	7,919	----	2,005
Athens	675	58,840	1,862	3,346	293	39,668	324	1,997
Atlanta	398	263,918	1,086	14,550	597	235,996	3,608	16,339
Augusta	3,520	400,505	4,433	37,774	1,892	366,796	2,764	35,640
Columbus	103	51,901	832	1,860	426	89,937	502	1,381
Macon	425	114,631	237	2,876	481	73,304	709	5,543
Rome	------	52,563	2,500	7,503	180	56,655	200	9,674
La., Shreveport	10	169,070	1,000	22,259	2	168,250	171	15,430
Miss., Columbus	61	44,247	503	1,086	69	47,018	624	712
Clarksdale	268	196,878	861	20,975	81	237,135	816	51,626
Greenwood	136	185,518	805	18,570	----	224,679	----	48,508
Meridian	48	55,668	601	3,058	66	69,654	248	4,485
Natchez	22	50,605	373	5,490	79	58,743	400	3,887
Vicksburg	17	35,533	14	98	200	55,036	200	12,140
Yazoo City	------	44,773	------	------	2	53,004	194	9,617
Mo., St. Louis	4,271	616,850	4,804	2,714	5,074	740,139	5,273	12,653
N.C., Greensb'ro	2,792	62,212	494	30,528	376	72,744	1,017	17,079
Raleigh	------	21,843	44	1,665	11	31,847	56	1,305
Okla., Altus	58	210,166	267	1,631	21	144,945	333	4,848
Chickasha	100	195,083	200	1,839	90	195,239	352	5,721
Oklahoma	200	190,309	400	3,749	77	172,748	815	15,948
S. C., Greenville	10,548	401,846	8,771	41,418	2,140	321,227	4,303	31,111
Greenwood	------	7,773	------	3,251	----	4,912	----	2,682
Tenn., Memphis	9,266	2,334,024	16,188	82,093	10,293	1,981,409	17,342	165,381
Nashville	217	9,844	152	870	----	3,476	87	513
Texas, Abilene	------	79,613	------	351	----	87,563	----	240
Brenham	46	29,647	100	5,653	----	6,382	----	3,865
Austin	------	34,326	------	614	----	12,736	----	24
Dallas	133	192,781	292	4,517	278	166,861	1,603	9,560
Houston	*	*	*	*	16,988	4,871,750	26,504	287,150
Paris	2	56,708	20	91	----	114,837	----	500
San Antonio	171	62,949	167	2,183	8	26,152	36	166
Fort Worth	300	125,459	500	1,510	292	97,675	585	3,659
Total, 40 towns	35,009	7,219,461	54,501	392,271	41,067	11668,766	73,746	884,912
Less Houston	no longer reported.				16,988	4,871,750	26,504	287,150
Total, 39 towns	35,009	7,219,461	54,501	392,271	24,079	6,797,016	47,242	597,762

* Houston statistics are no longer compiled on an interior basis, but only on a port basis. To make the comparisons with the previous year correct, we deduct the Houston figures from last year's total at the end of the table.

The above total shows that the interior stocks have *decreased* during the week 20,227 bales and are to-night 205,491 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 10,930 bales more than the same week last year.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

1927	18.60c.	1919	36.05c.	1911	13.55c.	1903	13.25c
1926	18.75c.	1918	33.15c.	1910	16.00c.	1902	9.25c
1925	24.10c.	1917	26.40c.	1909	12.20c.	1901	8.44c
1924	33.95c.	1916	13.00c.	1908	10.90c.	1900	10.00c
1923	27.25c.	1915	9.20c.	1907	12.95c.	1899	6.19c
1922	21.95c.	1914	13.25c.	1906	11.00c.	1898	6.06c
1921	12.75c.	1913	12.40c.	1905	11.00c.	1897	7.94c
1920	43.75c.	1912	12.80c.	1904	10.90c.	1896	7.12c.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contr'ct	Total.
Saturday	Steady, 30 pts. adv.	Steady	----	----	----
Monday	Quiet, 25 pts. dec.	Steady	1,000	1,400	2,400
Tuesday	Steady, 30 pts. adv.	Steady	----	500	500
Wednesday	Quiet, unchanged	Steady	----	200	200
Thursday	Quiet, 5 pts. dec.	Steady	----	500	500
Friday	Steady, 30 pts. adv.	Steady	103	----	103
Total week			1,103	2,600	3,703
Since Aug. 1			592,277	851,100	1,443,377

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

July 22—	1926–27 Week.	1926–27 Since Aug. 1.	1925–26 Week.	1925–26 Since Aug. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis	4,804	k	5,273	k
Via Mounds, &c	2,300	k	2,210	k
Via Rock Island	----	k	----	k
Via Louisville	373	k	278	k
Via Virginia points	4,374	k	4,482	k
Via other routes, &c	5,672	k	5,200	k
Total gross overland	17,523	k	17,443	k
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c	1,511	k	2,324	k
Between interior towns	354	k	377	k
Inland, &c., from South	6,976	k	13,026	k
Total to be deducted	8,841	k	15,727	k
Leaving total net overland*	8,682	k	1,716	k

*Including movement by rail to Canada.
k We withhold totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow for proper adjustments at end of crop year.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1926–27 Week.	1926–27 Since Aug. 1.	1925–26 Week.	1925–26 Since Aug. 1
Receipts at ports to July 22	30,270	k	37,161	k
Net overland to July 23	8,682	k	1,716	k
Southern consumption to July 22	115,000	k	90,000	k
Total marketed	153,952	k	128,877	k
Interior stocks in excess	*20,227	k	*33,080	k
Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to July 1	----	k	----	k
Came into sight during week	133,725	k	95,797	k
Total in sight July 22	----	k	----	k
North. spinn's's takings to July 23	29,545	k	13,260	k

*Decrease.
k We withhold the totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow for proper adjustments at end of crop year.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended July 22.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursd'y.	Friday.
Galveston	18.25	17.95	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.55
New Orleans	17.95	17.70	18.05	18.05	18.00	18.37
Mobile	17.50	17.20	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.75
Savannah	17.91	17.60	17.93	17.90	17.87	18.18
Norfolk	18.13	17.75	18.13	18.13	18.19	18.50
Baltimore	17.80	18.00	17.90	18.25	18.25	18.25
Augusta	18.00	17.69	18.06	18.00	17.94	18.31
Memphis	17.25	17.25	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.75
Houston	18.25	17.95	18.25	18.15	18.15	18.50
Little Rock	17.50	17.25	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.80
Dallas	17.65	17.35	17.65	17.60	17.60	17.90
Fort Worth	----	17.35	17.65	17.60	17.60	17.95

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, July 16.	Monday, July 18.	Tuesday, July 19.	Wednesday, July 20.	Thursday, July 21.	Friday, July 22.
July	17.90 bid	17.62-17.70	18.02-18.04	18.04-18.05	17.99 ——	18.37 ——
October	18.30-18.36	18.02-18.04	18.39-18.41	18.36-18.38	18.32-18.34	18.66-18.68
December	18.56-18.59	18.27 ——	18.65-18.66	18.61-18.62	18.57-18.58	18.90-18.91
January	18.63-18.67	18.35 ——	18.73 ——	18.68-18.69	18.63-18.65	18.98 ——
March	18.82-18.85	18.56-18.58	18.90 ——	18.88 ——	18.84 ——	19.17-19.18
May	19.05 ——	18.73 bid	19.08 bid	19.05 bid	18.98 ——	19.28 ——
Tone—						
Spot	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Options	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Verysteady

PINK BOLLWORM AND THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINES REVISED.—Revision of the regulations governing the movement of cotton and cotton products from certain parts of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, on account of the pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil infestations, has been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The changes were necessitated by the discovery of the establishment of the pink bollworm in southeastern Arizona in the Counties of Cochise, Graham and Greenlee, and also the determination of its spread in New Mexico into the Counties of Grant, Hidalgo and Luna, which were not known to be infested last season.

The Thurberia weevil, which attacks wild cotton in the region and has now been discovered in some cultivated plantings, is also spreading. Thus far it is confined to Arizona, but Cochise and Graham Counties are added to the area formerly under regulation.

The important change in the restrictions on the inter-State movement of cotton is in the addition of the requirement that cotton lint from this area must in the future be compressed as well as disinfected.

Under the Thurberia weevil quarantine no inter-State movement from the infested counties of Arizona is permitted of stalks, bolls, or other part of the cotton plant, gin waste, seed cotton, cottonseed or cottonseed hulls. Permits are required for the movement of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, cotton lint, bagging and other wrappers or containers of cotton and cotton products.

Owing to the possibility that the Thurberia weevil may be harbored by wild cotton plants, the inter-State movement of these plants, known as Thurberia, from any point in Arizona, is prohibited.

The revision of the pink bollworm quantine covers eleven counties of southwestern Texas, seven counties of southern New Mexico, and three counties of southeastern Arizona. The requirements are similar to those governing the movement of cotton from the Thurberia weevil infested areas in Arizona, except that seed cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed hulls, while prohibited movement to outside points, may, under certain conditions, be moved inter-State under permit between regulated areas in the three States concerned.

ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY FOR JUNE.—Persons interested in this report will find it in out Department headed "Indications of Business Activity" on earlier pages.

REPORT ON EGYPTIAN COTTON.—The Alexandria General Produce Association issued on June 6 the following resume of the Egyptian cotton crop. The report is as follows:

Lower Egypt.—The temperature during June was favorable to the cotton plants. The growing crop is in good condition and about ten days in advance of last year. Some attacks of "shella" (a kind of blight which withers the plants) have been noticed amongst Sakellaridis only, but actual damage is small. The appearance of egg masses of the leaf-worm has been reported in large quantities in all districts. Steps have been taken for their destruction. In some places, owing to negligence on the part of the cultivators, hatching out has taken place; on the whole, damage is not very serious. In general, water has been sufficient except in some districts at the tail ends of canals.

Upper Egypt and Fayoum.—Reports from these parts are satisfactory from all points of view. Cotton plants are well developed, thanks to the favorable temperature of the month of June. The prospects are satisfactory.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that rain has fallen during the week in many sections of the cotton belt but that with a few exceptions precipitation has been light to moderate. Temperatures have been moderate and generally the weather has been favorable for cotton. There is complaint of increased weevil activity and of shedding in the central Gulf sections.

Texas.—Condition and progress of cotton in this State has been generally quite good. Plants are fruiting well, but there also has been considerable shedding in the southern part of this State.

Mobile, Ala.—Cotton generally is doing well. It has been dry and hot in the interior except for a few scattered showers. The hot weather is holding weevils in check. Shedding is reported in a few localities.

	Rain.	Rainfall.	Thermometer		
Galveston, Texas	3 days	0.53 in.	high 95	low 76	mean 86
Abilene	dry		high 102	low 72	mean 87
Brenham	1 day	0.01 in.	high 102	low 70	mean 86
Brownsville	1 day	0.38 in.	high 92	low 76	mean 84
Corpus Christi	1 day	0.02 in.	high 94	low 76	mean 85
Dallas	dry		high 102	low 76	mean 89
Henrietta	dry		high 96	low 70	mean 83
Kerrville	dry		high 100	low 64	mean 82
Lampasas	1 day	0.02 in.	high 104	low 68	mean 86
Luben	dry		high 100	low 74	mean 87
Nacogdoches	dry		high 96	low 70	mean 83
Palestine	dry		high 98	low 74	mean 86
Paris	1 day	0.12 in.	high 98	low 72	mean 85

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	Rain.	Rainfall.	Thermometer	
San Antonio	1 day	0.12 in.	high 98	low 72 mean 85
Taylor	dry		------	low 72 ------
Weatherford	1 day	0.02 in.	high 96	low 70 mean 83
Ardmore, Okla	dry		high 99	low 72 mean 86
Altus	dry		high 104	low 72 mean 88
Muskogee	4 days	1.26 in.	high 94	low 70 mean 82
Oklahoma City	1 day	0.17 in.	high 97	low 72 mean 85
Brinkley, Ark	2 days	0.84 in.	high 97	low 67 mean 82
Eldorado	2 days	1.05 in.	high 100	low 70 mean 85
Little Rock	2 days	0.23 in.	high 96	low 72 mean 84
Pine Bluff	1 day	0.02 in.	high 103	low 71 mean 87
Alexandria, La	2 days	1.14 in.	high 102	low 69 mean 86
Amite	5 days	1.31 in.	high 95	low 68 mean 82
New Orleans	4 days	1.44 in.	------	------ mean 83
Shreveport	1 day	1.43 in.	high 98	low 73 mean 86
Columbus, Miss	2 days	0.81 in.	high 101	low 66 mean 88
Greenwood	dry		high 100	low 65 mean 83
Vicksburg	1 day	0.41 in.	high 94	low 70 mean 82
Mobile, Ala	3 days	0.64 in.	high 93	low 72 mean 83
Decatur	1 day	0.08 in.	high 95	low 67 mean 81
Montgomery	3 days	0.32 in.	high 94	low 71 mean 83
Selma	1 day	0.88 in.	high 95	low 69 mean 82
Gainesville, Fla	4 days	1.80 in.	high 94	low 68 mean 81
Madison	4 days	0.62 in.	high 95	low 69 mean 82
Savannah, Ga	5 days	1.26 in.	high 91	low 68 mean 80
Athens	4 days	1.49 in.	high 94	low 67 mean 81
Augusta	6 days	4.02 in.	high 93	low 69 mean 81
Columbus	2 days	0.95 in.	high 99	low 71 mean 85
Charleston, S. C	3 days	1.49 in.	high 87	low 72 mean 80
Greenwood	3 days	1.47 in.	high 94	low 66 mean 80
Columbia	3 days	3.10 in.	------	low 64 ------
Conway	3 days	1.95 in.	high 90	low 66 mean 78
Charlotte, N. C	4 days	2.60 in.	high 94	low 66 mean 79
Newbern	4 days	2.73 in.	high 92	low 65 mean 79
Weldon	3 days	1.06 in.	high 95	low 65 mean 80
Memphis	4 days	0.45 in.	high 93	low 72 mean 83

The rivers have dropped further at all points except at Nashville, where the water has risen to 7.7 ft., from 7.5 ft. last Friday. At Vicksburg the river has fallen from 41.1 ft. a week ago to 31.8 ft.; at Memphis from 18.0 ft. to 16.2 ft., and at New Orleans from 14.5 ft. to 12.3 ft. The rivers are still considerably higher than a year ago.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

		July 22 1927 Feet.	July 15 1927 Feet.	July 23 1926 Feet.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge	12.3	14.5	2.0
Memphis	Above zero of gauge	16.2	18.0	7.5
Nashville	Above zero of gauge	7.7	7.5	7.0
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge	(?)	9.8	16.1
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge	31.8	41.1	13.9

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week Ended	Receipts at Ports. 1927.	1926.	1925.	Stocks at Interior Towns. 1927.	1926.	1925.	Receipts from Plantations 1927.	1926.	1925.
April									
22	102,307	71,673	50,632	860,670	1,541,773	594,768	72,540	38,190	14,711
29	86,136	115,448	64,025	824,696	1,479,275	510,646	50,162	62,498	----
May									
6	108,689	76,810	45,115	784,478	1,438,322	469,707	68,471	35,857	4,176
13	89,089	87,891	49,177	742,6 7	1,395,682	420,119	47,278	45,251	nil
20	73,651	73,225	44,069	710,044	1,345,833	561,725	41,028	23,376	3,916
27	67,486	65,277	44,085	656,451	1,301,436	340,620	13,893	20,880	4,739
June									
3	68,264	89,807	31,997	613,917	1,224,902	312,396	25,730	13,273	3,673
10	56,037	47,642	21,739	575,095	1,186,780	285,662	17,215	9,520	----
17	51,460	80,676	39,633	534,914	1,074,997	249,315	11,279	68,893	3,286
24	45,396	52,469	14,161	503,000	1,031,182	234,869	13,482	8,654	----
July									
1	36,843	53,126	18,514	471,669	987,093	213,754	5,512	9,037	----
8	38,801	37,067	18,245	449,131	952,467	195,424	16,263	----	----
15	34,623	36,882	22,774	412,498	917,992	183,524	-----	2,407	11,886
22	30,270	37,161	21,742	392,271	884,912	170,236	10,043	4,081	8,454

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1926 are 12,237,102 bales: in 1925 were 10,320,105 bales, and in 1924 were 9,157,023 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 30,270 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 10,043 bales, stocks at interior towns having decreased 20,227 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 4,081 bales and for 1924 they were 8,454 bales.

WORLD SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable, also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1926-27. Week.	Season.	1925-26. Week.	Season.
Visible supply July 15	5,334,195	k	4,014,641	k
Visible supply Aug. 1	------	k	------	k
American in sight to July 22	133,725	k	95,797	k
Bombay receipts to July 21	37,000	k	12,000	k
Other India ship'ts to July 21	7,000	k	4,000	k
Alexandria receipts to July 20	3,600	k	2,800	k
Other supply to July 20-*b	12,000	k	10,000	k
Total supply	5,527,520	k	4,139,238	k
Deduct—				
Visible supply July 22	5,191,762	k	3,891,057	k
Total takings to July 22	335,758	k	248,181	k
Of which American	276,158	k	206,381	k
Of which other	59,600	k	41,800	k

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. *b* Estimated. k We withhold the totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow of proper adjustments at the end of the crop year.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1, as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

July 21. Receipts at—	1926-27. Week.	Since Aug. 1.	1925-26. Week.	Since Aug. 1.	1924-25. Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay	37,000	3,141,000	12,000	3,280,000	28,000	3,555,000

Exports.	For the Week. Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.	Since August 1. Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.
Bombay—								
1926-27	----	6,000	21,000	27,000	22,000	381,000	1,573,000	1,976,000
1925-26	1,000	----	19,000	20,000	52,000	512,000	1,781,000	2,345,000
1924-25	----	14,000	----	14,000	76,000	614,000	1,933,000	2,623,000
Other India-								
1926-27	4,000	3,000	----	7,000	56,000	433,000	------	489,000
1925-26	----	4,000	----	4,000	112,000	532,000	------	644,000
1924-25	----	7,000	----	7,000	111,000	499,000	------	610,000
Total all—								
1926-27	4,000	9,000	21,000	34,000	78,000	814,000	1,573,000	2,465,000
1925-26	1,000	4,000	19,000	24,000	164,000	1,044,000	1,781,000	2,989,000
1924-25	----	21,000	----	21,000	187,000	1,113,000	1,933,000	3,233,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 25,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 10,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 524,000 bales.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.—We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years.

Alexandria, Egypt, July 20.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	18,000	14,000	500
Since Aug. 1	8,665,599	7,950,876	7,123,779

Exports (bales)—	1926-27. This Week.	Since Aug. 1.	1925-26. This Week.	Since Aug. 1.	1924-25. This Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool	----	232,330	4,500	198,110	1,750	196,328
To Manchester, &c	6,000	195,932	300	200,438	----	228,475
To Continent & India	4,000	413,038	3,250	350,367	1,750	372,106
To America	----	148,917	1,250	154,469	100	127,913
Total exports	10,000	990,217	9,300	903,384	3,600	924,822

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending July 20 were 18,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 10,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for India is improving. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

	1926-27. 32s Cop Twist.	8¼ Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest.	Cotton Middl'g Upl'ds	1925-26. 32s Cop Twist.	8¼ Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest.	Cotton Middl'g Upl'ds
	d. d.	s. d. s. d.	d.	d. d.	s. d. s. d.	d.
April—						
22	12½@14½	12 3 @12 5	8.07	15 @16½	13 3 @13 6	10.01
29	12½@14½	12 4 @12 7	8.35	15 @16½	13 2 @13 5	9.94
May—						
6	13 @15	12 5 @13	8.75	15¼@16¾	13 1 @13 4	10.12
13	13¼@15¼	12 5 @13	8.72	15½@17	13 2 @13 6	10.23
20	13¾@15¾	13 0 @13 3	8.91	15½@17	13 3 @13 6	10.21
27	14 @16	13 0 @13 3	8.94	15½@17	13 2 @13 5	10.33
June—						
3	14¾@17	13 0 @13 3	9.23	15½@17	13 2 @13 5	10.32
10	14¾@17	13 0 @13 3	9.03	15¼@17	13 1 @13 4	9.92
17	14½@16¾	13 0 @13 3	9.13	15 @16½	13 1 @13 4	9.61
24	14½@16¾	13 0 @13 3	9.13	14¾@16¼	13 1 @13 4	9.56
24	14¾@16¾	13 0 @13 3	9.08	14¾@16¼	13 1 @13 4	9.56
July—						
1	14½@16¾	13 0 @13 3	9.11	14¾@16½	13 1 @13 4	9.26
8	15 @16¾	13 0 @13 3	9.17	14¾@16¼	13 0 @13 2	9.60
15	15¼@17	13 1 @13 4	9.65	14¾@16¼	13 0 @13 2	9.92
22	15½@17½	13 4 @13 6	9 91	14¾@16½	13 0 @13 2	9.93

SHIPPING NEWS.—Shipments in detail:

	Bales.
NEW YORK—To Genoa—July 14—Nobles, 200	200
To Corunna—July 14—Cristobal, 100	100
To Trieste—July 19—Ida, 50	50
NEW ORLEANS—To Japan—July 13—Hawaii Maru, 2,000—July 14—Tyne Maru, 3,000	5,000
To China—July 13—Hawaii Maru, 1,046	1,046
To Murmansk—July 16—Passat, 22,100	22,100
To Bremen—July 16—West Gambo, 2,892	2,892
To Genoa—July 15—Liberty Bell, 300—July 20—Monfiore, 3,941	4,241
To Liverpool—July 16—Settler, 1,434—July 16—West Celeron, 1,276	2,710
To Manchester—July 16—Settler, 866; West Celeron, 453	1,319
To Rotterdam—July 19—Leerdam, 300	300
HOUSTON—To Havre—July 14—West Durfee, 1,053—July 16—Lowther Castle, 673—July 19—Caroline, 2,002	3,728
To Antwerp—July 14—West Durfee, 100—July 16—Lowther Castle, 194—July 19—Caroline, 6	300
To Ghent—July 14—West Durfee, 599—July 16—Lowther Castle, 710	1,309
To Rotterdam—July 14—West Durfee, 308	308
To Bremen—July 15—Cliffwood, 2,220	2,220
To Genoa—July 19—Quistconck, 1,607	1,607
To Venice—July 19—Quistconck, 400	400
To Trieste—July 19—Quistconck, 200	200
GALVESTON—To Liverpool—July 18—Steadfast, 2,011	2,011
To Manchester—July 18—Steadfast, 1,797	1,797
To Havre—July 15—West Durfee, 1,482—July 18—Lowther Castle, 770	2,252
To Antwerp—July 15—West Durfee, 141	141
To Ghent—July 15—West Durfee, 1,213—July 18—Lowther Castle, 1,040	2,253
To Rotterdam—July 15—West Durfee, 200—July 15—Cliffwood, 250	450
To Bremen—July 15—Cliffwood, 1,350	1,350
To Genoa—July 15—Monbaldo, 100; Ferni, 1,394—July 18—Quistconck, 793	2,287
To Japan—July 15—Hawaii Maru, 1,393	1,393
To Murmansk—July 18—Kersten Mills, 21,904	21,904
NORFOLK—To Liverpool—July 19—Bellhaven, 363	363
To Manchester—July 19—Manchester Shipper, 350	350
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool—July 15—Coldwater, 150	150
To Bremen—July 15—Bockenheim, 2,942; Magmeric, 1,551	4,493
To Hamburg—July 15—Bockenheim, 1,289; Magmeric, 916	2,205
To Rotterdam—July 15—Magmeric, 50	50

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	Bales.
BOSTON—To Liverpool—July 11—Artigas, 134	134
WILMINGTON—To Venice—July 22—Alberta, 4,300	4,300
To Trieste—July 22—Alberta, 1,700	1,700
Total	99,613

COTTON FREIGHT.—Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert & Burrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

	High Density.	Standard.		High Density.	Standard.		High Density.	Standard.
Liverpool	.40c.	.55c.	Oslo	.50c.	.60c.	Shanghai	.70c.	.85c.
Manchester	.40c.	.55c.	Stockholm	.60c.	.75c.	Bombay	.75c.	.90c.
Antwerp	.40c.	.55c.	Trieste	.50c.	.65c.	Bremen	.40c.	.55c.
Ghent	.52½c.	.67½c.	Fiume	.50c.	.65c.	Hamburg	.40c.	.55c.
Havre	.50c.	.65c.	Lisbon	.50c.	.65c.	Piraeus	.85c.	1.00
Rotterdam	.40c.	.55c.	Oporto	.65c.	.80c.	Salonica	.85c.	1.00
Genoa	.50c.	.65c.	Barcelona	.30c.	.45c.	Venice	.50c.	.65c.
			Japan	.67½c.	.82½c.			

