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## The Financial Situation.

The most important happenings of the week in the financial world have been (1) the fact that the Bank of England on Thursday left its rate of discount unaltered at $51 / 2 \%$, notwithstanding that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York last week advanced its rate from 5 to $6 \%$, leaving the Bank of England rate $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ lower than the rate at New York, instead of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ higher, as was previously the case; (2) the complete reversal of the course of the stock market after its great break on Friday of last week following the announcement of the increase in the New York Reserve Bank rate, the market having come quickly to realize that the action of the New York Reserve Bank in moving up its rate betokens no further tightening of the money market; and (3) the easing of the money tension in face of the advance in the Federal Reserve rate.

Overmuch can be made of the fact that the discount rate of the Bank of England has not been raised. The position of the Bank has not been modified for the better, and still furnishes occasion for no little concern. The return of the Bank for the week ending Wednesday night showed a further loss in bullion of $£ 743,648$, reducing total gold holdings to $£ 140,687,935$ as compared with $£ 150,000,000$ which the Cunliffe Committee had suggested as a minimum, and moreover gold is again being taken in London for shipment to New York, while exchange rates at New York on London have displayed renewed weakness. This is the season of the year when sterling exchange would rule low in any event, besides which, if current reports are to be credited, there is a considerable flow of funds and of capital from the United Kingdom to this country, not alone to take advantage of the high money rates ruling here, but also because of a fear of adverse legisla-
tion by the Labor Ministry now in control of the British Government.

In these circumstances it is difficult to see how an advance in the Bank of England rate can much longer be avoided. The reluctance of the managers of the Bank to raise the rate can be easily understood. It is equally difficult, however, to see how the outflow of gold to New York can be checked without an advance in the Bank rate, and it is by no means certain that the outflow would end even if the rate were raised a full $1 \%$, to $61 / 2 \%$. Through the amalgamation of the British currency the volume of Bank of England notes outstanding has been so immensely increased that the Bank no longer holds the indisputable control of the gold currents which it had before the event referred to.

There has been a renewal of the talk of an American credit to tide the Bank of England over its present very trying emergency. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank, was quick to deny knowledge of anything of the kind, and Governor Young was no less emphatic in his disclaimer, and even grew resentful about it. There can, of course, be no objection to the granting of a credit to the Bank of England by private bankers and banking institutions in America, if such credit is desired by the Bank, and these banks and bankers, after a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, deem the credit advisable. Indeed, that is the proper way and the only way in which a credit of any kind should ever be extended. J. P. Morgan \& Co. and the other powerful banking interests in the United States command sufficient banking funds to make such a credit entirely effective for the purpose. But the idea of involving the Federal Reserve System in such an arrangement, either directly or indirectly, cannot be tolerated for a moment. This is so for a variety of reasons, but especially because the Federal Reserve Banks carry the entire gold reserve of the country, and that reserve should never be put in jeopardy or placed at the free disposal of any outside foreign banks, however meritorious the purpose.

Another reason is that the Reserve Banks are without legal authority to enter into such an arrangement. We know that they did grant a credit to the Bank of England of $\$ 200,000,000$ on a former occasion, but that is no reason why the error should be repeated. The former credit was never availed of, but this one might be, and therein lies the danger. Certainly the suggestion of putting $\$ 250,000,000$ of gold at the disposal of the Bank of England, or any other outside bank, at a time of credit inflation like the present, with accompanying money ten ion, should meet with the strongest disapprobation. The Federal Reserve Banks are in no position to part with that amount of gold, and the mere suggestion
that anything of the kind was contemplated might have very serious consequences with our own credit situation so deeply strained.

This week's Federal Reserve Bank statements have been looked forward to with unusual interest as throwing light on the influence and effect of last week's advance in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate, and likewise as indicating Reserve policy in the purchase of bankers' acceptances. It will be recalled that the New York Reserve Bank, while raising its discount rate from $5 \%$ to $6 \%$, at the same time reduced its buying rate for acceptances from $51 / 4 \%$ to $51 / 8 \%$. It may easily turn out that this latter was the more important of the two steps taken. Nominally for the benefit of the mercantile community, the lowering of this buying rate for acceptances results in general advantage to the money market. We stated last week that all would depend upon the extent to which the Reserve Banks should engage in the buying of bills. To reduce the rate at which acceptances will be discounted and grant a preferential rate once more to acceptances (as was the case before the change in policy entered upon with the advent of 1929) is important, but the extent to which the discounting is to be done is no less important. But whether done on a small scale or on a large scale it means that precisely to the extent that it is done there is a release of Federal Reserve credit to a corresponding extent. In turn, to precisely the extent to which the member banks are enabled to create acceptances and dispose of them, instead of being obliged to finance the mercantile community in the ordinary way, to that extent are the funds of the mercantile banks made available for other uses, which in the present instance means for making collateral loans on the security of stocks and bonds.

It turns out that the Reserve Banks have been, purchasing acceptances on quite a liberal scale, thereby placing additional Reserve credit at the command of the market and easing the money pressure to that extent. In addition, last week's break in the stock market led to considerable liquidation in stocks, thereby diminishing the need of borrowing or Stock Exchange account, though the renewed speculation and recovery in prices which almost immediately followed has had the effect of offsetting to a considerable extent the effects of such liquidation.
The Reserve Banks have added very materially to their holdings of acceptances the present week, the total of such holdings having risen from $\$ 79,158,000$ August 7 to $\$ 117,885,000$ August 14, nearly the whole of this having occurred at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where the holdings have increased from $\$ 26,868,000$ to $\$ 63,030,000$. Some other interesting and very significant changes also appear. Member bank borrowing has been reduced somewhat, the discount holdings of the twelve Reserve institutions having fallen from $\$ 1,064,070,000$ to $\$ 1,027,988,000$. This is a reduction of $\$ 36,082,000$. At the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, however, the discount holdings have dropped during the week from $\$ 383,864,000$ to $\$ 284,371,000$, or not far from a clean $\$ 100,000,000$. This does not mean, as stated in one quarter, that member banks have "slashed" their discounts, or, as stated in another quarter, have used the proceeds of the acceptances to pay off some of their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank.

It means, rather, that borrowing to a considerable extent has been transferred from the New York Reserve District, where the discount rate is $6 \%$, to the other Reserve Districts, where the rediscount rate is still $5 \%$.

The twelve Reserve institutions have also reduced somewhat their holdings of United States Government securities, the total having diminished during the week from $\$ 157,600,000$ to $\$ 154,303,000$. Altogether, the result is that total of bills and securities, which represents the amount of Reserve credit in use, is the present week substantially the same as it was a week ago, the total at $\$ 1,310,826,000$ for Au gust 14 comparing with $\$ 1,311,428,000$ for August 7. It is to be said with reference to the increase in the holdings of acceptances by the Reserve Banks on their own account, that this has been offset in part by a reduction in the purchases of acceptances for foreign correspondents, which have fallen during the week from $\$ 462,606,000$ to $\$ 441,924,000$. These latter, however, represent no use of Reserve credit.
Brokers' loans this week show some reduction, as was expected, owing to last Friday's liquidation on the Stock Exchange, but the reduction is quite small considering the extent of the antecedent expansion. The decrease amounts to only $\$ 68,000,000$, and it follows $\$ 676,000,000$ increase in the seven weeks preceding. The reduction is entirely in the loans made by the banks for their own account, these having diminished during the week from $\$ 1,089,000,000$ to $\$ 965,000,000$. On the other hand, the loans made by the reporting member banks in New York City for account of out-of-town banks have increased during the week from $\$ 1,789,000,000$ to $\$ 1,810,000,000$, and the loans for account of others from $\$ 3,143,000,000$ to $\$ 3,178,000,000$, the latter establishing a new high record in all time. The grand total of the loans under the three heads combined at $\$ 5,952,000,000$ August 141929 compares with $\$ 4,223,000,000$ August 151928 , showing an increase for the year of, roughly, $13 / 4$ billion dollars.

The foreign trade of the United States in July was maintained at quite as high a level as in the earlier months of the year. Both exports and imports continue to show an increase in value over the amounts reported for the corresponding month of last year-in fact, it is necessary to go back to 1920 to find amounts larger than those reported for July. Merchandise exports were valued at $\$ 401$,000,000 and imports at $\$ 353,000,000$, the excess of exports being $\$ 48,000,000$. For June exports were $\$ 393,293,000$ and imports $\$ 353,409,000$, exports in that month exceeding imports by $\$ 39,884,000$, while for July 1928 merchandise exports were $\$ 378,984,000$ and imports $\$ 317,848,000$, the former being larger than imports by $\$ 61,136,000$.
For the seven months of the current calendar year, exports have been $\$ 3,024,068,000$ and imports $\$ 2$, $639,354,000$, the excess of exports being $\$ 384,714,000$, while for the corresponding period of 1928 exports amounted to $\$ 2,756,973,000$ and imports to $\$ 2,403,-$ 780,000 , the excess of exports being $\$ 353,193,000$. The increase in exports this year over last is $\$ 267$, 095,000 and of imports $\$ 235,574,000$. For the first seven months of 1926 merchandise imports were slightly larger than for this year to date-a little more than $\$ 1,600,000$ larger. With that exception, both exports and imports so far this year are in excess of all other years back to 1920. As to the
year last mentioned, allowance should be made in any comparison for the difference in average prices prevailing at that time and those of this year. In 1920 prices of most commodities were at the peak, covering a period of a great many years. From such calculations as are available, the decline in prices from 1920 to 1929 has been about one-third. Going back to 1913, the year of record foreign trade up to that time, last month's statement shows a gain of more than $150 \%$.

In taking account of the increase in exports this year, consideration should be given to the reduced volume of cotton exports, both for last month and for the year to date. Cotton exports in July were only 246,983 bales, $27.6 \%$ less than a year ago. The value of cotton exports for July of $\$ 24,365,300$ was $36.1 \%$ under that of July last year. Furthermore, the value of cotton exports last month was only about $6 \%$ of total exports; in July 1928 it was in excess of $10 \%$. The increase in exports this year other than cotton was therefore larger than is indicated by the comparison between the total figures. Much the same condition is shown for the past seven months. In the face of the larger merchandise exports this year compared with last year, cotton exports for the seven months are practically $16 \%$ smaller than they were a year ago.

There have been some notable changes both in exports and imports this year. Attention has already been directed to the increase in values. Detailed figures for the six months to the end of June were published this week and show that of the eleven divisions into which the statement of our foreign trade is separated, nine give larger exports this year than last, while all of the eleven sections covering merchandise imports show increases. The increase in exports, as noted above, appears, in spite of the heavy loss in the cotton movement. That product has always held first place in the value of our exports, but this year it gives way to shipments of automobiles, which this year show a very large gain. Exports of other machinery-agricultural, electrical, and machine tools-also were much larger this year. Exports of non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum, show a considerable increase; also iron and steel, and steel mill products; copper; grains and preparations thereof, principally corn and barley. For wheat, the gain in value is small because of the heavy drop in the price of that cereal earlier in the year. On the other hand, exports of rye were greatly reduced this year. Smaller grains appear in the classes embracing animal products, edible; vegetable products, inedible, though as to the latter a gain for rubber manufacturers in this division is offret by a loss in tobacco. The wood and paper section shows heavier totals ; also, chemicals and drugs, and the small miscellaneous division. The two classes reporting smaller exports this year embrace textiles, in which cotton and cotton goods are included, and the section covering animal products, mainly leather and furs.

As to merchandise imports, there have been two months-A pril and May-in which the value was in excess of $\$ 400,000,000$, an unusual total. All of the eleven divisions into which the figures are separated show a larger amount this year than last. An increase in imports of silk perhaps leads most of the other products. A small gain for food products is also shown, but somewhat larger imports of sugar
are offset by a reduction in the imports of coffee Imports of sugar, as to quantity, show a very much larger increase than is indicated by the small gain in value. These two classifications, covering textiles and foods, are much the largest and constitute $47 \%$ of the value of all imports. Next in value is vegetable products, inedible, and the increase here is mainly in oil seeds and vegetable oils. Rubber gum, which is included in this class, and for which imports are very heavy, shows a small loss this year in value, but in quantity the gain is very large. Other important divisions include animal products, where there is a small gain. Imports of hides this year were less, but of furs there was an increase. Metals also make a considerable gain, owing chiefly to large imports of copper; likewise, non-metalic minerals, in which petroleum products is the leading class, and wood and paper, where a small increase appears for the latter. It may be that, in part, these increases in imports this year represent a larger movement in anticipation of higher import duties.

Exports of gold in July amounted to $\$ 803,000$ and imports to $\$ 35,524,000$, showing little change from the movement of the preceding months. For the year to date gold exports have been $\$ 7,853,000$ and imports $\$ 217,031,000$, the excess of imports being $\$ 209,178,000$. In the first seven months of 1928 gold exports were $\$ 529,708,000$ and imports $\$ 93,307,000$, imports in that year exceeding exports by $\$ 436$, 401,000. Silver exports last month were $\$ 6,784,000$ and imports $\$ 4,723,000$.

The stock market the present week has again completely reversed its course and has started on a new upward movement with a display of something close to buoyancy. After the tremendous collapse on Friday of last week, as a result of the action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in raising its rediscount rate, recovery began promptly last Saturday morning and has been continuously in progress ever since, though with more or less reaction, on profit taking sales, on Thursday. Prices on Saturday started at a sharp advance, and the market continued rising all through the day, the advances reaching all the way from $11 / 2$ to $201 / 4$ points. Some of the stocks most conspicuous were Auburn Auto, which advanced 201/4 points; Commercial Solvents, which went up 8 points; Atchison, which gained $93 / 4$ points, and National Biscuit, which rose 8 points. On Monday there was a further large and general rise, and thereafter the upward movement continued almost without interruption, led by U. S. Steel, which spurted upward with great rapidity and recorded new high figures for the year, almost day after day, on rumors of a split up of the shares into a larger number of separate units. Then the public utilities were taken in hand, especially the high-priced ones, and huge advances in them were found easy of accomplishment. And so one class of stocks after another was made to do duty in promoting the rise. Low rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange served to stimulate speculative activity, the rate on Monday having been $8 \%$, and on Wednesday getting down to $6 \%$, with $7 \%$ the ruling figure on Thursday and Friday. On this lastmentioned day the reduction in brokers' loans disclosed in the Federal Reserve statement, issued the previous evening, along with the disclosure that the Reserve Banks had been adding to their acceptance
holdings, gave added zest to the speculation and carried prices still higher.

Trading was on a moderately large scale. On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half day session last Saturday were $1,478,450$; on Monday they were $3,610,090$; on Tuesday, $4,096,730$; on Wednesday, $4,198,820$; on Thursday, $3,413,930$, and on Friday $4,796,030$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 885,900 ; on Monday, $1,757,600$; on Tuesday, $1,736,500$; on Wednesday, $2,254,700$; on Thursday $1,844,800$, and on Friday, 2,215,400 shares.

As compared with Friday of last week, the record is one of large and general advances in prices. United Aircraft \& Transport closed yesterday at 134 against $1283 / 4$ on Friday of last week; American Can at 177 against $1571 / 8$; United States Industrial Alcohol at 186 against 176; Commercial Solvents at 482 against 455 ; Corn Products at $973 / 8$ against $951 / 2$; Shattuck \& Co. at 181 against $1743 / 4$; Columbia Graphophone at 64 against 60 ; Brooklyn Union Gas Co. at 241 against 220; North American at 1673/8 against $1641 / 2$; American Water Works \& Elec. at 146 against $1315 / 8$; Electric Power \& Light at $753 / 8$ against 74 ; Federal Light \& Traction at 90 bid and 94 asked against 90 ; Pacific Gas \& Elec. at 76 against $721 / 8$; Standard Gas \& Elec. at $1365 / 8$ against $1333 / 8$; Consolidated Gas of N. Y. at $1795 / 8$ against $1521 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $931 / 4$ against $881 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $1177 / 8$ against 109; International Harvester at $1181 / 4$ against $1171 / 2$; Sears Roebuck \& Co. at 1623/4 against $1551 / 2$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 122 against 108; Woolworth at 897/8 against $861 / 2$; Safeway Stores at $1751 / 2$ against 167; Western Union Telegraph at $2161 / 2$ against 205; Amer. Tel. \& Tel. at $2831 / 2$ against $2701 / 2$, and Int. Tel. \& Tel. at $1173 / 8$ against $1101 / 2$.
Allied Chem. \& Dye closed yesterday at 328 against 305 on Friday of last week; Davison Chemical at $485 / 8$ against 46 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 195 against 186; Radio Corporation at $853 / 4$ against 803/4; General Elec. at $3981 / 4$ against 366 ; National Cash Register at $1253 / 8$ against $1163 / 4$; Wright Aeronautical at 132 against $1163 / 4$; International Nickel at $511 / 8$ against $481 / 8 ;$ A. M. Byers at 129 against 121 ; Timken Roller Bearing at $1031 / 2$ against 97 ; Warner Bros. Pictures at $611 / 2$ against $551 / 4$; Mack Trucks at $961 / 2$ against $961 / 2$; Yellow Truck \& Coach at 36 against 35; National Dairy Products at $783 / 4$ against $761 / 4$; Johns-Manville at 192 against $1751 / 8$; National Bellas Hess at $401 / 2$ against 40; Associated Dry Goods at $485 / 8$ against $461 / 2$; Commonwealth Power at 225 bid and 233 asked against $2201 / 4$; Lambert Company at $1375 / 8$ against $1377 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $741 / 2$ against 70 , and Kolster Radio at $303 / 4$ against $291 / 2$. It is needless to say that the list of stocks which have this week made new high records for the year is a long one, it including, among others, the following:

STOCKS MAKING NEW HIGH FOR YEAR.
${ }^{62}$ Railroads-
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Erie RR.
Hocking Valley
N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louis N. Y. New Haven \& Hartford Pere Marquette
Union Pacific
Industrial \& MiscellaneousAbitibi Power \& Paper American Can
American Ice
American International Corp. American Machine \& Foundry American Tobacco

> Autosales Corp. Best \& Co. Bethlehem Steel Brooklyn Union Gas Consolidated Gas Crucible Steel of America Cuyamel Fruit First National Stores General Asphalt General Electric General Refractories Gillette Safety Razor Hershey Chocolate Hoe (R.) \& Co. Homestake Mining
Inland Steel

Indus. \& Miscell. (Concluded) Int. Paper \& Power class A
Kimberley-Clark
National Power \& Light
Newport Co. class A Pan-Amer. Petrol. \& Transport. Philadelphia Co.
Prairie Pipe Line

In the steel group, U. S. Steel has again been spectacular performer, the advances from day to day in the early part of the week being really sensational. The stock closed yesterday at $2385 / 8$ against $2131 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Bethlehem Steel closed at $1251 / 2$ against $1191 / 8$; Republic Iron \& Steel at $1095 / 8$ against $1053 / 8$; Ludlum Steel at $923 / 4$ against $921 / 2$; Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $1543 / 4$ against 150. The motors have adranced with the general market. General Motors closed yesterday at $701 / 2$ against $69 ;$ Nash Motors at $867 / 8$ against $845 /$; Chrysler at $721 / 4$ against 70 ; Packard Motors at 146 against $1331 / 4 / 4$ Fudson Motor Car at $833 / 4$ against $811 / 2$; Hupp Motors at $415 / 8$ against $401 / 2$. Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $1045 / 8$. against $1087 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $743 / 8$ against $733 / 4$; United States Rubber at $451 / 2$ against $443 / 4$, and the preferred at 71 against $701 / 2$.