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	July 1.	July 8.	July 15.	July 22.
Sales of the week	53,000	62,000	60,000	46,000
Of which American	30,000	31,000	28,000	25,000
Actual exports	4,000	5,000	6,000	2,000
Forwarded	61,000	64,000	61,000	52,000
Total stocks	1,292,000	1,268,000	1,234,000	1,224,000
Of which American	955,000	929,000	899,000	883,000
Total imports	30,000	33,000	33,000	43,000
Of which American	12,000	13,000	14,000	16,000
Amount afloat	144,000	166,000	148,000	142,000
Of which American	40,000	42,000	33,000	25,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.	Quiet.	Good demand.	Quiet.	Hardening	Moderate demand.	Good demand.
Mid. Upl'ds	9.83	9.70	9.74	9.94	9.78	9.91
Sales	6,000	10,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	10,000
Futures. Market opened	Steady 14 to 19pts. advance.	Barely st'y 3 to 7 pts. decline.	Steady 5 to 8 pts. advance.	Steady 17 to 23pts. advance.	Q't but st'y 4 to 7 pts. decline.	Quiet but steady, 1 to 2 pts. adv.
Market, 4 P. M.	Firm 20 to 25pts. advance.	Weak 20 to 23pts. decline.	Very ste'dy 12 to 14pts. advance.	Q't but st'y 14 to 17pts. advance.	Q't but st'y 5 to 8 pts. decline.	Steady, 7 pts. adv. to 2 pts. dec.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

July 16 to July 22.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12¼ p. m.	12½ p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
July	-- --		9.65	9.50	9.42	9.54	-- --	9.74	9.69	9.58	9.64	9.66	9.71
August	-- --		9.69	9.53	9.46	9.60	-- --	9.79	9.74	9.63	9.68	9.67	9.72
September	-- --		9.78	9.62	9.56	9.68	-- --	9.87	9.82	9.71	9.76	9.74	9.80
October	-- --		9.82	9.67	9.61	9.73	-- --	9.92	9.87	9.76	9.81	9.79	9.84
November	-- --		9.85	9.70	9.64	9.76	-- --	9.96	9.91	9.79	9.85	9.82	9.87
December	-- --		9.90	9.76	9.70	9.82	-- --	10.02	9.97	9.86	9.91	9.88	9.92
January	-- --		9.97	9.82	9.76	9.88	-- --	10.09	10.03	9.91	9.97	9.94	9.97
February	-- --		9.99	9.84	9.78	9.90	-- --	10.11	10.05	9.93	9.99	9.96	9.98
March	-- --		10.02	9.88	9.82	9.94	-- --	10.16	10.11	9.99	10.04	10.01	10.03
April	-- --		10.04	9.90	9.84	9.96	-- --	10.18	10.13	10.01	10.06	10.03	10.04
May	-- --		10.08	9.94	9.87	10.00	-- --	10.22	10.17	10.05	10.10	10.07	10.09
June	-- --		10.09	9.95	9.88	10.01	-- --	10.23	10.18	10.06	10.11	10.07	10.09
July	-- --		10.10	9.96	9.89	10.02	-- --	10.24	10.19	10.07	10.11	10.08	10.10

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, July 22 1927.

Flour has been steady for a time and at Chicago a better trade was reported at some recent decline in prices. Here quotations have generally been reported steady, but with no plainly perceptible increase in business of much importance. Trade was a little better, it was said, but it was only for nearby shipment. No decided change for anything like it has taken place in the attitude of buyers. Export business also remained quiet. Later on prices gave way here and there.

Wheat declined early owing to favorable crop news. It offset firmness in Liverpool. On the 18th inst. that market advanced ¾ to 1⅛d., with European and Canadian crops looking less promising. But in the United States export demand was lacking. That, with the better outlook for American crops and also some increase in the United States visible supply, carried prices downward. Persistent hedge selling by the West and Southwest also had its effect. The crop movement in Nebraska and central northern Kansas increased, though in the Far Southwest it was still moderate. Mills buy choice milling qualities steadily at fair premiums, although flour buyers are said to be holding off in expectation of lower prices. The United States visible supply increased last week 1,931,000 bushels, against 2,210,000 last year, and the total is now 26,590,000 bushels, against 16,468,000 last year. The quality of the wheat arriving was not so good as it seemed at first. In Kansas the protein content was said to be less than that of last year and the average weight per bushel around 57 lbs.

Prices declined on the 19th inst., after an early advance, with good crop news from the Northwest the outstanding bearish feature. The West and Southwest sold. Upturns of prices encountered persistent selling. At Chicago about 300,000 bushels had been bought to arrive from the West and nearby territory on July delivery basis. The movement is just getting under way in Nebraska, and it is predicted that offerings will be larger from now on, though the Southwestern movement was still very moderate. Yet the basis at the Gulf was actually higher for nearby shipments. Mills were eager buyers of protein wheat, for which the premiums stood firm. Weather conditions both in the Northwest and Canada were again favorable and fair and cool conditions were forecast. Export business increased to about 500,000 bushels. Supplies on passage are falling rapidly. Western flour demand improved at the decline. The "Price Current and Grain Reporter" said: "The prevalence of black rust unusually widespread in spring wheat territory, and while no damage thus far, hot, wet weather might easily result in heavy loss. With continuation of favorable weather predicted, this country may produce 300,000,000 bushels of spring wheat and Canada may equal 1926 record."

On the 20th inst. prices closed 1½ to 1¾c. higher. Unfavorable threshing returns from the Southwest, and a forecast of slightly higher temperatures for the Northwest, together with some rain and heavy hailstorms over a big portion of the Province of Saskatchewan in Canada helped the advance. There was scattered commission house buying and some short covering. Offerings were light. Export sales were fair, being about 600,000 bushels. Yet crop advices from the Northwest continued favorable. Black rust reports from the Northwest failed to show any injury to the crop, and it appeared to be working toward maturity faster than the rust. Scattered rains have occurred over the American and Canadian spring wheat territory, but LeCount and other crop experts who were up in that country said that there has been no development during the week. Harvesting of wheat is already in full swing in the early regions of Russia and larger quantities of wheat and barley are now being marketed. The latter crops have deteriorated somewhat owing to the heavy storms. Grain on passage for the week was 44,064,000 bushels, against 47,242,000 the previous week and 47,496,000 bushels last year; decrease 3,208,000.

On the 21st inst. prices advanced for a time and then reacted. Some of the crop reports from central and southwestern sections were not favorable. They caused buying early in the day. But hedge sales increased. Cash handlers had bought considerable wheat from the West and Southwest and territory contiguous to Chicago, to arrive there for July delivery. It appears that the purchases were made on the basis of the July price to ½c. over for No. 1 and No. 2 hard wheat. The East is not buying this wheat. The elevators take a little. Cash prices were inclined to weaken. The weather in the main was favorable. It was cool in the American and Canadian Northwest. Liverpool was ½d. lower to ⅛d. higher.

To-day prices were generally ¾ to 1¼c. higher, with considerable covering and no pressure to sell. Kansas sent disappointing threshing returns. There was only a moderate amount of hedge selling. The Southwest sold less freely to Chicago. There was only a moderate movement in the Southwest. Canada sent rust reports. French crop advices were not good. The cables were higher than due. Some hard winter wheat was taken for export f.o.b. Montreal. The export sales were estimated at 300,000 to 500,000 bushels. Some favorable spring wheat reports were received, but they had little effect. Argentine markets were a fraction higher. Argentine exports for the week were stated at 2,215,000 bushels, Australian at 1,976,000 and North American, according to Bradstreet, at 5,043,000, against 9,346,000 for the same date last year. North American shipments since July 1 are stated at 14,300,000 bushels smaller than in a like period last year. Final prices show a rise for the week of ½ to 1½c.

CLOSING PRICES OF DOMESTIC WHEAT AT NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri
July delivery cts.	144⅞	143¼	143¼	145	144⅛	144¼
September delivery	142	139¾	139⅝	141⅜	140½	141⅝
December delivery	145¼	142⅛	142⅞	144⅞	144	145¼

CLOSING PRICES AT NEW YORK FOR WHEAT IN BOND.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery cts.	164⅜	163⅞	164½	166¾	166⅞	166⅛
October delivery	151	149⅜	148¾	150⅛	150	151¼
December delivery	148⅝	146⅜	146⅜	147⅝	147¼	148½

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red cts.	154	151¾	151¾	153	152	152⅞

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery in elevator cts.	143	140¾	141	142¾	142	142⅞
September delivery in elevator	140½	137¾	137½	139	138½	139¾
December delivery in elevator	143¾	141¼	141⅛	142¾	142	143¼

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery in elevator cts.	160⅞	160¼	161½	163⅜	163⅜	162⅝
October delivery in elevator	146½	144⅞	144¼	145⅝	145½	146¾
December delivery in elevator	143¼	141½	140⅞	142½	142	143¼

Indian corn showed no little firmness early in the week. Bad crop accounts gave corn individuality. The belt was said to need rain. Some other reports on the 18th inst. said that the weather was in the main favorable. But there was no evading the firmness of the price. On the 18th it ended unchanged to ⅜c. higher. The change was insignificant, but the kind of change was not. Corn rose slightly, with wheat down 2 to 2¾c. Corn would have advanced more than it did but for the decline in other grain. At one time on the 18th it was ⅞ to 1c. higher. The United States visible supply decreased last week 1,526,000 bushels, against 1,371,000 last year. The total is 32,867,000 bushels, against 20,149,000 last year.

On the 19th inst. the tone was still steady. Consumptive demand was better. More inquiry was noticed for shipment from Chicago. Receipts and country offerings were moderate. The crop is late. That is the vital point. It haunts the market. The crop is tasseling very short. That fact is gloomily dwelt upon. Receipts are not expected to increase

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in the near future. Prices on the 20th inst. advanced on short covering and scattered commission house buying. The weather was cool. A private crop report as to conditions in three of the important Central States stated that about 60% of a normal production can be expected, allowing for ideal weather to harvest. A better demand for cash corn was reported. More corn is two to four weeks late, it is said, than in recent years. Iowa is said to need rain. Kansas and Missouri had some recently. Crop reports are contradictory. The average trader was said to be picking out particular parts of the belt and basing his opinion on their appearance, instead of taking the country as a whole. It is very late. Numerous showers and generally favorable temperatures made a good growing week. Rain was especially helpful in western portion of the belt and in the Southwest and much of the Ohio Valley. A charter for 250,000 bushels was reported made to Georgian Bay. On the 21st inst. prices advanced for a time, but reacted later. Offerings were small early in the day. Shipping demand was encouraging. It is said that 1,500,000 bushels of corn will move out of Chicago this week to Eastern points. Not all of it, perhaps, was actually sold, but such shipments show that the East wants corn. Country offerings to arrive were small. Light receipts seemed probable for a time. Crop accounts cut both ways. In the main they are not very good. There were complaints of dry weather.

To-day prices ended 1¼c. higher, with some unfavorable crop reports, and general buying. The rise in wheat strengthened corn. At one time it was 1½c. higher. Profit taking caused some reaction, but it was slight. Minnesota sent some unfavorable crop reports. The nights are a little too cool. Cash demand was only fair, but on the other hand receipts were moderate. Chicago May was at one time 5¼c. over December. Final prices show a rise for the week of 2 to 2¼c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 Yellow cts.	118	119⅛	119½	120½	119⅞	121

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery in elevator cts.	97¼	97⅜	97¾	99⅛	98⅜	99¾
September delivery in elevator	102½	102½	102¾	104⅛	103½	104¾
December delivery in elevator	105	105⅛	105⅝	107¼	106½	107¾

Oats declined with the new crop promising to be good. The demand was not good. That was clear. The United States visible supply decreased last week 1,373,000 bushels, against 1,401,000 last year. The total is now 14,966,000 bushels, against 34,802,000 last year. On the 19th inst. prices advanced with July's firmness an outstanding feature. It was braced by the smallness of the country offerings, very moderate receipts and a better cash demand. On the 20th inst. prices advanced ½ to ⅝c. There was a little more activity noticed and early threshing returns were unfavorable. On the 21st inst. what looked like hedge selling had some effect. New oats for later shipment were offered. Some of the threshing returns were not satisfactory, but prices declined with those for other grain. Some of the crop advices were favorable.

To-day prices closed ¼c. higher, with a moderate trade. Cash oats advanced, although the basis was regarded as none too steady. A little business was done for export. The interior movement was still small. The visible supply will show another decrease on Monday. Crop reports, however, were in the main favorable, and the weather was on the whole satisfactory. Final prices show a rise of ¼c. on July for the week, but a decline of 1c. on September.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF DOMESTIC OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery cts.	46¼	46	46½	47⅛	46⅝	46¾
September delivery	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	47⅜	46½	46⅝

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 white cts.	53@53½	52½@53	52½@53	63½@54	54	54

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery in elevator cts.	44	44¾	44¼	44⅞	44⅜	44⅛
September delivery in elevator	44⅜	43½	43½	44	43½	43⅝
December delivery in elevator	47⅛	46¼	46¼	46⅞	46½	46⅝

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery in elevator cts.	64½	64¾	65¼	65⅞	65⅜	65⅝
October delivery in elevator	54	53⅞	54¼	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝
December delivery in elevator	50½	50⅜	50⅝	51¼	50⅞	50⅞

Rye declined 1½ to 2c. on the 18th inst., with wheat. Besides, crop reports were favorable. The United States visible supply increased last week 155,000 bushels, in contrast with a decrease for the same week of last year of 947,000 bushels. The total is still only 1,429,000 bushels, against 8,971,000 a year ago. The carry-over is expected to be rather large. That hurts. On the 19th inst. prices were firm for a time and then yielded under selling. Export demand was said to be better for later shipment. The larger new crop will be moving soon, but on the 19th prices were at one time 1¼c. higher. No. 2 rye is 8½c. lower than a year ago, while No. 2 red wheat is 6¾c. lower, No. 2 yellow corn 19c. higher and oats about 1c. higher. There was a fair export business on the 19th inst. in new crop for early September shipment. Prices on the 20th inst. were 1⅞ to 2¼c. higher, the latter on July. The advance in wheat and reports of a better demand in the East helped rye. On the 21st inst. prices declined with wheat. The first car of new rye was received. It sold at 3c. over July. A cargo, it was said, was coming to Chicago from Duluth for delivery on July contracts.

To-day prices closed ¼ to ⅝c. higher, with a fair business in old rye and some trading in new for foreign account. The estimated export sales were 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. Some barley was also taken by exporters. A rise in wheat helped rye very perceptibly. Only profit-taking and Northwestern selling caused reaction from the early advance of 1 to 1¼c. Final prices show a rise for the week of 1 to 2c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery in elevator cts.	105	103⅜	103⅝	106¾	106½	106¾
September delivery in elevator	95¼	93½	94	95⅞	94¾	95½
December delivery in elevator	98½	96⅝	97	99¼	98	98⅝

Closing quotations were as follows:

GRAIN.

Wheat, New York—		Oats, New York—	
No. 2 red f.o.b.	152⅛	No. 2 white	54
No. 2 hard winter, f.o.b.	157⅛	No. 3 white	52
Corn, New York—		Rye, New York—	
No. 2 yellow	121	No. 2 f.o.b.	113¾
No. 3 yellow	117⅛	Barley, New York—	
		Malting as to quality	98@100

FLOUR.

Spring patents	$7.40@$7.75	Rye flour patents	$6.50@$6.85
Clears, first spring	7.00@ 7.25	Seminola No. 2, pound	4⅝
Soft winter straights	6.30@ 6.65	Oats goods	3.15@ 3.20
Hard winter straights	6.85@ 7.25	Corn flour	2.90@ 2.95
Hard winter patents	7.25@ 7.75	Barley goods—	
Hard winter clears	6.10@ 6.60	Coarse	3.75
Fancy Minn. patents	8.90@ 9.75	Fancy pearl Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	7.00
City mills	9.05@ 9.75		

All the statements below regarding the movements of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years.

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.196lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush.48lbs.	bush.56lbs.
Chicago	196,000	684,000	1,250,000	502,000	75,000	58,000
Minneapolis	------	953,000	162,000	106,000	57,000	20,000
Duluth	------	952,000	------	2,000	166,000	148,000
Milwaukee	52,000	316,000	153,000	108,000	27,000	2,000
Toledo	------	132,000	38,000	40,000	------	------
Detroit	------	27,000	7,000	11,000	------	2,000
Indianapolis	------	77,000	232,000	138,000	------	------
St. Louis	113,000	791,000	532,000	390,000	2,000	2,000
Peoria	43,000	11,000	499,000	127,000	39,000	------
Kansas City	------	4,363,000	125,000	22,000	------	------
Omaha	------	259,000	294,000	74,000	------	------
St. Joseph	------	235,000	106,000	2,000	------	------
Wichita	------	1,502,000	------	------	------	------
Sioux City	------	51,000	90,000	8,000	------	------
Total week '27	404,000	10,353,000	3,488,000	1,530,000	366,000	232,000
Same wk. '26	368,000	14,251,000	3,580,000	2,042,000	308,000	120,000
Same wk. '25	441,000	7,747,000	1,773,000	2,804,000	615,000	67,000
Since Aug. 1—						
1926	23,061,000	345,752,000	225,039,000	141,515,000	22,461,000	30,793,00
1925	21,530,000	354,374,000	229,936,000	215,893,000	70,319,000	23,139,00
1924	22,461,000	501,368,000	235,536,000	260,978,000	63,507,000	56,129,00

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, July 16, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	87,000	302,000	17,000	55,000	151,000	------
Philadelphia	31,000	67,000	3,000	8,000	------	------
Baltimore	14,000	325,000	2,000	7,000	------	1,000
Newport News	1,000	------	------	------	------	------
Norfolk	1,000	------	------	------	------	------
New Orleans *	45,000	48,000	51,000	9,000	------	------
Galveston	2,000	1,062,000	------	------	------	------
Montreal	40,000	4,024,000	8,000	159,000	36,000	75,000
Boston	27,000	------	------	27,000	------	1,000
Total week '27	248,000	5,828,000	81,000	265,000	187,000	77,000
Since Jan.1'27	11,599,000	137,652,000	5,761,000	15,013,000	21,154,000	20,371,000
Week 1926	379,000	6,311,000	74,000	413,000	116,000	179,000
Since Jan.1'26	12,852,000	111,111,000	9,734,000	29,616,000	16,613,000	8,206,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, July 16 1927, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	527,405	------	26,842	------	25,139	76,855
Boston	80,000	------	------	------	------	------
Philadelphia	40,000	------	------	------	------	------
Baltimore	32,000	------	3,000	------	------	------
Norfolk	------	------	1,000	------	------	------
Newport News	------	------	1,000	------	------	------
New Orleans	7,000	24,000	33,000	2,000	------	------
Galveston	337,000	------	2,000	------	------	------
Montreal	1,511,000	------	40,000	137,000	466,000	427,000
Total week 1927	2,534,405	24,000	106,842	139,000	491,139	503,855
Same week 1926	5,886,357	114,000	231,875	1,810,489	769,937	1,058,443

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1927 is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	Week July 16 1927.	Since July 1 1927.	Week July 16 1927.	Since July 1 1927.	Week July 16 1927.	Since July 1 1927.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom	44,856	96,558	1,021,637	2,003,556	------	------
Continent	36,736	96,677	1,455,768	2,204,247	------	------
So. & Cent. Amer.	6,000	7,000	7,000	17,000	16,000	22,000
West Indies	12,000	16,000	------	------	8,000	56,000
Other countries	7,210	7,810	50,000	50,000	------	------
Total 1927	106,842	224,045	2,534,405	4,274,803	24,000	78,000
Total 1926	231,875	452,271	5,886,357	10,819,907	114,000	273,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, July 16, were as follows:

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GRAIN STOCKS.

United States—	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Barley. bush.
New York	326,000	74,000	975,000	180,000	87,000
Boston	2,000	1,000	15,000	2,000	------
Philadelphia	117,000	12,000	112,000	3,000	------
Baltimore	441,000	70,000	114,000	16,000	4,000
New Orleans	287,000	315,000	91,000	13,000	------
Galveston	2,540,000	------	------	72,000	75,000
Fort Worth	2,982,000	225,000	380,000	2,000	15,000
Buffalo	1,285,000	2,785,000	1,864,000	16,000	74,000
" afloat	821,000	131,000	------	------	------
Toledo	1,042,000	177,000	400,000	10,000	6,000
Detroit	149,000	37,000	102,000	15,000	------
Chicago	1,866,000	15,031,000	3,686,000	420,000	21,000
Milwaukee	134,000	1,229,000	1,090,000	17,000	24,000
Duluth	2,337,000	------	1,868,000	415,000	363,000
Minneapolis	4,932,000	1,429,000	3,194,000	99,000	240,000
Sioux City	73,000	539,000	62,000	9,000	3,000
St. Louis	627,000	2,054,000	156,000	8,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,204,000	4,069,000	187,000	76,000	2,000
Wichita	2,205,000	1,000	------	------	------
St. Joseph, Mo	244,000	855,000	------	------	------
Peoria	------	82,000	178,000	------	------
Indianapolis	62,000	267,000	121,000	------	------
Omaha	401,000	3,288,000	190,000	41,000	------
On Lakes	378,000	196,000	------	------	------
On Canal and River	135,000	------	181,000	15,000	111,000
Total July 16 1927	26,590,000	32,867,000	14,966,000	1,429,000	1,037,000
Total July 9 1927	24,659,000	34,393,000	16,339,000	1,274,000	1,234,000
Total July 17 1926	16,372,000	27,149,000	38,402,000	8,971,000	2,591,000

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: *Oats*, New York, 2,000 bushels; Duluth, 23,000; total, 25,000 bushels, against 144,000 bushels in 1926. *Barley*, New York, 53,000; Buffalo, 67,000; Duluth, 24,000; on Canal, 126,000; total, 270,000 bushels, against 1,114,000 bushels in 1926. *Wheat*, New York, 1,875,000 bushels; Boston, 126,000; Philadelphia, 963,000; Baltimore, 1,124,000; Buffalo, 1,419,000; Duluth, 102,000; on Canal, 381,000; total, 5,990,000 bushels, against 5,593,000 bushels in 1926.

Canadian—					
Montreal	3,508,000	------	772,000	129,000	201,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	21,404,000	------	1,033,000	888,000	1,155,000
Other Canadian	3,306,000	------	1,056,000	------	138,000
Total July 16 1927	28,218,000	------	2,861,000	1,017,000	1,494,000
Total July 9 1927	27,822,000	------	3,246,000	952,000	1,574,000
Total July 17 1926	24,074,000	------	6,349,000	1,221,000	4,184,000
Summary—					
American	26,590,000	32,867,000	14,966,000	1,429,000	1,037,000
Canadian	28,218,000	------	2,861,000	1,017,000	1,494,000
Total July 16 1927	54,808,000	32,867,000	17,827,000	2,446,000	2,531,000
Total July 9 1927	52,481,000	34,393,000	19,585,000	2,226,000	2,808,000
Total July 17 1926	40,446,000	27,149,000	41,151,000	10,192,000	6,775,000

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, July 15, and since July 1 1927 and 1926, are shown in the following:

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1927.		1926.	1927.		1926.
	Week July 15.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week July 15.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North Amer.	5,429,000	10,108,000	19,530,000	160,000	385,000	115,000
Black Sea	128,000	224,000	800,000	978,000	2,058,000	1,998,000
Argentina	2,601,000	4,159,000	2,458,000	8,680,000	17,988,000	7,544,000
Australia	1,464,000	3,272,000	1,496,000	------	------	------
India	1,216,000	3,032,000	1,192,000	------	------	------
Other count's	160,000	304,000	------	73,000	90,000	------
Total	10,998,000	21,099,000	25,476,000	9,891,000	20,521,000	9,657,000

GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, in giving its report on June 11 of the grain crops in the United States, also added the following:

WHEAT.

Wheat acreage reported in 20 foreign countries of the Northern Hemisphere amounts to 97,115,000 acres, a decrease of only 0.3% compared with the 97,364,000 acres in the same countries in 1926. Including estimates for the United States, the total acreage reported so far this year is 155,613,000 acres this year, compared to 153,918,000 acres last year, when these areas accounted for 78% of the Northern Hemishere acreage excluding Russia and China, and 66% of the world acreage excluding Russia and China. Present indications of production point to a total foreign crop in the Northern Hemisphere slightly above that of 1926. It must be borne in mind, however, that conditions are subject to considerable change between now and the close of the harvest season, and with present conditions above average it is more likely that they will become worse as the season advances than better. In 1925, however, with generally good conditions reported at this date, the crop continued to improve. Total production as reported in 8 foreign countries is 913,464,000 bushels compared with 863,948,000 bushels in those countries last year.

In Canada excellent growing conditions are doing much to offset a decrease in acreage, but it is still a question whether production can equal that of last year.

The European crop, aside from Russia, is now indicated to be slightly above last year's good crop, with the harvest in progress in southern Europe. For Russia little definite information is available on the wheat crop, but so far prospects appear to be as favorable as last year. Winter cereals in general are above average in the wheat regions. Spring grains are not quite so good as winter grains.

The North African crop, according to the present outlook, promises to be about the same as in 1926, when the four countries reported a total production of 90,000,000 bushels. The Moroccan crop is over 8,000,000 bushels better than last year and the Egyptian crop promises to be better than last year. The outlook in Algeria and Tunis, however, is not so favorable. Taking into account the probability of a decreased durum crop in southern Italy, it now appears that our durum crop will meet with less competition in foreign markets than last year, unless Russian durum comes back strongly.

Early conditions in the Southern Hemisphere have not been favorable for seeding or for the newly sown wheat crops, due to drought in North Argentina and Australia.

RYE.

The outlook for rye involves more uncertainty than for wheat, but early conditions point to a crop in Europe exclusive of Russia as large as or larger than last year. Fourteen countries of Europe report 31,063,000 acres sown to rye, a decrease of 1.2% below the area reported in 1926. Conditions generally are less favorable than for wheat, but are generally better than last year, and production as reported in 4 European countries totals 310,535,000 bushels compared with 272,030,000 in those countries last year.

BARLEY.

The area sown to barley this year for the 13 foreign countries so far reporting, representing about 36% of the world acreage, exclusive of Russia, amounts to 17,385,000 acres, which is a decrease of about 10.7% from the area planted last year. The condition of the growing crop in Europe is for the most part favorable.

OATS.

The area sown to oats this year for the 11 foreign countries reporting, amounts to 15,994,000 acres, which is almost exactly the same as that sown last year. The condition of the European crop as reported is either average or better than average.

WHEAT AND RYE—PRODUCTION IN COUNTRIES REPORTING IN 1927, AVERAGE 1909-1913, 1921-1925, ANNUAL 1925-1927.

Crop and Country—	Average 1909-1913.	Average 1921-1925.	1925.	1926.	1927 Forecasts and Estimates.	Per Ct. 1927 Is of 1926.
Wheat—	1,000 bush	1,000 bush	1,000 bush	1,000 bush	1,000 bush	Per Ct.
United States	690,108	804,151	676,429	832,305	853,634	102.6
Belgium	15,199	13,193	14,477	12,228	14,293	116.9
France	325,644	290,774	330,340	231,767	a275,000	a118.7
Spain	130,446	142,420	162,000	146,600	143,300	97.7
Hungary	71,493	59,678	71,675	74,909	68,780	91.8
Poland	63,675	43,987	57,915	47,080	47,250	100.4
Morocco	(17,000)	21,741	23,883	16,174	24,434	151.1
India	351,841	336,269	330,997	324,949	330,400	101.7
Chosen	6,898	10,208	10,509	10,241	10,007	97.7
Total 9 countries	1,672,304	1,722,421	1,678,825	1,696,253	1,767,098	104.2
Est. N. Hemis. excluding Russia and China	2,759,000	2,909,000	3,038,000	2,997,000	------	----
Rye—						
United States	36,093	68,007	46,456	40,000	61,820	154.6
Belgium	23,644	20,564	21,705	19,834	20,078	101.2
Spain	27,636	27,721	29,880	23,504	25,196	107.2
Hungary	31,377	26,845	32,524	31,420	25,510	81.2
Poland	218,943	200,194	257,412	197,272	229,751	116.5
Total 5 countries	337,693	343,331	387,977	312,030	362,355	116.1
Est. N. Hemis. excluding Russia and China	1,023,000	875,000	1,008,000	812,000		

a Forecast on the basis of a correlation between official reports of the condition of the crop on May 1 and yield for 24 years.

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY AND OATS—ACREAGE, AVERAGE 1909-1913 1921-1925, ANNUAL 1925-1927.

Crop and Country.	Average 1909-13	Average 1921-25	1925.	1926.	1927.	P. C. 1927 Is of, 1926.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	P. C.
Wheat—						
Canada, winter only	1,019	800	794	880	717	81.5
United States	47,097	58,092	52,255	56,554	58,498	103.4
Europe, 14 countries	60,005	55,438	57,088	56,559	57,185	101.1
Africa, 3 countries	6,531	7,063	7,854	8,258	7,142	86.5
Asia, 2 countries	30,124	30,628	32,873	31,667	32,071	101.3
Total, 21 countries	144,776	152,021	150,864	153,918	155,613	101.1
Ukraine	6,140	5,313	6,189	7,612	9,500	124.8
Total above and Ukraine	150,916	157,334	157,053			
Est. world total excl. Russia & China	204,200	225,900	227,300	232,000		
Rye—						
Canada	117	1,428	852	653	578	88.5
United States	2,236	4,899	3,974	3,586	3,860	107.6
Europe, 14 countries	35,798	29,965	31,982	31,441	31,063	98.8
Total, 16 countries	38,151	36,292	36,808	35,680	35,501	99.5
Ukraine	9,253	12,130	12,503	14,135	12,594	89.1
Total above and Ukraine	47,404	48,422	49,311	49,815	48,095	96.5
Est. world total, excl. Russia & China	48,300	45,700	46,600			
Barley—						
United States	7,680	------	------	8,099	9,456	116.8
13 foreign countries	18,487	17,634	18,883	19,462	17,385	89.3
Total, 14 countries	26,167	------	------	27,561	26,841	97.4
Est. world total, excl. Russia & China	65,000	64,000	68,000	67,000	------	----
Oats—						
United States	37,357	42,850	44,872	44,303	42,914	96.9
11 foreign countries	17,604	15,511	15,739	15,993	15,994	100.0
Total, 12 countries	54,961	58,361	60,611	60,296	58,908	----
Est. world total, excl. Russia & China	102,000	110,000	112,000	113,000	------	----

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 19.—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended July 19 follows:

Changes in temperature during the week were mostly small, with readings generally moderate to high in most sections of the country. At the beginning of the period, somewhat warmer weather was widespread, with temperatures above normal quite generally, except in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic States. While warm weather continued over Eastern States, there was a moderate drop in temperature in most of the trans-Mississippi area, with readings somewhat below the seasonal average, and slightly cooler than normal was the rule in the middle West and Northwest during the last part of the week.

Unsettled weather, with local showers, prevailed quite generally east of the Rocky Mountains during the first half of the period, and more general rain fell from the Mississippi Valley eastward during the latter part. The showers were mostly light to moderate, but in some cases rather heavy falls were reported in local areas, especially in the Southwest about the 14th, some south Atlantic districts and Ohio Valley sections on the 15th, the Southeastern and North-Central States on the 16th, and in the Lake region and parts of the Northeast on the 17th.

The week, in general, was warmer than normal in nearly all States east of the Mississippi River, in most of the Southwest, and quite generally west of the Rocky Mountains, as shown on Chart I. In the East the largest plus departures of temperature occurred from the Potomac River northward where the weekly means were 3 degrees to as much as 9 degrees above normal, but in the South Atlantic area seasonal warmth prevailed. In the central and northern trans-Mississippi States and the Northwest, except in Washington and parts of Oregon the period was somewhat cooler than normal, with the minus departures of temperature ranging mostly 1 degree to 4 degrees. In the Corn Belt, minimum temperatures for the week ranged from about 52 degrees in the northwest portion to near70 degrees in the south, while they were above 70 degrees in most Gulf districts. The maxima were generally above 90 degrees, except in the more northern States, and reached 100 degrees in parts of the Southwest and western Plateau districts.

Chart II shows that rainfall during the week was very unequally distributed, but that generous to heavy showers occurred in most localities east of the Rocky Mountains. The heaviest falls were reported from some south-central districts, particularly in southern Missouri, western Arkansas, and eastern Oklahoma, while portions of the lower Missouri Valley received in excess of 2 inches. In the Northeast there were beneficial showers, while in the Southeast, unsettled, rainy weather continued in most sections. West of the Rocky Mountains, little or no rain occurred.

Comparatively cool weather in the spring wheat region, where such conditions are needed at this season of the year, and mostly moderate to excessive warmth in the corn and cotton States, gave about ideal temperature conditions for crops, while timely and beneficial showers were widespread from the Rocky Mountains eastward. This combination of temperature and rainfall made, in general, the best growing week of the present season and practically all crops showed good to excellent advance. Moisture is now sufficient for immediate needs in most sections east of the Rocky Mountains, although rain is still needed in some more or less limited areas. In the Southeast, dry, sunny weather is desired, as recent rains have been so frequent as to hinder cultivation, and there is considerable complaint of grassy fields in many places.

The warmer weather was especially favorable in the Northeastern States where it has been comparatively cool, and the continued moderate temperatures in the Northwest have greatly favored spring wheat. In the more western States, where the week was practically rainless, it is becoming dry and more moisture is badly needed in some sections, especially on the western slopes of the central Rocky Mountains and in parts of the Great Basin States, but, in general, conditions were favorable. In the far Southwest the range continued to improve from moisture supplied by rains a couple of weeks ago.

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SMALL GRAINS.—Showers made conditions somewhat less favorable for cutting winter wheat, but progress was mostly good, and harvest this season has been accomplished under unusually favorable weather. This work has been nearly completed as far north as eastern Nebraska and in most of the States bordering on the north bank of the Ohio River. In the North-Central States, cutting was begun to the northern limits of the belt, and in the East was well along northward to Pennsylvania. Threshing made generally good advance.

The showers and moderately low temperatures made generally excellent weather for spring wheat, which made rapid advance in nearly all sections of the belt. In South Dakota, early fields are nearly ripe, and some wheat will be ready to cut in parts of North Dakota in about 10 days. Considerable black rust is reported from some southern portions of the belt, but without material damage so far.

Oats continued to make good progress in the northern portions of the country, with showers in the Northeast beneficial. The crop is beginning to turn as far north as the Lake region, and some is ready to cut to southwestern Wisconsin. Oats are generally good in the North, but are poor in some interior valley sections. Rice continued in good condition in the Gulf States and did well in California, while flax was favorably affected in the Central-Northern States.

CORN.—Numerous showers and generally favorable temperature conditions made a good growing week for corn. The rain was especially helpful in the western portion of the belt, in the Southwest, much of the Ohio Valley area, and in Atlantic coast districts, where the crop shows substantial improvement. Moisture was insufficient and rain is still needed, however, in some interior valley sections and locally in the Great Plains. In Iowa, progress was mostly fair to very good, with considerable tasseling at about the normal date in the western third, but rain is needed in some sections, especially for the late crop. In the lower Missouri Valley and Great Plains, advance was very good to excellent, and was fair to very good in the Ohio Valley area, though rain is still needed rather badly in some sections.

COTTON.—Temperatures were generally moderate in the Cotton Belt, with rather frequent rains in many sections, the weekly totals being mostly moderate in the central portion, moderate to heavy in the eastern and northwestern, and light in the southwestern portion of the belt.

In the Atlantic Coast States the growth of cotton was very good to excellent, but there was rather general complaint of increased weevil activity, which was favored by the showery conditions, while cultivation was still hindered in some sections. In the central States of the belt, progress of the crop was generally good, and in places excellent, but increase in weevil activity was reported from some sections, with local complaints of poor progress of plants. In the central-northern portions of the belt, plants were generally blooming rapidly, but there were complaints of shedding of squares and young bolls locally in some central Gulf districts.

In Oklahoma, rainfall was general and mostly heavy, but cotton made very good advance, except that weevil infestation in the central and east portions is becoming general and damaging locally. The condition of the crop varies considerably, ranging from fair to excellent, depending largely on the extent of insect activity. In Texas, progress and condition were mostly fair to very good, though there was some complaint of rank growth and grassy fields. Fruiting is progressing fairly well, but there is considerable shedding in the south. Weevil activity has apparently not increased and picking progressed favorably in the South. Favorable reports come from the far Southwestern States.

The Weather Bureau also furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:

Virginia.—Richmond: All crops improved under very favorable conditions, especially in south-central. Wheat threshing continued. Excellent crop of early potatoes in southeast. Topping tobacco begun in some localities.

North Carolina.—Raleigh: Generally favorable for growth of most crops, though more rain than needed in some sections. Progress of cotton very good, but weevil increasing and now including scattered areas of north. Early corn made; late doing well. Tobacco generally good; curing in east and south. Reports of other crops favorable.

South Carolina.—Columbia: Moderate rains frequent, though excessive in many sections, favorable for corn, sweet potatoes, truck, and lesser crops; young corn needs cultivation. Progress and condition of cotton good to excellent generally, but sappy and rather rank; squares, bloom, and bolls developing well in most sections, but weevil rather numerous and increasing, with considerable damage in central. Tobacco curing continues with good results. Cereal threshing delayed by rains.

Georgia.—Atlanta: Dry weather needed for cultivation. Progress of cotton excellent; plants large and blooming and fruiting freely; many loaded with bolls; general condition excellent, though grassy in many counties and weevil now causing appreciable damage. Progress and condition of corn excellent. Tobacco harvest progressing well. Minor crops doing well.

Florida.—Jacksonville: Progress and condition of cotton fair to good; rains unfavorable in central; crop opening in north and some ginning locally. Showers in all divisions improved cane, sweet potatoes, cowpeas and peanuts; late corn needs rain locally. Citrus, including satsumas in west, good. Harvesting tobacco made good progress.

Alabama.—Montgomery: Growth of corn, pastures, ranges, truck, and minor crops mostly fair to good. Progress and condition of cotton mostly fair to good, though complaints in a few scattered places of deterioration or only poor advance; mostly fruiting well; weevil infestation general in south and central portions and heavy locally, with damage considerable in a few places; crop being laid by in south; considerable shedding of squares and young bolls locally in south.

Mississippi.—Vicksburg: Some increase in boll weevil ,but very few in recently overflowed delta counties, and general damage probably slight. Beginning cotton picking in extreme south about Aug. 1; progress in development and cultivation generally good. Progress of gardens, pastures and truck fair to good.

Louisiana.—New Orleans: Corn and sweet potatoes need rain. Crops well cultivated in most sections. Progress and condition of cotton fair to good; blooming and forming bolls more freely; weevil active in many localities and some poisoning in north. Sugar cane excellent, where not overflowed. Rice ripening early in good condition.

Texas.—Houston: Conditions mostly favorable for field work. Progress and condition of pastures, corn, rice, and minor crops fair to very good. Advance and condition of cotton mostly fairly good to very good, although local complaints of rank growth and grassy fields; early fruiting fairly well, except in extreme south where considerable shedding; weevil activity about stationary and damage still moderate locally in south, but other insect damage slight; picking progressing favorably on lower coast and adjoining portions in southwest.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma City: Moderate to excessive rain general and mostly beneficial. Progress of cotton generally very good, except weevil infestation becoming general in central and east and destructive locally; condition ranges from fair to excellent, depending largely on extent of insect infestation. Progress and condition of corn generally very good to excellent, except poor in extreme northwest; early practically made. Threshing winter wheat and oats nearing completion.

Arkansas.—Little Rock: Advance of cotton good to excellent; blooming rapidly and bolls setting nicely; slight damage by weevil in a number of localities; few insects reported; crop late, but condition very good. Progress of corn very good; sufficient rain to mature early crop in many portions; still planting in overflowed sections.

Tennessee.—Nashville: Progress and condition of corn very good, but some western fields need rain; crop late in a few western counties. Threshing winter wheat progressing rapidly and condition fair in some fields, but condition of most very poor. Progress and condition of cotton very good, with insect damage slight. Tobacco growing rapidly, but more rain needed.

Kentucky.—Louisville: Good showers furnished needed moisture, which is now sufficient in most districts; all growing crops show marked improvement and soil working much better. Cultivation of corn and tobacco improved and mostly satisfactory. Condition of corn very good, except for lateness, and progress excellent; small amount tasseling in east and south. Progress of haying and threshing fairly good; delayed by showers.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

Friday Night, July 22 1927.

Optimism continues to prevail in markets for textiles. The sustained heat early in the week stimulated sales of summer goods at retail, and such lines as dresses, men's clothing in light weight, and sports merchandise of many kinds sold actively. Prospects for goods now being prepared in mill channels for the spring season are also considered good. In regard to cotton goods, the persistent strength of the raw material is forcing prices upward for cloths. In fact, caution has become the watchword of manufacturers to their selling agents on all cloth sold for delivery after September. While some of the mills have sufficient cotton on hand to carry them to the end of the current year, there are others whose warehouse stocks barely cover cloth orders already booked. Consequently, in view of the upward tendency of future prices for the staple, they are advising their representatives not to sell ahead without first submitting offers to them. In the woolen division, large handlers of goods believe they are making headway in holding prices steadier. The doctrine of asking a fair price for merchandise, and sticking to it is being preached more insistently, and the policy is becoming more general. Improvement in the demand for silks continues, and the market is better cleaned out of spot and nearby merchandise. The heavy volume of silk consumption in this country as compared with pre-war days is a surprising development to many; the large use of crepes, silk in knit goods lines, in many dress fabrics of a mixed character, and the many silk coats worn by women being among the chief contributing factors. Advices from abroad, particularly Manchester, are likewise more encouraging. According to reports, trade tends to broaden for the Near East, South America, and the Continent, while fair-sized contracts have been placed for Chinese accounts.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The uncertainty surrounding the outcome of this season's cotton crop, together with the current upward price tendency for deferred deliveries of the staple, have created a firm undertone in the markets for manufactured products. Higher prices continue to be named on various lines. A further advance of 5% was announced in a leading Southern cotton blanket line, making 10% since the opening of the season, while upward revisions are expected to be announced on some of the large flannel lines. Fancy flannels are reported to be none too plentiful, and in the event of repeat orders being of normal volume in September, they are likely to become scarce. Denims, tickings, coverts and other coarse yarn colored domestics rule firm on a higher basis, varying from ½c. to 1c. a yard. More business is developing in draperies and bedspreads of rayon content for future delivery. In fact, the very fine qualities of rayon draperies are commencing to sell in much better quantities to retail buyers who are looking ahead to fall sales in August and to normal fall business. Domestic damask cotton mills are said to be well supplied with business with looms engaged ahead for several months. The hot weather has led to a more active demand for summer shirts and cotton pajamas, while sales of cotton dresses are also increasing. The gray goods market has ruled firm and active following the strength in raw cotton prices. Print cloths for nearby deliveries are more or less scarce, with demand keen. While manufacturers of men's cotton underwear are preparing to open their lines for next spring, they are receiving a good volume of fall orders, as buyers show no resistance to the higher levels which some of the mills have established. Buyers appear eager to provide for their requirements before quotations move still higher. Print cloths, 28-inch, 64 x 64's construction, are quoted at 6c., and 27-inch, 64 x 60's, at 5½c. Gray goods in the 38½-inch, 64 x 64's construction, are quoted at 7⅞c., and 39-inch, 68 x 72's, at 8¾c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—A moderate demand is reported for various woolen fabrics. The cutting-up trade is taking velour coatings in fair quantities, while semi-broadcloth finish fabrics are being featured, and confidence in the latter for dressy types of coats appears to be increasing. Although tropical worsteds show some small price irregularities, mills have booked a very good business. Sales in a number of popular lines of the American Woolen Co. are said to exceed those of a year ago. Other lines are likewise doing well, and the belief is growing that business is going to be better than some pessimists predicted. In the women's wear division, mills are credited with having been successful in liquidating a large amount of worsteds, particularly sheens, which they have had in stock since the falling off in demand during the spring. These cloths will likely be made into cheaper dresses, and are expected to meet with a good demand from consumers seeking lower cost garments during the fall season. A number of wool factors are making efforts to advance prices, but the majority appear to be more in favor of retaining prices at present levels, claiming that any increase at this time will check business.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Prices in the markets for linens hold steady, owing to the scarcity of supplies and the strength of raw flax. As is usual at this time of the year, demand is chiefly of a sorting-up character, though in the aggregate, the quantities disposed of represent a considerable volume. Stocks of damasks and household lines are reported to be small and merchants are not disposed to part with their limited holdings at any concessions. Burlaps are more active, and in view of the advances in primary markets, prices rule firm. Light weights are quoted at 7.25c., and heavies at 9.40c.

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State and City Department

NEWS ITEMS

Department of Cauca Valley, Republic of Colombia.—$1,500,000 7½% *Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Sold.*—J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Baker, Kellogg & Co., Inc., jointly, sold on Wednesday, July 20, $1,500,000 7½% secured sinking fund gold bonds of the Department of Cauca Valley, Republic of Colombia, at 98 and interest, to yield 7.77% to final redemption. Dated Oct. 1 1926. Coupon bonds in $1,000 and $500 denominations, registerable as to principal only. Due Oct. 1 1946. Principal and interest (Apr. 1 and Oct. 1) payable in U. S. gold coin at the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, fiscal agents, free of all taxes, present or future, of the Department of Cauca Valley, the Republic of Colombia, or any taxing subdivision thereof. Callable as a whole or in part for the sinking fund at 103 and accrued interest on any semi-annual interets date. Further information regarding this loan may be found in our "Department of Current Events and Discussions," on a preceding page.

Illinois (State of).—*Payment of* $650,000 *Made to State by Governor Small, Ending Case Over State Funds.*—Governor Small on July 15 paid the State Treasurer $650,000, bringing to a close six years of litigation over unpaid interest on State funds at the time Small was State Treasurer. The New York "Times" of July 16 said:

Governor Small to-day gave to the State Treasurer of Illinois a check for $650,000 in settlement of the judgment entered against him for an accounting of interest on State funds. Satisfaction of the judgment was acknowledged in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, where the Governor personally proffered a certified check on the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. of Chicago.

Judge Charles G. Briggie made the formal order for payment of the check into the State Treasury and directed the clerk to enter the order of satisfaction when the payment had been made.

With the acceptance of the check, the agreed decree presented to and approved by Judge Frank W. Burton of the Illinois Supreme Court became effective. It carried the stipulation that Governor Small had previously accounted for all interest received by him and that "the liability of said defendant Len Small in this cause is solely for interest received by other defendants therein."

The proceedings occupied but a few minutes and the group in the County Court then came forward to congratulate Governor Small and his counsel. The $650,000 became a part of the general revenue fund of the State.

The payment brought to a close six years of litigation on unpaid interest on State funds at the time Small was State Treasurer. Governor Small was acquitted on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy. His liability in the case was fixed by a Master in Chancery on order of the State Supreme Court.

Kansas (State of).—*Bonds in Investors' Hands Exempt from Taxation.*—Taxation of moneys and credits, as levied by Chapters 277 and 278 of the 1925 Laws, has been amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1927, to the extent that "bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness in the hands of individual citizens not employed or engaged in the banking, loan or investment business and representing merely personal investments, not made in competition with the business of national banks," are not now taxable as moneyed capital.

Rochester, N. Y.—*Court of Appeals Upholds Charter.*—The decision of the Supreme Court on May 4 that the city manager charter is valid (V. 124, p. 2791) was sustained by the Court of Appeals in a ruling made on July 20. An exception was made, however, to two provisions of the charter, the Court holding that the sections calling for non-partisan election contests and abolition of elected city officials were invalid.

Saarbruecken (City of).—$3,000,000 6% *Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Sold.*—Ames, Emerich & Co. and Strupp & Co. sold on Monday, July 18, $3,000,000 6% external sinking fund gold bonds of the City of Saarbruecken at 95 and interest, to yield 6.40%. Dated July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Due Jan. 1 1953. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., fiscal agents in New York, or, at the option of the holder, at Saar Handelsbank, City of Saarbruecken, without deduction for any taxes or duties, present or future, levied by any authority within the Saar Territory, regardless of state of war or peace and of nationality of holders. Non-callable, except for the sinking fund, before Jan. 1 1933. Redeemable on Jan. 1 1933, and thereafter, on two months' published notice, as a whole in part or for sinking fund, at 100 and accrued interest. In connection with the provisions for the retirement of these bonds the official offering circular says:

The city contracts to create a sinking fund, payable semi-annually beginning Jan. 1 1928, which is calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire loan by maturity. Under the terms of the general bond, the minimum amount to be retired annually will be 1¾% of the total amount of the issue, plus interest on bonds previously purchsaed or redeemed. The right is reserved by the city to accelerate the payment of this loan after July 1 1932, either through purchase in the open market or by drawings by lot at 100. Any interest saved through increased sinking fund payments shall also be applied toward the redemption of bonds, but the city has the right in case of such accelerated payments to discontinue or reduce sinking fund installments until the regular amount under the sinking fund schedule has again been reached.