Activity in the railroad liast has again been very largely in the high-priced stocks, with Atchison and New York Central leading in the upward movement. Atchison closed yesterday at $2763 / 8$ against $2673 / 4$ on Friday of last week; New York Central at $2431 / 4$ against 228; Pennsylvania RR. at $965 / 8$ against $911 / 8$; Erie RR. at $873 / 8$ against $801 / 4$; Delaware \& Hudson at $2121 / 4$ against $2061 / 4$; Baltimore \& Ohio at $1373 / 4$ against $1281 / 8$; New Haven at 1231/8 against 1151/2; Union Pacific at 287 against $2633 / 4$; Canadian Pacific at 231 against 225; Southern Pacific at 142 against 137; Missouri Pacific at $937 / 8$ against 897/8; Kansas City Southern at $1011 / 8$ against 97 ; St. LouisSouthwestern at $1013 / 4$ against 98 ; St. Louis-San Francisco at $1271 / 2$ against $124 \frac{1}{2}$; Missouri-KansasTexas at 56 against $521 / 8$; Rock Island at $1363 / 4$ against 132; Great Northern at 122 against 115, and Northern Pacific at $1085 / 8$ : against $1053 / 4$.

The copper group has been no exception to the rising tendency. Anaconda closed yesterday at $1191 / 2$ against $1167 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Greene Cananea at $1781 / 2$ against 173 ; Calumet \& Hecla at $447 / 3$ against $427 / 8$; Andes Copper at $531 / 2$ against $521 / 8$; Inspiration Copper at $451 / 4$ against $421 / 8$; Calumet \& Arizona at $1281 / 4$ against $1271 / 8$; Granby Consolidated Copper at $783 / 4$ against $763 / 8$; American Smelting \& Refining at 115 against $1111 / 8$, and U. S. Smelting \& Ref. at 54 against 53.

The oil stocks have also enjoyed a revival of activity. Simms Petroleum closed yesterday at $375 / 8$ against $327 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Skelly Oil at 443/4 against $383 / 4$; Atlantic Refining at $693 / 4$ against $621 / 2$; Pan American B at $643 / 4$ against $573 / 8$; Phillips Petroleum at $403 / 8$ against 35 ; Texas Corporation at $651 / 4$ against 60 ; Richfield Oil at $431 / 8$ against 39; Standard Oil of N. J. at $701 / 2$ against $563 / 8$; Standard Oil of N. Y. at $431 / 8$ against $377 / 8$, and Pure Oil at $273 / 4$ against $245 / 8$.

European stock exchanges were generally cheerful this week, notwithstanding the extremely hazy political and financial atmosphere. The advance of the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate last week had little effect on the securities markets at London, Paris and Berlin, owing chiefly to the belief at London that the rate rise here was largely
a local affair. There was no disposition to think that the action will lead to a general advance in rates in other countries or force immediate action by the Bank of England. This belief was shaken somewhat in the latter part of the week, as gold began to flow toward New York in heavy volume, but comfort was taken in an unchanged Bank of England discount rate Thursday. All the European markets have apparently become inured to some extent to the ever-recurring crisis in political parleys. Reparations negotiations, which have been going on since early in February, again appeared on the verge of a breakdown this week, but the markets seemed little affected thereby. A special development in England of considerable importance was the virtual agreement between employers and employees for arbitration of the Lancashire cotton mill strike, making it possible for the mills to reopen next Monday. Although of short duration, the strike involved 500,000 operatives and threatened to dislocate much of the economic life of Britain.

The London Stock Exchange was generally higher in the opening session of the week, with international stocks leading the upward move. British funds were higher on a rise in sterling. Electrical shares attracted the most interest, owing to the circulation of rumors of co-operative arrangements between British and American concerns, but industrials, oils and mines were also higher. The cheerful tone continued Tuesday, with much of the activity centered in international issues, as a reflection of the pronounced upswing at New York on the previous day. Gilt-edged securities were easier, however, as exchange on New York declined almost to the gold point. The continued adverse trend of New York exchange affected sentiment more acutely Wednesday and the gilt-edged list declined further. International issues continued to move upward, however, and they were joined in this trend by Lancashire textiles and rayons, giving the market an irregular appearance. The unaltered Bank rate on Thursday gave the market a fillip and most stocks moved toward higher levels. Rhodesian coppers were particularly strong on confirmation of splendid prospects in a new copper belt. Gilt-edged securitiers joined in this movement only to a slight extent. An easier tone prevailed in yesterday's market, Rhodesian coppers moving off on profit taking, while other sections also declined slightly. Textiles improved on news of strike arbitration in Lancashire, and the gilt-edged section also was rteady.

The Paris Bourse was fairly strong at the opening Monday, despite numerous pessimistic prophecies based on the dubious progress of the reparations negotiations. The scale of business remained limited, but prices moved upward, banks, motors, chemicals and collieries gaining ground. Activity increased Tuesday, owing partly to some heavy buying of French stocks for Brussels account. Some of the gains were lost in a mid-day reaction, but most securities showed advances at the close. The volume of trading declined to some extent in Wednesday's session at Paris, but the tendency remained firm and prices advanced further. The stocks that made the best showing included Suez, French banks, rails, steels and chemicals. The Bourse was closed Thursday owing to the observance of a national holiday. Prices moved irregularly in yesterday's final sersion of the week.

The Berlin Boerse was firm at the opening Monday, but trading lacked animation. The improvement was confined largely to artificial silk shares and the electricals, some of the former group advancing as much as 13 points. The general list sagged somewhat as the session progressed and the cloce was weak. An overnight improvement in sentiment caused a better opening Tuesday, with the entire market stimulated by active trading in the mining section. United Steel Work's shares reached their highest point, and other steels joined in this movement. The bullish trend in steels was continued Wednesday at Berlin, and other sections of the market also were stimulated by this development. Some relling was noted in Reichsbank shares, but this was absorbed and the active turnover was maintained. The Boerse opened with an uneven tendency Thursday and several divisions weakened slightly as some large blocks of textile shares were unloaded. Confidence was reestablished by the unchanged discount rate at London and the general trend again became firm. An uneven trend was noted in the Berlin market yesterday.

A serious clash of national interests has thrown a deep shadow over the conference of governments at The Hague, offering a grave threat to the success of this gathering, which it was hoped would definitely settle most of the problems left over from the World War. The meeting began on Aug. 6 with hardly more than an intimation of the difficulties in store. Formal acceptance of the new Young Plan constituted the agenda of the conference, and for this purpose nearly 200 delegates from a dozen countries assembled at The Hague. The negotiators included the most astute diplomats of the six governments sponsoring the new scheme of reparations payments, as well as eminent representatives from a number of other nations. That the course of the negotiations would be anything but smooth was well recognized in view of the momentous problems to be solved. These included not only the financial questions involved in the winding up of the Dawes Plan and the inauguration of the Young Plan on Sept. 1, but also the political problems raised by the German demands and the Allied promises of Rhineland evacuation. A further problem of extreme complexity relates to the establishment of the proposed new Bank for International Settlements, which the experts at Paris made an integral part of their plan. It was believed, however, that these matters would yield to the desire of the governments concerned to place the Young Plan in effect and thus settle definitively the problem of German reparations payments.

The actual course of the conference so far has been marked less by the anticipated difficulties than by almost violent objections to certain features of the Young Plan by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Labor Government of Great Britain. Mr. Snowden, who is renowned for his bitter tongue, had voiced serious objections to the whole scheme of international debt settlements in the English election campaign, and some anxiety was therefore felt when he was made the head of the British delegation at The Hague. These fears were amply fulfilled on the very first day of the meeting, when the new Chancellor raised emphatic objections to the distribution of the annuities and their division into the two categories of postponable and non-
postponable payments. Pointing out that the unconditional annuities carry the right of commer cialization and therefore attain greater security, he declared firmly that Britain would not consent to the proposed division whereby France gets fivesixths of these payments, while Italy gets $£ 2,000,000$ more than under the Dawes plan. The new scheme of division proposed by the Experts at Paris worked to the detriment of Britain, Japan, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the United States, and to the profit of France, Italy and Belgium, he said. The changes, moreover, involved an alteration of the Spa percentages, he added, and such changes were utterly indefensible since the Experts had no authority to make the alterations. Mr. Snowden also voiced objection to the lack of any provision for British payments to the United States in the sum of $£ 150,000,000$, which had been made before the British Government had received any payment from its debtors. Stern opposition was finally raised to the continuance of payments in kind by Germany, which Mr. Snowden declared worked to the great disadvantage of Great Britain in her competitive struggle for world markets.

Delegates from other countries were stunned by these sweeping objections and by Mr. Snowden's sharp manner of stating them, and for a short time it looked as though the conference might promptly fall to pieces. Two sub-committees were nevertheless formed to study the financial and political aspects of the problems before the conference, but progress appearing difficult, these bodies adjourned until last Saturday in order to gain time. The respite thus gained was utilized by Premier Briand of France in an attempt to effect compensating concessions to England for the relative losses sustained in the Young plan, but these efforts apparently were unsuccessful. M. Briand issued a statement late Aug. 9 in which he declared that if failure came it would not be the fault of France. He added, however, that he did not believe any power represented at The Hague would assume the responsibility for breaking up the conference.

As it turned out, the meetings of the financial and political committees at The Hague last Saturday were not the most important ones held on that day in connection with the plans for placing the Young plan in effect. The conference itself was devoted chiefly on that day to deciding whether Mr. Snowden had insulted Henri Cheron, the French Minister of Finance. In the morning session of the financial commission, M. Cheron undertook to show the British Chancellor that Britain, in view of the Balfour declaration on war debts, had as much protection under the Young plan as under the Dawes plan. He also tried to show that, after deducting the prior charges on reparations, the Spa percentages had been respected. "We hope," the French Minister said, "Great Britain will not endanger the more important work of peace on account of the distribution of a few million marks of prior reparations charges." He admitted, however, that M. Poincare and Winston Churchill had agreed on Oct. 19 1928, that the Spa percentages would be respected. Mr. Snowden replied in a sarcastic vein, rejecting curtly the figures submitted by M. Cheron and characterizing his interpretation of the Balfour note as "grotesque and ridiculous." "It is no good arguing day after day," the Chancellor continued coldly. "I have not come to spend the rest of my days at

The Hague. I want to get back to my country. My resolution is before the committee and I cannot delay my decision much longer. And there can be no dispute over the definite pledge given to Mr . Churchill. This is a matter in which the honor of at least one country is involved." The translator, being well intentioned, did not interpret all of Mr . Snowden's words, and M. Cheron was only informed later of their full purport. An apology was demanded of Mr. Snowden by the French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese delegations, and this Mr. Snowden conceded, explaining that the words "grotesque and ridiculous" in English were not considered unparliamentary.

While this fruitless meeting was in progress at The Hague, another one wars held at Edinburgh, Scotland, between Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Although no official statement was issued in regard to this meeting, considerable interest was aroused in all countries, and it was confidently assumed that the discussion between the British Prime Minister and the two bankers related to The Hague difficulties. It was reported, moreover, in a dispatch of Aug. 10 to the New York "Times," sent by Edwin L. James from The Hague, that French members of the Young plan committee had been in touch with Mr. Lamont and asked him to see Mr. MacDonald in an effort to show that Mr. Snowden's charges were based on miscalculations.

It was widely rumored on subsequent days that as a result of the Edinburgh meeting, Mr. MacDonald sent a private telegram to his Chancellor advising a milder procedure. Whether such a telegram was sent has not been definitely ascertained, but it was made clear last Sunday by the British delegation at The Hague that Premier MacDonald had intervened in the debate, urging Mr. Snowden to stand fast for a larger British share of German reparations than had been allotted in the Young plan. This telegram, as made public by the British representatives Monday, read as follows: "The financial commission will make a most serious mistake and it may wreck the immediate prospects of a settlement unless they understand, quite finally, that the experts' report requires readjustment to meet the just claims of this country. Irrespective of party or section, the country supports the case you have made. Every newspaper, so far as I have seen, supports you. I hope most sincerely that your colleagues on the financial commission will see that they have to face the position when the most elementary considerations of fair play, as between country and country, compel reconsideration of some of the recommendations of the report. Our action hitherto in promoting a settlement of Europe on the basis of good-will is proof that we wish this conference to succeed, both on its political and financial sides, but we have reached the limit of inequitable burdenbearing."

Although the demands of Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden were thus fully substantiated by Prime Minister MacDonald, the attitude assumed by Mr. Snowden changed markedly when the deliberations of the financial commission were resumed Monday. "Mr. Snowden, who last Saturday had no time to wait for an answer to his demands, proposed today that the financial commission adjourn until Wednesday," said a dispatch of Monday to the

New Lork "Times." It was indicated in this report that the British and French experts were holding a series of conversations in an effort to reach a compromise which would partly meet the British effort to get more money out of the Young plan. These private negotiations overshadowed the formal gatherings, of which there were two on Monday. The financial commission met in the morning and heard Minister of Economy Curtius, of Germany, explain that his country depended on deliveries in kind to meet her obligations. As long as the amounts remained the same, Germany must not be placed in a worse position than under the Young plan as written, he declared. Signor Pirelli of Italy protested against any changes that might endanger his country's ability to get cheap coal under reparations deliveries. Replying to the English point that German coal deliveries for reparations were hurting the British coal trade, Signor Pirelli said that Italy's use of coal had so increased that, in addition to reparations coal, she was still buying as much English coal as before the war. In a meeting of the political commission Monday afternoon, plans were discussed for the evacuation of the Rhineland. It was decided to ask a committee of military experts to prepare plans for the evacuation, but no dates were set since the work of the political commission depends entirely on the success of the financial commission.

As The Hague discussions continued, the various national viewpoints were expressed in somewhat intemperate language in the press of all countries. The succeeding crises at The Hague were followed with intense interest throughout France, and the influential Parisian press gradually took on a tone of bitterness. The sharpest criticism was leveled at Mr. Snowden personally, but the matter was not allowed to rest there. Accusations were made in responsible journals like "L'Echo de Paris" that the British plan to replace the Anglo-French Entente with an Anglo-American alliance, or with an AngloGerman accord. These frantic comments gave way this week to calmer counsels, as it appeared that an abrupt rupture, with all its dire consequences for European conciliation, seemed likely to be avoided. English journals were similarly unanimous in backing Mr. Snowden, indicating that the cleavage at The Hague is national and far transcends the personality and the methods of the British Chancellor. It was pointed out in innumerable comments on the differences that Britain during the past ten years has constantly acted as mediator in Continental difficulties, often against her own interests, and that Mr. Snowden's balking against further concessions is nothing more than a call for fair play. Despite the chorus of approval in the press, there was some uneasiness lest Mr . Snowden's demands and manner cause a break in the conference. "There is ample authentic testimony," a London report of Aug. 12 to the New York "Times" said, "that the doughty Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone further in his aggressiveness than was authorized, or even desired, by the MacDonald Cabinet." Both the Paris and the London press began to urge a policy of conciliation on Wednesday.

Private conversations were again resorted to at The Hague on Tuesday in an effort to find solutions for the difficulties encountered, and as a result there
was some indication of progress. The principal delegates of Germany, France, Great Britain and Belgium met for a discussion of the political problem of Rhineland evacuation, Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann of Germany announcing thereafter: "We are much nearer to a final settlement." The understanding prevailed at The Hague that the conferees had fixed a tentative date for the evacuation, probably in the first part of 1930. Intimations were given by M. Briand, a dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune said, that a final decision for evacuation may be made to-day, subject of course to adoption of the Young plan. In the private discussions of the financial problems, it was reported in a dispatch to the New York "Times" that Mr. Snowden had given up the ultimatum process and was negotiating in customary conference fashion in an effort to find a settlement basis. It was stated in this dispatch that Mr. Snowden had dropped his demand that England receive consideration for the $£ 200,000,000$ (including interest) that she has paid the United States over what she has received from her debtors, and had presented the following demands: first, that Britain receive $45,000,000$ marks yearly more than is allotted to her under the Young plan and which the Chancellor estimates she should receive under the Spa percentages; second, Britain to get $80,000,000$ marks annually from unconditional German payments; third, reduction in the amount of German payments in kind, a guarantee against the re-exportation of these payments and an assurance that the International Bank will not finance German deliveries in kind in a manner to increase them; fourth, Italy to agree to buy a fixed amount of English coal annually.