Further information regarding this loan may be found in our "Department of Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS this week have been as follows:

ABERDEEN, Monroe County, Miss.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 3 by City Clerk R. C. Maynard for $15,000 not exceeding 6% water works and sewage system bonds.

ABERDEEN, Grays Harbor County, Wash.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The issue of $1,600,000 not exceeding 6% coupon water extension bonds which are offered for sale on July 27 at 8 p. m. by Nellie Thrift, City Clerk, are described as follows: Date July 1 1927. Maturities of bonds dependent upon bids. Bonds may be issued all in one series or in two series; one for $1,000,000 and one for $500,000. Certified checks are to be made as follows: $32,000 for the entire issue; $30,000 for the $1,000,000 issue alone and $15,000 for the $500,000 issue. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer or at the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in New York City. Denoms. $1,000 and $500 at bidder's option. Legality approved by Shorts and Denney of Seattle.

ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Decatur), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Louise Kleine, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 30 for $11,120 4½% Preble Township road bonds. Date July 15 1927. Due May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937, incl.

ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Brighton), Colo.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At a recent election the voters approved the issuance of $12,000 school building bonds. The vote stood 70 to 68.

ALAMO HEIGHTS (P. O. San Antonio), Texas.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The issue of $350,000 paving, sewer and fire station bonds sold to Taylor, Ewart & Co. of Chicago on July 4 (V. 125, p. 129) are described as follows: Dated July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $8,000, July 1 1928 to 1947; $9,000, 1948 to 1957; $10,000, 1958 to 1967. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the Seaboard National Bank, N. Y. City. Chapman, Cutter & Parker of Chicago will furnish legal opinion.

ALLEGAN, Allegan County, Mich.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held on July 12 the voters authorized the issuance of $185,000 bonds for the purpose of acquiring a dam site on the Kalamazoo River, and to erect a municipal lighting plant. The vote stood 3 to 1 for the issuance.

ALVIN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alvin), Brazoria County, Texas.—*BOND ELECTION POSTPONED.*—We are informed that the election to be held on July 11 for the purpose of voting $60,000 bonds has been postponed indefinitely.

AMITYVILLE, Suffolk County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Louis W. Ferris, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. July 27 for $38,000 4½% street improvement bonds. Date Aug. 15 1927. Due as follows: $3,000, 1928 to 1939, incl.; and $2,000, 1940.

ANGELINA COUNTY (P. O. Lufkin), Texas.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Sept. 13 there will be an election to decide the issuance of $1,500,000 road bonds.

ANNISTON, Calhoun County, Ala.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $40,000 5½% coupon improvement bonds offered on July 14 was sold to Ward, Sterne & Co. of Birmingham for a premium of $100, which is equal to 100.25, a basis of about 5.46%. Due July 1 1937. Dated July 1 1927. Optional one-tenth yearly.

APTOS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Cruz) Santa Cruz County, Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $23,000 5% coupon school bonds offered on July 7—V. 125, p. 129,—was awarded to the William R. Staats Co. of Los Angeles, for a premium of $521 or 102.26, which is a basis of about 4.74%. Date June 15 1927. Due semi-annually $500 in from 1 to 23 years. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable at the County Treasurer's office.

ASHTABULA, Ashtabula County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. H. Shaw, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Aug. 12 for the following six issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating $56,000:

$15,500 Reed Ave. improvement bonds. Denom. $1,500, one for $2,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928; and $1,500, 1929 to 1937 incl.

12,800 Parsons Street improvement bonds. Denom. $1,200, one for $800. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928; and $1,200, 1929 to 1937 incl.

9,000 Main Street sewer bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,000, 1928; and $2,000, 1929 to 1932 incl.

8,400 Edward Ave. improvement bonds. Denom. $900, one for $300. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $300, 1938, and $900, 1929 to 1937 incl.

5,300 Edward Ave. improvement (city's portion) bonds. Denom. $500, one for $300. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $800, 1928, and $500, 1929 to 1937 incl.

5,000 West Street improvement bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000 Oct. 1 1928 to 1932 incl.

All the above bonds to be dated not later than April 1. The above issues with the exception of the $5,300 Edward Ave. improvement bonds, are special assessment bonds. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 2% of the bonds offered, is required.

ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O.) Jefferson), Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. W. Howes, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard time) Aug. 1, for $67,600 5% Hampden-Andover I. C. H. No. 475, road improvement bonds. Date July 11 1927. Denom. $1,000, one for $600. Due as follows: $1,600, April 1 1928, and $1,000, Oct. 1 1928; and $1,000, April and Oct. 1 1929 to 1935, incl. A certified check payable to the order of the County Treasurer, for $1,000 is required.

Financial Statement.

True valuation approximate	$155,000,000.00
Assessed valuation	148,000,000.00
This issue	67,600.00
Total bonded debt, including Township's portion and general assessments, this	2,989,110.00
Sinking fund	250,589.82

Population, 65,000. Tax rate, 4.958 mills.

ATHENS, Greene County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The Manufacturers & Traders Peoples Trust Co. of Buffalo, were awarded on June 15 an issue of $13,000 4.70% coupon water bonds, at 100.28. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due serially July 1 1928 to 1940, incl. Interest payable J. & J.

ATLANTIC-GULF SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. Vero Beach), Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—The $250,000 6% coupon road and bridge bonds offered on July 20—V. 124, p. 3664—were awarded to C. A. Steed & Son of West Palm Beach for a price of 95, a basis of about 6.45%. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $20,000, 1942 to 1953 incl., and $10,000, in 1954. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable in gold or its equivalent at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York.

BAKER, Fallon County, Mont.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held recently the voters approved the issuance of $37,000 school site and building bonds. The vote stood 84 to 29.

BANCROFT, Cuming County, Neb.—*BUYER.*—Refunding coupon bond issues aggregating $32,000, all 4½% and dated July 1 1927 were sold to the Omaha Trust Co of Omaha. Denom $500. Due in 1947. Retirable $2,000 each year after 1928. Payable J. & J.

BANGOR, Penobscot County, Maine.—*BOND OFFERING.*—John Wilson, Mayor, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. July 28, for $115,000 4% coupon school bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $15,000, 1932 to 1934, incl.; $40,000, 1935, and $10,000, 1936 to 1938, incl. The Merrill Trust Co. of Bangor, will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures and the seal impressed on the bonds. A certified check payable to T. G. Donavan, City Treasurer, for $1,000 is required. Legality to be approved by Louis C. Stearns.

BANKS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Indiana), Ind.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $23,000 school bonds purchased by the People's Savings & Trust Co. of Hazleton at 100.50 (V. 125, p. 417) bear interest at the rate of 5% and are described as follows: Dated July 1 1927. Coupon bonds in $500 denom. Due as follows: $5,000 in each of the years 1932, 1937 and 1942, and $8,000 in 1947. Interest payable J. & J.

BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—The following two issues of 5%, city's portion, bonds aggregating $61,950 offered on July 11—V. 124, p. 3664—were awarded to A. E. Aub & Co.,

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of Cincinnati, at a premium of $1,246, equal to 102.002, a basis of about 4.57%:
$44,000 street improvement bonds. Date July 1 1927. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $5,000, 1928 to 1934, incl.; and $4,500, 1935 and 1936.
17,950 street improvement bonds. Date April 1 1927. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,950, 1928, and $2,000, 1929 to 1936, incl.

BARRIEN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the Clerk Board of County Road Commissioners, until 1.30 p. m. July 25, for $63,000 road bonds.

BAY CITY, Bay County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING*—W. E. Baumgardner, City Manager, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. (eastern standard time) July 25, for $23,000 4½% improvement bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due $18,000, 1930 and $5,000, 1932. Prin. and interest (F. & A.) payable in New York City. Successful bidder to furnish and print the bonds. A certified check for $500 is required.

BEECH GROVE, Marion County, Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $10,000 4½% coupon bonds offered on July 18—V. 124, p. 3803—were awarded to the City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis, at a premium of $162.45, equal to 101.62, a basis of about 4.13%. Date July 9 1927. Due $1,000, 1928 to 1937, incl. The Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis, submitted a bid of $10,207.70 which failed to conform to the advertised requirements.

BEACHWOOD (P. O. Warrensville R. F. D.), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The following two issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating $240,271.84, offered on July 12 (V. 124, p. 3664), were awarded to the Guardian Trust Co. as follows:
$196,089.21 street improvement bonds at a premium of $2,040,, equal to 101.04. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $19,000, 1928; $20,000, 1929; $19,000, 1930; $20,000, 1931; $22,000, 1932; $10,000, 1933; $20,000, 1934; $19,000, 1935; $20,000, 1936, and $20,089.21, 1937.
44,182.63 street improvement bonds at a premium of $977, equal to 102. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928 to 1931 incl.; $2,000, 1932 .2,000, 1933 to 1936 incl.; $3,000, 1937; $2,000, 1938 to 1941, incl.; $3,000, 1942; $2,000, 1943 to 1946 incl., and $3,183.62, 1947.
Date July 15 1927.

BERKLEY, Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. G. Baker, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 9 p. m. (eastern standard time) July 28, for $40,000 special assessment bonds of paving district No. 64, not to exceed 6%. Due in 10 years. A certified check payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, for $500 is required.

BISHOP-DRISCOLL DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Corpus Christi), Nueces County, Tex.—*BOND SALE.*—The $90,000 6% drainage bonds offered on June 27 were awarded to Garrett & Co. of Dallas at par.

BLOOMINGTON, McLean County, Ill.—*BOND SALE.*—The Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, was awarded on July 8, an issue of $90,000 4½% Viaduct bonds, at a premium of $2,106, equal to 102.34, a basis of about 4.20%. Due $5,000, in each of the years from 1928 to 1945, incl.

BONITA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bastrop), Morehouse Parish, La.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $35,000 5% school bonds sold to the Bastrop State Bank of Bastrop on June 24 (V. 125, p. 129) are described as follows: Dated June 1 1927. Due as follows: $1,000, June 1 1928 to 1930; $1,500, 1931 to 1938; $2,000, 1939 to 1943; $2,500, 1944 to 1947. Price paid, 100.02, or a basis of 4.99%.

BONNER SPRINGS, Wyandotte County, Kansas.—*BONDS VOTED.*—We are informed that a recent election, the voters approved the issuance of $20,000 water system bonds.

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The following three issues of 4½% bonds, aggregating $15,000, offered on July 20 (V. 125, p. 417) were awarded to the City Securities Co. at a premium of $163, equal to 101.08:
$7,500 Rollie S. Snow et al. Marion Twp. road bonds. Due semi-annually May and Nov. 15.
7,300 Levi S. Shaw et al. Jackson Twp. bonds. Due semi-annually May and Nov. 15.
200 Julius S. Hobson et al. Marion Centre and Union Twp. bonds. Due semi-annually.
Date July 6 1927.

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Clay Thompson, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 27 for $11,600 4½% Union Twp. road bonds. Date June 7 1927. Denom. $580. Due $580 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 incl.

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Burlington), Ky.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $200,000 4¾% road and bridge bonds have recently been sold to Otis & Co. of Cleveland. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $10,000 from 1932 to 1951. Prin. and int. payable J. & J at the Peoples Deposit Bank of Burlington in New York exchange. Legal opinion by Chapman, Cutler & Parker of Chicago.

BOWLING GREEN, Warren County, Ky.—*BOND CALL.*—The Board of Education has ordered that bonds numbered from 1 to 40 incl., issued by said Board of Education dated Sept. 1 1922 and due Sept. 1 1947, for $500 each, be called for payment on Sept. 1 1927 according to the terms of the issue. Said bonds and interest are payable at the offices of the Bowling Green Trust Co. Trustee, at Bowling Green, Ky. Interest on the aforesaid called bonds will cease on Sept. 1 1927. Any of said bonds sent direct to us on that date will be remitted for without exchange charges. Bowling Green Trust Co., Trustee, Bowling Green, Ky.

BRADFORD, Orange County, Vt.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Alvah M. Stevens, member Board of Village Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Aug. 1 for $20,000 4½% sanitary public sewer construction bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due $2,000 Aug. 1 1928 to 1937 incl.

BREMER COUNTY (P. O. Waverly), Iowa.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At a recent election the voters approved the issuance of $900,000 highway improvement bonds.

BRIGHTON FIRE DISTRICT (Comprising parts of the Towns of Brighton and Pittsford), N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—George Y. Webster, Fire Commission Attorney, will receive sealed bids at his office 303 Wilder Building, Rochester, until 3 p. m. (daylight saving time, July 27 for $60,000 fire district, series No. 2 bonds, not to exceed 6%. Date June 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $5,000 June 1 1930 to 1941, incl. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable at a banking institution located in Rochester. A certified check payable to the order of Howard Converse, Treasurer Brighton Fire District, for $600 is required. Legal opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City, as to the legality of the bonds will be furnished the successful bidder free of charge.

BRILLIANT, Jefferson County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—T. C. Clark, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. July 28 for $32,000 5% coupon mortgage bonds. Date May 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due March 1 as follows: $1,000, 1929 to 1939, incl., and $1,500, 1940 to 1953, incl. Prin. and int. (M. & S. payable at the Brilliant Bank & Savings Co., Brilliant. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality to be approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland; only bids subject to the attorney's approval as to the legality of the issue will be considered. These are the bonds originally scheduled for sale on July 1—V. 124, p. 3803.

BRONXVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Jerry C. Leary, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) Aug. 2 for $4,000 4¼% coupon sewer bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000 July 1 1928 to 1931, inclusive. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable in gold at the Gramatan National Bank, Gramatan. A certified check, payable to the Village, for $80, is required Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater, of New York City. These are the bonds offered unsuccessfully on July 5—V. 124, p. 3803.

BROOKHAVEN (P. O. Patchogue), Suffolk County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—Stephens & Co. of N. Y. City, were awarded on July 13 an issue of $53,000 4½% road improvement bonds at 100.85, a basis of about 4.37%. Date Feb. 1 1927. Due Feb. 1 as follows: $4,000, 1929 to 1940 incl., and $5,000, 1941. Int. payable F. & A.

BROOKSIDE (P. O. Bridgeport) Belmont County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $5,000 6% Village bonds offered on July 8—V. 124, p. 3664—were awarded to A. E. Aub & Co. of Cincinnati, at a premium of $289 equal to 105.78, a basis of about 4.81%. Date April 1 1927. Due $500 1928 to 1937, incl.

BROWNSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cameron County, Texas.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $350,000 5% school bonds offered on June 23—V. 124, p. 3665—was sold to the Weil, Roth and Irving Co. of Cincinnati, for a premium of $7,875 which is equal to 102.25, a basis of about 4.87%. Due $5,000 June 1 1928 to 1937; $10,000 from 1938 to 1967. Date June 10 1927. Prin. and int. payable June 10 and Dec. 10 at the Seaboard National Bank, New York City.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP (P. O. Sarver R. F. D.), Butler County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Alvin L. Meyers, Secretary Board of Supervisors, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (eastern standard time), July 27, at the Farmers National Bank, Freeport, for $49,000 4½% series A. township bonds. Dated July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1, as follows: $4,000, 1929, and $5,000, 1930 to 1938 incl. A certified check payable to the order of John G. Fleming, Treasurer, for $500 is required. Legality approved by Moorehead & Knox of Pittsburgh.

BUHLER, Reno County, Kan.—*BOND OFFERING.*—The City Clerk will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. July 26 for $30,000 not exceeding 5% internal impt. bonds dated July 1 1927. $2,000 certified check is required on all bids.

BUTLER, Butler County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—C. C. Braham, Superintendent of Accounts & Finance, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. August 1 for $25,000 4¼% series D, street improvement bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $5,000, July 1 in each of the years, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941 and 1943. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the City Treasurer's office or at any bank situated in Butler. A certified check for $500 is required.

CALDWELL COUNTY (P. O. Lockhart), Tex.—*BONDS VOTED.*—We are officially informed that at an election held July 18, the voters approved the issuance of $40,000 5% road bonds. The vote stood 64 to 9.

CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Collin Monroe, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (eastern standard time), July 27, for $8,799.63 5½% coupon city's share, street impt. bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000, one for $799.63. Due Sept. 1, as follows: $799.63, 1928; and $1,000, 1929 to 1936 incl. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 5% of the bonds offered is required.

CARROLL COUNTY (P. O. Carroll), Iowa.—*BOND ELECTION.*—We are informed that during the last week in July there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $800,000 road improvement bonds.

CASS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Linden), Cass County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12, the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $1,800 5% bonds. Due in 20 years.

CASS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 35 (P. O. Linden), Cass County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12, the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $1,250, 5% bonds. Due in 20 years.

CATASAUQUA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lehigh County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—I. Downs, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 6 p. m. (Eastern standard time) Aug. 1 for $90,000 4% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $30,000, 1937; $15,000 in each of the years 1942, 1947, 1952 and 1957. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the National Bank of Catasauqua. A certified check, payable to the order of the School District, for 2% of the bonds offered, is required. The bonds will be sold subject to thei being approved by counsel furnished by the successful bidder.

CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Cedar Grove), Essex County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—John H. Monroe, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (daylight saving time) Aug. 1, for an issue of 4½% coupon or registered water bonds, not to exceed $155,000. Dated Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due August 1 as follows: $4,000, 1929 to 1938 incl.; $5,000, 1939 to 1955 incl.; and $6,000, 1956 to 1960 incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.), payable in gold at the Montclair Trust Co., Montclair. No more bonds will be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000 over $155,000. A certified check, payable to the order of the Township, for 2% of the bonds offered, is required. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of N. Y. City.

CHARDON, Geauga County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—D. A Austin, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Aug. 11 for the following two issues of 5½% bonds, aggregating $8,487.77:
$5,989.77 Washington Ave. improvement bonds. Denom. $665; one for $669.77. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $665, 1928 to 1935, incl., and $669.77, 1936.
2,500.00 Washington Ave., improvement bonds. Denom. $500. Due $500 Oct. 1 1928 to 1932, incl.
Date Aug. 1 1927. A certified check payable to the order of the Village Treasurer for 5% of the bonds offered is required.

CHARLESTON, Charleston County, So. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $48,000 4½% series N park and paving bonds offered on July 1—V. 124, p. 3803—was awarded to the Peoples Security Co. of Charleston for a price of 100.05, a basis of about 4.49%. Date July 1 1927. Due July 1 as follows: $5,000, 1929 to 1936 incl.; $6,000, 1937 and $2,000, 1938.

CHARLEVOIX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (City and Township of), Charlevoix County, Mich.—*PRICE PAID—LEGALITY.*—The Price paid for the $125,000 school bonds awarded to Whittlesey, McLean & Co. of Detroit in—V. 125, p. 276—was a premium of $798, equal to 100.63, a basis of about 4.39%. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 4½%. Date July 1 1927. Coupon bonds in $1,000 and $500 denominations. Due July 1 as follows: $6,000, 1928 and 1929; $7,000, 1930 to 1932 incl.; $7,500, 1933; $8,000, 1934 and 1935; $9,000, 1936 and 1937; $9,500, 1938 and 1939; and $10,500, 1940 to 1942 inclusive. The legality of the bonds has been approved by Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit.

Financial Statement.

Assessed Valuation	$3,618,950
Total Debt (including these bonds)	128,000
Population, 4,500 (estimated).	

CHEETOWAGA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10, Erie County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The Manufacturers and Traders-Peoples Trust Co. of Buffalo, was awarded on May 18, an issue of $267,000 4 40% coupon school bonds, at 100.10. Date Jan. and July 1 1927. Denoms $1,000, $880 and $800. Due serially Jan. 1 1932 to 1956, incl. Interest payable J. & J.

CHEHALIS, Lewis County, Washington.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held on July 12 the voters approved the issuance of $80,000 water bonds. The vote stood 199 for issuance and 76 against.

CHELSEA, Suffolk County, Mass.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—S. N. Bond & Co. of Boston were awarded on July 21 a $250,000 temporary loan on a 3.70% discount basis, plus a premium of $3. Date July 25 1927. Due Dec. 15 1927.

CHEROKEE COUNTY (P. O. Rusk), Texas.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Aug. 9, there is to be an election held to vote on the question of issuing of $3,000,000 road bonds.

CLALLAM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 48 (P. O. Port Angeles), Wash.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. July 26 by the County Treasurer R. E. Davis for $1,500 not exceeding 6% school bonds. Due from 1929 to 1937. Prin. and int. payable at County Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency in New York City. A certified check for 5% of the amount of the bid is required.

CLAWSON, Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The $48,000 assessment sewer bonds offered on July 12—V. 125, p. 278—were awarded to Bumpus & Co. of Detroit as 6s at a premium of $75, equal to 100.15 a basis of about 5.93%. Date July 15 1927. Due $12,000 July 15 1928 to 1931 inclusive.

CLEVELAND COUNTY (P. O. Shelby), No. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The $18,000, not exceeding 5% bond anticipation loan notes offered on July 15 (V. 125, p. 278) were awarded to the First National Bank of Philadelphia as 4.40s. Date July 15 1927.

CLINTONVILLE, Venango County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The Peoples National Bank of Clintonville, was awarded on June 17, an issue of $7,200 4½% coupon paving bonds at par. Date June 15 1927. Denom. $500 and $100. Due as follows: $200, April 1 1928; and $500, 1929 to 1942, incl. Interest payable A. & O.

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COLEMAN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 64 (P. O. Coleman) Coleman County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $7,500 5% bonds. Due in 40 years.

COLLINGDALE, Pa.—*MATURITY.*—The $60,000 4½% street improvement bonds awarded to R. M. Snyder & Co. of Philadelphia at 104.83 in V. 125, p. 418—a basis of about 4.13%, mature $3,000, in each of the years from 1938 to 1957, incl. Date July 15 1927.

COLUMBUS, Franklin County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The School District Commissioners, have purchased an issue of $440,000 city hall bonds at par.

COLUMBUS Franklin County, Ohio.—*NOTE OFFERING.*—Harry H. Turner, Cit Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (eastern standard time), July 25, for $125,000 promissory notes. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $5,000. Due Feb. 1 1929. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the agency of the city of Columbus, in N. Y. City. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 1% of the notes offered is required. Bidders to state rate of interest.

COMPTON UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $150,000 5% coupon school bonds offered on July 11 (V. 125, p. 278) was sold to the Brown-Crummer Co. for a premium of $7,500, which is equal to a price of 105, a basis of about 4.68%. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $25,000, 1932 and $5,000, 1933 to 1957, incl. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The following is a complete list of the bids:

Names of Other Bidders—	*Price Bid.*
Dean Witter & Co	$7,109
Bank of Italy	6,728
R. H. Moulton	6,075
California Securities Co	7,289
U. S. National Bank	4,255
Anglo London-Paris	5,933
Security Trust & Savings Bank	5,729

CONCORD, Merrimac County, N. H.—*BOND SALE.*—E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, were awarded on June 1, an issue of $117,000 4¼% coupon school bonds at 103.14, a basis of about 4.02%. Date Dec. 1 1925. Denom. $1,000. Due $3,000. Dec. 1 1927 to 1965, incl. Interest payable June and Dec. 1.

CONRAD, Pondera County, Mont.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At a recent election the voters approved the issuance of $2,000 school building bonds. The vote stood 28 to 1.

CORINTH, Alcorn County, Miss.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $150,000 5% school bonds offered on July 8 was awarded to the Corinth Bank and Trust Co. for a price of 101.61.

COVINA GRAMMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 1 by Deputy County Clerk F. D. Frey for $20,000 5% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927 and due in 1947.

CRESLINE, Crawford County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $9,000 5½% fire engine bonds offered on July 18—V. 125, p. 278—were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, at a premium of $262.00, equal to 102.91, a basis of about 4.695%. Date July 1 1927. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,500, 1928 and 1929; and $1,000, 1930 to 1935 incl.

The following is a list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
Providence Saving Bank & Trust Co	$252.00
First Citizens Corporation	216.00
Ryan Sutherland & Co	203.00
Weil, Roth & Irving	202.00
W. L. Slayton & Co	196.50
Assel, Goetz & Amoerlein	193.50
The Herrick Co	183.00
Otis & Company	182.00

CRISP COUNTY (P. O. Cordele), Ga.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. P. Fleming, Secretary of the Power Commission will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. Aug. 3 for $51,000 5% coupon hydro-electric power bonds. Date Feb. 1 1927. Due Feb. 1 1946. Prin. and int., payable at the National Bank of Commerce, New York City. Legality approved by Spalding, MacDougald and Sibley of Atlanta. A $1,020 certified check payable to the Commission is required.