The formal meeting of the financial commission on Wednesday was again of little importance in comparison with the private negotiations that were going on. Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Labor, made a conciliatory speech in which he declared that, while he was willing to make concessions on deliveries in kind, the basic conditions of the Young plan extending the deliveries in kind for ten years must be retained. The British demand for a rule against re-exportation was accepted. M. Loucheur expressed the opinion that deliveries in kind had but small effect on British unemployment. The real cause, he contended, lay in the vigor of American trade expansion, and as a remedy for this situation he pleaded for "solidarity and cooperation" in Europe. After speeches by M. Mironescu of Rumania, M. Venizelos of Greece and Senhor Ulrich of Portugal, all of whom wished their lot under the Young plan improved, the financial commission adjourned until Saturday. The wording of the communication announcing the adjournment was a matter of concern to Mr. Snowden on this occasion. "I am anxious to remove the impression that there is a deadlock in our negotiations," he is reported to have said. In the meantime, the delegates of France, Italy, Belgium and Japan were reported to be considering privately the possibilities of meeting the British demands for a greater share of the German reparations than is allotted to them under the Young plan. The four delegations were unanimous, according to a dispatch to the New York "Times," in deciding that the distribution scale of the Young plan could not be revised officially, and the study therefore was confined within the framework of the plan.

The conference again met with what seemed to be an impasse as a result of these deliberations late Thursday. The French delegation announced after a meeting of the French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese representatives that the four nations were unable to find a way to accept the English demand for revision of the distribution scale of the Young plan. It was indicated that adjustments may be made within the framework of the plan which would give Britain advantages totaling approximately $30,000,000$ marks. Mr. Snowden, it was contended, should withdraw his demand for revision of the percentages in the Young plan and be satisfied with what was considered by the experts of the four nations as the equivalent of two-thirds of the British Chancellor's demands. Mr. Snowden, on his part, announced that the English had not changed their position in demanding the official revision, and he added that he expected consideration of his motion to that effect on Saturday. "It is extremely difficult to form a reasoned opinion of what is going to happen here," a Hague dispatch of Thursday to the New York "Times" remarked. "It seems just as likely that the conference will go on to a successful conclusion or adjourn on Saturday or next week until the latter part of September, when, after the League meeting at Geneva, the delegates might reassemble at Lausanne." There were indications yesterday at The Hague that the meeting of the financial commission scheduled for to-day might be postponed until Tuesday in order to give the delegates time for additional private negotiations.

Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States for the reduction of naval armaments have advanced from the stage of strictly informal discussion into that of the formulation of specific proposals, according to information given out in Washington Wednesday and Thursday. That "conversations" between the governments have made rapid headway was admitted Wednesday, after a White House breakfast in which President Hoover was joined by Secretary Stimson, Secretary Adams, Under-Secretary of State Cotton, Asst. Secretary of the Navy Jahncke, Admiral Hughes, and Rear Admirals Jones, Long, Hough and Reeves. Views were exchanged, dispatches said, regarding the so-called "yardstick" which is to be employed in measuring equivalent naval values for ascertaining the relative strength of the fleets of the naval powers. No decision was reached, according to a Washington report to the New York "Times," and it was agreed that the naval general board should give the matter further consideration with a view to reaching a definite conclusion. In an Associated Press dispatch of Thursday, it was remarked that "the progress attained by Prime Minister MacDonald and Ambassador Dawes in London has been such that President Hoover and Secretary Stimson are now hopeful that a definite agreement on basic factors can be reached within the next few weeks." It was indicated, moreover, that an international naval conference will be convened in London before the end of this year. These reports were confirmed in "authoritative quarters" in London, where the hope was expressed that Prime Minister MacDonald will be able to visit the United States in October to discuss tentative arrangements for a five-power conference.

An effort is to be made by the State Department in Washington to handle more simply and expeditiously the requests from American bankers for the opinion of the Department on foreign loans to be floated in the United States. The policy of requesting bankers to consult the Department regarding all loans to foreign countries or foreign concerns was formulated under President Harding in 1922. Only two types of loans have been refused in the past, firstly, loans to countries which have not yet funded their war debts, and secondly, loans to promote monopolies such as German nitrates, Brazilian coffee or British rubber, which would affect the best interests of the United States. The new system contemplated for speeding up consideration of foreign loans was explained orally by Acting Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton on Aug. 12, according to the United States "Daily." In the past, he indicated, the State Department consulted with other interested departments of the Government, such as the Commerce and Treasury Departments. Under the new system, it appears the Department of State will act on its own initiative and will act immediately, thus saving the bankers considerable time and trouble. In an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, it was remarked that the question of considering loans from the viewpoint of nations which have not funded their war debts with the United States became unnecessary with the recent ratification by France of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement. This, it was explained, was the last of the war debts which the United States expects, at least at present, to fund. The remaining unfunded obligations to the American Government are an Armenian debt, estimated at between $\$ 11,000,000$ and $\$ 14,-$ 000,000 , and the obligation of the Provisional Russian Government of $\$ 187,000,000$.

Organized advertising was depicted as a powerful agency for the promotion of international amity in numerous speeches at the first general session in Berlin, Monday, of the World Advertising Congress. Approximately 3,000 delegates assembled in Radio Hall in the German capital on the preceding day for the formal opening of the four-day meeting. The opening session was devoted to an address of welcome by the former German Chancellor, Dr. Hans Luther, who emphasized the beneficial effect of close co-operation between advertising men of different nations. Delegations from twenty nations assembled for this formal opening, the United States representation of about 1,000 delegates being the largest. Other countries having contingents present included Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The program of the gathering included every phase of advertising, as well as a discussion of the special problems that have arisen in different countries. There was also a comprehensive discussion of post-war progress in the application of printing ink for purposes of business promotion.
The first business session of the conference on Monday and the "International Night" that followed were marked by a score of addresses in which world-renowned publishers and advertising men expressed themselves as hopeful of the ultimate role to be played by advertising in the inter-relationship of
nations. Various speakers from America, England, France and Germany made plain their belief that advertising is destined ultimately to play a decisive role as a leveler of international, social and political barriers. Lord Riddell, head of the British delegation, reminded his hearers that twelve years ago such a meeting as that of the World Advertising Congress in Berlin would have been unthinkable. Devoting his address largely to a plea for lower tariffs throughout the world and particularly in the United States, the British leader remarked: "Those of us who wish to develop international trade by improved salesmanship and improved and extended advertising must realize that international trade involves fundamental considerations that cannot be disregarded. An energetic sales campaign which, year after year, produces an unfavorable trade balance for the customer country, will prove a danger instead of a blessing." Addresses of similar purport, deploring the tendency of the nations to build unscalable tariff walls around themselves, were made by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, and J. D. Mooney, President of the General Motors Export Company.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Ambassador to Berlin, and Lord Birkenhead of Britain, were the principal speakers at the "International Night." The wide international functions of advertising were considered by Dr. Schurman, who said: "I am far from believing that there is no place for the advertiser in the field of international relations. On the contrary, I think that particular field offers scope for the exercise of his highest skill, his largest knowledge and his ripest experience. Here the problem is nothing less than the interpretation of the nations of the world to one another. This problem has not yet been solved, or solved only very inadequately, by diplomatists, even with the help of the journalist." The Earl of Birkenhead, who rose amid much applause and din, declared that he wanted the Americans present to realize that Europe must work out her own salvation. "We do not propose to lean on America but shall trust to ourselves." he remarked. "With her old culture and historical past, Europe does not deserve to survive if she could not save herself. Europe's problems can and will be worked out by herself." A further noteworthy address of the day was one on "Advertising and World Peace," by Dr. Marcel Knecht, of "Le Matin," Paris, who contended that if the European States ever succeeded in forming a "United States of Europe," it would be not to work against the United States of America, but to co-operate with it.

Official ceremonies and popular gatherings were held throughout Germany last Sunday to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution of Weimar, which marked the definite beginning of republican rule in the Reich. The observance of Constitution Day reached its climax in the capital, where 150,000 members of a huge republican organization joined in an almost endless parade. Reports from all sections of the country indicated, that the German people are evincing an increasing interest and enthusiasm in the republican charter. The press also was more nearly united in its support of the new form of Government, the only notable discordant note emanating from the Communist organ, "Rote Fahne." President Paul von Hindenburg participated in the official celebration, to the distress of the dwindling monarchists.

He motored to the Reichstag at noon where he was greeted by a distinguished audience. The principal speech at this gathering was delivered by Minister of the Interior Carl Severing, who discussed at some length the progress of democracy in Germany under the new Constitution. One of the strongest manifestations of this progress, Herr Severing said, was to be found in the consciousness which permeates the ranks of the working people that the new State belongs also to them. He believed the further progress of republican principles in Germany would measureably contribute to fortifying internal peace.

A startling attack on the present Government of Spain, generally termed the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera, was made Tuesday in a labor manifesto to the Spanish people, issued by the General Labor Union Congress, in sesssion at Madrid. The Union General de Trabajadores represents Spanish organized labor and is nation-wide in membership, with the exception of Communists and Syndicalists. After voting overwhelmingly against the Government's invitation that the union send five representatives to the National Assembly, the Congress drew up the manifesto, which declared that Spanish labor "aspires to free, democratic, republican government, where it can reach its full social force." The manifesto opposes the proposed new Constitution as a return to absolutism, and asserts that the Spanish people are "thirsting for liberty and justice and will not be deceived by false promises of social reforms in the new Constitution." All progress would be halted by the excessive arbitrary powers given to the King, the document continues, and as a final criticism it states that every Spanish Constitution has been bad, but this one is the worst of all, the others pretending to be liberal, while this does not even make that pretense. Socialization of the country's resources was given as the goal of the movement.

The sensational Labor-Socialist stand came as a distinct shock to the Premier, who in the past has been able to count on support from this quarter for his important policies and projects. Commenting on the Union's refusal of seats in the new Assembly Premier de Rivera said on the same day: "I sincerely lament this. I expected something different from the Socialists, considering them to be levelheaded. I do not believe that the party will thank them for this decision. It is possible they have acted as politicians, not as representatives of the working class. The dictatorship is not losing its serenity and is continuing to be assured of support by the larger part of public opinion. I will not abandon power until I am sure of giving the country an ample juridical base to support the new regime." In a Madrid dispatch of Wednesday to the Associated Press it was remarked that the action of the Labor Congress would be considered at a Cabinet meeting at Oviedo next Monday. Although the proceedings on this occasion will be most important, the report added, the results will not be made known until after another Cabinet meeting with the King at Santander shortly afterward.

More than a little doubt has been cast this week on the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the SinoRussian dispute, which was occasioned by Chinese seizure on July 11 of the Russian owned Chinese Eastern Railway. Reports have emanated from Manchuria
in great numbers indicating that border clashes were constantly going on. These were offset, however, by intermittent parleys between Chinese and Russian representatives at Manchuli and Harbin, which it has generally been assumed would result in peaceful adjustment of the difficulty. It is understood that Russia demands a return to the status quo ante in regard to the railway, but the Chinese appear to have trouble in meeting this request, notwithstanding diplomatic pressure from the powers. Both Russia and China gave assurances in July, when the dispute developed, that they would observe the KelloggBriand treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. Grave doubts as to the preservation of peace were expressed in a Moscow report of Aug. 15 from Walter Duranty, correspondent of the New York "Times." "The Manchurian crisis continues to develop steadily-it seems almost inevitablytoward war," he remarked. "The public in Moscow learned to-day what insiders have known for some time, that the Soviet Union's Southeastern Siberian frontier is the scene of constant skirmishes as the White Guard forces raid into Soviet territory in an attempt to cut the Amur railroad or to threaten Blagovestchensk. The Moscow public received the news calmly." Release of the full news to the Russian people represented an ominous change in policy at Moscow, the correspondent added, and he gave it as his opinion, based on 8 years of study of the Soviet press and its methods, that "the Kremlin to-day almost lost hope of a peaceful issue and is preparing the public for the coming event."

Unrest in Venezuela has again given rise to revolutionary activities in that country, a group of rebels making an organized attack Monday on the City of Cumana, a fruit trading port about 250 miles east of Caracas. The revolutionaries were completely defeated, according to an official statement by the Caracas Government, although General Emilio Fernandez, President of the State of Sucre, "died gloriously at the head of the Government forces." Two of the leaders of the attacking force were killed, the statement said, while all others were captured with the exception of General Francisco Linares Alcantara, the first Minister of the Interior of the Republic, who had been in exile for some years. The attack on Cumana was attributed to "a group of Venezuelans living abroad, who armed the old German merchant steamer Falke." The raid, the Associated Press said, was much like that of last June on Coro, capital of the State of Falcon, which was made after filibusters had kidnapped the Governor of the Dutch island of Curacao, looted the arsenal at Willemstad and commandeered an American vessel in the harbor to take them to the mainland. The raiders were defeated in their assault on the town.

There have been no changes this week in the discount rates of any of the central banks of Europe. Rates continue at $71 / 2 \%$ in Germany; at $7 \%$ in Italy; at $51 / 2 \%$ in Great Britain, Holland, Norway and Spain; $5 \%$ in Belgium and Denmark; $41 / 2 \%$ in Sweden; and $31 / 2 \%$ in France and Switzerland. London open market discounts for short bills are $53 / 8 @ 57-16 \%$ against $53 / 8 @ 51 / 2 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $51 / 2 \%$ for long bills the same as on the previous Friday. Money on call in London yesterday was $41 / 4 \%$. At Paris open market discounts remain at $31 / 2 \%$, and in Switzerland at $31 / 4 \%$.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Aug. 14 shows a decrease of $£ 5,611,000$ in circulation and of $£ 743,648$ in gold. Reserves therefore increased $£ 4,867,000$. Public deposits expanded $£ 6,729,000$ while other deposits contracted $£ 3,465,520$. "Bankers accounts" and "other accounts which items compose other deposits, both decreased, the former $£ 2,625,547$, the latter $£ 839,973$. The ratio of reserve to liability moved upward to $25.99 \%$ compared with $22.41 \%$ last week, and $50.22 \%$ a year ago. The rate of discount remains unchanged at $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$. Loans on government securities and those on other securities contracted $£ 845,000$ and $£ 744,066$ respectively. The latter item consists of "discounts and advances" which showed a loss of $£ 1,645,899$ and "securities" which increased $£ 901,833$. Below we give comparative figures for five years:


The Bank of France in its statement for the week ending Aug. 10, shows an increase in gold holdings of $363,000,000$ francs raising the total of the item to $38,472,644,344$ francs, as against $38,109,644,344$ francs last week and $37,299,601,159$ francs two weeks ago. Credit balances abroad revealed a decrease of $18,000,000$ francs. Due to a decline of $663,000,000$ francs in note circulation the item now aggregates $65,016,256,725$ francs as compared with $64,135,256,725$ francs two weeks ago. French commercial bills discounted increased $405,000,000$ francs and bills bought abroad $10,000,000$ francs. Adr vances against securities decreased $75,000,000$ francs while creditor current accounts increased 1,005,000,000 francs. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items of the Bank's return for the past three weeks:

 French commercial
bills discounted_Inc. $405,000,000 \quad 8,497,842,280 \quad 8,092,842,280 \quad 8,406,842,280$ Bills bought abr'd.Inc. $10,000,000 \quad 18,509,532,307 \quad 18,499,532,307$ 18,478,532,307 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Adv. agst. securs.-Dec. } & 75,000,000, & 2,443,409,970 & 2,518,409,970 \\ \text { Note circulation Dec } 663,000,000 & 2553,409,970\end{array}$ Note circulation.-Dec. $663,000,000$
Cred. curr. accts.-Inc. 1005000,000
$19,0686,463,404$
$18,681,463,404$
$19,599,463,404$

Money rates in the New York market showed little deviation this week from previous levels, notwithstanding the increase in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate from 5 to $6 \%$ announced last week. Call loans were stable within a narrow range, as compared to the more violent fluctuations to which the market has become accustomed in the past year. Demand money on the Stock Exchange renewed at $8 \%$ Monday and remained at that level all day, with demand and supply apparently well balanced, as there were no concessions reported in the outside market. After renewing again at $8 \%$

Tuesday, the rate on the Stock Exchange dropped to $7 \%$, while in the unofficial "Street" market, trades were done at $6 \%$ late in the day. In Wednesday's market renewals were arranged at $7 \%$, and the rate thereafter declined to $6 \%$, reaching this level for the first time since July 3 . A figure of $7 \%$ was established on call loans at the opening Thursday, and this rate was maintained without deviation both for new loans and renewals all of Thursday and yesterday. Withdrawals by the banks were nominal, the amounts being insufficient to attract attention on any day of the week. Time money rates showed no signs of relaxation, some loans being fixed at $83 / 4 \%$, though most transactions were done at $9 \%$. The latter figure ruled on all deals in the previous sessions. Brokers' loans against stock and bond collateral registered their first decline in five weeks in the statement for the week ended Wednesday night issued Thursday evening by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The decrease amounted to $\$ 68,000,000$. Gold movements through the Port of New York for the week ended Wednesday consisted of imports of $\$ 49,000$ and exports of $\$ 290,000$. No change was reported in the amount of gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Dealing in detail with the call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, all loans on Monday were at $8 \%$, including renewals. On Tuesday the renewal charge was again $8 \%$, but on new loans there was a drop to $7 \%$. On Wednesday, with the renewal charge $7 \%$, some new loans were negotiated at $6 \%$. On Thursday and Friday all loans were at $7 \%$, including renewals. Time money has continued inactive owing in part to the extremely high rates prevailing, the quotation all week remaining at $83 / 4 @ 9 \%$ for all maturities from 30 days to six monthr. Commercial paper continues slow of sale. Rates for names of choice character maturing in four to six months remain nominally at $6 @ 61 / 4 \%$, while names less well known are 61/4@61/2\%, with New England mill paper quoted at $61 / 4 \%$.