CROCKETT COUNTY (P. O. Alamo), Tenn.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $145,000 road bonds has recently been disposed of to an unknown purchaser.

CROSBYTOWN, Crosby County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 11 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $25,000 6% water works bonds. Due in 20 years. Also on July 13 an issue of $30,000 6% funding bonds, due serially.

CUERO, De Witt County, Texas.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Aug. 23 there will be an election to decide the issuance of $45,000 civic impt. bonds.

CURRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Clovis), N. Mex.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $9,500 6% school bonds offered on July 1—V. 124, p. 3388—was sold to the Clovis National Bank of Clovis. Denom. $500. Due in from 5 to 20 years.

CURRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Clovis), N. Mex.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $19,000 5½% school bonds offered on June 29—V. 124, p. 3388—was sold to the United States Bond Co. of Denver for a discount of $327.08, which is equal to 98.27, a basis of about 5.74%. Date June 1 1927. Due as follows: $2,000 June 1 1932 to 1940 inclusive, and $1,000, 1941.

DALLAS COUNTY (P. O. Selma), Ala.—*BOND SALE.*—Steiner Brothers and Caldwell and Co., both of Nashville, jointly, were awarded the remaining $39,000 5% road bonds of the $200,000 issue offered and sold to the same companies on July 4. Prin. and int. payable J. & D.

DAVIESS COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—The La-Plante Welch Resacher Co., of Vincennes, was awarded on June 26, an issue of $2,200 4½% coupon Burton Road bonds, at a premium of $35,00 equal to 101.54. Denom. $110. Prin. and int. payable May and Nov. 15.

DE FOREST, Dane County, Wis.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $8,000 5% serial water works bonds was purchased by Thompson, Kent & Grace, Inc., of Chicago on July 5.

DENNISON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—G. W. Metcalf, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (central standard time) August 5, for $270,000 4¾% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $500. Due $500, March and Sept. 1, 1928 to 1951 incl.; and $6,000, March 1 1952. A certified check payable to the order of the Board of Education, for 5% of the bonds offered, is required.

DENTON COUNTY (P. O. Denton), Tex.—*PRE-ELECTION SALE.*—G. H. Walker & Co. of St. Louis purchased an issue of $750,000 5% road bonds, subject to an election to be held shortly.

DETROIT, Wayne County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit, was awarded on July 12 $2,000,000 special assessment paving and sewer bonds as 4½s at a premium of $5,400, equal to 100.27.

DILL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dill), Okla.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $21,000 school bonds, voted on May 3, has been sold.

DIMMITT COUNTY (P. O. Carrizo Springs), Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 13, the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $214,000 5½% special road bonds. Due serially.

DORCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. Saint George), So. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—L. V. Minus, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until Aug. 2 for $500,000 4¾% highway bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000.

DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Comas Valley), Oregon.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $25,000 5% school bonds offered on July 16 (V. 125, p. 278) was awarded to Carl E. Nelson of Portland at a price of 103.60, a basis of about 4.64%. Due as follows: $1,000 July 1 1933 and 1934, $1,500 1935 to 1940, incl., and $2,000 1941 to 1947, incl.

DOUGLAS, Garfield County, Okla.—*BOND SALE.*—A $7,000 issue of 6% coupon electric light system bonds offered on July 12 was sold to the American State Bank of Covington for a premium of $50 which is equal to 100.71, or a basis of about 5.88%. Due $500 from 1928 to 1941.

DUBOIS COUNTY (P. O. Jasper), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The Beckman State Bank of Ferdinand, was awarded on July 20, an issue of $8,000 4½% coupon highway impt. bonds at a premium of $185.00, equal to 102.31. Date July 15 1927. Denom. $400. Int. payable M. & N.

BOND OFFERING.—John Seger, County Treasurer will receive sealed bids until 2 a. m. July 23 for $17,200 4½% rock road bonds. Date July 15 1927. Denoms. $430. Due January and June 15 as follows: $960, 1928-1937

DUBUQUE COUNTY (P. O. Dubuque), Iowa.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $200,000 4½% road bonds were awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport on July 20.

DURHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT, Durham County, No. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $500,000 4½% school bonds offered on July 2—V. 124, p. 3804—was awarded to Prudden and Co. of Toledo and the First National Co. of Detroit, jointly, for a price of 100.58, a basis of about 4.45%. Date July 1 1927. Due July 1 as follows: $10,000, 1930 to 1935 incl.; $15,000, 1936 to 1942 incl.; $20,000, 1943 to 1950 incl.; $25,000, 1951 to 1957 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.), payable in gold in New York City.

DUVAL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On July 26, there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $600,000 school bonds.

EAST HAMILTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Scottdale P. O. Box 571), Westmoreland County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia, have purchased an issue of $100,000 4½% road bonds at 101.57.

EASTHAMPTON, Hampshire County, Mass.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—The Hampshire County Trust Co. of Easthampton was awarded on July 20 a $100,000 temporary loan on a 3.74% discount basis, plus a premium of $3. Due Nov. 10 1927.

EAST HAVEN, New Haven County, Conn.—*BOND SALE.*—R. L Day & Co. of Boston, and the Edward M. Bradley Co., jointly, were awarded on July 18, an issue of $165,000 4¼% town hall and street impt. bonds, at a premium of $2,539.35, equal to 101.53, a basis of about 4.37%. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due $5,000, Aug. 1 1929 to 1961 inclusive. These are the bonds originally scheduled to be sold on July 11—V. 125, p. 130.

EASTON, Northampton County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $200,000 4¼% coupon street impt. and garbage-disposal-plant bonds offered on July 19—V. 125, p. 278—were awarded to M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia at 100.87, a basis of about 4.14%. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due August 1 as follows: $70,000, 1932 and 1937; and $60,000, 1942.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Allegheny County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $200,000 4½% borough bonds offered on July 18—V. 124, p. 3805—were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia, at 104.77, a basis of about 4.12%. Date May 1 1927. Due $10,000, May 1 1936 to 1955 inclusive.

EDDYSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Chester), Delaware County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary Board of Directors until 7 p. m. (standard time) Aug. 1 for $140,000 4½% school bonds.

ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $3,200 4½% coupon Clinton Twp. road bonds offered on July 16—V. 125, p. 278—were awarded to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of $53.00, equal to 101.63, a basis of about 4.155%. Date June 15 1927. Due $160, May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 inclusive.

Other bidders were:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
J. F. Wild & Co	$37.50
Inland Investment Co	45.00

ELLIS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. Waxahachie) Ellis County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12 the State Comptroller of Texas, registered an issue of $3,000 5% bonds. Due serially.

EL PASO COUNTY (P. O. El Paso), Tex.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. July 26 by County Auditor, J. A. Escajeda, for $100,000 4¾% road bonds. Due $4,000, 1928 to 1937 and $6,000, 1938 to 1947. A $2,000 certified check is required.

EL PASO COUNTY (P. O. El Paso), Texas.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At a recent election, the voters approved the issuance of $100,000 flood defense bonds and $1,000,000 road bonds.

ELWOOD, Madison County, Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $15,000 4½% Calloway park bonds offered on July 16—V. 125, p. 13—were awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of $688, equal to 104.58, a basis of about 3.94%. Date July 1 1927. Due July 1 as follows: $10,000, 1937; $3,000, 1938, and $2,000, 1939.

The following is a complete list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Prem.*
City Securities Corp., Indianapolis	$675.00
Fletcher Savings & Trust	656.00
The J. F. Wild & Co., State Bank, Indianapolis	548.00
Inland Investment Co., Indianapolis	542.00
Fletcher American, Indianapolis	587.00
Elwood State Bank of Elwood	601.50
First National Bank of Elwood	600.00

ERWIN, Unicoi County, Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by Town Recorder, Frank E. Brayles until 7.30 p. m. Aug. 5 for two issues of improvement bonds aggregating $69,000 as follows: $46,000 5½% improvement district street bonds. Due from 1928 to 1936. 23,000 5½% town improvement street bonds. Due in 1946.

Date Aug. 1 1927. Prin. and int. payable semi-annually at the Chemical National Bank or Hanover Nat. Bank, New York City. Certified check for 2% of face value of bonds, payable to the town is required.

EUGENE, Lane County, Ore.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $55,479 5% coupon improvement bonds offered on June 27—V. 124, p. 3805—was awarded to a group composed of Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom and Ralph Schneeloch & Co., all of Portland, for a price of 100.27, giving a basis of about 4.96. Date July 1 1927. Due July 1 1937 and optional after 1928.

FAIRVIEW (P. O. North Olmstead), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The following four issues of 5% special assessment, sewer bonds aggregating $74,950 offered on July 18—V. 124, p. 3804—were awarded to W. L. Slayton & Co. of Toledo:

$25,950 Donald Ave. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $2,950, 1928; $2,500, 1929 to 1936 incl., and $3,000, 1937.

21,750 Ingleside Ave. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,750, 1928, and $2,000, 1929 to 1938 incl.

14,500 West 217th St. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,000, 1928 and $1,500, 1929 to 1937 incl.

12,750 West 214th St. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,250, 1928; $1,500, 1929; $1,000, 1930; $1,500, 1931; $1,000, 1932; $1,500, 1933; $1,000, 1934; $1,500, 1935; $1,000, 1936, and $1,500, 1937.

Date June 1 1927.

BOND SALE.—The above-mentioned Co., were awarded on the date mentioned above, four issues of special assessment bonds aggregating $92,225. The total amount of bonds sold was $167,175 and were awarded at a premium of $2,539, equal to 101.52.

FAIRVIEW, Multnomah County, Ore.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $20,000 5½% electric pumping system, reservoir and hydrant bonds was recently awarded to the Lumberman's Trust Co. of Portland for 99.07, which is a basis of about 5.88%. Date June 1 1927. Due from June 1 1932 to 1952.

FINDLAY, Hancock County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—W. L. Slayton & Co. of Toledo, were awarded on July 1, seven issues of 4¾% special assessment paving bonds, at a premium of $471.04, equal to 100.79.

FLOYD COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Floyd), Hunt County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $10,000 5% bonds. Due serially.

FOARD AND FOARD CITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Foard City), Foard County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 15 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $12,000 5% bonds. Due serially.

FONDA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pocahontas County, Iowa.—*PURCHASER—DESCRIPTION.*—The issue of $40,000 4¼%

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school building bonds offered on June 24—V. 125, p. 278—were sold to the First National Bank of Fonda for a premium of $25, which is equal to 100.062, a basis of about 4.24%. Date June 1 1927. Due on June 1 1947. Bonds retirable after 1937. Denom. $1,000. Prin. and int. payable J. & J.

FOND DU LAC, Fond du Lac County, Wisc.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. July 26 by City Clerk C. J. Fay for $108,000 sewer bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due $6,000 from March 1 1928 to 1945. A certified check for 5% of the bid is required.

FORT BEND COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $10,500 5% bonds. Due in 40 years.

FORT LEE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bergen County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of coupon or registered school bonds offered on July 5—V. 125, p. 278—was awarded to the First National Bank of Fort Lee, as 4¾s, taking $672,000 ($675,000 offered) paying $675,369, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 4.68%. Date July 15 1927. Due July 15 as follows: $20,000, 1929 to 1934, incl.; $21,000, 1935 to 1939, incl.; $22,000, 1940 to 1944, incl.; $23,000, 1945 to 1948, incl.; $24,000, 1949 to 1952, incl.; $25,000, 1953 to 1956, incl.; $26,000, 1957, and $23,000 1958.

FOSTORIA, Seneca County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Myrtle J. Lindsey, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. July 25 for $184,000 5% water plant filtration bonds. Denom. $500 and $100. A certified check for $250 must accompany each bid.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—Otis & Co. of Cleveland, were awarded on July 8, $210,750 4¾% road impt. bonds at a premium of $3,393.07, equal to 101.13. Date Aug. 1 1927. The following is a complete list of other bids submitted for the bonds:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
First Citizens' Corp, Columbus, O.	$2,943.50
Assel Goets & Moerlein, Cincinnati	2,690.00
W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo	3,314.00
The Merrick Co., Cleveland	1,935.00
Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo	2,171.00

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $19,500 4½% water mains improvement bonds offered on July 14—V. 124, p. 3805—were awarded to the First Citizens Corp. at a premium of $41.00, equal to 100.21, a basis of about 4.46%. Date July 1 1927. Due as follows: $500, May 1 1928; $1,000, May 1 1929 to 1931, incl.; $500, May 1 1932 to 1939, incl.; $1,000, Nov. 1 1928 to 1939, incl.

FREEPORT, Nassau County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Howard E. Pearsall, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p.m. (daylight saving time) July 29 for $39,000 not to exceed 6%, coupon municipal building site bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $7,000, 1928, and $8,000, 1929 to 1932, incl. Int. rate to be in multiples of ¼ of 1-10th of 1%, one rate to apply to the entire issue. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold at the Citizens National Bank, Freeport. A certified check payable to the order of the Village for $1,000 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

FREMONT, Dodge County, Neb.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $210,000 4¼% storm sewer drainage coupon bonds offered on July 15—V. 125, p. 279—was awarded to Fred Tiegler of Tremont at par. Date July 1 1927. Due July 1 1947. Optional July 1 1932. Prin. and int. payable J. & J. Denom. $1,000.

FUQUAY SPRINGS, Wake County, No. Caro.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. July 29 by E. H. Ballentine, Town Clerk, for $150,000 coupon water and sewer bonds of $1,000 denomination. Interest rate optional with purchaser. Dated July 1 1927. Maturing July 1 as follows: $5,000 from 1930 to 1933 incl. and $10,000 from 1934 to 1946 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.), payable in gold at the United States Mortgage and Trust Co. of New York City. Legality approved by Bruce Craven of Trinity and L. Bruce Gunter of Fuquay Springs. A certified check for 2% of the face amount of the bonds is required.

GALLATIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30 (P. O. Bozeman), Mont.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $5,500 6% school bonds offered on June 25—V. 124, p. 3527—was awarded to the State at par. Date June 30 1927. Due in 1947.

GARFIELD HEIGHTS (P. O. Bedford), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Herman Bohning, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern standard time) Aug. 23 for $34,155 5% special assessment Vernon Ave. coupon impt. bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000, one for $155. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $3,155, 1928; $4,000, 1929 to 1931 incl.; $3,000, 1932, and $4,000, 1933 to 1936 incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the Central National Bank. A certified check, payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, for 5% of the bonds offered, is required.

GARY, Lake County, Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Lloyd B. Snowden, City Controller, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Aug. 15 for $29,000 5% improvement bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $5,000, 1928 to 1932, incl., and $4,000, 1933.

GATES, Lauderdale County, Tenn.—*BONDS VOTED.*—We are unofficially informed that at an election held recently, the voters approved the issuance of $20,000 street impt. and water bonds.

GENEVA, Ontario County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—S. H. Merrill, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 30, for the following two issues of 4½% coupon local improvement bonds, aggregating $37,000:

$24,000 series B bonds. Denom. $500. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $2,000, 1927; $2,500, 1928 to 1931, incl.; $2,000, 1932; and $2,500, 1933 to 1936 incl.

13,000 series A bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000 April 1 1929 to 1941, incl.

Date May 1 1927. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the National Bank of Commerce, New York City. A certified check payable to the order of the above-mentioned official for 2% of the bonds offered is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

GIBSON COUNTY (P. O. Trenton), Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. Aug. 16 by J. F. Parker, Judge of the County Court, for $400,000 funding bonds. Denom. $1,000. Date July 1 1927. Due as follows: $10,000 July 1 1928 to 1937, and $15,000, 1938 to 1957. Int. rate to be determined at sale. Prin. and int. payable J. & J. at Chemical National Bank, N. Y. City. $10,000 certified check payable to Judge of the County Court is required.

GONZALES COUNTY (P. O. Gonzales), Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $40,000 5½% bridge bonds. Due serially.

GOOSE CREEK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Harris County, Tex.—*BOND SALE.*—A $450,000 4¾% school bond issue has recently been sold to an unknown purchaser for a premium of $4,500, which equals 101.

GREENBURGH COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Scarsdale), Westchester County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $156,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered on July 20—V. 125, p. 278—were awarded to the Scarsdale National Bank & Trust Co. of Scarsdale, as 4.20s, at 100.024, a basis of about 4.19%. Dated May 1 1927. Due Nov. 1, as follows: $6,000, 1932 to 1937 incl.; $7,000, 1938 to 1944 incl.; $10,000, 1945 to 1950 incl., and $11,000, 1951.

The following is a complete list of other bidders:

For 4.30% Bonds.

Bidder—	*Rate Bid.*
Hartsdale National Bank	100.61

For 4.40% Bonds.

Pulleyn & Co.	100.61
H. L. Allen & Co.	100.29
Stephens & Co.	100.28
Patchedders, Wack & Co.	100.36
George B. Gibbons & Co.	100.84

For 4.50% Bonds.

County Trust Co.	100.28
Furson, Son & Co.	100.37

GREENBURGH-FAIRVIEW FIRE DISTRICT, New York.—*BOND SALE.*—The $80,000 coupon or registered fire bonds offered on July 20—V. 125, p. 278—were awarded to George B. Gibbons & Co. of N. Y. City, as 4¾s, at 100.67, a basis of about 4.61%. Date July 1 1927. Due $8,000, July 1 1928 to 1937 inclusive. Other bidders were:

Bidder—	*Rate Bid.*
Rutter & Co., for 4¾% bonds	100.176
Farson, Son & Co., for 5% bonds	100.555

GREENWOOD, Leflore County, Miss.—*BOND SALE.*—The $70,000 issue of 5% refunding paving bonds offered on July 19—V. 125, p. 419—was sold to the Marine Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans for a premium of $1,205, which is equal to 101.91, a basis of about 4.77%. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due as follows: $2,000, Aug. 1 1928 to 1932, incl.; $4,000, 1933 to 1942, incl., and $2,000, 1943 to 1952. Prin. and int. F. & A.

GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Johnson County, Ind.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $49,700 high school building bonds purchased by the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis, at 103.54 in—V. 125, p. 279—bear interest at the rate of 4½% and are described as follows. Date July 1 1927. Coupon bonds in denom. of $1,600 and one for $1,700. Due serially July 1 1928 to 1932, incl. Interest payable J. & J.

GULFPORT, Pinellas County, Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the Town Council until 8 p. m. August 16 for $145,000 6% improvement bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the Seaboard National Bank, New York City. Due as follows: $14,000 in even years and $15,00 in odd years from Aug. 1 1928 to August 1 1937, incl. A $500 certified check payable to the Town Clerk is required.

HACKENSACK, Berger County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—William Schaaf, Clerk of Improvement Commission, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) Aug. 1, for an issue of 4¼% coupon or registered funding bonds, not to exceed $598,000, no more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000, over $598,000. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $22,000, 1928, and $24,000, 1929 to 1952, incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the City National Bank, Hackensack; or at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. The United States Mtge. & Trust Co., will supervise the preparation of the bonds and will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. A certified check payable to the order of the City Improvement Commission, for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality to be approved by De Turck & West, and Wendell J. Wright, both of Hackensack.

HAMILTON, Hamilton County, Tex.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $60,000 5% improvement bonds voted on June 21 (V. 125, p. 279) was awarded to the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank of Dallas.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pittsburgh) Alleghany County, Penn.—*BOND SALE.*—The $25,000 4½% coupon school bonds offered on June 28—V. 124, p. 3666—were awarded to the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, at a premium of $63.75, equal to 100.25, a basis of about 4.40%. Due $5,000 June 1 1928 to 1932, incl.

HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. Long Beach), Nassau County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $100,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered on July 20—V. 125, p. 279—were awarded to Fairservis & Co. of New York City, as 4½s, at 100.89, a basis of about 4.43%. Date July 1 1927. Due $5,000, July 1 1937 to 1956, incl.

HENDERSON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED DISTRICT NO. 36 (P. O. Athens), Henderson County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $2,500 5% bonds. Due in 20 years.

HENNEPIN COUNTY (P. O. Minneapolis), Minn.—*BOND SALE.*—The $335,000 issue of 4¼% coupon road bonds offered on July 18—V. 125, p. 279—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Minneapolis Trust Co., Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. and Lane, Piper & Jaffray of Minneapolis for a premium of $2,185, which is equal to 100.55, a basis of about 4.15%. Due as follows: $22,000, July 1 1929 to 1938, incl. and $23,000 1939 to 1943, incl. Prin. and int. payable at the National Park Bank, New York or the First National Bank, Minneapolis.

List of Bidders and Bids.

Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, at par and accrued interest to date of delivery of said bonds and a premium of $6,891, said bonds to bear 4½% per annum.

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn., First Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., at par and accrued interest to date of delivery of said bonds and a premium of $2,185, said bonds to bear 4¼% per annum.

Northern Trust Co., Chicago, at par and accrued interest to date of delivery of said bonds and a premium of $5,125, said bonds to bear 4½% per annum.

Northwestern Trust Co., St. Paul, Minn., at par and accrued interest to date of delivery of said bonds and premium of $871, said bonds to bear 4¼% per annum.

Wells, Dickey Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at par and accrued interest to date of delivery of said bonds and a premium of $1,931, said bonds to bear 4¼% per annum.

HENRY COUNTY (P. O. Mount Pleasant), Iowa.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held July 9, the voters approved the issuance of $900,000 road bonds by a vote of 4,282 to 1,455.

HERKIMER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Herkimer) Herkimer County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $2,500 6% school bonds was sold on July 11, at 102, a basis of about 0.00%. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $100 July 1 1928 to 1952, incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer.

HINGHAM, Plymouth County, Mass.—*LOAN OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the Town Treasurer, until 12 m. July 28, for the purchase on a discount basis of a $50,000 temporary loan. Date Aug. 2 1927. Due Nov. 15 1927.

HOKE COUNTY (P. O. Raeford), No. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by D. K. Blue, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, until 10 a. m. Aug. 1 for $20,000 funding bonds.

HOOD RIVER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Hood River), Ore.—*BOND SALE.*—A $15,000 issue of 4¾% school bonds was recently awarded to Dean Witter & Co., of Portland for a price of 100.79.

HOUSTON, Harris County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The following 13 bond issues were registered by the State Comptroller on July 15:

$800,000 Turning Basin roadway	$100,000 hospital.
500,000 Civic Centre	100,000 gravel street paving
100,000 general improvement	100,000 sanitary sewer
1,000 park improvement	150,000 permanent street paving
200,000 bridge	200,000 sanitary sewer disposal
75,000 fire and police station	400,000 drainage sewer
75,000 alarm	

HOWARD COUNTY CONSOLIDATED DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Big Spring), Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 13 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $1,800 5% bonds. Due serially.

HUNT COUNTY (P. O. Greenville), Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 15 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $383,000 5¼% refunding bonds. Due serially.

HUNTINGTON (P. O. Huntington) Suffolk County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Abraham L. Field, Town Supervisor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (daylight saving time) July 29, for $50,000 4½% coupon or registered sewer bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $2,000 Aug. 1 1928 to 1952, incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold at the Bank of Huntington. A certified check payable to the order of the Town, for $1,000 is required. The opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City, as to the legality of the bonds will be furnished the successful bidder.

HUTCHINSON, Reno County, Kan.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $44,094.54 4¼% paving bonds offered on July 5 (V. 125, p. 131) was awarded to the Hutchinson State Bank for a premium of $145.64, which is equal to a price of 100.33, a basis of about 4.18%. Date July 1 1927. Due serially in from 1 to 10 years. Principal and semi-annual interest payable J. & J.

IOWA, State of (P. O. Des Moines).—*WARRANT OFFERING.*—R. E. Johnson, Treasurer of State, will receive subscriptions until close of business July 26 for $250,000 4½% anticipatory warrants. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $2,000. Maturing on or before Feb. 1 1929. Int. payable Dec. 31 1927; Dec. 31 1928 and Feb. 1 1929.

ISLIP UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Bay Shore) Suffolk County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $52,000 5% coupon or

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registered school bonds offered on July 15—V. 125, p. 131—were awarded to the South Side Bank of Bay Shore, at 102.73, a basis of about 4.41%. Date July 1 1927. Due July 1 as follows: $7,000, 1928 and $5,000, 1929 to 1937, incl.

JACKSON, Madison County, Tenn.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $92,000 4¾% street improvement bonds offered on July 14, was awarded to the Second National Bank of Jackson at par. Due in 1937.

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Clancey), Mont.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $2,500 6% school bonds offered on June 28—V. 124, p. 3529—was awarded to G. H. Carsley of Helena for a premium of $25, equal to 101. Date June 10 1927.