The market for prime bankers' acceptances has continued inactive, with the offerings slightly in excess of the demand. Quotations have remained unchanged, the posted rates of the American Acceptance Council being $51 / 4 \%$ bid and $51 / 8 \%$ asked for bills running 30 days, and also for 60 to 90 days, and $53 / 8 \%$ bid and $51 / 8 \%$ asked for 120,150 and 180 days. The Acceptance Council no longer gives the rates for call loans secured by acceptances, the rates varying widely. Open market rates for acceptances have also remained unchanged as below:


FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
Eligible member banks..... .-5\% bla $.5 \%$ bdd
Eligible non-member banks.

There have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of any of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:
discount rates of federal reserve banks on all classes
and maturities of eligible paper

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Rate in Effect on Aug. 16 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Establlshed. } \end{gathered}$ | Preotous Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston-1- New York | 5 | July 191928 | ${ }_{5}^{43 / 6}$ |
| Philadelphia.... | 5 | Aug ${ }^{\text {July }} 261928$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{5} / 2$ |
| Clchmond-..-- | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | Aug. ${ }^{1} 19298$ | 431 |
| Atlanta- | 5 | July 141928 | 4, |
| Chleago- | 5 | July 111928 | $4{ }^{1 / 2}$ |
| - | 5 | July 1919288 | 435 |
| Kansas Clty-. | 5 | May 61929 | $4{ }^{4} 13$ |
| Dallas. | ${ }_{5}$ | Mar. ${ }_{2} 1929$ | 435 |
| San Francisco........... | 5 | May 201929 | 415 |

Sterling exchange continues under pressure. The fluctuations, however, have been within a narrow range of $3-16$, ruling around what is considered the gold point. The range this week has been from 4.845-16 to $4.841 / 2$ for bankers' sight, compared with $4.841 / 4$ to $4.847 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been from $4.843 / 4$ to $4.847 / 8$, compared with $4.843 / 4$ to $4.851 / 4$ the week before. The most significant event in exchange this week was a cable dispatch on Wednesday, which reported the shipment of $£ 1,000,000$ in gold to New York. Of this amount the Irving Trust Co. announced that $\$ 2,500,000$ had been consigned to them. In addition to the $£ 1,000,000$, it was announced on Thursday that another New York banking house had engaged $\$ 2,500$,000 , making a total of approximately $\$ 7,500,000$. Although the Bank of England rate continues unchanged at $51 / 2 \%$, this new threatened drain on London's gold supply makes it probable that the Bank may be compelled to increase its rate to probably $61 / 2 \%$ and some bankers believe that the rate may even be forced to $7 \%$. It is believed that British banking authorities will resort to every means to keep down the rediscount rate until the last moment, for it is generally considered that were the Bank of England to increase its rediscount rate all the European banks would be obliged to follow suit. Newspaper dispatches on Thursday stated that the Bank of England had made arrangements with New York banking interests for a credit of $\$ 250,000,000$ in order to guard against heavy withdrawals of gold for the period when pressure on sterling is greatest owing to autumn import payments. However, later London dispatches stated that there was no truth in the report that such a credit had been arranged, nor could it be confirmed in banking circles in New York.

The report of such a credit has been current in foreign exchange circles for some time. It gained currency following a dispatch from London a few days ago to the effect that Governor Norman gave assurances to Premier MacDonald that "as a result of his visit to the United States the Bank of England was in a position to take measures to prevent any excessive gold drain by other countries which might be attempted for political purposes." Bankers state that this remark attributed to Governor Norman does not necessarily mean the establishment of a credit in the United States. It could have reference to several expedients, among which might be the recent action of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to buy bills in the open market when it raised the rediscount rate last week to $6 \%$. Foreign exchange circles are inclined to believe that while the aforementioned credit would certainly be available to the Bank of England if it should so desire, the present report is at least premature. With sterling ruling so low as $4.843 / 4$ for cable transfers there is certainly small indication in the market itself that such a measure has
been put into effect. Aside from the fact that seasonal pressure on sterling has begun and that the heavy tourist expenditures must diminish from now on, coming to a practical close early in September, the crux of the situation is that the high money rates and the activity in the New York security markets are so attractive to foreign funds as to greatly add to the burden of other countries in supporting their currencies.
This week the Bank of England shows a loss in gold holdings of $£ 743,648$, the total now standing at $£ 140,687,935$, against $£ 174,147,577$ on Aug. 161928. The gold holdings of the bank are now lower than at any time since Great Britain went on the gold basis in 1925. On Saturday the Bank of England bought $£ 8,393$ in gold bars. On Monday the bank sold $£ 10,233$ in gold bars. On Tuesday the bank bought $£ 311,100$ in gold bars and exported $£ 2,000$ in sovereigns. On Wednesday the bank sold $£ 1,055,384$ in gold bars and exported $£ 10,000$ in sovereigns. Of this sale of gold bars all except $£ 30,000$ was for shipment to New York. The remainder was taken for the trade. On Thursday the bank sold $£ 1,702$ in gold bars, and on Friday it bought $£ 2,578$ gold bars and sold $£ 5,149$. At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week Aug. 8-Aug. 14, inclusive, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consisted of imports of $\$ 49,000$, chiefly from Latin America, and exports of $\$ 290,000$, of which $\$ 165,000$ was shipped to Mexico and $\$ 125,000$ to the Straits Settlements. The Federal Reserve Bank reported no change in gold earmarked for foreign account. In tabular form the gold movement at the Port of New York for the week ended Aug. 14, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, AUG. 8-14, INCLUSIVE.
Imports.
Exports.
$\$ 49,000$ chiefly from Latin America $\$ 165,000$ to Mexico
125,000 to the Straits Settlements

## $\$ 49,000$ total

 $\$ 290,000$ totalNet Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account. None.

Canadian exchange continues at a discount for reasons continuously operative for many months past, chief of which are the high money rates in New York and the heavy commodity balance of American imports into Canada.
Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in a dull half-day market. Bankers' sight was 4.843/8@4.84 7-16; cable transfers, 4.84 13-16. On Monday the tone of exchange was easier. The range was $4.845-16 @ 4.847-16$ for bankers' sight and $4.843 / 4 @ 4.847 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday the market was irregular. Bankers' sight was $4.843 / 8 @ 4.847-16$; cable transfers 4.843/4@ 4.84 13-16. On Wednesday the market continued dull and irregular. The range was $4.843 / 8 @ 4.841 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $4.843 / 4 @ 4.847 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday the range was $4.845-16 @ 4.841 / 2$ for bankers' sight and 4.8425-32@4.847/8 for cable transfers. On Friday the range was 4.845-16@ 4.84 7-16 for bankers' sight and 4.843/4@4.847/8 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $4.843 / 8$ for demand and $4.843 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4.841/4; 60-day bills at 4.795 -16; 90 -day bills at 4.77 1-16; documents for payment ( 60 days) at $4.795-16$, and 7 -day grain bills at $4.835 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $4.841 / 4$.

The Continental exchanges have been dull, partly in sympathy with the movement in sterling exchange, but there is also evidence that despite the fact that tourist demands and expenditures are now at their seasonal height there is a large demand for dollars abroad owing to the attractivemess of high money rates on this side. French francs have been relatively steady. Sterling continues to be above the export point for gold from London to Paris and this movement for the time being seems to have come to an end, although there are not wanting evidences that French ba'ances in London are being redomiciled in Paris, partly as the result of a buoyant confidence in the French financial situation and accelerated by what appears to be a lack of confidence in the London money situation and uncertainty as to the probable course of the MacDonald Government on many important business and economic questions. French business continues good and demand for funds in Paris is heavy. German marks have been more active than most of the Continental exchanges and more short-term credits are reported arranged in the United States by German interests. These credits, together with heavy tourist expenditures at this time, are favoring the mark, although the trend of marks this week has at times been slightly easier. Of course the high money rates in New York have greatly curtailed the volume of funds which might be going to Germany at this season.
Italian lire have been steady, following the course of sterling and the leading Continental exchanges. A Rome dispatch says that tourist expenditures in Italy are now beginning to show a decrease. This, however, is partly compensated for by an increase in Italian exports to the United States.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 123.84 on Friday of this week, against 123.95 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at $3.91 \frac{1}{4}$, against $3.907 / 8$ on Friday a week ago; cable transfers at $3.911 / 2$, against $3.911 / 8$, and commercial sight bills at 3.91 , against $3.905 / 8$. Antwerp belgas finished at $13.891 / 4$ for checks and at $13.901 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $13.891 / 2$ and $13.901 / 4$ on Friday of last week. Final quotations for Berlin marks were $23.803 / 4$ for checks and $23.813 / 4$ for cable transfers, in comparison with 23.80 and 23.81 a week earlier. Italian lire closed at $5.225 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.227 / 8$ for cable transfers, as against $5.225 / 8$ and $5.227 / 8$ on Friday of last week. Austrian schillings closed at 14.10 on Friday of this week, against 14.10 on Friday of last week. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at $2.961 / 8$, against $2.961 / 8$; on Bucharest at $0.591 / 2$, against $0.591 / 2$; on Poland at 11.23, against 11.23, and on Finland at 2.52, against 2.52 . Greek exchange closed at $1.233 / 4$ for checks and at $1.291 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $1.291 / 4$ and $1.291 / 2$.

The exchanges of the countries neutral during the war have been dull. The Scandinavian exchanges, except on Denmark, show fractional weakness on the average, as the result of the lower sterling exchange. The Scandinavians, however, continue to show some of the activity which began about four weeks ago, and Sweden, Norway and Denmark are enjoying a somewhat larger share than usual of tourist expenditures. Holland guilders, though closing higher, have at times been easier. This was due almost altogether to the fact that higher money rates in the United States, in London and in Germany are strongly
attractive to Dutch funds. A recent dispatch from Amsterdam stated that no increase in the Netherlands Bank rediscount rate is expected as an outcome of the advance in the rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The exports of about $4,000,000$ guilders gold to France last week by several private Amsterdam bankers was attributed solely to arbitrage dealings. The Netherlands Bank is in a strong position. Its obligations are covered by $52 \%$ gold, while its stock of foreign bills is around $178,000,000$ guilders. General business conditions in Holland are rather satisfactory and promising. The rise in the dollar exchange following the higher bank rate at New York necessitated the intervention of the Bank of the Netherlands in the exchange market. The latest statement of the Bank shows sales of foreign bills and exchange amounting to $45,000,000$ florins within a week, while gold holdings were reduced $4,500,000$ florins. Money is firmer than at the beginning of the month but there is no stringency apparent. Spanish pesetas for several weeks past have been running a course counter to all European exchanges. The peseta has been steady and firm, owing to the secret operations of the Madrid foreign exchange committee.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at $40.041 / 2$, against $40.031 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $40.061 / 2$, against $40.051 / 4$, and commercial sight bills at 40.00 , against $39.991 / 2$. Swiss francs closed at $19.221 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $19.231 / 2$ for cable transfers in comparison with $19.221 / 2$ and $19.231 / 2$ a week earlier. Copenhagen checks finised at 26.62 and cable transfers at $26.631 / 2$, against $26.611 / 2$ and 26.63 . Checks on Sweden closed at $26.771 / 2$ and cable transfers at 26.79 , against $26.781 / 2$ and 26.80, while checks on Norway finished at $26.611 / 2$ and cable transfers at $26.621 / 2$, against $26.621 / 2$ and 26.64 . Spanish pesetas closed at 14.65 for checks and at 14.66 for cable transfers, which compares with 14.60 and 14.61 a week earlier.

The South American exchanges have been dull. Argentine exchange has been steady, but the peso has not reflected the strength which might be expected considering the heavy gold exports from Buenos Aires to New York and London over the past several months. Local business disturbances and labor troubles are largely responsible for the weakness in Argentine exchange. Both Argentine and Brazilian exchange, and in fact all the South American exchanges, are unfavorably affected in view of the fact that the high money rates in New York have caused the postponement of many projected loans which might have helped South American industry and exchange at this time. Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 41.98 for checks, as compared with 41.98 on Friday of last week, and at 42.03 for cable transfers, against 42.03. Brazilian milreis finished at 11.86 for checks and at 11.89 for cable transfers, against 11.86 and 11.89 . Chilean exchange closed at 12.10 for checks and at 12.15 for cable transfers, against 12.10 and 12.15 , and Peru at 3.98 for checks and at 3.99 for cable transfers, against 3.98 and 3.99 .

The Far Eastern exchanges have been dull. The silver currencies have been slightly easier, following the trend of the silver market. Dispatches early in the week from Bombay to London stated that in Bombay and Calcutta the money market was glutted
with funds and that call money was unloanable. Following the news of a rise in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rate, money declined in Bombay and gold and silver also registered small declines. Japanese yen continue relatively firm although slightly off from last week. No date has been actually set for the removal of the gold embargo by the Tokio Government, though the Finance Minister has delimited the period when it is hoped to lift the embargo. He recently declared that he will have failed if it takes longer than a year to remove the ban. He also declared that the method of removal is not to be taken up until the retrenchment budget for 19301931 fiscal year has been adopted by the Cabinet. The budget is generally taken up item by item in September and adopted subject to the approval of the Diet in October. Closing quotations for yen checks were 46.55@46 15-16, against 46 13-16@471/8 on Friday of last week. Hong Kong closed at 481/8 @48 9-16, against 481/8@48 9-16; Shanghai at 573/4 @58, against 573/4@58; Manila at 50, against 50; Singapore at $561 / 8 @ 561 / 4$, against $561 / 8 @ 561 / 4$; Bombay at $361-16$ and Calcutta at $361-16$, against $361 / 8$.

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 ACTS OF 1922 AUG. 101929 TO AUG. 16 1929, INCLUSIVE.


Owing to a marked disinclination on the part of two or three leading institutions among the New York Clearing House banks to keep up compiling the figures for us, we find ourselves obliged to discontinue the publication of the table we have been giving for so many years showing the shipments and receipts of currency to and from the interior.

As the Sub-Treasury was taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank on Dec. 5 1920, it is also no longer possible to show the effect of Government opera
tions in 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, <br> Aug. 10. | Monday, <br> Aug. 12. | Tuesday, Aug. 13. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Wednesd'y. } \\ \text { Aug. 14. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Thursday, <br> Aug. 15. | Friday, <br> Aug. 16. |  | regate Week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\delta}{145,000,000}$ | $\underset{108,000,000}{\$}$ | $\underset{163.000,000}{\$}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{S}{8}}{154,000,000}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{S}{S} \\ 158.000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 8 \\ 179,000,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 907.000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

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 batances,
however, reflect only a part of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions, is only the items payable in New York City are represented in the daily balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of Now York are not accounted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do Bank for collection for the -unt o the local Clearing House banks.

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

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It is not yet certain what changes, if any, will be made in the Young Plan by the conference at The Hague, but the events of the past few days have nevertheless done something to clear the air. To begin with, we know now that Mr. Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and head of the British delegation at the conference, has voiced his criticisms of the Young Plan with the full approval of the MacDonald Government. Premier MacDonald, in a statement given out on Sunday, declared that "in view of the statements so widely read on the Continent that Mr. Snowden was bluffing, I want to make it perfectly clear that the claims he is making that Great Britain has now reached the limit of bearing unfair burdens had all of our support." In a telegram which had already been sent, but which was not given out until Monday, Premier MacDonald had advised Mr. Snowden that the financial commission at The Hague should understand, "quite finally," that the Young Plan "requires adjustment to meet the just claims of this country," that "irrespective of party or section, the country supports the case you have made," and that "every newspaper, so far as I have seen, supports you." "I hope most sincerely," Mr. MacDonald continued, "that your colleagues on the financial commission will see that they have to face the position when the most elementary considerations of fair play, as between country and country, compel reconsideration of some of the recommendations of the report. Our action hitherto in promoting a settlement of Europe on the basis of good will is proof that we wish this conference to succeed, both on its political and financial sides, but we have reached the limit of inequitable burden-bearing."

Mr. MacDonald's assertion that the British Chancellor's position had the full support of British public opinion appears to have been borne out by the
unanimity with which leading British newspapers, without regard to their party complexion, have endorsed the stand which Mr. Snowden has taken. The Paris press, which has been exceptionally outspoken in its denunciation of the British attitude, would seem to have been somewhat beside the mark in attacking Mr. Snowden as if he alone, rather than the British Government, were opposing acceptance of the Young Plan in its present form. Mr. Snowden's manner has been irritating, and for that misfortune both he and his Government must bear some reproach, but we know now that he has spoken with the full approval of the Government to which he belongs.

Out of the maze of reports, rumors, intimations, understandings and forecasts which has befogged the proceedings at The Hague, there emerged on Tuesday a definite indication of some, at least, of the British demands. As summarized by the correspondent of the New York "Times," the demands comprise, first, the payment to Great Britain of $45,000,000$ marks annually beyond what is allotted to it by the Young Plan, this being the amount which it is estimated that Great Britain would receive by applying the Spa percentages; second, the allocation to Great Britain of $80,000,000$ marks annually from the unconditional German payments of $660,000,000$ marks; third, a reduction in the amounts of payments in kind, together with "a guarantee against the re-exportation of these payments and an assurance that the international bank will not finance German deliveries in kind in a manner to increase them;" and, fourth, an agreement by Italy to buy a fixed amount of English coal annually. In connection with these demands, the same correspondent stated that Mr. Snowden had withdrawn the British opposition to the naming by the Reparations Commission of the organization committee to arrange for putting the Young Plan in operation, and also the demand for the recovery of the $£ 200,000,000$, counting principal and interest, which Great Britain has paid to the United States over and above what it expects to receive from its own war debtors.

The discussions which have since taken place seem to show a disposition on the part of the representatives of the other countries, or at least of the more important ones, to meet the first two of the British demands. The difficulty has been to find a way of doing it. Relatively to the annuities for which the Young Plan provides, the amounts asked for by Great Britain are not large, but with $500,000,000$ of the proposed $660,000,000$ marks of unconditional annuities allocated to France, the allocation of a further $80,000,000$ marks to Great Britain obviously leaves a very small sum for the other creditors; while the further $45,000,000$ marks which is asked for involves, if it is conceded, a surrender by the other claimants of a part of what the Young Plan allocates to them. In other words, if the scale of annuities set out in the Young Plan is to be retained (and it is difficult to see how it can be changed without throwing the whole scheme back for reconsideration and probably trying to induce Germany to pay more), the granting of the British demands seems possible only by an agreement on the part of the other creditors to pay over to Great Britain some part of what they severally receive. It is possible that this may be done, but to do it with good feeling and an assurance of permanent satisfaction all around will not be easy.

The remaining two demands also offer difficulties. The President of the British Board of Trade, William Graham, was reported as urging last Saturday that deliveries in kind, which the British Government would like to see stopped entirely, were not only hurting British trade, but were also one of the chief causes of unemployment. Great Britain, he added, feared that if payments of reparations in money failed, the creditor countries would seek to increase their shares of deliveries in kind, a step to which, he said, Great Britain felt "the firmest possible opposition." The German Minister of Economy, Dr. Curtius, in reply, pointed out on Monday that with German exports $20 \%$ below the pre-war level, deliveries in kind were necessary to enable Germany to meet its obligations ; while Signor Pirelli claimed that Italy, in spite of the receipt of German coal as reparations, was still taking as much English coal as before the war. The French Minister of Labor, Louis Loucheur, speaking on Wednesday, agreed that deliveries in kind ought not to be re-exported, but he adduced figures to show that the total of deliveries in kind aggregated only $8,000,000,000$ francs, while the cost of British unemployment was estimated at $15,000,000,000$ francs.

It would be idle to predict how the conference may succeed in resolving these difficulties, or whether, at the present session at least, it will succeed in resolving them satisfactorily at all. Mr. Snowden himself took pains to inform Premier Jaspar of Belgium, on Thursday, that the British ultimatum still stood, and that without a larger share in reparations the Young Plan would not be accepted by Great Britain. The response to this declaration, as reported on Friday, was an informal intimation that the other Powers might be willing to offer Mr. Snowden a sum or sums smaller than he had asked for. Unfortunately, too, the discussions at The Hague, as far as they have been reported in the American press, have not yet made clear all the data necessary for a proper understanding of the various questions in dispute. Great Britain is represented as objecting to the Young Plan because it runs counter to the Spa percentages, and because it gives to Great Britain less than that country would receive under the Dawes Plan, but we do not yet know on what basis the difference in the percentages, if there be any, is calculated. As the Dawes Plan did not fix the total amount of reparations which Germany should pay, but only a scale of annuities culminating in the maximum of 2,500,000,000 marks for 1928-29 and succeeding years indefinitely, it is impossible to tell how much in the aggregate any creditor country might properly expect to receive. M. Cheron, the French Finance Minister, is reported as saying that the percentage differences between the two plans are inconsiderable. The British objections to the Bank for International Settlements, again, have not been presented, and we are accordingly left in the dark as to whether, in case the other British demands are met, opposition to the Bank may not create another serious obstacle. At this point an objection raised by the Paris journal "L'Avenir," a paper which is regarded as speaking for the French iron and steel industry and other large enterprises, is of special interest. The Paris correspondent of the New York "Times" quotes the paper as urging that such a powerful agency for the control of credit as the Bank should not be left in the hands of an inde-
pendent board of directors, but that political control should be added. The Bank, the paper declares, "is in fact a federal bank for a federation which does not exist, and to avoid political difficulties a refuge has been taken in absolute independence, but no one can seriously contemplate giving to financiers, however eminent and able, powers which are destined to have such important political consequences."

With the possibility that the conference may end in a stalemate, and that another conference may be necessary before agreement can be reached, interest has begun to turn toward the situation which will be presented if the Young Plan, intended to supersede the Dawes Plan, is not approved and set in operation before September 1, when the fifth or normal year of the Dawes Plan expires. As the Dawes Plan is not subject to any limit of time, presumably it would continue in force indefinitely pending the substitution of the Young Plan, but dispatches from Berlin and The Hague represent Germany as entirely indisposed to go on with the Dawes Plan after Sept. 1. If Germany were to take this position it would not necessarily mean that reparation payments would cease. It seems more probable that the payments would continue to be made, but on the reduced scale provided by the Young Plan, pending a settlement of the controversy over the latter scheme. As a matter of fact, there is now a practical certainty of considerable delay in putting the Young Plan into effect, since even if The Hague conference were to succeed in meeting all the British demands thus far made, the Bank, which is the core of the Young scheme, could not possibly be organized within the next two weeks, or the other details of reorganization effected. It must still be assumed that the British, in interposing objections to the Young Plan, have not desired to defeat it in toto and leave Germany and its creditors under the Dawes Plan, but they have at least made it certain that the Young Plan will not be given immediate effect.

## Natural Law in the Banking World.

In view of legislation likely to come, in both State and nation, affecting the constitution and conduct of banks, it is well to review the fundamental principles upon which they rest. In the first place, banking is a business. It has what may be termed common law rights. Primarily, then, it is not a creature of government. Nor is it a function of government. A banker is a dealer in credits. Credits are an outgrowth and need of commerce. Commerce includes the production and distribution and exchange of the essentials of life. Money, though it flows in and out of a bank, is no more necessary to a bank than to an industry. Credit is vital; money incidental.

In the increasing complexities of modern business and life, less and less actual money, more and more credit instrumentalities, are used. We sometimes look upon capital and deposits in banks as money. But the original cash capital paid in, and the deposits, cash and credits, placed therein (really loaned to the bank), soon lose the character of money and take on that of credit. In fact, only the reserves are constantly in the form of cash, money, gold or its representatives. For this reason, if for no other, we need not consider money or monetary theories in attempting to perfect our banking sys-
tem. The country and the banks are on a sound gold standard basis, and we may dismiss "money" from our consideration.

The second primal fact to be emphasized is that since banks are not creatures of government, and have a natural right to their existence, they are not within the control of the Government, save as it acts for the people, and by the sanction of the banks, in a supervising capacity. We are aware that this statement, though broadly true, requires modifica-tion-for the National Banks were practically forced into existence to make a market for National bonds, and were subsequently forced into a Federal Reserve System to provide a means for the issuance of an emergency currency in time of need. But the original "dealing in credits" of these "National" Banks, as a common law business, remained unchanged. And if the Federal Reserve Banks have gone beyond this principle of their being, either through amendments to the Act or by assumptions of power, they have exceeded the intent of the law and are now impinging themselves upon our free and independent banks and are wearing the livery of "government" which does not of right belong to them as consolidated banks in the service of the banks that exist and function by right of the service of dealers in credit.

We must dismiss, therefore, from our consideration the idea that Government, either State or National, has an unlimited right of control over our banks. It is conceded by economist and by the banker that supervision in the interest of safety is within the scope of government (and this includes the right to charter and to enter and examine), but beyond this the right of the government to intervene and to control is not established. And this is founded upon reason and common sense-and upon experience. Control must rest upon ownership. And government is no more in the banking business than it is in the manufacturing or farming business. And we speak, of course, of the commercial bank as the representative unit bank, whether under State or National charter. If, however, a bank wishes to restrict its own field, to hold itself out for example as a "savings" bank, then supervisory laws may well regulate the character of its loans. But no matter how close and effectual supervision may be over the loans of commercial banks the law, beyond a few minor directory statutes, cannot of itself make these loans safe.

And conceding this ministerial supervision, laws which attempt to overcome the inherent faults in every kind of management of purely business institutions are apt, by too great restrictions, as by too great freedom, to make matters worse rather than better. And, in general, banks are no exception to this rule. Banks have in recent years failed in considerable numbers, but the number is small comparatively. The causes, put into a nutshell, were non-liquid loans. Back of these non-liquid loans were conditions we need not enumerate, but they were such as to enmesh the banks that were unwary, and to tie them up because of overconfidence in a future already predicated upon an inflated prosperity. And it is important to remember that, in the free flow of credit, to restrict in one direction is to force an outlet in another, and possibly a less safe one. No law can give to men intellect, more than it can give morals. No ministerial supervision, no statutory control (nothing short of ownership)
can prevent some bank failures through mismanagement, and, of course, through dishonesty.

Whatever is done with the Federal Reserve Act or to the State and National statutes provided for free and independent unit banks, the law should respect their essential nature, as dealers in creditand in the case of the Federal or regional banks, as fountainheads of emergency currency through the rediscount of commercial paper. Looming ahead, and in the category of "control," are the problems of brokers' loans and branch banking. We can only point to the prime fact in each case. If restrictions upon central banks are too severe, they are no longer free common-law dealers in credits, and may be forced into expansions in other lines contrary to their primal essential nature as such dealers (they may even be forced, in a sense, into nation-wide branch banking) ; and if the restrictions upon independent unit banks are made too severe, as to capital stock, character of loans, correspondent connections, statutory requirements as to maangement, they may be made tools of the Government, which, in unskilful hands, will in time work greater havoc than ever. Patrons are free to choose banks; and banks should be free to serve customers.

Too many and too specific laws weave the web of Government "control." And if this practice is to continue it is time to think of the Government's responsibility. This is illustrated by the history of guaranty of deposit laws. These laws have proved failures. Yet the State made them. Was this a quasi-guaranty by the State, or was it not? The question is open, and is in process of adjudication. We touch only on some of the larger phases. There are many proposals as to what and what not National and State banks shall do and how they shall do it. And we are in danger of precipitate action which will destroy a fabric of actual banking builded through a hundred years of helpful service. It is said that through mergers many big banks are seeking State charters and that the Federal Reserve based on National Bank membership is threatened. Why? Is it because of more freedom of action under State laws, because of restriction and interference by Federal Reserve Banks, or because of both?

Conditions in the changing business world, in the world of credits, can in some small degree be shaped by the free action of associated banks, but they cannot be controlled. And the control exerted by conditions on banks and banking is more imperative than the reverse. There must be (and there has been, save for the need of an emergency currency now averted) a reciprocal freedom of action if we are to preserve the autonomy, the helpfulness, and the essential nature of our banks. They are, and must remain, in the field of economics, not politics.

Supervision, not regulation or control, is all that may, fundamentally, be conceded to government. Statutory laws can no more control the swirling currents of commerce, and the consequent services of banks, than they can control the winds and weather, and danger lies in the assumption that government ought to exercise control or quasi-control. The people are not asking this effort at the hands of Congress or the State Legislatures. Forces that $d o$ shape the action and service of banks are the natural laws under which all business operates. Left free to meet the changing conditions of credit and commerce, banks fulfill their normal functions.

Riches for Everybody-The Plan of John J. Raskob.
John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is out in the "Ladies' Home Journal" with an article describing the form of "investment trust" he has long advocated. For many years he has been a successful organizer in this field; and he has more than one example to prove the sound advantages of his plan. He writes: "In conjunction with others, I have been interested in creating and directing at least a dozen trusts for investment in equity securities. This plan of equity investments is no mere theory with me. The first of these trusts was started in 1907 and the others in the years immediately following. Under all of these the plan provided for the saving of $\$ 15$ per month for investment in equity securities only. There were no stocks bought on margin, no money borrowed, nor any stocks bought for a quick turn or resale.
All stocks, with few exceptions, have been bought and held as permanent investments. The $\$ 15$ was saved every month and dividends from the stocks purchased were kept in the trust and reinvested. Three of these trusts are now twenty years old; $\$ 15$ per month equals $\$ 180$ a year. In twenty years, therefore, the total savings amounted to $\$ 3,600$. Each of these trusts is now worth well in excess of $\$ 80,000$. Invested at $6 \%$ interest, this $\$ 80,000$ would give the trust beneficiary an actual income of $\$ 400$ a month, which ordinarily would represent more than the earning power of the beneficiary, because had he been able to earn as much as $\$ 400$ per month he could have saved more than $\$ 15$.

Suppose a man marries at the age of 23 and begins a regular saving of $\$ 15$ a month-almost anyone who is employed can do that if he tries. If he invests in good common stocks and allows the dividends and rights to accumulate he will at the end of twenty years have at least $\$ 80,000$, and an income from investments of around $\$ 400$ a month. He will be rich. And because anyone can do that, I am firm in my belief that anyone not only can be rich but ought to be rich."
Now we are aware that systematic savings of $\$ 15$ per month, invested regularly at 4,5 or $6 \%$ interest for twenty years, and compounded, produce startling results. But we are not aware of any bank, building association or life insurance company, that offers any such fabulous returns as this. The $\$ 80,000$ can be reached only by stock dividends at a much larger than a normal interest rate and by advances in the values of the common stocks themselvers. And the risks of operation must be considered a part of the problem. Wise investments in common stocks of industries and adequate and safe administration of the trust over a period of twenty years are necessary elements of success. More than this, the twenty years since 1907 represent a general growth and expansion in industry in the United States that is without a parallel. As Mr. Raskob contends, the next "twenty years" of industrial development may equal or exceed that of the last twenty, but just as surely it may not. We realize the advantages to the investor of the diversity of stocks that may be held by such an investment trust but that is not an infallible insurance against losses by the failure of industrial companies that would seriously affect the $\$ 80,000$ terminal. We do not believe the plan has yet been devised to "make every
man rich." And we submit that in the course of the last twenty years industries have been created that as far as the normal needs of the people are concerned have had abnormal careers. Mr. Raskob has been a General Motors executive. It is reasonable to suppose that in most of his "trusts," automobile and kindred stocks have played a part with earnings that have no counterpart elsewhere.

When "anyone can be rich," by such a plan, we must envision all men as savers, and as investors in the stocks of these "investment trusts." Are all the industries to become mere feeders for these holding companies? Are all men to turn $\$ 15$ a month into them? Where are all the industrial stocks to come from; and what is to be the effect on direct investments in them such as is now open to employees and citizens generally? No such wholesale creation of industrial-stock trusts is possible. Holding out this "plan" as a universal panacea against poverty is chimerical. Even if the "plan" works perfectly it cannot enrich the masses. The vast business of the country must continue along its normally established lines. It is not that everybody cannot save fifteen dollars a month, or that many, many will not no matter what the inducements offered, but that manufacturing concerns represent only a portion of our industries? Will the "plan" apply to farming, or mining, or merchandising? If applied to chain-store stocks (though these have prospered mightily), will the same ratio of opportunity be afforded as in steel, oil, or radios?

The fact is that investment trusts are not yet tried out in this country. With us, at least, they have not encountered and weathered a long depression. No man, or set of men, however financially acute, can assure the people that the next twentyfive years will exceed in general "prosperity," in abundance of opportunities, the past twenty-five. Industry, at best, is certain to react upon the economic, social, and civil life of the people. We are paying taxes to pay the interest on our general debts but we are not, save in a few special instances, diminishing them. Will Rogers, the humorist, is not often quoted as a finance authority. The other day, in his daily paragraph, he said: "Henry Ford is 65 years old to-day. He has had more influence on the lives and habits of this nation than any man ever produced in it.

Great educators try to teach people, great preachers try to change people, but no man produced through the accepted channels has moved the world like Henry Ford. He put wheels on our homes, a man's castle in his sedan. Life's greatest catastrophe is a puncture. Everybody is rushing to go somewhere, where they have no business, so they can hurry back to the place where they should never have left.

So, good luck, Mr. Ford. It will take a hundred years to tell whether you have helped us, or hurt us, but you certainly didn't leave us like you found us." And the last statement is true-because we would not stay where we were. We went wild over "cars." And some day within twenty or twenty-five years we may have new toys and abandon the old. Mr. Edison insists, for example, that talking pictures will be a failure. Industrial stocks have no certainty of permanency, or, rather, no assurance that "bull-market-speculation" will, in a short period, double market values and thus react upon real and company book values.
Forfeitures are a decided part of insurance gains. Withdrawal payments, before fully sharing the
profits, are a part of building association gains. Premiums on called notes add to savings banks gains. And it must be shown that stocks in the holdings of the "trusts" have not afforded adventitious gains before "plans" can demonstrate eighty thousand dollar fortunes on fifteen-dollar-a-month payments for twenty years that the public may depend upon. Again, it is important to say that diversity of holdings is the key to successful industrial trusts. But whatever the future, prosperous or not, it is fraught with change no one can predict or measure. On the other hand, the fifteen-dollar-amonth payments over twenty years are constant and cumulative-and this is the only stable and dependable factor in the equation. Unlers, and we hasten to add, this form of holding industrial trust is expected also to grow rich on the forfeitures of its subscribers, in which case it is not builded on a solid foundation, and no estimate can be placed on its maturity or even on its continuance.

We submit that these schemes must be tested by an analysis of the conditions under which they have lived, and under which they must live in the future. Why is it that compounding interest in banks and insurance companies has produced no such results? These institutions are admittedly financially expert. They deal in, and hold, to some extent, these "equity securities" that the "trust" is supposed to hold, save that they do not invest in frenzied industrials. Why do these not offer eighty thousand dollar fortunes in twenty years?

## America's Material for Leadership.

Henry Ford deplores the lack of material for leaders in the business world. If one takes a cursory glance over the earnings of the large corporations engaged in industry in the United States the conclusion might well be drawn that as a group they are doing extraordinarily well. Back of the large gross and net earnings, which permit of liberal distribution of profits to stockholders, is leadership. It is the part of every well-organized corporation to keep in line young men who have demonstrated their fitness to succeed to the responsibilities of management. The incentive to obtain positions near to the top is greater than ever. Each year our colleges, universities and technical schools are turning out thousands of young men who have been educated to do a man's job, and most of them have the earnestness of purpose to take hold of life's work with energy, ambition and zeal. There surely must be plenty of good material among young Americans to carry on.