JOHNSTOWN, Cambria County, Penn.—*FINANCIAL STATEMENT.*—In connection with the offering of $500,000 4% improvement bonds on Aug. 8, report of which appeared in our issue of July 16—V. 125, p. 419—we are now in receipt of the following statement showing the financial condition of the City:

True (estimate) value of all taxable property	$100,000,000.00
Assessed valuation including property and personal tax assessments for 1927	85,565,985.00
Total bonded debt, including this issue	4,969,000.00
(No floating debt or other debt in addition to bonded indebtedness.)	
Cash in sinking fund	522,908.93
Bonds in sinking fund	10,000.00
Net indebtedness	4,436,091.07
Value of property owned by municipality for 1927	5,946,700.00

Population of 1925, Census, 75,743.

KARNES COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Karnes City), Tex.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held on July 12, the voters approved the issuance of $40,000 road bonds. The vote stood: 260 for issuance, 125 against.

KENMORE, Summit County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $6,615 5% fire department equipment bonds offered on July 9—V. 125, p. 131—were awarded to A. E. Aub & Co. of Cincinnati, at a premium of $79, equal to 101.04, a basis of about 4.77%. Date July 1 1927. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $1,000, 1929 to 1934, incl. and $615, 1935. The following is a list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Premium*
The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati	$56.89
The First Citizens Corporation, Columbus, Ohio	62.77
Ryan & Sutherland Co., Toledo, Ohio	32.00
W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo, Ohio	54.00

KEVIN, Toole County, Mont.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Arthur W. Furber, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Aug. 20, for $65,000 6% water bonds. Date July 1 1927. Serial or amortization bonds at option of purchaser. Prin. and int. payable at Town Treasurer's office. A certified check for 3% of amount bid, payable to the Town Treasurer, is required.

KIRBYVILLE, Jasper County, Tex.—*BIDS REJECTED.*—The issue of $50,000 not exceeding 6% water works bonds offered on July 19 was not sold, all bids submitted thereupon being rejected.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH County, Ore.—*BOND OFFERING.*—The Common Council of the City will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. August 8 for $163,183.29 6% street and sewer improvement bonds. Int. payable J. & J. Due on Aug. 8 1936, optional on and after Aug. 8 1928. A certified check for 5% of the bid is required.

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Knoxville), Tenn.—*BONDS AUTHORIZED.*—On July 5 the County Court authorized the issuance of bonds not to exceed $300,000 for additional land purchases for the University of Tennessee.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY (P. O. Warsaw), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—L. H. Huffer, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. July 27, for the following two issues of 4½% road bonds aggregating $29,200:

$16,300 Jefferson Twp. bonds. Denom. $815. Due $815 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 incl.

12,900 Wayne Twp. bonds. Denom. $645. Due $645 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 incl.

Date August 15 1927.

LAFAYETTE, Tippecanoe County, Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The National Fowler Bank of Lafayette was awarded on March 21 an issue of $52,000 4½% coupon municipal playground bonds at a premium of $520, equal to 101. Date March 21 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due serially. Interest payable J. & J.

LAKE COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Tavares), Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $300,000 6% road and bridge bonds offered on July 18 (V. 124, p. 3806) was awarded to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $100,000 July 1 1937, 1947 and 1957. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

LAKEVIEW, Lake County, Ore.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $30,000 6% coupon improvement bonds offered on July 1 (V. 124, p. 3667) was awarded to the Durfey-Niles Co. of Toledo for a premium of $1,854, which is equal to 106.18, a basis of about 5.19%. Date June 1 1927. Due on June 1 1937. Denom. $500.

LANCASTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Los Angeles County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, until 2 p. m. Aug. 1 for $65,000 5% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $2,000 Aug. 1 1929 to 1933; $3,000 1934 to 1938; $4,000 1939 to 1943, $5,000 1944 to 1947. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 3% of the amount of the bonds, made payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

LAWRENCE COUNTY (P. O. Bedford), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis were awarded on June 25 an issue of $65,000 4½% coupon road bonds at 102.73, a basis of about 4.16%. Dated July 1 1927. Denoms. $1,000 and $250. Due Nov. 15 1937. Int. payable M. & N. This corrects the report that appeared in our issue of July 9 (V. 125, p. 279).

LEBANON, Wilson County, Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until July 25 by E. E. Adams, City Clerk, for two issues of 4¾% bonds aggregating $180,000 as follows:

$120,000 street improvement bonds. Due from 1928 to 1937.

60,000 general improvement bonds. Due in 1946.

Prin. and int. payable in Lebanon. Purchaser to pay expenses of printing bonds and legal opinion.

LEESBURG, Lake County, Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—F. J. Barnett Co. of Jacksonville have purchased an issue of $45,000 ice plant addition bonds at par.

LEON COUNTY (P. O. Centerville), Tex.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held July 9 the voters approved by a large majority the issuance of $1,250,000 5% road bonds.

LEWIS COUNTY (P. O. Hohenwald), Tenn.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held recently the voters approved the issuance of $50,000 school building bonds. The vote stood 293 to 106.

LEWIS, LEYDEN, WEST TURING AND HIGHMARKET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. West Leyden) Lewis County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $32,000 school bonds offered on July 18—V. 125, p. 279—were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Peoples Trust Co. of Buffalo, as 4½s, at 100.38, a basis of about 4.47%. Date July 1 1927. Due $1,000 July 1 1929 to 1960, incl.

Other bidders were:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate.*	*Rate Bid.*
Pulleyn & Co	4.60%	100.45
George B. Gibbons & Co	4.65%	103.11

LINDEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Perry County, Tenn.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $7,500 6% school bonds was awarded to Little, Wooten & Co. of Jackson on May 1 1927. Date June 1 1927. Denom. $500. Due $500 from June 1 1929 to 1943, incl. Prin. and Int. payable June and Dec. 1.

LOCKPORT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Three Rivers), St. Joseph County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—E. H. Andrews, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (central standard time) July 25 for $75,000 4½% school bonds. Date July 1 1927. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $4,000, 1928; $3,000, 1929; $2,000, 1930 to 1947, inclusive; $3,000, 1948 to 1953, inclusive; $4,000, 1954; and $5,000, 1955 and 1956. Bids will also be considered for any other rate of interest not exceeding 5%. The successful bidder to furnish blank bonds and pay attorney's fees. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered is required. Legality to be approved by Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone, and John C. Spaulding, both of Detroit.

LODGEPOLE, Cheyenne County, Neb.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held July 15 the voters approved the issuance of $14,500 light plant bonds. The vote stood 88 to 46.

LOMPOC UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Barbara), Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the County Clerk until Aug. 1 for $30,000 5½% serial school bonds. Due from 1928 to 1937.

LONG BEACH, Los Angeles County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Aug. 15 by the City Clerk for $700,000 5% harbor bonds due from 1959 to 1964.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $500,000 5½% coupon sanitation bonds offered on July 12—V. 125, p. 280—which was erroneously reported unsold, have been awarded to the Anglo London-Paris Co. of Los Angeles for a premium of $17,515, which is equal to 103.503, a basis of about 5.28%. Due May 1 as follows: $44,000, 1928 and 1929; $12,000, 1930 to 1935, incl., and $11,000, 1936 to 1965. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at the County Treasurer's office or at the National City Bank, New York City.

LOUISIANA (State of) (P. O. Baton Rouge).—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $2,000,000 5% Chef Menteur and Hammond, Series B New Orleans State Highway bonds offered on July 15—V. 124, p. 3529—was awarded to the Interstate Trust & Banking Co. and the Canal Bank & Trust Co., both of New Orleans, jointly, for a premium of $28,000, which is equal to 101.40, a basis of about 4.76%. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $5,000, March 15 1928 and 1929; $190,000, March 15 1930, and $200,000, March 15 1931 to 1939 incl. Prin. and int. payable M. & S.

LUFKIN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lufkin), Angelina County, Texas.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Aug. 6 there is to be an election to vote on the issuance of $30,000 school bonds.

LYFORD, Willacy County, Tex.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $16,000 6% coupon water works bonds offered on July 15 (V. 124, p. 3806) was awarded to C. W. Arlitt & Co. of Austin for a price of 101. Principal and interest payable January and July.

LYTHEVILLE, Mississippi County, Ark.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held July 12 the voters approved the issuance of $80,000 city hall bonds and $65,000 hospital bonds.

McCULLOCH COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 13 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $1,200 5% bonds. Due July 10 1947.

McLEAN, Gray County, Texas.—*BONDS VOTED.*—On July 16 the voters approved the issuance of $250,000 road and bridge bonds. The vote stood 326 to 44.

McLEOD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 65 (P. O. Hutchinson), Minn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will received by District Clerk J. W. Uhles until 7.30 p. m. July 25 for $6,500 not exceeding 5% school bonds. Denom. $500. A certified check for 10% is required.

MADERA COUNTY (P. O. Madera), Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $12,000 5% coupon school improvement bonds offered on July 6—V. 125, p. 125—was awarded to the Bieg-Hoffhine Co. of Los Angeles for a premium of $388.55, which is equal to 103.237, a basis of about 5.61%. Due from 1929 to 1938. Prin. and int. payable J. & J.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $16,000 4½% coupon road bonds offered on July 15 (V. 125, p. 280) were awarded to the Merchants' National Bank of Muncie at a premium of $418, equal to 102.36. The following is a complete list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Premium.*	*Bidder*—	*Premium.*
Inland Investment Co	$390	J. F. Wild & Co	$325
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co	367	City Securities Corp	402
Fletcher American Co	311	Charles E. Miller	210

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $3,500 4½% coupon W. E. Vasbinder et al. Union Twp. road bonds offered on July 15 (V. 124, p. 3806) were awarded to the Merchants' National Bank, Muncie, at a premium of $70, equal to 102. Dated July 15 1927. Other bidders were:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
J. F. Wild & Co	$37.50
Inland Investment Co	63.50
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co	63.60

BOND SALE.—The $22,500 4½% highway improvement bonds offered on July 15 (V. 125, p. 132) were awarded to the above mentioned bank at a premium of $587, equal to 102.60. Dated July 15 1927. The following is a list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
Inland Investment Co	$514.00
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co	517.00
Fletcher American Co	443.00
J. F. Wild & Co	457.00
City Securities Corp	562.50

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall), No. Caro.—*NOTE SALE.*—The $100,000 issue of road notes offered on July 12 (V. 125, p. 280) was awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Oatis of New York. Due July 1 1928. Principal and interest payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

MADISON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, St. Joseph County, Ind.—*BOND SALES.*—The $13,500 5% coupon school bonds offered on July 16—V. 125, p. 280—were awarded to the City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis, at a premium of $911.25, equal to 106.74, a basis of about 4.02%. Date June 1 1927. Due $900 June 1 1928 to 1942, incl.

The following is a list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co	$788.00
Union Trust Co	778.00
Inland Investment Co	751.00
J. F. Wild & Co	677.50
Fletcher American Co	628.00
Farmers State Bank of Wyatt, Ind	270.00

MAHNOMEN COUNTY (P. O. Mahnomen), Minn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. July 26 by County Auditor J. J. Spaeth for $10,000 county bonds.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation 1927	$3,004,369
Total bonded debt	350,000
Tax rate per $1,000	$17.75

MAPLE HEIGHTS (P. O. Bedford R. F. D.), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The following issues of 5½% coupon special assessment bonds aggregating $118,432.65, offered on June 29 (V. 124, p. 3530) were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, at a premium of $1,259, equal to 101.06, a basis of about 5.28%:

$30,921.00 Dalewood Ave. paving bonds. Denom. $1,000 except one for $921 due Oct. 1, as follows: $3,000, 1928 to 1936 incl.; and $3,921, 1937.

28,171.00 South Boulevard paving bonds. Denom. $1,000 except one for $1,171. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $2,000, 1928; $3,000, 1929 to 1932 incl.; $2,000, 1933; $3,000, 1934 to 1936 incl.; and $3,171, 1937.

12,002.10 Edinboro Ave., sewer bonds. Denom. $1,000 except one for $1,002.10. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $1,000, 1928 to 1931 incl.; $2,000, 1932; $1,000, 1933 to 1936 incl.; and $1,002.10, 1937.

9,091.50 Hazlewood Ave., sewer bonds. Denom. $500, except one for $591.50. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $500, 1928; $1,000, 1929 to 1932 incl.; $500, 1933; $1,000, 1934 to 1936 incl.; and $1,191.50, 1937.

8,647.49 Maple Heights Boulevard sewer bonds. Denom. $500, except one for $647.49. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $500, 1928; $1,000, 1929 and 1930; $500, 1931; $1,000, 1932 to 1934 incl.; $500, 1935; $1,000, 1936; and $1,147.49, 1937.

8,084.10 Edinboro Ave., water bonds. Denom. $500 except one for $584.10. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $500, 1928; $1,000, 1929; $500, 1930; $1,000, 1931 to 1932 incl.; $500, 1933; $1,000, 1934; $500, 1935; $1,000, 1936; and $1,084.10, 1937.

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7,195.00 Hazlewood Ave., water bonds. Denom. $500, except one for $695. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $500, 1928 and 1929; $1,000, 1930; $500, 1931; $1,000, 1932; $500, 1933; $1,000, 1934; $500, 1935; $1,000, 1936; and $1,195, 1937.
4,216.85 Lewis Drive sewer bonds. Denom. $420, except one for $436.85. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $420, 1928 to 1936 incl.; and $436.85 1937.
3,151.50 Lewis Drive water bonds. Denom. $300, except one for $151.50. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $300, 1928 to 1936 incl.; and $451.50, 1937.
3,023.90 Knoll Drive sewer bonds. Denom. $302.29. Due $302.39, Oct. 1 1928 to 1937 incl.
2,396.35 Knoll Drive water bonds. Denom. $235, except one for $281.35 Due Oct. 1, as follows: $235, 1928 to 1936 incl.; and $281.35, 1937.
1,531.36 Warrensville Center Road sidewalk bonds. Denom. $150, except one for $181.86. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $150, 1928 to 1936 incl.; and $181.86, 1937.
Date July 1 1927. Prin. & int. (J. & J.).

MARICOPA COUNTY (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.—*BOND SALE.*—A $750,000 issue of 4½% court house and jail bonds offered on July 18 (V. 124, p. 3806) was awarded to a syndicate composed of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, the Valley Bank of Phoenix, Peck, Brown & Co. and the International Trust Co., both of Denver, for a premium of $170, which equals 100.02—a basis of about 4.49%. Date June 15 1927. Due as follows: $25,000 June 15 1929 to 1936, inclusive, and $50,000, 1937 to 1947, inclusive. Principal and interest (J. & D.) payable at Bankers Trust Co., New York City.

MARS HILL, Madison County, No. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—R. Y. Wilson, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 25 for $90,000 not exceeding 6% water bonds. Date May 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $2,000, May 1 1930 to 1956; $3,000, 1957 to 1964, and $4,000, 1965 to 1967. Prin. and int. payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Samuel W. Heckaman, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. July 26 for the following two issues of 4½% bonds:
$75,500 Charles Berger et al improvement bonds. Due semi-annually.
24,000 Ben Overmyer et al improvement bonds. Due semi-annually.
Date July 9 1927.

MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Shoals), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Daniel Albaugh, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 26 for $7,102.60 4½% Halbert Township coupon road bonds. Date July 16 1927. Denom. $355.13. Due $355.13 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937, inclusive.

MASSENA Cass County, Iowa.—*PRICE PAID.*—The $24,000 4¾% coupon water bonds were awarded on June 28—V. 125, p. 280—to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, for a premium of $175 which is equal to 100.72, a basis of about 4.69%. Date July 1 1927. Due $1,000 May 1 1929 to 1942, and $2,000 May 1 1943 to 1947. Not retirable before maturity. Denom. $1,000. Prin. and int. payable May and Nov.

MAUCH CHUNK, Carbon County, Pa.—*PRICE PAID.*—The price paid for the $60,000 4½% highway and street bonds awarded to M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia—V. 125, p. 420—was a premium of $500, equal to 100.82, a basis of about 4.20%. Date July 1 1927. Due $10,000 in each of the years 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952 and 1957.

MAXTON, Robeson County, No. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. P. Stansel, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. July 28 for $50,000 coupon street bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due on August 1 as follows: $2,000, 1930 to 1934; $3,000, 1935 to 1939; $4,000, 1940 to 1944; $5,000, 1945. Prin. and int. (F. & F.) payable in gold at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Legality approved by Bruce Craven of Trinity and J. E. Carpenter of Maxton. A certified check for 2% of the face amount of the bonds is required.

MEAD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Shadyside), Belmont County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $18,000 5% coupon road improvement bonds offered on July 6 (V. 124, p. 3668) were awarded to the Davies Bertram Co. of Cincinnati at a premium of $279, equal to 101.55—a basis of about 4.70%. Date July 15 1927. Due as follows: $1,000 July 15 1928; $1,000 Jan. and July 15 1929 to 1936, inclusive, and $1,000 Jan. 15 1937. Other bidders were:

Bidder—	*Premium.*	*Bidder*—	*Premium.*
Otis & Co	$232.00	Ohio Teachers Retire't Fund	$193.00

MECOSTA TOWNSHIP UNIT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stanwood), Montcalm County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Eugene Ladner, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 2 p.m. (Central standard time) Aug. 1 for $11,000 5% school bonds. Dated Aug. 5 1927. Due Aug. 15 as follows: $2,000, 1928 to 1930 incl., and $2,500, 1931 and 1932. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the Stanwood State Bank, Stanwood. A certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of School District for 2% of the bonds offered is required.

MEDFORD, Middlesex County, Mass.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The following two issues of 4% bonds, aggregating $190,000 awarded to R. L. Day & Co. of Boston, at 101.04—V. 125, p. 420—a basis of about 3.792%, are described as follows:
$125,000 original street construction bonds. Due as follows: $13,000, 1928 to 1932, incl., and $12,000, 1933 to 1937, incl.
65,000 sewer bonds. Due as follows: $6,000, 1928 to 1937, incl., and $5,000 1938.
Date July 1 1927. Coupon bonds in $1,000 denoms.

MIAMI, Dade County, Fla.—*CORRECTION.*—The sale of $750,000 certificates of indebtedness reported by us in V. 125, p. 420, is erroneous. They have not as yet been sold.

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cape May Court House), Cape May County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of 5% school bonds offered on July 18—V. 125, p. 132—was awarded to the First National Bank of Cape May Court House, taking $34,000 ($35,000 offered) paying $35,360, equal to 104, a basis of about 4.52%. Date June 30 1927. Due June 30 as follows: $2,000, 1928; $1,500, 1929 to 1949 incl., and $500, 1950.

MILLINGTON, Shelby County, Tenn.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held recently the voters approved the issuance of $10,000 water works bonds.

MILWAUKEE, Clackamas County, Ore.—*BOND SALE.*—Improvement bonds for $17,514.55 have been sold to the First State Bank of Milwaukee recently for a price of 104.51.

MINNEAPOLIS, Hennepin County, Minn.—*NOTES AUTHORIZED —OFFERED.*—The Board of Estimate and Taxation has authorized the sale of $14,000 in short-time notes to cover possible deficit in the city election fund. The notes will go on sale Aug. 1 and will run for six months.

MITCHELL COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $15,000 5% bonds. Due serially.

MONACA, Beaver County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Glen F. Wilson, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern standard time) Aug. 3 for $55,000 4½% coupon borough bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $5,000, 1931; $6,000, 1936 and 1941; $9,000, 1946; $12,000, 1951, and $17,000, 1956. A certified check payable to the order of the borough, for $1,500, is required.

MONROE COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Monroe), Mich.—*MATURITY.*—The three issues of bonds aggregating $449,000, awarded to the First National Bank of Monroe at par in V. 125, p. 421, mature as follows:
$194,000 4½% Albain Road District No. 2 bonds, due May 1 as follows: $19,000, 1928 and 1929, and $19,500, 1930 to 1937 incl.
170,000 4½% Ostrander Road District No. 43 bonds. Due $17,000, May 1 1928 to 1937 incl.
85,000 4¾% Billmeyer Road District No. 41 bonds. Due $8,500 May 1 1928 to 1937 incl.

MONROVIA CITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Los Angeles County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 8 by County Clerk F. D. Frey for $625,000 5% school bonds dated Aug. 1 1927.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Troy), No. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. Aug. 1 by E. H. Wood, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for $65,000 funding bonds.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $21,000 5% Elliott Ave. improvement bonds offered on July 7—V. 125, p. 132—were awarded to the Weil, Roth & Irving Co. of Cincinnati at a premium of $596, equal to 102.83, a basis of about 4.47%. Date July 15 1927. Due March 15 as follows: $2,000, 1928 to 1931, incl.; $3,000, 1932, and $2,000, 1933 to 1937, incl.
BOND SALE.—A. C. Allyn & Co. of Chicago were awarded six issues of 5% bonds, aggregating $80,000, at a premium of $2,130, equal to 102.66.

MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. Martinsville), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—M. W. Tackitt, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 23 (to-day) for $9,900 Washington Township coupon road bonds. Dated July 23 1927. Denom. $495. Due $495 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 inclusive.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Dunns Station R. D. 3), Washington County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. O. Montgomery, Township Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (Eastern standard time) Aug. 1 for $25,000 5% road improvement bonds. Date July 15 1927. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Due $2,500 July 15 1928 to 1937, incl. A certified check for $200 is required.

MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Knox County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Harry W. Koons, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (eastern standard time) Aug. 8, for $31,000 4¾% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due semi-annually. A certified check payable to the order of the Board of Education, for 2% of the bonds offered is required.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY (P. O. Portland), Ore.—*BOND SALE.*—The $500,000 issue of 4½% series "B" road bonds offered on July 15 (V. 124, p. 3668) was awarded to a syndicate composed of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Co. of Chicago, William R. Compton Co. of St. Louis, Freeman, Smith & Camp Co. of Portland, John E. Price & Co. of Seattle and the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago for a premium of $9,535, which is equal to 101.907, a basis of about 4.33%. Date July 15 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $20,000 July 15 1933 to 1957 incl. Prin. and int. payable at County Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency of State of Oregon in New York.

MUSKOGEE COUNTY (P. O. Muskogee), Okla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by County Clerk W. H. Pritchett until 10 a. m. July 26 for $350,000 not to exceed 5% court house and jail bonds. Due $16,000 from 1931 to 1951 and $14,000 in 1952. Rate of interest optional. Prin. and int. payable F. & A. A certified check for 2% of the amount of the bid is required.

MUSKOGEE COUNTY (P. O. Muskogee), Okla.—*BONDS VOTED.*—We are unofficially informed that at an election held recently, the voters approved the issuance of $350,000 courthouse bonds.

NASHUA, Hellsborough County, N. H.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Samual Dearborn, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (eastern standard time) July 29 for $45,000 4¼% coupon city garage and machine shop bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $3,000, 1928 to 1932, incl., and $2,000, 1933 to 1947, incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold at the City Treasurer's office; or at the main office of the First National Bank of Boston, Boston. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston. The First National Bank, will supervise the preparation of the bonds and will certify as to their genuineness.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation 1927	$43,681,683.00
Total bonded debt	2,086,000.00
Sinking fund	249,781.73
Net bonded debt	1,836,218.27

NEW CASTLE, Lawrence County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $100,000 4½% improvement bonds offered on July 18—V. 124, p. 3668—were awarded to the Lawrence Savings & Trust Co. of New Castle at a premium of $4,966, equal to 104.96, a basis of about 4.01%. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $10,000, 1932; $5,000, 1933 to 1944, incl., and $10,000, 1945 to 1947, inclusive.
The following is a complete list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
The Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh	$3,593.00
Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh	3,521.00
S. M. Vockel & Co., Pittsburgh	3,279.00
Prescott, Lyon & Co., Pittsburgh	3,407.00
C. C. Collings & Co., Philadelphia	2,517.77
R. M. Snyder & Co., Philadelphia	3,530.00

NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Homer Thomas, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 18 for $3,500 5½% coupon improvement bonds. Date April 1 1927. Denom. $350. Due $350 Oct. 1 1928 to 1937, incl. A certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 2% of the bonds offered is required. Purchaser to pay for the approving opinion of Peck, Schaffer & Williams of Cincinnati.

NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP (P. O. New Brunswick) Middlese County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Isaac V. Williamson, Township Treasurer, will receive, sealed bids until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) Aug. 1 for an issue of 5% coupon or registered water bonds not to exceed $80,000, no more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000, over $80,000. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928 to 1961, incl., and $3,000, 1962 to 1965, incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold at the United States Mtge. & Trust Co., New York City, the said Trust Co., will supervise the preparation of the bonds and will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed there on. A certified check payable to the order of the Township, for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for is required. Leagality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York City.