Not alone is industry thriving, but banks and trust companies, upon which industry depends, are keeping in the vanguard and American financiers are not only honored at home but throughout the world as they have never been honored before. Every progressive bank has in its ranks young men who have shown themselves worthy of trust and possessing capacity for the development of executive ability.
There is an interdependence which makes progress uniform. With the strides made in industry and finance there is similar development in the world of transportation. Recovery of the carriers from the handicaps of war has been slow, but steady and sure. The railroads are performing their functions on a larger scale than ever, and with better satisfac-
tion to the people whom they serve. Not only is able leadership essential to accomplish such wonderful re ults, but leadership is backed by a battery of capable workers who in time will themselves be fitted to assume direction.

Young men who are giving up the best part of their lives to the commission of crime are lacking in the essentials which make for industry, skill and executive ability. They possess shrewdness, craftiners and cunning; they have the recklessness of the gambler which often induces them to stake their lives, but it is not to men of such calibre that the world looks for leadership.

The great war was the most intense crucible which so far has tested the souls of men. Out of that terrible ordeal there have unquestionably come men whose arms, minds and purposes have been istrengthened and who in the period which has elapsed since that termination of strife have forged to the front.

There is no doubt, however, that the war destroyed a great many of the flower of our youth, who had they survived would have been among our most useful citizens. One other cause is making a deplorable inroad among the youth of to-day. Aviation development calls for the sacrifice of many brilliant, brave and efficient individuals. This field requires young men possessing the highest qualifications, and their service is freely given. Perhaps Mr. Ford had this circumstance in mind and was looking forward to the time when a sacrifice of the aces may lose Uncle Sam many tricks. Nor is the automobile without its appalling toll.

## Public Utility Earnings for June Show Moderate Increase Over 1928.

Gross earnings of public utility enterprises in June, exclusive of telephone and telegraph companies, as reported to the Department of Commerce by 95 companies or systems operating gas, electric light, heat, power, traction and water services and comprising practically all of the important organizations in the United States, were $\$ 183,000,000$, as compared with $\$ 189,750,000$ in May, and $\$ 178,696,556$ in June 1928. Gross earnings consist, in general, of gross operating revenues, while net earnings in general represent the gross, less operating expenses and taxes, or the nearest comparable figures. In some cases the figures for earlier years do not cover exactly the same subsidiaries, owing to acquisitions, consolidations, \&c., but these differences are not believed to be great in the aggregate. This summary presents gross and net public utility earnings by months from Jan. 1926, the figures for the latest months being subject to revision.
pUblic Utility earnings.

| Gross Earnings - | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | \$177,473,781 | \$191,702,022 | \$196,573,107 | \$203,000,000 |
| Februar | 165,658,704 | 177,612,648 | 187,383,731 | 194,000,000 |
| March | 167,6427,022 | $179,564,670$ $176,467,300$ | $187,726,994$ $181,143,683$ | 195,000,000 |
| May | 159,135,618 | 171,255,699 | 180,255,407 | $190,000,000$ <br> 189750,000 |
| Jun | 157,744,715 | 167,975,072 | 178,696,556 | 183,000,000 |
| Total (6m | \$994,582,279 | \$1,064,577,411 | \$1,111,779,478 | \$1,154,750,000 |
| July - | \$153,245,315 | \$161,638,462 | \$173,645,919 |  |
| August | $153,188,101$ <br> 159.519 <br> 186 | 162,647.420 | 173,952,469 |  |
| October | 170,733,069 | 177,734,493 | 190,795,668 |  |
| Novem | 176,000,649 | 182,077,497 | 198,032,715 |  |
| Decem | 188,146,705 | 194,985,134 | 202,000,000 |  |
| Total (year) | \$1,995,415,364 | \$2,113,074,302 | \$2,229,552,394 |  |
| Net Earnings- <br> January | \$66,974,941 | \$73,746,891 | \$79,013,279 |  |
| February | 61,555,164 | 66,907,757 | 74,296,576 | 86,000,000 |
| March | $60,696,920$ | 65,412,739 | 72,811,146 | 85,000,000 |
| Apr | 59,471,359 | 64,907,729 | 68,971,324 | $83,000,000$ |
|  | 54,993,907 | 61,194,779 | 67,732,911 | 82,500,000 |
|  | 55,699,751 | 59,167,096 | 67,537,149 | 79,000,000 |
| Total (6mo | \$359,392,024 | \$391,336,991 | \$430,362,385 | 3507,500,000 |
| July | \$49,238,806 | \$53,980,280 | \$62,260,333 |  |
| August | 49,844,322 | 53,551,164 | 61,809,794 |  |
| October | $56,930,481$ $60,878,181$ | $61,897,207$ $65,259,727$ | 68,235,698 |  |
| No | 65,844,729 | 70,214,468 | 81,363,806 |  |
| D | 73,023,848 | 78,937,417 | 91,000,000 |  |
| Total (year) | \$715,152,609 | \$775,177,254 | \$868,702,577 |  |

## Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of June

For June, the closing month of the half year, our compilation of the gross and net earnings of United States railroads makes much the same showing as the returns for other months of 1929 in that it reveals gains in gross and net results alike, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, and furthermore that it is the improvement in the net earnings which is particularly noteworthy. The increase in the gross revenues on the whole remains moderate, especially considering the wonderful industrial activity prevailing thus far in 1929 , according to current accounts, and bearing in mind also that this year's addition to the gross revenues comes after losses in both 1928 and 1927.

The very handsome augmentation in the net earnings is the chief occasion for gratification, and it follows mainly from the steadily growing efficiency with which the roads are being operated. Just now stock market habitues are giving increased attention to the stocks of the railroads, and if these do show better returns on their capital than in other recent years, it should be distinctly understood that this reflects mainly growing economy in the management of the properties and that relatively little advantage has thus far accrued from additions to the gross revenues, notwithstanding the apparent great activity of trade and business. One reason, no doubt, for the comparatively small way in which gross income is increasing is no doubt found in the circumstances that except in the case of a few large systems, favored by a heavy through travel, passenger traffic and passenger revenues are still undergoing contraction owing to the intense competition of the automobile and the supplanting of rail travel by motor vehicles, either privately owned or operated by bus lines. With these preliminary remarks, the results of operations of United States railroads for the month of June may be briefly summarized by saying that our tabulation records an increase of $\$ 28,577,315$ in the gross earnings for the month the present year over June 1928, being an increase of only $5.68 \%$, and that this was attended by an augmentation in expenses of no more than $\$ 5$,917,758 , or but $1.57 \%$, and accordingly net earnings (before the deduction of the taxes) are found to have risen $\$ 22,659,557$, or $17.77 \%$. The ratio of expenses to earnings has fallen from $74.41 \%$ in June 1928 to $71.72 \%$ in June 1929, as will be seen by the following:


Allusion has been made above to the comparisons being with diminished earnings both in June 1928 and 1927, and as that is a fact of no little importance, diminishing the significance of the present year's gains, it seems desirable to point out here, first of all, the extent of the falling off in these two years before proceeding further with our analysis of the 1929 figures and enumerating the influences and conditions responsible for the same. In June 1928 the falling off was not itself of very great magnitude, especially considering that June of that year had one less working day than June 1927 (it
having contained five Sundays, whereas June 1927 had only four), and it might be added that June 1929 likewise had five Sundays. Our tables for June 1927 registered $\$ 14,871,440$ decrease in gross, or $2.88 \%$, and $\$ 1,827,387$ decrease in net, or $1.41 \%$. The decrease, though not very large, was disappointing because the revival of trade and industry, which has since become so pronounced, was then already under way and because the decrease came after really quite heavy losses in June 1927. In this latter year our compilations registered a falling off of $\$ 23,774,774$ in the gross earnings, or $4.40 \%$, and of $\$ 20,897,156$, or over $14 \%$, in the net earnings. These large losses in June 1927 were the result of a variety of special unfavorable influences and conditions, the more important of which at least were not repeated in June 1928, hence the disappointment at the lack of recovery in June 1928.

In June 1927 there was in the first place the strike at the unionized bituminous coal mines in various parts of the country. This strike began on April 11927 and was still in full force in June of that year. It involved a substantial reduction in the coal tonnage of the railroads traversing the Central West, particularly those in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It is true that the strike benefited the roads serving non-union mines, and yet some of these latter, nevertheless, failed to equal their production of the year preceding (1926), one conspicuous instance being the railroads in the Pocahontas region, like the Chesapeake \& Ohio, the Norfolk \& Western and the Virginian Railway, the explanation of this being found in the fact that these same roads had had their tonnage and revenues greatly swollen in 1926, owing to the large foreign demand for coal, which had developed because of the coal miners' strike in Great Britain. This latter began on May 1 of that year and did not terminate until towards the close of November in the same year. But though in 1928 there was no repetition of this coal miners' strike of 1927, it happened that bituminous coal production in June 1928 actually fell below that of June 1927, when the strike prevailed, the reason being that stocking up in anticipation of the strike had led to heavy accumulations of coal which it had not yet been found possible to work off in 1928. In the anthracite field, too, the further slump in production in June 1928 proved even more pronounced than in the case of soft coal, and a decrease appeared on top of the big decrease in 1927. As a matter of fact, the shrinkage in the anthracite output continued even into June of the present year, though there was a recovery in the production of bituminous coal, as will appear from our analysis of the influences and conditions prevailing the present year further below in this article.

The railroads were spared, however, one serious drawback in 1928, which they had encountered in June of the previous year. In June 1927 many of the roads in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest still suffered from the disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries for which that year was noteworthy. In fact, a portion of the afflicted area in that month of 1927 had to contend with a second overflow, caused by Spring freshets. As nothing of the kind was experienced in 1928,
some of the roads which in 1927 had had their earnings heavily reduced, by reason of the circumstance mentioned, were able to show substantial gains in earnings, representing a recovery of what had been lost in that way in 1927. And yet even in such instances the 1928 gains were by no means in proportion to the previous year's losses. As against any advantages to the roads on that account, however, the South was still suffering from trade depression due to the collapse of real estate booms, while Florida had many troubles of its own to contend against in addition to the collapse in land values, and accordingly the roads traversing Florida, or connecting with the same, suffered very heavy losses in traffic and earnings on top of the losses of the previous year.

The foregoing relates to the influences and conditions operative in 1928 and 1927 and indicates some of the reasons why the railroads (always speaking of them as a whole) sustained a further setback in 1928 as measured by their earnings, notwithstanding the absence of some of the special depressing influences which operated so heavily to reduce revenues in 1927. The present year, under the great trade revival with which the country has been blessed, very substantial recovery is in evidence, and yet, as far at least as the gross revenues are concerned, the recovery has not been fully equal to the losses sustained in the two years referred to. As just shown, the loss in gross in June 1927 amounted to $\$ 23,774,774$, and that of June 1928 to $\$ 14,871,440$, making for the two years combined $\$ 38,646,214$, whereas the increase now for June 1929 is no more than $\$ 28,577,315$. The net earnings, on the other hand, make a much better showing, there having been $\$ 20,897,156$ decrease in June 1927, and $\$ 1,827,387$ decrease in June 1928, or a falling off for the two years of $\$ 22,724,543$, while the increase for 1929 is $\$ 22,658,557$. In other words, with gross revenues roughly $\$ 10,000,000$ less than three years ago, net earnings, as a result of more efficient operations, are substantially the same. All the evidences of trade revival were present in June the present year, the same as in preceding months, and it is really quite noteworthy that in view of the story told by the trade statistics gross revenues should show relatively such small gains the current year for the whole body of roads. Automobile production in June was not quite as large as in May (there being usually some falling off in June), and yet the output of motor vehicles in the United States during June the present year reached 545,252 , against only 396,796 in June 1928 and 321,967 in June 1927. This heavy production of automobiles obviously played an important part in maintaining the iron and steel trade in an exceptionally high state of activity, though there were other contributing causes.

According to the "Iron Age" of this city, the make of iron in the United States in June the present year was the highest ever reported for any month of June, aggregating 3,717,225 tons, against $3,082,000$ tons in June 1928, and 3,089,651 tons in June 1927, an increase of considerably over $20 \%$. The steel figures make an even more impressive showing, the calculated output as reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute being 4,881,370 tons for June 1929 against $3,743,903$ tons for June 1928 and $3,309,160$ tons for June 1927, the increase here over 1928 being fully $30 \%$. Iron ore
shipments, of course, must also have been on a greatly enlarged scale, thereby swelling the revenues of the ore-carrying roads to Lake Superior and likewise those of the roads transporting the ore from the Lower Lake ports to the furnaces.

The roads, as a whole, were also favored by increased mining of soft coal after the severe falling off in the two years preceding, though anthracite production suffered a further falling off, as already indicated. The United Stater Bureau of Mines makes the production of soft coal in the United States in June 1929, 38,073,000 tons, against 35,963,000 tons in June 1928, and $36,483,000$ tons in June 1927. On the other hand, the production of Pennsylvania anthracite is put at only $5,069,000$ tons in June 1929, against 5,301,000 tons in June 1928 and $7,207,000$ in June 1927. From a detailed statement, however, of the shipments of anthracite to tidewater, it appears that three of the anthracite carriers were exceptions to the further contraction experienced the present year, these three being the Reading, the Delaware \& Hudson, and the Lehigh \& New England.

As a composite picture of the entire traffic situation, perhaps the statistics furnished from week to week by the American Railway Association of the loading of revenue freight affords the best guide. These show that the loading of revenue freight by all the railroads in the United States for the five weeks in June reached $5,260,571$ cars in 1929, against $4,924,115$ in the corresponding five weeks of 1928 , and $4,995,854$ cars in the five weeks of 1927 . The increase over lart year in this loading of revenue freight figures out $6.83 \%$, which is quite different from the $20 \%$ increase in the make of iron and the $30 \%$ increase in the output of steel. But even at $6.83 \%$ the ratio is somewhat higher than the increase in gross revenues for the month shown by our tables, which is only $5.68 \%$.

It deserves to be noted, however, that as against the great activity in the manufacturing industries of the country there were some offsetting disadvantages. In the first place, the South, so long an exception to the prosperity enjoyed in so many other sections of the country, does not as yet seem to have fully recovered, or at least a few of the large railroad systems in that part of the country have not yet reached the end of their cumulative record of losses in gross revenues. In portions of the West, also, the low prices for grain reached in May 1929 have apparently proved a retarding influence. Grain prices sharply recovered from the May depression during June and July, and wheat at least was marketed on a somewhat larger scale under the stimulus of these higher prices, but unfortunately in the Spring wheat section of the Northwest the damage done by drought has been very severe, just as it has been in the Western Provinces of Canada, and accordingly there will be much less Spring wheat to market from the new crop. At all events, a few of the Western roads are obliged to report diminished gross earnings.

The few losses in earnings which our records for the month disclose are supplied almost entirely by roads and systems in the South, supplemented by one or two of the anthracite carriers. In the South, the Louisville \& Nashville is one of the roads that has fallen behind, it reporting a decrease of $\$ 510,749$ in gross and of $\$ 240,276$ in net. In June 1928 the Louisville \& Nashville reported $\$ 733,148$ decrease in
gross and $\$ 63,743$ decrease in net, following $\$ 439,284$ loss in gross and $\$ 824,005$ loss in net in June 1927, the shrinkage here having thus been continuous for three years. The Florida East Coast also again falls behind, it reporting $\$ 198,292$ decrease in gross and $\$ 152,507$ decrease in net. In this case, also, the shrinkage, at least in gross, has been continuous for three years, the Florida East Coast in June 1928 having shown $\$ 267,531$ decrease in gross, though $\$ 108,544$ gain in net, and this having come after $\$ 703,169$ loss in gross and $\$ 498,614$ loss in net in June 1927. On the other hand, some of the other roads in that part of the country which in June of previous years suffered heavy losses this time show improved results and in particular mention might be made of the Atlantic Coast Line, which this time has added $\$ 260,559$ to gross and $\$ 414,889$ to net, and the Seaboard Air Line, which has added $\$ 213,678$ to gross and $\$ 181,051$ to net.

The Southern Railway System, which in previous years suffered relatively less than other roads in the South from the effects of the long continued depression, submits for June 1929 a strikingly good exhibit. For the Southern Railway itself an increase of $\$ 1,282,259$ in gross is reported and an increase of $\$ 1,182,304$ in net. For the Southern Railway System (including, along with the Southern, the Alabama Great Southern, the Cin., N. O. \& Tex. Pac., the New Orleans \& Northeastern, the Georgia Southern \& Florida, and the Northern Alabama) the increase reaches no less than $\$ 1,926,447$ in gross and $\$ 1,632,154$ in net. In the Southwest, the Texas \& Pacific, which in previous years so enormously enlarged its earnings as a result of the oil development in Northern Texas, this time reports decreases- $\$ 314,933$ in gross and $\$ 191,185$ in net. The larger systems in the Southwest, however, all show very substantial gains in gross and net alike. The Atchison in particular is distinguished in that respect, heading the list of increases with gains of $\$ 4,222,954$ and $\$ 4,868,289$ in gross and net, respectively.

As a matter of fact, gains over last year are the rule among the separate roads and systems, and decreases are the exception. In these circumstances, to attempt to enumerate all these increases would be a work of supererogation. Even in the Northwest the Chicago \& North Western, with $\$ 260,555$ decrease in gross and $\$ 77,164$ decrease in net, along with two of the smaller roads, forms the only exception to the rule. In the care of the Great Northern, the increase is of exceptional dimensions by reason, doubtless, of the large movement of iron ore to the head of Lake Superior; the gain reaches $\$ 860,924$ in gross and $\$ 479,684$ in net. On the other hand, the Northern Pacific shows only $\$ 197,167$ gain in gross, and this has been converted into a loss of $\$ 111,125$ in net owing to increased expenses. The Milwaukee. \& St. Paul has added $\$ 451,637$ to grors and $\$ 382,805$ to net.

Among the great East and West trunk lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad has enlarged its gross by $\$ 2,995,319$ and its net by $\$ 2,024,011$; the New York Central shows a gain of $\$ 1,228,318$ in gross and of $\$ 550,562$ in net for the Central proper and $\$ 1,836,402$ in gross and $\$ 851,452$ in net when the various auxiliary and controlled roads are taken into account, the whole forming the New York Central Lines. The Baltimore \& Ohio shows $\$ 1,449,258$ improvement in gross and $\$ 628,768$ in net. The Erie has
added $\$ 482,815$ to gross and $\$ 190,453$ to net. The Del., Lack. \& West., having suffered a heavy reduction of its anthracite traffic, reports $\$ 123,718$ decrease in gross and $\$ 62,734$ decrease in net, and the Reading, though reporting $\$ 146,277$ increase in gross, shows $\$ 108,532$ decrease in net, and the Lehigh Valley, while having added $\$ 206,231$ to gross, falls $\$ 220,615$ behind in net. In the following we show all changer for the separate roads for amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:
PRINOIPAL OHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH Atch Topeka \& S Fe (3) JUNE.
 New York Central-Mreat Northern Union Pacific (4) Norfolk \& Western. Pere Marquette. St Louis-San Fran (3)--W Y Chicago \& St Louis_ Wabash
 Detroit Tol \& Ironton.Chi Burl \& Quincy... Delaware \& Hudson Cinc N O \& Tex Pac Chi R I \& Pac (2) Duluth Missabe \& Nor.-St Louis Southwest (2)--
Los Angeles \& Salt LakeLos Angeles \& Salt Lake. Ahesapeake \& OhioLong Island Boston \& Maine Elgin Joliet \& Eastern--
Seaboard Air Line
 Seaboard Air Line......-

| Increase. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 4,222,954$ $2,995,319$ | Lehigh Valley |
| $2,995,319$ $1,476,722$ | Vorthern Pacinc......-. |
| .449,258 | Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie. |
| b1,282,259 | Buffalo Roch \& Pittsb-- |
| a1,228,318 | Mobile \& Ohio---7--. |
| 860,924 | Nashy Chatt \& St Louis |
| 826,215 $650,564$ | Bessemer \& Lake Erie. Reading |
| 636,088 | Bangor \& Aroostook |
| 610,880 | Western Maryland |
| 606,575 | Alabama Great Southern |
| 587,354 | Michigan Central |
| 575,204 | Chi Ind \& Louisvil |
| 523,610 521,447 |  |
| 482,815 | Union |
| 451,637 | Central Vermont |
| 441,349 | Montour |
| 432,894 | Detroit Gr Hav \& Milw- Central of Georgia_ |
| 423,641 | Central of Georgia |
| 360,487 | Total (68 roads) .-....- | a These figures merely cover the Total (7 roads) -........ \$1,827,751 itself. Including "dig Four," \&ciliary and controlled roads, like the Michiban This is the result for the southern Railway proper. Including the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific, the Georgia Southern \& Florida, the New Orleans \& Northeastern and the

Northern Alabama, the whole going to form the Southern Railway System, Northern Alabama, the whole going to
the result is an increase of $\$ 1,926,447$.

PRINCIPAL OHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH
 a These figures merely cover the operations of the New York Centra
Itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," \&c., the result is an increase of $\$ 851,452$. in-Note.-The Southern Railway proper shows a decrease of $\$ 3,397$ In-
cluding the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific, the Georgia Southern \& Florida, the New Orleans \& Northeastern Pacific, the Georgia southern e wholia, the
and the Northern Alabama, the whole going to form the Southern Railway
System, the result is an increase of $\$ 1,632,154$.

When the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divisions or regions, according to their location, we find just what would be expected, namely, that the increases in both gross and net, while varying in percentage, extend all through the list, the different districts as well as the separate regions in those districts all participating in the improvement. Our summary by groups is given below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:

| SUMMARY BY GROUPS <br> District and Region. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of June. | 1929. |  | 1928. |  | 1nc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ |  |
| Eastern District- | \$ |  | s |  |  | \% |
| New England region (10 roads) | 23,069,520 |  | 21,772,979 |  | +1,296,541 | 5.95 |
| Great Lakes region (34 roads) -- | 98,015,063 |  | 93,299,722 |  | +4,715,341 | 5.05 |
| Central Eastern region (28 roads) _ $123,159,100$ |  |  | 116,267,346 |  | +6,891,754 | 5.92 |
| Total (72 roads) | 244,243,683 |  | 231,340,047 |  | +12,903,636 | 5.53 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern region (30 roads) | 63,013,897 |  | 60,292,229 |  | +2,721,668 | 4.51 |
| Pocahontas region (4 roads) ......-. $22,452,688$ |  |  | 21,309,946 |  | +1.142,742 | 5.36 |
| Total (34 roads) | 85,466,585 |  | 81,602,175 |  | +3,564,410 | 4.73 |
| Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northwestern region (18 roads) | 66,528,096 |  | 64,446,040 |  | +2,082.056 | 3.23 |
| Central Western region (24 road | . 88,707,981 |  | 81,772,539 |  | +6.935.442 | 8.48 |
| Southwestern reglon (33 roads | 46,086,853 |  | 43,295,082 |  | +2,791,771 | 6.43 |
| Tot | 201,322,930 |  | 189,513,661 |  | +11.809,269 | 623 |
| Total all districts (1) | -531,033,198 |  | 502,455,883 |  | +28 577,315 | 5.68 |
| District and Region. <br> Month of June. -Mi <br> Eastern District- 1929 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 633 \\ & 5,576 \end{aligned}$ | Net Earnings$\begin{aligned} & \text { Net Earne Inc. }(+)_{\mathrm{S}} \text { or Dec. }(-) \\ & \text { I } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| New Pngland region_- 7,280 | $\begin{array}{r} 1928 . \\ 7,292 \end{array}$ | 6.836 |  |  | ,836 $+1,338,797$ | 24.35 |
| Great Lakes reglon..- 24,812 | 24,855 | 26,368, |  | 24,526,1 | $172+1,842.269$ | 7.55 |
| Cent. Eastern region. 27,291 |  | 36.104, |  | 31,54 | 207 +4,556,369 |  |
| Total............- Southern Disict | 59,425 | 69,309, | . 650 | 61,572 | ,215 +7,737,435 | 12.56 |
| Southern reglon ...... 40,142 | $\begin{array}{r} 40,132 \\ 5,626 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,745,276 \\ 8,801,779 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,921,15 \\ 7,331,65 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56+2,824,120 \\ & 3+1,470,126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.68 \\ & 20.05 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pocahontas region..- $\quad 5,633$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total....---------- 45,775 | 45,758 | 23,547,055 |  | 19,252 | $9+4,294,246$ | 22.30 |
| Westarn District-- Northwestern region-4, - | $\begin{aligned} & 48,795 \\ & 51,975 \\ & 35,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,071,612 \\ & 26,520,655 \\ & 11,725,360 \end{aligned}$ |  | 17,113,6 | $\begin{aligned} & 58+1,957,994 \\ & 02+6,801,353 \\ & 91+1,868,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.44 \\ & 34.58 \\ & 18.95 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cent. Western region. 52,068 |  |  |  | 19,719,3 |  |  |
| Southwestern region_. 35,407 |  |  |  | 9,856,7 |  |  |
| Total_------------136,450 | 136.060 | 57,317,627 |  | 46,689.7 | 751 +10,627,876 | 22.76 |

Total all districts_-.-. $\overline{241,608} \overline{241,243} \xlongequal[150,174,332]{127,514,775}+\overline{22,659,557} 17.77$ NOTE.-We have changed our grouping of the roads to conform to the classificonflines of the different groups and regions:

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

Nero Enoland Reoton. - This region comprises the New Eng, and State between New England and the westerly shore of Lake on the Canadian boundary north of a line from Chicago vla Pittsburgh to New York. Central Eastern Regton. - This region comprises the section south of the Great
Lakes Region, east of a ine from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Lakes Region, east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the
Mississippl River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohlo River to Parkersburg. W. Va... and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to lts mouth.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Pocahontas Repton.-Thls region comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohlo River north to Parkersburg. W. Va., and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland
and thence by the Potomac River to its mouth.
Southern Reqton. This Southern Reoton.- This region comprises the section east of the Mississippt River
and south of the Ohio River to a point near Kenovg. W. Va., and a line thence and south of the Ohto Rlver to a point near Kenove. W. Va, and a line thence
following the eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginta to the the ea

## WESTERN DISTRICT

Northwestern Reolon.-This reglon comprises the section adjoining Canada IyIng
west of the Great Lakes region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland and by the Columbla River to the Pacific. westral Western Reglon. - This region comprises the section south of the Northwestern region, west of a line from Chicago to Peoria avd thence to St. Louis, and
north of a line trom St. Louls to Kansas City and thence to EI Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Pacific.
sissippl River south of St. Louls and a line from the section lying between the Mississippt River south of St. Louls and a line from St. Louls to

Western roads in June, taking them collectively, had the advantage of a larger grain traffic the present year, the receipts at the Western primary markets for the five weeks ending June 291929 of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, combined, having been $67,726,000$ bushels, as compared with but $54,621,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1928. The increase follows chiefly as the result of the larger volume of wheat moved, along with some increase in oats and barley, the receipts of wheat for the five weeks having been $29,367,000$ bushels, as against $18,435,000$ bushels last year; of oats, $10,553,000$, against $9,239,000$ bushels, and of barley $3,864,000$ bushels, as against $2,835,000$ bushels. The receipts of the other two staples-corn and rye-on the other hand aggregated, respectively, 23,007,000 bushels and 935,000 bushels, in June 1929, as compared with $23,104,000$ bushels and $1,008,000$ bushels in June 1928. The details of the Western grain movement, in our usual form, are given in the table we now present:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

| 5 Wks. End June 29. | Flour. (bbls.) | Wheat. (bush.) | Corn. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oats. } \\ & \text { (hushh } \end{aligned}$ | Barley. (bush.) | Rye. bush.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chtcajo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 --- | 1,175,000 | 2,416,000 | 5,769,000 | 2,718,000 | 362,000 | 196,000 |
| 1928 | 1,010,000 | 887,000 | 7,474,000 | 3,263,000 | 351,000 | 204,000 |
| Melwaukee- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 | 224,000 | 437.000 | 1,072,000 | 547.000 | 720,000 |  |
| 1928 | 297,000 | 83,000 | 1,950,000 | 470,000 | 614,000 | 35,000 |
| St. Louts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 . | 644,000 | 2,796,000 | 3,932,000 | 2,413,000 | 24,000 | 7,000 |
| 1928 ... | 525,000 | 1,180,000 | 3,072,000 | 1,282,000 | 28,000 | 1,000 |


| 5 Wks. End. Flour. June 29. (bbls.) | Wheat. (bush.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corn. } \\ \text { (Oush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats. } \\ \text { (bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | Barley. (bush.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye. } \\ \text { (bush.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totedo- (bis. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929. | 542,000 | 96,000 | 246,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| 1928 -.- | 1,307,000 | 196,000 | 170,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Detrott - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 -- | 186,000 | 59,000 | 97,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 1928 -.- | 94,000 | 155,000 | 109,000 | 4,000 | 30,000 |
| Peorta- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 --- 243,000 | 189.000 | 2,674,000 | 536,000 | 320,000 |  |
| 1928 -.- 255,000 | 44,000 | 2,288,000 | 788,000 | 165,000 | 2,000 |
| Duluth- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 -- | 5,866,000 | 115,000 | 117,000 | 1,313,000 | 414,000 |
| 1928 | 4,753,000 | 20,000 | 170,000 | 602,000 | 388,000 |
| Minneapolis - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 - | 6,769,000 | 1,072,000 | 1,604,000 | 1,107,000 | 272,000 |
| 1928 | 5,124,000 | 760,000 | 1,439,000 | 1,064,000 | 342,000 |
| Kansas City- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 - | 5,444,000 | 2,857,000 | 426,000 | ------ |  |
| 1928. | 2,021,000 | 2,485,000 | 242,000 |  |  |
| Omaha \& Indlanapolts- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 --- | 1,577,000 | 3,675,000 | 1,428,000 |  |  |
| 1928 -..- | 794,000 | 3,297,000 | 883,000 |  |  |
| Stoux City- |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1929 \quad-- \\ & 1928=- \end{aligned}$ | 218,000 | 576,000 | 214,000 | 7,000 |  |
| St. Joseph- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 --- | 382,000 | 822,000 | 195,000 |  |  |
| 1928 -.-- | 341,000 | 522,000 | 135,000 | --.--- | -...... |
| Wichita- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 --- | 2,545,000 | 288,000 | 12,000 |  |  |
| 1928 . | 1,626,000 | 277,000 | 6,000 | ------ | ------ |
| Total all- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 --- 2,286.000 | 29,367,000 | 23,007,000 | 10,553,000 | 3,864,000 | 935,000 |
| 1928 ..-- 2,087,000 | 18,435,000 | 23,104,000 | 9,239,000 | 2,835,000 | 1,008,000 |

The Western livestock movement, on the other hand, was apparently somewhat smaller in June 1929 than in the same month of last year. At Chicago the receipts comprised 15,085 carloads, as against 17,811 carloads in June 1928; at Omaha 6,021 carloads, against 6,644 carloads, and at Kansas City 6,100 carloads, against 6,562 cars.

As to the cotton movement in the South, this is always small in June, it being the tail end of the crop season, and the present year it was smaller than usual, especially in the case of receipts of the staple at the Southern outports. Gross shipments overland during June 1929 were 22,761 bales, as against 27,161 bales in June 1928; 55,5ొ55 bales in June 1927; 70,662 bales in 1926, and 25,857 bales in June 1925. At the Southern outports the receipts reached only 69,458 bales in 1929 , as compared with 147,036 bales in June 1928; 194,721 bales in 1927; 229,478 bales in 1926, and 111,527 bales in June 1925, as will be seen from the following table:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN JUNE 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925 AND 1924.


RESULTS FOR EARLIER YEARS.
As already stated, the increase of $\$ 28,577,315$ in gross and of $\$ 22,659,557$ in net for June 1929, speaking of the roads collectively, follows $\$ 14,871,440$ decrease in gross and $\$ 1,827,387$ decrease in net in June 1928, and $\$ 23,774,774$ decrease in gross and $\$ 20,897,156$ decrease in net in June 1927. On the other hand, in the two yeans immediately preceding the exhibits were quite favorable. In June 1926 our tabulations showed $\$ 32,634,035$ gain in gross and $\$ 18,571,582$ gain in net, and in like manner the figures for June 1925 registered $\$ 41,227,707$ increase in gross and $\$ 29,350,006$ increase in net. On the other hand however the gains in these two years to a very large extent, at last as far as the gross earnings are concerned, were simply a recovery of the lorses sustained by the railway transportation lines of the country in 1924. This last mentioned year
was the time of the Presidential election, when a tremendous slump in business occurred, which was reflected in sharply declining railroad revenues. Our table for June 1924 showed a falling off in the gross of no less than $\$ 75,442,339$, or $13.97 \%$, with a decrease in the net of $\$ 22,846,602$, or $18.37 \%$. But it should also be borne in mind that these lorses in turn followed heavy gains in 1923. This last-mentioned year was in many respects the best in railroad history, particularly in the case of the great East and West trunk lines serving the big manufacturing sections of the Middle States and the Middle West. The improvement in earnings in June of that year amounted to $\$ 66,903,501$ in the gross, or $14.14 \%$, and to $\$ 14,427,896$ in the net, or $13.16 \%$.

In carrying our comparisons back beyond 1923 , to 1922 and 1921, a fact which must not be overlooked, especially in the case of the net, is that in these years the managers of the roads made very notable headway in regaining control of the expenses of the roads after the unfortunate period of Government operation. While the improvement in the net in June 1923 was relatively small and fell below expectations, it came on top of improvement in gross and net alike in 1922 and very striking improvement in 1921 in the case of the net, though not in the gross. Our statement for June 1922, though recording only $\$ 12,376,822$ increase in gross, or $2.69 \%$, showed $\$ 28,989,678$ increase in net, or $6.03 \%$, because of a concurrent reduction of $\$ 16$, 12,856 in expenses. That reduction in expenses in vurn followed an even greater reduction in 1921, when our tables recorded $\$ 65,390,662$ gain in net in face of a loss of $\$ 33,582,095$ in the gross earnings, indicating that operating expenses for the month in that year were reduced no less than $\$ 98,972,757$, or over $20 \%$; the lors in the gross then would have been much larger than that shown except for the fact that the Commerce Commission the previous July had authorized advances in freight and passenger rates which it was computed at the time would add $\$ 125$,000,000 a month to the gross earnings of the car-riers-supposing the volume of traffic had remained unchanged instead of undergoing an enormouss shrinkage. In like manner, the $\$ 98,972,757$ saving in expenses would have reached istill higher figures except that wage schedules the previous July had been raised $20 \%$-which advance would have added $\$ 50,000,000$ a month to the annual payrolls of the carriers if the volume of traffic and the force of employees had been maintained at the high levels existing when the wage award was made.

Previous to 1921, on the other hand, expenses had been mounting up in a perfectly frightful way until in 1920 a point was reached where even the strongest and best managed properties were barely able to meet ordinary running expenses, not to mention taxes and fixed charges. And it is these prodig. iously inflated expense accounts that furnished the basis for the savings and economies that were effected in 1921 and 1922. In June 1920, particularly, expenses were exceptionally heavy and the net correspondingly low. At that time in 1920 railroad managers had very distressing conditions of operations to contend with, the troubles experienced in that respect in April and May having extended into June. What with car shortages, freight congestion, outlaw strikes on the railroads themselves and additional labor troubles at terminal points by reason of strikes of teamsters and draymen and the like,
which interfered with unloading and removal of freight-intensifying the congestion existing-and with wages high, it was impossible to avoid heavy increases in expenses, even though comparison was with totals of expenses in themselves large the year before.