NORTH OLMSTEAD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—E. M. Christman, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Aug. 2 for $9,754.71 5% Barton Road No. 3 improvement bonds. Dated April 1 1927. Denom. $500, one for $254.71. Due $254.71 April and $500 Oct. 1 1928, and $500 April and Oct. 1 1929 to 1937 incl. A certified check payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, for 10% of the bonds offered, is required.

NORTH PARK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 14 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $12,000 5% bonds. Due serially.

NORTH ST. PAUL, Ramsey County, Minn.—*BOND SALE.*—Two issues of bonds, aggregating $144,000, were sold on July 5 to Kuechle & Co. of St. Paul. The issues were as follows:
$88,000 5½% improvement bonds. Due serially from 1929 to 1946.
56,000 5½% sewer bonds. Due serially from 1928 to 1937.

NORTH WALES SCHOOL DISTRICT, Montgomery County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia have purchased an issue of $107,000 school bonds.

NORWALK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Los Angeles County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by County Clerk L. E. Lampton until 2 p. m. July 25 for $80,000 5% school bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $3,000, July 1 1928 to 1945; $5,000, July 1 1946 to 1949, and $6,000 in 1950. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Certified check for 3% of the bonds, made payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, is required.

OAKLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oakland), Alameda County, Calif.—*BIDDERS.*—The following is a list of the bidders on the $200,000 5% school bonds—V. 125, p. 421:

Bidder—	*Premium.*
R. H. Moulton & Co.; Anglo-California Trust Co.; and American National Co.*	$21,808
Anglo-California Trust Co.; Bank of Italy; Detroit Co., and Dean Witter & Co.	21,646
Heller, Bruce & Co.; H. S. Boone & Co.; Wells, Fargo Bank; Union Trust Co., and Blyth, Witter & Co.	19,728
National City Co.; Harris Trust & Savings Bank, and William Cavalier & Co.	18,818
E. H. Rollins & Sons	17,233

*Successful bidder.

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OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oakland), Alameda County, Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $500,000 5½% school bonds offered on July 19 (V. 125, p. 280) was awarded to a syndicate composed of R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles, the American National Co. and the Anglo-California Trust Co. of San Francisco for a premium of $50,888, which is equal to 110.17.

OBION COUNTY (P. O. Union City), Tenn.—*PRICE PAID.*—The $300,000 4½% road bonds sold on July 11 (V. 125, p. 421) to Caldwell & Co. and the Fourth and First National Co. of Nashville were sold for a premium of $3,100, which is equal to 101.03, a basis of about 4.44%.

OKLOHOMA CITY, Oklahoma County, Okla.—*BOND ELECTION.*—We are unofficially informed that early in September an election will be held to vote on the question of issuing $1,000,000 paving bonds.

OKMULGEE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25 (P. O. Okmulgee), Okmulgee County, Okla.—*BOND SALE.*—$7,000 school bonds were recently purchased by the Piersol Bond Co. of Oklahoma City.

OLYMPIA, Thurston County, Wash.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $72,000 coupon sewer bonds offered on July 19—V. 125, p. 133—was awarded to Baillargeon, Winslow & Co. of Seattle as 4.38s. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: $2,500, 1928; $3,000, 1929; $3,500, 1930, 1931 and 1932; $4,000, 1933 and 1934; $4,500, 1935; $5,000, 1936, 1937 and 1938; $6,500, 1939; $7,000, 1940, and $7,500, 1941 and 1942.

OVALO, Taylor County, Texas.—*BOND ELECTION.*—We have been unofficially informed that on July 28 there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $30,000 school building bonds.

OYSTER BAY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Mineola) Nassau County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. Edward Downing, Attorney, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. (daylight saving time) July 28 for $100,000 4½% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $5,000 July 1 1929 to 1948 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in gold at the Nassau Union Bank, Glen Cove. The U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., New York, will supervise the preparation of the bonds and will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. A certified check payable to the order of the Board of Trustees, for 2% of the bonds offered, is required. Legality to be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of N. Y. City.

Financial Statement.

Net debt, including bonds to be issued	$100,000
Assessed valuations—Real property, incl. improvements, 1926	$2,034,300
Personal property, 1926	66,000
Special franchises, 1926	4,500
Total assessed valuations, 1926	$2,104,800

PAGE COUNTY (P. O. Clarinda), Iowa.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On July 25 there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $900,000 special road bonds.

PAINESVILLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Painesville), Lake County, Ohio.—*BOND PRICE PAID—BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The price paid for the $83,000 school bonds awarded to Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo—V. 125, p. 281—was a premium of $3,547, equal to 104.39, a basis of about 4.446%. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 5% and are described as follows: Date Dec. 1 1926. Coupon bonds in $1,000 and $500 denom., and mature Oct. 1 as follows: $3,449, 1927; $3,500, 1928 and 1929, and $4,000, 1930 to 1947 incl. Interest payable A. & O.

PANAMA CITY, Bay County, Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by City Clerk J. F. Bannerman until 2 p. m. July 26 for $336,000 6% improvement bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due $48,000 from Aug. 1 1931 to 1937. No bids accepted for less than $100,000. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

PANOLA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30 (P. O. Carthage), Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 20 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $1,200 5% bonds. Due serially.

PASSAIC COUNTY (P. O. Paterson), N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—John H. Morrison, Clerk, Board of Chosen Freeholders, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (daylight saving time) July 27 for an issue of 4½% coupon or registered road and bridge bonds not to exceed $1,000,000, no more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000 over $1,000,000. Dated Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $40,000, 1928 to 1934 incl., and $45,000, 1935 to 1950 incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold at the First National Bank of Paterson. The United States Mtge. & Trust Co. will supervise the preparation f the b nds and will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. A certified check payable to the order of the County for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality to be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of N. Y. City, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement July 11 1927.

Total bonded debt	$4,184,500.00
Total floating debt	1,800,000.00
Total debt	$5,984,500.00
Less—Sinking fund	$318,248.84
Amount due from municipalities and State	44,549.82
Funds applicable to the payment of debt	66,505.03
Net debt	$5,555,196.31

The issuance of $1,000,000 road and bridge bonds will only affect the debt stament by increasing the bonded debt and correspondingly decreasing the floating debt, leaving the net debt unaffected.

Assessed Valuations.

1925 Assessed valuation of real property	$297,186,842
1926 Assessed valuation of real property	314,095,405
1927 Assessed valuation of real property	334,267,913
Average of such assessed valuations	315,183,387

The percentage that the net debt bears to the average assessed valuation is 1.76%. Population, U. S. census, 1920, 259,174; estimated 1927, 300,000

PAULDING COUNTY (P. O. Paulding), Ohio.—*BIDS REJECTED.*—All bids submitted for the five issues of 5% improvement bonds, aggregating $66,400, offered on July 8 (V. 124, p. 3806), were rejected.

BOND SALE.—Blanchet, Bowman & Wood of Toledo purchased at private sale the following five issues of 5% improvement bonds, aggregating $66,400, at par:

$24,200 Prince Mosier road bonds. Due as follows: $3,200, 1928; $3,000, 1929 to 1931 incl., and $4,000, 1932 to 1934 incl.

13,600 Freede road bonds. Due as follows: $1,600, 1928, and $2,000, 1929 to 1934 incl.

9,800 Patterson road bonds. Due as follows: $800, 1928; $1,000, 1929 to 1931 incl., and $2,000, 1932 to 1934 incl.

9,600 Noah Long road. Due as follows: $600, 1928; $2,000, 1929; $1,000, 1930; $2,000, 1931; $1,000, 1932; $2,000, 1933, and $1,000, 1934

9,200 King White road bonds. Due as follows: $1,200, 1928; $1,000, 1929 to 1932 incl., and $2,000, 1933 and 1934.

Date July 15 1927. The bonds mature on Jan. 15 in each of the years given above.

PEABODY, Essex County, Mass.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—The Central National Bank of Lynn, was awarded on July 16, a $100,000 temporary loan on a 3.64% discount basis. The loan matures on Dec. 1 1927.

The following is a complete list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Discount Basis.*
First National Bank, Boston (plus $3)	3.65%
Naumkeag Trust Co., Salem	3.66%
Bank of Commerce & Trust Co	3.695%
Warren National Bank, Peabody	3.73%

PERRYTON, Ochiltree County, Tex.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The issue of $70,000 5½% road bonds offered on July 7—V. 125, p. 133—which was awarded to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, are described as follows: Date July 7 1927. Denom. $1,000. Coupon in form. Due from 1928 to 1967, incl. Not retirable before maturity. Prin. and int. payable M. & S.

PERRY, Taylor County, Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $25,000 6% coupon water and sewer bonds was sold to the Davies Bertram Co. of Cincinnati for a price of 95, a basis of about 6.42%. Date July 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000 from July 1 1927 to 1951, incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation (1926)		$2,057,783
Total bonded debt (including this issue)		458,000
Less water bonds	$71,000	
Less special assessments	190,000	
Less sinking fund	9,781	
Net bonded debt		187,219

Population, 4,000.

PHOENICIA, Ulster County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—On June 30 an issue of $40,000 improvement bonds was awarded at a premium of $1,250, equal to 103.0 . The bonds mature $2,000 in each of the years from 1928 to 1947 inclusive.

PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 124 (P. O. Tacoma), Wash.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. E. Tallant, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10:30 a. m. July 30 for $5,000 not exceeding 6% school bonds. Due from 1929 to 1936. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency in New York City. A certified check for 5% of the amount of the bid is required.

PIERRE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Hughes County, So. Dak.—*PRICE PAID.*—The issue of $65,000 4¾% coupon school bonds sold to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago on June 16—V. 125, p. 133—were awarded for a premium of $833.50, which is equal to 101.28, a basis of about 4.64%.

PINELLAS COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Clearwater), Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago bought on June 27—V. 125, p. 281—an issue of $50,000 5½% school bonds for a price of 95.56, a basis of about 5.78%. Date May 1 1927. Due $2,000 June 1 1930 to 1954, incl. Bonds not retirable before maturity. Prin. and int. payable M. & N. Denom. $1,000.

POEK COUNTY (P. O. Bartow), Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 1:30 p. m. Aug. 2 by the Board of County Commissioners for $325,000 6% special road and bridge district No. 19 bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $13,000 from July 1 1932 to 1956, incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the American Exchange-Irving Trust Co., New York City, or at the Polk County National Bank of Bartow. Legality approved by Caldwell and Raymond of New York.

POLK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tyner), Marshall County, Ind.—*BONDS NOT SOLD.*—The $40,000 4½% school building bonds offered on July 12 (V. 124, p. 3669) were not sold. The bonds are dated July 1 1927 and mature as follows: $1,000, July 1 1928; $1,000, Jan. and July 1 1929 to 1932 incl.; $2,000 Jan. and July 1 1933, and $1,500 Jan. and July 1 1934 to 1942 inclusive.

PONTIAC TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Pontiac), Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The $115,000 4½% school bonds offered on July 7—V. 125, p. 133—were awarded to Morris Mather & Co. of Chicago at a premium of $1,650, equal to 101.43, a basis of about 4.38%. Date July 1 1927. Due as follows: $3,000, 1930 to 1938 incl.; $4,000, 1939 to 1948 incl., and $6,000, 1949 to 1956 incl.

PORTLAND, Cumberland County, Me.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—The $350.000 temporary loan issued in anticipation of taxes for 1927, offered on July 18—V. 125, p. 422—was awarded to the Canal National Bank of Portland on a 3.60% discount basis, plus a premium of $3.25. Date July 20 1927. Due Oct. 6 1927 at the First National Bank, Boston.

Bidder—	*Discount.*
Casco Mercantile Trust Co., Portland (plus $11)	3.68%
S. N. Bond & Co., Boston (plus $4)	3.76%
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, Boston	3.79%
Atlantic Merrill Oldham Corp., Boston (plus $4.25)	3.82%

PORTLAND, Multromah County, Ore.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $316,365 6% improvement bonds was sold on June 27 to Abe Tichner of Portland. Date July 1 1927. Due in 1937.

PORTLAND, Multnomah County, Ore.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. July 25 by George R. Funk, City Auditor, for $125,000 4% crematory bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold at City Treasurer's office or at the office of the fiscal agent in New York City. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Dodge of Boston. A certified check for 5% of the amount bid for is required.

POTTSTOWN, Montgomery County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $50,000 4¼% coupon improvement bonds offered on July 18 (V. 125, p. 422) were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia at a premium of $1,175, equal to 102.35, a basis of about 4.01%. Dated July 1 1927. Due July 1 as follows: $7,000, 1937 and 1942; $12,000, 1947; $9,000, 1952, and $15,000, 1957.

PUEBLO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Pleasant View), Colo.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At a recent election the voters approved the issuance of $40,000 school building bonds.

RANDALL COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12, the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $8,000 6% bonds. Due in 20 years.

RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Winchester), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. A. Miller, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 26 for the following two issues of 4½% road bonds, aggregating $22,800:

$14,900 Nettle Creek Township bonds. Denom. $745. Due $745 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 inclusive.

7,900 Wayne Township bonds. Denom. $395. Due $395 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 inclusive.

Dated July 6 1927.

RED RIVER PARISH ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Caushatta), La.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. W. Woodard, President of the Police Jury, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. August 17 for two issues of bonds aggregating $314,500 as follows:

$259,500 not exceeding 6% construction road district bonds. Date June 1 1927. Denoms. $1,000 and one for $500. Due from 1928 to 1947. $8,000 certified check, payable to the President of the Police Jury is required.

55,000 not exceeding 6% sub-road district No. 3 bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due from 1928 to 1947. Rate of interest optional. $2,000 certified check for this issue required.

Legal approving opinion of B. A. Campbell of New Orleans.

RENSSELAER COUNTY (P. O. Troy), N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—William D. Thomas, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (standard time), July 27, for $122,000 not exceeding 5%, coupon or registered 15th series, highway construction bonds. Date Aug. 15 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 15 as follows: $5,000, 1928 and 1929; and $4,000, 1930 to 1957 incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.), payable at the United States Mtge. & Trust Co., New York City; the said Trust Co., will supervise the preparation of the bonds and will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. A certified check payable to the order of the above-mentioned official for 3% of the bonds offered is required. Legality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York City.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation (1926):—		
Real estate (other than franchises)		$101,948,685.00
Special franchises		5,123,217.00
Personal property		61,700.00
Total		$107,133,602.00
Bonded debt (not including this issue)		1,364,500.00

Population, 1925 census, 118,429.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Otsego County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $35,000 4¼% sewage disposal bonds offered on July 15—V. 125, p. 281—were awarded to C. E. Goodale of Richfield Springs at par. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due $1,000 Aug. 1 1928 to 1961 inclusive.

RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Richland), Mont.—*BOND OFFERING.*—P. B. Harper, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until July 25 for $12,000 school bonds. A certified check for $600 is required.

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ROCK LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cardo), No. Dak.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the County Auditor until 2 p. m. July 30 for $4,500 not exceeding 7% school bonds. Denom. $500. Due in 1936. Prin. and int. payable Jan. and July 1. A certified check for 2% of the bid, made payable to District Treasurer, is required.

ROSEBURG, Douglas County, Ore.—*BONDS OFFERED.*—At an election held July 8, the voters approved the issuance of $37,000 5% Deer Creek Bridge bonds. The vote stood 398 to 126. Bids will be received on these bonds up to Oct. 1.

RUSH COUNTY (P. O. Rushville), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Howard Ewbank, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 1, for $8,000 4½% Ripley Township road bonds. Date July 15 1927. Denom. $200. Due $400, May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 incl.

RUSK COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Henderson), Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 12, the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $6,600 5% bonds. Due in 40 years.

ST. HELENS, Columbia County, Oregon.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $25,000 5½% sewer refunding bonds were recently awarded to the Lumbermens Trust Co. of Portland. Date Oct. 1 1927. Due as follows: $500 Oct. 1 1928 to 1932, $1,000 1933 to 1937, $1,500 1938 to 1940, $2,000 1941 to 1944, and $2,500 1945 and 1946.

SALEM, Essex County, Mass.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—The Merchants National Bank of Salem was recently awarded a $600,000 temporary loan on a 3.59% discount basis, plus a premium of $16.33.

SALINE COUNTY (P. O. Wilber), Nebr.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On July 26 there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $130,000 court house bonds.

SALUDA COUNTY (P. O. Saluda), So. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The two issues of highway bonds offered on July 9—V 125, p. 134—were awarded to the Columbia National Bank of Columbia for a premium of $2,669, which is equal to 101.06, a basis of about 4.80%. The bonds aggregated $250,000 and were divided as follows:

$200,000 5% coupon highway bonds. Date May 2 1927. Due May 1 as follows: $16,000 1929 to 1933 and $12,000 1934 to 1943, incl. Interest M. & N.

50,000 5% highway bonds. Date July 10 1927. Due $10,000 Jan. 10 1929 to 1933, incl. Interest payable J. & J.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York City. Legality by Reed, Dougherty, Hoyt -& Washburn of New York.

SAN DIEGO, San Diego County, Cal.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Aug. 2, the voters will decide the question of issuing the following bonds:

$700,000 Sutherland dam completion | 415,000 harbor improvement.
650,000 Municipal airport | 100,000 Lake Hodges spillway.

SAN JUAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pharr), Texas.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of school bonds have recently been sold to A. C. Allyn & Co. of Chicago.

SAN PATRICIO, San Patricio, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 13 the State Comptorller of Texas registered an issue of $125,000 5% city hall and jail bonds. Due serially.

SANTA ROSA COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD & BRIDGE DISTRICTS (P. O. Milton), Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until noon Aug. 9 by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners for $130,000 6% special road and bridge district bonds, as follows:

$100,000 bonds. Due on July 1 1957. Date July 1 1927. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City. Denom. $1,000. Certified check for $500, payable to Board of County Commissioners, is required.

30,000 bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due July 1 1956. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City. Denom. $1,000. Certified check for $250, payable to Board of County Commissioners, required.

SAYRE, Beckham County, Okla.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $12,000 sewer system bonds has recently been awarded to the Bechkam County National Bank of Sayre.

SCRANTON, Lackawanna County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $227,000 5% coupon or registered improvement bonds offered on July 19—V. 125, p. 134—were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia, at 101.09, a basis of about 4.13%. Date June 1 1927. Due June 1, as follows: $11,000, 1928; $10,000, 1929 to 1933 incl.; $9,000, 1934 to 1937 incl.; $7,000, 1938 to 1947 incl., and $6,000, 1948 to 1957 inclusive.

SEGUIN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sequin) Guadaloupe County, Texas.—*BOND SALE.*—$100,000 5% school bonds were awarded on July 14 to the J. E. Jarratt Co. of San Antonio, for a premium of $2,126, equal to 102.12, a basis of approximately 4.80%. Prin. and int. payable J. & J.

SENECA FALLS, Seneca County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The Seneca County Trust Co. of Seneca Falls, was awarded on July 11, an issue of $40,000 3¼% impt. bonds, at par. The bonds are dated July 1 1927 and mature $2,000, in cash of the years from 1928 to 1947 inclusive.

SHAMROCK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shamrock), Wheeler County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 11 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $30,000 5½% bonds. Due in 20 years.

SHELBY, Toole County, Mont.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On July 25 there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $16,660 sewer bonds.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Harlan), Iowa.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On July 28 there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $800,000 road bonds.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Memphis), Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—T. W. Jones, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners will receive sealed bids until noon, August 1 for bonds aggregating $2,250,000 as follows:

$1,500,000 4½% highway bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 1949.

500,000 4½% school bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $35,000, July 1 1937 to 1950 incl., $10,000 in 1951.

150,000 4½% institutions bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $10,000, July 1 1937 to 1951 incl.

100,000 4½% tuberculosis hospital bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $10,000, July 1 1937 to 1946 incl.

Legality approved by Thomson, Wood and Hoffman of New York. A certified check for $1,000, payable to E. E. Jeter, Chairman of Shelby County Court, is required on each bid of each bond issue.

SILVER SPRINGS, Nassau County, New York.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Charles Crist, Mayor, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. July 25, for the following two issues of registered bonds aggregating $34,000 not to exceed 5%:

$30,000 improved road bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due August 1, as follows: $1,000, 1928 to 1933 incl; and $2,000, 1934 to 1945 inclusive.

4,000 improved road bonds. Denom. $500. Due $500 Aug. 1 1928 to 1935 inclusive.

Date August 1 1927. Prin. and int. (F. & A.), payable at the Silver Springs National Bank, Silver Springs. A certified check, payable to George E. Piper, Village Treasurer, for 5% of the bonds offered is required.

SNYDER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tyrone), Blair County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. H. Bennett, Secretary Board of Directors, is receiving sealed bids for $20,000 4½% coupon school bonds. Date July 1 1927. Due in 1957; optional 1947.

SOLEDAD UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Solinas) Montgomery County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—T. P. Joy, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 1 for $75,000 5% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $3,000 Aug. 1 1928 to 1952. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check made payable to the Board of Supervisors for 10% is required.

SOMERSWORTH, Strafford County, N. H.—*BOND SALE.*—Harris, Forbes & Co. of Boston, were awarded on July 18 an issue of $125,000 4¼% school building bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $7,000, 1928 to 1932, incl., and $6,000, 1933 to 1947, incl.

SOUTHAMPTON, Suffolk County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Ada L. Fordham, Clerk Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. Aug. 2 for $50,000 4½% street impt. bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928, and $3,000, 1929 to 1944 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the Southampton Bank and the First National Bank, Southampton. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered is required.

SOUTH HAVEN, Van Buren County, Mich.—*BOND ELECTION.*—An election will be held on July 25, for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $125,000 bonds to pay the cost of erecting a new municipal filtration plant and water standpipe.

SOUTHINGTON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Warren) Trumbull County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $50,000 4¼% school bonds offered on July 9—V. 125, p. 134—were awarded to the State Teachers Retirement Fund, at a premium of $571, equal to 101.14, a basis of about 4.56%. Date Jan. 1 1927. Due $1,000 April and Oct. 1 1928, and $2,000 April and Oct. 1 1929 to 1940, incl.

SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, Duval County, Fla.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $159,000 4% general improvement bonds sold on July 7—V. 125, p. 281—to the Florida National Bank of Jacksonville, are described as follows: Date July 1 1927. Due $16,000 from July 1 1928 to 1936 and $15,000 on July 1 1937. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the National Bank of Commerce, New York City. Legality approved by Reed, Dougherty, Hoyt and Washburn of New York City.

SOUTH RIVER MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT (P. O. Lexington) Rockbridge County, Va.—*BOND SALE.*—A $24,000 5% issue of school bonds were sold on July 15 to Frederick E. Nolting and Co. of Richmond. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $1,000 Aug. 1 1928 to 1931; $2,000, 1932 to 1935; and $3,000 from 1936 to 1939. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at County Treasurer's office. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York approved legality.

SOUTH WHITTIER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $75,000 5% school bonds offered on July 11—V. 125, p. 281—was awarded to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita for a premium of $1,687.50, which is equal to 102.25, a basis of about 4.57%. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $7,000, July 1 1928 to 1932, incl.; $8,000, 1933 to 1937, incl. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office.

Names of Other Bidders—	*Price Bid.*
Bond, Goodwin & Tucker	$951.75
Bank of Italy	1,125.00
R. H. Moulton	926.00
Wm. R. Staats Co	1,515.00
California Securities Co	1,109.00
U. S. National Bank	735.00
Anglo-London-Paris Co	966.00
First Securities Co	1,309.00
Security Trust & Savings Bank	1,159.00

SPARTA, Monroe County, Wisc.—*SALE NOT CONSUMMATED.*—The issue of $12,000 bridge bonds sold on May 6—V. 124, p. 2798—to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago, was illegal making the sale invoild.

SPOKANE COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 201 (P. O. Spokane), Wash.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by County Treasurer G. F. De Graff until 2 p. m. July 29 for $30,000 not exceeding 6% school bonds. Date Aug. 15 1927. Due from 1929 to 1949. Prin. and int. payable at the New York fiscal agency or at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% of the amount of the bid is required.

SPRINGFIELD, Robertson County, Tenn.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $15,000 5% impt. bonds offered on July 2—V. 124, p. 3809—was awarded to Caldwell and Co. of Nashville for a premium of $682.50, equal to 104.55, which is a basis of about 4.73%. Date May 1 1927. Due May 1 1957.

STAMFORD, Fairfield County, Conn.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—The First National Bank of Boston was awarded on July 21 a $100,000 temporary loan on a 3.69% discount basis, plus a premium of $8, Dated July 25 1927. Denom. $25,000, $10,000 and $5,000. Maturity on Oct. 5 1927. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

STANFORD, Judith Basin County, Mon.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Aug. 31, there will be an election to decide the issuance of the following bonds:

$50,000 water system. $10,000 sewer & disposal plant.

STARKE COUNTY (P. O. Knox), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Harry C. Harness, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. Aug. 1 for $6,640 5% George Wolfram et al. North Bend Township road bonds. Date July 15 1927. Denom. $332. Due $332 May 15 and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937, incl.

STEUBEN COUNTY (P. O. Angola), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Ella Fisher, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 30, for the following two issues of 4½% coupon road bonds aggregating $15,100:

$8,400 Otsego Twp. bonds. Denom. $420. Due $420 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 incl.

6,700 Pleasant Twp. bonds. Denom. $335. Due $335, May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937 inclusive.

Date July 5 1927.

STOCKVILLE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 114 (P. O. Stockville), Frontier County, Nebraska.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Aug. 1, there will be an election to vote on the issuance of $10,000 school building bonds.

SWISSVALE, Allegheny County, Penn.—*BOND SALE.*—A. B. Leach & Co. of Philadelphia, were awarded on June 14, an issue of $250,000 4¼% coupon street improvement and jail bonds, at a premium of $5,350, equal to 102.12, a basis of about 4.03%. Date June 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $10,000, 1933 to 1957, incl. Interest payable J. & D.

TAMPA, Hillsborough County, Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Wm. E. Duncan, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon, Aug. 9 for $30,000 4¾% paving bonds. Date Feb. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $3,000 from Feb. 1 1929 to 1938. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in New York City. Caldwell and Raymond of New York will approve the legality.

TENNESSEE, State of (P. O. Nashville).—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $1,000,000 not exceeding 5% bridge bonds offered on July 1—V. 124, p. 3671—was awarded to Rutter & Co. of New York for a premium of $3,425, which is equal to 100.342, a basis of about 4.86%. Due in 15 years, subject to call after 7 years. A list of bids and bidders is appended:

Bidder—	*Bids.*
Rutter & Co., N. Y., by Bankers Trust Co., Knoxville, Tenn	$1,003,425
First National Bank and Phelps, Fenn & Co., New York, and Caldwell & Co., Nashville, Tenn	1,000,251
Fourth & First National Co., Nashville, Tenn	1,001,439
George H. Burr & Co., New York	1,002,770
Wm. R. Compton & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co. and Curtis & Sanger, New York	1,002,099
The National City Company, Chicago	1,000,790

TEXARKANA, Bowie County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 11 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $125,000 4¼% refunding bonds. Due serially.

TOLEDO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lucas County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $1,250,000 4¼% coupon school bonds offered on July 15—V. 125, p. 134—were awarded to the Toledo Trust Co. of Toledo, at a premium of $20, equal to 100.001, a basis of about 4.24%. Date June 1 1927. Due $50,000 Sept. 1 1928 to 1952, incl.

TONAWANDA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Kenmore), N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sadie E. Batterson, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 9 p. m. (daylight saving time) July 28, for $28,000 coupon or registered school bonds. Date April 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000 April 1 1928 to 1955, incl. Rate of interest tobe in multiples of ¼ of 1-10th of 1%, and not to exceed 6%. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in gold at the First National Bank, Kenmore; or at the Chase National Bank, New York City. A certified check payable to the order of George F. Kuhn, Treasurer, for $1,000 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

TROY, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—E. H. Rollins & Sons of New York City, were awarded on July 15 the following three issues of 4¼% bonds, aggregating $275,000 at 101.12, a basis of about 4.11%:

$150,000 street improvement bonds. Due $7,500, 1928 to 1947, incl.

100,000 public school No. 18 bonds. Due $5,000, 1928 to 1947, incl.

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25,000 public school improvement bonds. Due $1,250, 1928 to 1947, inclusive.

Date Aug. 1 1927. Coupon or registered bonds in denoms. of $1,000, $500 and $250.

Financial Statement July 5 1927.

General debt	$4,641,237.37
Water debt	1,693,950.33
Sinking fund	812.74
Certificate of indebtedness for harbor and dock and public improvements (temporary loan)	610,000.00
Real estate assessed valuation for 1927	64,537,396.00
Franchise assessed valuation for 1927	3,092,810.00
Personal assessed valuation for 1927	37,000.00
Total assessed valuation for 1927	67,667,206.00
Population (1920 census)	72,013

TUCKAHOE, Westchester County, New York.—*BOND SALE.*—Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York City, have been awarded an issue of $175,000 public impt. bonds as 4.35s, at 100.22, a basis of about 4.32%. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000 and $700. Due July 1, as follows: $8,700, 1928 to 1946 incl.; and $9,700, 1947. Prin. and int.. (J. & J.) payable at the First National Bank & Trust Co., Tuckahoe.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY (P. O. Tuscaloosa), Ala.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until July 30 by Wm. W. Brandon, Probate Judge, for $182,000 5% road bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due on Aug. 1 1957. Prin. and int. payable F. & A.

TUTHILL, Bennett County, South Dakota.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held recently, the voters approved the issuance of $9,000 school house bonds.

UNION COUNTY (P. O. Monroe), No. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. D. Simpson, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. July 29 for $75,000 not exceeding 5% coupon or registered funding bonds. Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $3,000, 1929 to 1933; $6,000, 1934 to 1936 and $7,000, 1937 to 1942. Prin. and int. (J. & J.), payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Legal opinion of Reed, Dougherty, Hoyt and Washburn, of New York City. Certified check, payable to Board of Commissioners for 2% of bonds bid for, is required.

UNIONTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Fayette County, Penn.—*BOND SALE.*—The $225,000 4¼% school bonds offered on July 8—V. 125, p. 135—were awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York City, at 101.22, a basis of about 4.14%. Date June 1 1927. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $4,000, 1928 to 1939, incl.; $5,0 , 1931 to 1934, incl.; $6, 00, 1935 to 1938, incl.; $7,000, 1939 to 1941, incl.; $8,000, 1942 to 1944, incl.; $9,000, 1945 and 1946; $10,000, 1947 and 1948; $11,000, 1949 and 1950; $12,000, 1951 and 1952; $13,000, 1953 and 1954; and $14,000, 1955. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable at the National Bank of Fayette County, Uniontown.

UTICA, Oneida County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—William S. Pugh, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (eastern standard time) to be opened at 11 a. m. July 27, for the following six issues of bonds, aggregating $684,880.36, not to exceed 4½%:

$225,000.00 police station bonds. Denoms. $1,000 and $750. Due $12,750 July 1 1928 to 1947, incl.

182,380.36 deferred assessment bonds. Denom. $1,000, one for $1,380.36. Due April 29, as follows: $32,380.36, 1928; and $30,000, 1929 to 1933, incl.

150,000.00 paving bonds. Denoms. $1,000 and $500. Due $7,500 July 1 1928 to 1947, incl.

60,000.00 storm water sewer bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due $3,000 July 1 1928 to 1947, incl.

30,000.00 sidewalk bonds. Denoms. $1,000 and $500. Due $1,500 July 1 1928 to 1947, incl.

7,500.00 department of public works equipment bonds. Denom. $750. Due $750 July 1 1928 to 1937, incl.

The deferred assessment bonds are dated April 29 1927, all the other issues July 1 1927. Interest rate to be in multiples of 1-10th of 1%, one rate to apply to all the bonds; bids may be submitted for 4¼% bonds also. The deferred assessment bonds are registered; and the other issues are coupon in form. A certified check payable to the order of the above-mentioned official for $13,697.61 is required. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York City.

Financial Statement June 30 1927.

Bonded debt, exclusive of this issue of bonds	$9,027,444.98
Sinking funds	927,617.56
Net bonded debt	$8,099,827.42
Assessed valuation of real estate, less exemption	$125,886,878.00
Assessed valuation of special franchises	5,104,890.00
Assessed valuation of personal property	335,700.00
	$131,327,468.00
Assessed valuation of property assessable for schools and highways	225,135.00
	$131,582,603.00
Valuation of property exempt from taxation	14,965,625.00
Total valuation of all property	$146,548,228.00
Water debt	None
Population, Federal Census, 1910	74,419
Population, State enumeration, 1915	83,547
Population, Federal Census, 1920	94,156
Population, State enumeration, 1925	101,604

City of Utica incorporated 1832.

VOLTAIRE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 1 by Deputy County Clerk F. D. Frey for $3,900 6% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927, and due in 1950.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Walla Walla), Wash.—*BOND OFFERING.*—C. C. Douglas, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 30 for $10,000 not exceeding 6% school bonds. Due annually from 1929 to 1946. A certified check for 5% of the bid is required.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Pontiac R. F. D. No. 5), Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—Bumpus & Co. of Detroit were in joint account in the purchase of the $47,000 school bonds awarded to the Detroit Trust Co. as 4⅜s—V. 125, p. 282. The price paid was 101. The bonds are coupon in form and are described as follows: Date July 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due serially July 1 1928 to 1953, incl. Interest payable J. & J.

WATERLOO, Seneca County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $10,000 5% grade crossing elimination bonds offered on July 18—V. 125, p. 423—were awarded to the First National Bank of Waterloo, at a premium of $115 equal to 101.15, a basis of about 4.75%. Date July 1 1927. Due $1,000, July 1 1928 to 1937 inclusive.

WAYNE, SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Fulton County, Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $35,000 4½% coupon bonds offered on July 14—V. 124, p. 3810—were awarded to the Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis, at a premium of $1,152, equal to 103.28, a basis of about 4.09%. Date June 15 1927. Due as follows: $1,000 July 15 1928, and $500 Jan. and July 1 1929 to 1945, inclusive.

The following is a list of other bidders:

Bidders	*Premium*
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co	$1,063.00
Fletcher American Co	983.00
Inland Investment Co	1,081.50
J. F. Wild & Co	1,027.50
City Securities Corp	1,068.00

WELD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Greeley), Colo.—*PRE-ELECTION SALE.*—An issue of $3,000 4½% school bonds has been sold at a price of 98.66, to an unknown purchaserer subject to an election to be held soon.

WELLS COUNTY (P. O. Bluffton), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Ray E. Sawyer, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2:30 p. m. Aug. 1 for $2,400 4½% road improvement bonds. Date July 15 1927. Denom. $120. Due $120 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937, incl. Prin. and nt. (J. & J. 15) payable at the Wells County Bank, Bluffton.

WELLSTON, Jackson County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The First Citizens Corp. of Columbus, was awarded on July 20, $9,300 6% coupon playground bonds at a premium of $653.30, equal to 107.62, a basis of about 5.35%. Denom. $500, one for $300. Due in 1946. Interest payable M. & S.

WESLACO, Hidalgo County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—On July 11 the State Comptroller of Texas registered an issue of $35,000 6% city hall bonds. Due in 20 years.

WEST ORANGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Essex County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. Russell Rinehart, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) July 25 for the following issues of coupon or registered school bonds not to exceed $504,000, no more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000 over each of the below-named issues:

$488,000 series B, 4¼%, 4½% or 4¾% bonds. Date July 1 1927. Due July 1 as follows: $10,000 1929 to 1944, incl.; $15,000 1945 to 1965, incl., and $13,000 1966.

16,000 series A, 4¼%, 4½% or 4¾% bonds. Date March 1 1927. Due $1,000 March 1 1929 to 1944, inclusive.

Denom. $1,000. Principal and interest payable in gold at the First National Bank of West Orange. A certified check payable to the Board of Education for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Legality approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City.

Financial Statement July 1 1927.

Bonds		$1,117,200.00
Floating debt		None
Gross debt		$1,117,200.00
Deductions—Sinking Funds	$139,419.05	
Budget of 1927-1928—district tax	24,500.00	
		163,919.05
Net debt		$953,280.95
Bonds to be issues—School District bonds		504,000.00
Net debt, including bonds to be issued		$1,457,280.95

WEST POINT, Cuming County, Neb.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $9,000 6% water works bonds was recently disposed of to an unknown purchaser.

WHARTON COUNTY (P. O. Wharton), Tex.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 11.30 a. m. July 27 for $400,000 5½% coupon road bonds by County Judge John Norris. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $8,000, Apr. 10 1928 to 1930; $9,000, 1931 and 1932; $10,000, 1933 and 1934; $11,000, 1935 and 1936; $12,000, 1937 & 1938; $13,000, 1939 and 1940; $14,000, 1941 and 1942; $15,000, 1943 to 1947 incl., $16,000, 1948 to 1954 incl., and $17,000, 1955 to 1957. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in New York. Legal opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoofman of New York. $8,000 certified check is required.

WHITEFISH BAY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Whitefish Bay), Milwaukee County, Wis.—*BOND SALE.*—The issue of $45,000 4½% school bonds offered on June 23 was sold to the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis for a premium amounting to $956.45 which is equal to 102.12.

WHITLEY COUNTY (P. O. Columbia City), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The following issues of bonds, aggregating $82,900, were awarded on July 16 as follows:

To the City Securities Corp., at a premium of $1,485.90, equal to 102.54:

$11,500 Thorncreek Township bonds. Due $575 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937, inclusive.

15,000 Smith Township bonds. Due $750 May and Nov. 15 1928 to 1937, inclusive.

21,000 Washington Township highway bonds.

11,000 Washington Township highway bonds.

To the Provident Trust Co., Columbia City, at a premium of $480, equal to 101.43:

$11,440 Jefferson Township highway bonds.

7,700 Smith Township highway bonds.

8,350 Jefferson Township highway bonds.

WINCHESTER, Litchfield County, Conn.—*BOND SALE.*—The Winchester Savings Bank and the Mechanics Savings Bank, both of Winchester, jointly, were awarded on July 15 an issue of $200,000 4% school bonds at par. Date May 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due $8,000 May 1 1929 to 1953, incl. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the First National Bank, Boston. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

WINNFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wina Parish (P. O. Winnfield), La.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by D. E. Sikes, Secretary of the School Board until 10 a. m. Aug. 18 for $160,000 5% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1927. Denom. $1,000. Due serially from 1928 to 1942, incl. Prin. and int. payable F. & A. Legality opinion by B. H. Charles of St. Louis, and B. A. Campbell of New Orleans. A $4,000 certified check, payable to School Board President is required.

WINNIESHIEK COUNTY (P. O. Decorah), Iowa.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held June 23, the voters approved the issuance of $1,200,000 road bonds.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $14,000 5% ditch impt. bonds offered on July 6—V. 124, p. 3810—were awarded to A. E. Aub. & Co. of Cincinnati, at a premium of $132, equal to 100.94, a basis of about 4.65%. Dated July 1 1927. Due $1,000, March and $1,800, Sept. 1 1928 to 1932 inclusive.

WOODS COUNTY (P. O. Alva), Okla.—*BONDS DEFEATED.*—At an election held July 12 the voters rejected the issuance of $800,000 road bonds.

WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—A The $800,000 note issued in anticipation of taxes for 1927, offered on July 18 (V. 125, p. 423) was awarded to the Shawmut Corp. of Boston on a 3.64% discount basis, plus a premium of $21. Date July 19 1927. Due $400,000 March 14 and April 18 1928.

Financial Statement July 1 1927.

Grand list, Oct. 1 1926	$13,633,893.00
Total bonded debt	233,000.00
Notes in anticipation of proceeds of this issue and to be paid there from	186,000.00
Sinking funds	69,247.24

WORTH COUNTY (P. O. Northwood), Iowa.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held recently the voters approved the issuance of $650,000 bonds. Incomplete returns show 1,338 votes for issuance, 338 against.

NO BIDS.—The issue of $10,097.57 drainage bonds offered on July 14 was not sold as no bids were submitted. They were re-offered on July 19.

YPSILANTI, Washtenaw County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The $40,000 4½% coupon paving bonds offered on July 18—V. 125, p. 424—were awarded to the Ypsilanti Savings Bank of Ypsilanti at a premium of $500, equal to 101.25, a basis of about 4.28%. Date Aug. 1 1927. Due as follows: $1,000, 1928; $2,000, 1929; $3,000, 1930; $4,000, 1931, and $5,000, 1932 to 1937, inclusive.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—*BOND SALE.*—R. A. Daly & Co., have purchased an issue of $60,000 5% 20-year bonds, at 100.79, a basis of about 4.94%. The bonds are dated July 1 1927. The following is a complete list of other bids submitted:

Bidder—	*Rate Bid.*
Canadian Bank of Commerce	100.66
Eastern Securities Co	100.57
Johnson & Ward	100.52
Royal Securities Corp	100.51
Bank of Nova Scotia	100.51
J. M. Robinson & Sons	100.51
A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd	100.42
Mead & Co	100.19
Dyment, Anderson & Co	99.76
Wood, Gundy & Co	99.75
Royal Bank of Canada	99.37
Dominion Securities Corp	99.25

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CORNWALL, Ontario.—*BONDS VOTED.*—At an election held recently, the rate-payers authorized the issuance of $11,000 playground bonds.

DAUPHIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 905, Canada.—*BOND SALE.*—The $100,000 thirty-year 5½% school debentures offered on July 15—V. 125, p. 283—were awarded to Alderson, De Jardin, McDonald & Co. of Winnipeg, at 103.35.

GRAND MERE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Quebec.—*BOND SALE.*—The Royal Securities Corp. of Montreal, has purchased an issue of $138,000 5% coupon school bonds, at 99.69. Date June 1 1927. Denom. $500. Due serially 1928 to 1957, incl. Interest payable J. & D. The following is a complete lost of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Rate Bid.*	*Bidder—*	*Rate Bid.*
Credit Municipal, Ltd	99.14	Versailles, Vidricaire & Boulais, Ltd	98.81
L. Normand, Inc	99.12	Mead & Co	98.81
Wood, Gundy & Co	99.10		
A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd	99.075		

TRAIL, B. C.—*BOND SALE.*—The Royal Financial Corp. of Vancouver, has purchased an issue of $100,000 5% street paving bonds, at 96.25, a basis of about 5.31%. Due $5,000, 1928 to 1947, incl.

HULL, Que.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. Boulay, clerk will receive sealed tenders up to 4 p. m. July 25, for the purchase of $75,000 5% 30-year serial, and $127,000 5% 20-year serial bonds, date May 1 1927 in $100 denominations or multiples thereof, and payable at Hull, Montreal and Quebec.

KING TOWNSHIP, York County, Ont.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. L. Jenkins, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until July 27 to be opened at Nobleton, at 3 p. m. July 30, for $31,000 5% debentures issued for the purpose of building a Public and Continuation class school under By-Law 486. Date July 1 1927. Due serially Jan. 1 1928 to 1957 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.), payable at the Bank of Montreal, King City, Ontario.

This issue will be an obligation of the Township of King. Assessed value $3,875,317.00 Present debenture debt $104,078.79.

LES ESCOUMAINS, Que.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. Boulianne, secretary-treasurer, will receive tenders up to 7 p. m. July 25, next, for the purchase of $10,000, 5½%, 20-year serial bonds, date June 1 1927, and payable at Les Escoumains, Montreal and Quebec.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—*BOND SALE.*—The Canadian Bank of Commerce, has purchased an issue of $40,000 5½% 20-installment school bonds.

NELSON, B. C.—*BOND SALE.*—The Royal Financial Corp. has purchased the following two issues of bonds aggregating $100,000 at 98.75:
$70,000 paving bonds.
30,000 water renewal bonds.

LONDON, Ontario.—*BY-LAW APPROVED.*—The Council has approved a $198,000 school debenture by-law.

NORTH VANCOUVER DISTRICT, B. C.—*BOND SALE.*—Gillespie, Hart & Todd, Ltd., and V. W. Odleim & Co., jointly, were awarded an issue of $86.810 5% 20-year local impt. debentures, at 98.57. The following is a complete list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Rate Bid.*
Read Bros. & Co	98.47
Canadian Bank of Commerce	98.25
Canadian Financiers Trust Co	97.298
Waghorn, Gwynn & Co	97.264

RIVERSIDE, Ont.—*DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.*—The Council has authorized the issuance of $105,000 school debentures.

SASKATCHEWAN, Sask.—*DEBENTURE SALES.*—The following is a list of debentures reported sold by the Local Government Board from June 25 to July 1; aggregating $32,600:

School Districts: Pilot, $2,000, 5¾%, 10-years, to C. C. Cross & Co.; Val Marie, $8,100, 5¾%, 20-years, to Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co.; Coates, $2,000, 5½%, 15-years, to C. C. Cross & Co.; Lebret, $8,500, 5½% 15-years, to Houston, Willoughby & Co.; Hopewell, $3,500, 5%, 10-years to C. J. Nelson, Radison; Lawtonia, $7,500, 5½%, 10-years, to H. M. Turner & Co.

Authorizations.—The following is a list of authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from June 25 to July 1:

School Districts: Wiseman, $2,100, not exceeding 6%, 10-years; Confederation, $4,000, not exceeding 7%, 15-years: Melville, $30,000, 6%, 30-years; Netherhill, $2,500, not exceeding 7%, 10-years; Stenen, $2.000 not exceeding 6%, 10-years; Newburg $4 000 not exceeding 6%, 10-years.

Town of Turtleford, $1,000, not exceeding 7%, 10-instalments.

Town of Lloydminster, $18,000, 6%, 20-years.

SASKATOON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13, Sask.—*BIDS.*—The following is a list of other bids submitted for the $180,000 5% school bonds awarded to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, at 98.66, a basis of about 5.07%—V. 125, p. 283.

Bidder—	*Rate Bid. Canada*	*Rate Bid. Canada & U.S.*
Canadian Bank of Commerce	98.66	-----
Wood, Gundy & Co	97.56	97.63
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co	97.277	97.277
Kern Agencies, Ltd	97.25	-----
C. H. Burgess & Co	-----	97.03
Royal Securities Corp	96.319	96.319
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co	96.30	-----

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NEW LOANS

$2,250,000

STATE OF MICHIGAN

War Loan Refunding Coupon Bonds

The State of Michigan, by the Governor and the State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids at the office of the State Administrative Board, in the City of Lansing, Michigan, until the First day of August, 1927, up to One-thirty o'clock (1:30) P.M., Eastern Time of said day, for the sale of all or any part of Two Million Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($2,250,000.00), of State of Michigan War Loan Refunding Coupon Bonds, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), each, to be issued by the State of Michigan, pursuant to the provisions of Act Number 286 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of 1927. Said bonds will be dated November 1, 1927 and will mature November 1, 1937, and will bear interest at the rate of Four Per Centum Per Annum (4%) payable semi-annually.

Both principal and interest are payable at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan, or at the office of the fiscal agent of the State of Michigan, in the City of New York.

Coupon bonds may be exchanged for fully registered bonds if desired. A certified check in a sum equal to one per cent of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the State Treasurer of the State of Michigan must be submitted with each bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

FRANK D. McKAY, State Treasurer.

NEW LOANS

$1,000,000

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Fair Redemption Coupon Bonds

The State of Michigan, by the Governor and the State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids at the office of the State Administrative Board, in the City of Lansing, Michigan, until the First day of August, 1927, up to One-thirty o'clock (1:30) P.M., Eastern Time of said day, for the sale of all or any part of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00), of Michigan State Fair Redemption Coupon Bonds, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), each, to be issued by the State of Michigan, pursuant to the provisions of Act Number 275 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of 1927. Said bonds will be dated October 15, 1927 and will mature October 15, 1927, and will bear interest at the rate of Four Per Centum Per Annum (4%) payable semi-annually.

Both principal and interest are payable at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan, or at the office of the fiscal agent of the State of Michigan, in the City of New York.

Coupon bonds may be exchanged for fully registered bonds if desired. A certified check in a sum equal to one per cent of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the State Treasurer of the State of Michigan must be submitted with each bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

FRANK D. McKAY, State Treasurer.

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Members Phila. Stock Exchange
1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

Frederick Peirce & Co.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
60 Wall Street, New York
207 So. Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

BOLES & WESTWOOD
Packard Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing among George I. Boles, John R. Westwood and William H. Boles, limited, under the firm name of Boles & Westwood, with offices in the Packard Building, S. E. corner Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been dissolved by mutual consent as of July 12th, 1927.

GEORGE I. BOLES,
JOHN R. WESTWOOD,
WILLIAM H. BOLES, Limited

JOHN R. WESTWOOD & CO.
Packard Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the investment and brokerage business heretofore conducted by the firm of Boles & Westwood will be continued by John R. Westwood under the name of John R. Westwood and Company, at No. 909 Packard Building, S. E. corner Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as successor to the firm of Boles and Westwood.

JOHN R. WESTWOOD.

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