In rpeaking of expenses in the year before (1919) having been large, a word of explanation is necessary. Actually, our tables recorded $\$ 78,763,342$ reduction in expenses coincident with a gain of $\$ 30$, 769,974 in gross revenues, yielding, therefore, an addition to net in the huge sum of $\$ 109,533,316$. But this followed entirely from the exceptional nature of the result in June of the year preceding. In this preceding year (1918) there was included in the expenses one item of huge magnitude and wholly abnormal in character. William G. McAdoo was then Director-General of Railroads, and after granting a big increase in wages to railroad employees, retroactive back to Jan. 1, he directed that the whole of the extra compensation for the six months should be included in the returns for the month of June. The increases in wages at that stage (subsequently there were numerous other increases) added, it was estimated, somewhere between $\$ 300,000,000$ and $\$ 350,000,000$ to the annual payrolls of the roads. Accordingly, the June expenses in that year included $\$ 150,000,000$ to $\$ 175,000,000$, representing the wage increases for the six months to June 30 . The result was that with a gain in gross earnings for the month of $\$ 40,002,412$, there was an augmentation in expenses of no less than $\$ 182,340,983$, or over $84 \%$, leaving, therefore, a diminution in the net of $\$ 142,338,571$. With that large item included, the railroads actually fell $\$ 40,136,575$ short of meeting their bare running expenses-from which an idea may be gained of the abnormal character of the exhibit at that time. The reduction in expenses in 1919, with the elimination of the special item referred to, followed, therefore, as a matter of cource.

In the subjoined table we furnish the June comparisons back to 1906. For 1909, 1910 and 1911 we use the Inter-State Commerce totals (which then were more comprehensive than they are now), but for preceding years we give the results just as registered by our own tables each year-a portion of the railroad mileage of the country being then always unrepresented in the totals, owing to the refusal of some of the roads in those days to furnish monthly figures for publication.

| Year. | G7oss Earnings. |  |  | t Earn! |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Given. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { receding. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Gitren. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { eceaing. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{132}^{100}{ }_{132}$ | ${ }_{14,835,744}^{90,24,513}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31,0 \\ & 41,0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{36}^{27}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{41,8}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 74.1 |  |  |
|  | 237,088 | 10. |  | 77, | 74,04 | +3,129,346 |
|  | ${ }_{243,220}^{231,980}$ |  |  | ${ }_{76,22}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 75,09 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 66,20 |  | 4,67 |
|  | 24 | 247,535 | ${ }_{+}^{+17313,}$ | 81,6 | 69,481,653 | +12,167,983 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 163, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 460,582 | 494,164,6 | -33,582, | 80. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 540,054 |  | +66,903, |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7, | -75,442 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 27.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1531,033, | 502.455 | 2s,s7, | , | 127,514,775 |  |
| Note.-In 1906 the number of roads included for the month of June was 80; in 1907, 84; in 1908 the returns were beed on 147,436 miles of road; in 190,9 234, 183: in 1910, 204,596; in 1911, 244,685; in 1912, 235,585; in 1913, 230,074; in 1914, 222,001; in 1915, 240,219; in 1916, 226,752; in 1917, 242,111; in 1918, 220,303: in 1919, 232, 169; in 1920, 225,236; in 1921, 235, 208; in 1922, 235,310; in 1923, 236,739; in 1924, 236,001; in 1925, 236,779, in 1926, 236,510; in 1927, 238,405; in 1928. 240,302: in 1929, 241,608 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## The New Capital Flotations During the Month of July and for the Seven Months Ending with July.

The new capital issues brought out in this country during July, after the temporary setback encountered in June, staged a quick recovery, and this, too, notwithstanding the meagre offerings on foreign account, for which latter money market conditions have not been favorable for some time back. Our compilations, as always, include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations, by holding and investment companies of one kind or another, and by States and municipalities, foreign and domestic, and also farm loan emissions. The grand total of the offering of securities under these various heads during July did not reach a full billion dollars, but did not fall greatly below that amount, aggregating in exact figures $\$ 939,885,041$. In June the new financing footed up only $\$ 789,707,377$. On the other hand, during May the total of the new financing aggregated no less than $\$ 1,511,714,703$, several offerings of huge size having swelled the total to unexampled dimensions (the most prominent of these having been the offering of $\$ 101,660,500$ of new common stock by the United States Steel Corporation to its shareholders at $\$ 140$ per share, involving $\$ 142,324,700$; the offering of $\$ 108,250,550$ Anaconda Copper Mining-stock at $\$ 55$ per share of $\$ 50$, and representing therefore $\$ 119$,075,605 , and $\$ 219,000,000$ American Tel. \& Tel. conv. debentures), as a result of all of which the financing was brought to a figure that had never previously been even closely approached. In April the total of the financing under the various subdivisions did not differ greatly from that for the month of June, being a little larger and footing up $\$ 816,329,711$. In March the total was $\$ 1,047,473,452$; in February $\$ 1,019,431,752$, and in January $\$ 1,065,575,103$. In December the offerings aggregated $\$ 1,178,659,551$, or far in excess of any previous monthly total up to that time. In November 1928 the offerings were $\$ 961,566,999$. In October, before full recovery had occurred from the mid-Summer slump which was such a conspicuous feature of the 1928 financing, the new emissions were $\$ 797,508,691$.
It thus appears that, barring the extremes, the new financing has for some time been running in the neighborhood of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ a month, and on that basis the July total may be said to have been of about average size. As compared with July last year, however, a very noteworthy contrast appears, the total of the new capital flotations then having been no more than $\$ 447,343,439$. The contrast follows from the fact that a great slump in the bringing out of new issues occurred during the Summer months of last year. In August of that year the aggregate of the new issues brought out fell still lower, it dropping to $\$ 267$,001,422 , this last standing as the smallest amount of new financing done in any month of any year since July 1923. The drop reflected the very pronounced slowing down in new financing at that time because of the money tension, which was then in its early stages, and the readjustment of security values that this made necessary. In brief, the money situation, along with the congested condition of the bond market, operated then to hold down the appeals to the money and investment markets.
The distinctive feature of the capital flotations the present year is again in evidence in the compilations for July. In the first place the foreign issues are again down close to the minimum as already noted. No foreign government issues were floated during the month in this country, while the foreign corporate issues for which a market was sought in the United States comprised merely $\$ 25,000,000$ on Canadian account and $\$ 10,433,000$ on account of other foreign countries.

Most important of all, however, is the fact that the corporate issues again to a preponderating extent consist of stocks rather than of bonds. The grand tatal of the domestic corporate issues for the month is $\$ 825,314,496$. Of this $\$ 499,792,596$ consisted of common stock issues, $\$ 145,278,400$ of preferred stocks, and only $\$ 180,243,500$ of bonds and notes. As is well known, popular taste is running strongly in favor of stock issues, and more particularly common stock, because of the supposed valuable equities attaching

## to the same. And the figures just cited furnish proof anew

 of the prevailing tendency in that respect.So strong is the popular desire for common stock issues that even the bond issues in many cases, as likewise the preferred stock issues, are given the right of conversion into common stock at certain prices and within certain limits of time, or have warrants attached, carrying the right to purchase stocks-all in order to make more attractive the bond issues or the preferred stock issues for which a market is sought and to meet the popular demand for participation in the supposed growing value of the equities carried by common stock issues. So prominent is this feature becoming in current financing that we bring together in the following the more conspicuous issues floated in July the present year containing convertible features of one kind or another, or carrying subscription rights or warrants to subscribe for or acquire new stock. In the detailed enumeration of all the issues which were brought out during the month of July, given at the end of this article, we have put in italics the part relating to the right of conversion or subscription in all cases where such right exists, italic type being used to designate the fact so that it may be readily detected by the eye.
ISSUES FLOATED IN JULY 1929 WITH CONVERTIBLE FEATURES OR OARRYING SUBSORIPTION RIGHTS OR WARRANTS.
$\$ 50,000,000$ Shenandoah Corp. $6 \%$ conv. pref. stock, convertible at any time into common stock at rate of $11 / 2$ shares of common for 24,000,000 Continental Shares,

Vertible at par into common stock at $\$ 80$ per share to Aug 1930, at $\$ 100$ per share thereafter to Feb . 11932 and at $\$ 125$
per share thereafter to Aug. 11933 .
15,000,000
Commercial Credit Co. $\$ 3$ class A conv. stock, convertible share forcial share at any time into common stock upon payment
of $\$ 5$ per share. 325,000 shs. American and Continental Corp. common stock. carrying warrants to purchase additional common stock up to
July 11932 at $\$ 50$ per share at rate of $1 / 2$ share for each share
162,500 shs. Sharp \& Dohme, Inc. $\$ 31 / 2$ cum, conv. pref. stock, each share convertible at any time into 2 shares of common stock. $\$ 10,000,000$ General Public Service Corp. conv. deb. $51 / 581939$ coninto common stock on basis ranging from 13 shares to 10 shares of stock for each $\$ 1,000$ debenture.
Another point of great interest with reference to these new capital flotations is the part played by Investment Trusts in swelling the totals from month to month. Investment Trusts and holding companies have latterly become very prominent in emitting new securities and obviously they differ so sharply from new financing of other descriptions that we have again made computations to indicate their contributions to the grand totals of the new capital flotations for July and for the seven months of the calendar year ending with July. In our detailed analysis of the corporate financing given at length each month in tabular form these security offerings by investment trusts and holdings companies are grouped under the designation "Miscellaneous." For the month of July, out of a grand totai of $\$ 860,747,496$ of corporate financing, domestic and foreign, no less than $\$ 326,843,500$ consisted of corporations thus classed as miscellaneous, and we now find that $\$ 222,011,290$ of the $\$ 326,843,500$ comprised financing done by investment trusts and holding and trading companies. In like manner, out of a total of $\$ 6,377,630,219$ of new corporate issues brought out during the seven months of the present year ending with July, $\$ 1,881,582,695$ consisted of corporations classified as "miscellaneous," and out of this latter in turn no less than $\$ 1,110,900,352$ comprised issues brought out by investment trusts and holding companies. In the following we show the figures for each of the seven months separately and also indicate what portion of the financing by these investment trusts and holding companies was in the shape of bonds and notes and what portion consisted of stock issues.
FINANCING BY INVESTMENT TRUSTS AND TRADING AND HOLDING COMPANIES DURING FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1929.

| 929. | Lono-Term Bonds \& Notes. | Short-Term Bonds \& Note | Stocks. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | \$9,000,000 |  | \$256,645,500 | \$265,645,500 |
| February | 21,500,000 |  | 175,814,050 | 197,314,050 |
| March | 47,000,000 |  | 102,963,088 | 149,963,088 |
| Apr | 1,500,000 |  | 98,256,500 | 99,756,500 |
| May |  |  | 90,356,200 | 90,356,200 |
| Ju | 9,000,000 |  | 76,853,724 | 85,853,724 |
| July | 20,250,000 |  | 201,761,290 | 222,011,290 |
| Total | *\$108,250,000 |  | 1,002,650,352 | ,110,900,352 |

The significance of the foregoing should not escape attention. It brings out the fact that investment trusts and trading and holding companies were responsible for $\$ 222$,011,290 of the new capital flotations during July and have to their credit $\$ 1,110,900,352$ for the seven months since the first of January.
An analysis of the corporate offerings during July shows that the greater part still represents industrial and miscellaneous financing. The total for this group during July reached $\$ 513,371,590$ as against $\$ 409,199,899$ recorded during June-an increase of 104 millions. Public utility financing also shows an impressive gain over June, the figures being $\$ 319,795,906$ for July and only $\$ 139,551,943$ for June. Railroad issues, on the other hand, totaled only $\$ 27,580,000$ during July, while the amount for June was $\$ 91,350,000$.
Total corporate offerings, foreign and domestic, during July were, as already stated, $\$ 860,747,496$, and of this amount stock issues, foreign and domestic, accounted for no less than $\$ 648,503,996$, long-term bonds and notes aggregated $\$ 183,525,000$, while short-term offerings totaled only $\$ 28,718,500$. The portion for refunding was $\$ 59,294,141$, or not quite $7 \%$ of the total. In June the amount for refunding was only $\$ 16,222,217$, or less than $3 \%$ of the total. In May the refunding portion was no less than $\$ 390,847,640$, or nearly $30 \%$ of the total. This, it may be noted, established May as the largest month on record in respect to amount raised for refunding. In April the amount was $\$ 134,171,779$, or over $18 \%$ of the total. In March it was only $\$ 58,327,000$, or not $61 / 4 \%$ of the total. In February the amount was $\$ 122,393,350$, or over $13 \%$ of the total, while in January it was $\$ 142,547,192$, or nearly $15 \%$ of the total. In July 1928 the refunding portion was $\$ 38,945,202$, or slightly over $12 \%$ of the total. There were no large refunding issues during July 1929.
The total of $\$ 59,294,141$ raised for refunding in July (1929) comprised $\$ 15,240,000$ new long-term issues to refund existing long-term issues, $\$ 3,577,000$ new short-term issues to refund existing long-term, $\$ 17,563,000$ new shortterm to refund existing short-term, and $\$ 22,914,141$ new stock to replace existing stock.
Foreign corporate flotations in our markets during July aggregated $\$ 35,433,000$, which shows a sharp decline from the June output of $\$ 172,540,000$. The July offerings were as follows: Canadian- $\$ 25,000,000$ Canadian International Paper Co. 1st mtge. 6s 1949, offered at 95 , to yield $6.45 \%$. Other foreign offerings comprised: $\$ 4,000,000$ Italian Su perpower Corp. deb. 6 s " A " 1963 , issued at 91 , to yield $6.65 \%$; 50,000 American shares, representing " $B$ " shares of Swedish Ball Bearing Co., priced at $\$ 68.66$ per share, involving $\$ 3,433,000$, and $\$ 3,000,000$ Intercontinents Power Co. deb. 6 s "A" 1948 , offered at 96 , to yield $6.35 \%$.

No foreign Government loans were floated in the United States in July. Two more short-term credits for foreign account were arranged with New York bankers during July. Both credits were for German enterprises. They aggregated $\$ 10,500,000$ and comprised a one-year credit of $\$ 7,500,000$ for the Berlin Communications Co. through a group headed by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., and $\$ 3,000,000$ for the Berlin City Electric Co., Inc., running for six months at a rate of $71 / 2 \%$ extended by Dillon, Read \& Co.

No farm loan securities were offered during July.
Among the domestic corporate issues during July the largest individual offering was $1,706,716$ shares Electric Bond \& Share Co. common stock offered at $\$ 85$ per share, involving $\$ 145,070,860$. Other public utility issues of unusual size comprised 1,318,427 shares Associated Gas \& Electric Co. class A stock offered at $\$ 42$ per share, involving $\$ 55,373,934 ; 1,153,253$ shares United Corp. (Del.) common stock offered at $\$ 371 / 2$ per share, accounting for $\$ 43$,246,987 ; $\$ 20,000,000$ Cities Service Pr. \& Light Co. deb. $5^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~s}$ 1949 , priced at 93 , to yield $61 / 8 \%$; $\$ 13,500,000$ BrooklynManhattan Transit Corp. 3-year secured 61/2s Aug. 1 1932, issued at $981 / 2$, to yield $7 \%$, and 141,895 shares Standard Gas \& Electric Co. common stock, issued at $\$ 85$ per share, involving \$12,061,075.

Industrial and miscellaneous offerings were featured by the following: $\$ 50,000,000$ Shenandoah Corp. $6 \%$ conv. pref. stock offered at par ( $\$ 50$ ) ; $1,000,000$ shares of common stock of the same company at $\$ 171 / 2$ per share, involving $\$ 17,500,000 ; 1,155,192$ shares Montgomery Ward \& Co., Inc., common stock, priced at $\$ 50$ per share, involving $\$ 57$,759,$600 ; \$ 25,000,000$ Koppers Gas \& Coke Co. deb. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1950$, sold at 99 , to yield $5.58 \% ; \$ 24,000,000$ Continental Shares,

Inc., $6 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock, offered at $\$ 99$ per share, yielding $6.06 \% ; 381,749$ shares of common stock of the same company, offered at $\$ 60$ per share, involving $\$ 22$,904,$940 ; 1,879,349$ shares Transcontinental Oil Co. common stock, offered at $\$ 9$ per share, accounting for $\$ 16,914,141$; 400,000 shares Electric Power Associates class A stock, offered at $\$ 40$ per share, involving $\$ 16,000,000 ; \$ 15,000,000$ Commercial Credit Co. $\$ 3$ class A conv. stock, issued at par ( $\$ 50$ ) ; 325,000 shares American and Continental Corp. common stock, sold at $\$ 40$ per share, involving $\$ 13,000,000$; 162,500 shares Sharpe \& Dohme, Inc., $\$ 31 / 2$ cum. conv. pref. stock, priced at $\$ 621 / 2$ per share, involving $\$ 10,156,250$, and $\$ 10,000,000$ General Public Service Corp. conv. deb. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ 1939, issued at 102, to yield $5.24 \%$.

Railroad financing was featured by an offering of $\$ 9,450,000$ Chicago, Rock Island \& Pacific Ry. Co. equip. trust $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ "P" $1930-44$, at prices to yield $6.00 \%$ to $5.15 \%$, and $\$ 8,370,000$ Erie RR. Co. equip trust $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1930-44$ at prices yielding from $6.00 \%$ to $5.15 \%$.
There were ten offerings of securities during July which did not represent new financing on the part of the company whose securities were offered. These issues aggregated $\$ 14,634,200$, and, as pointed out by us in previous reports, are not included in our totals of new financing. The issues are shown, however, in tabular form following the details of actual new capital flotations during the month. See page 1038.
The following is a complete summary of the new financing - corporate, State and city, foreign government, as well as farm loan issues-for July and for the seven months ended with July. It should be noted that in the case of the corporate offerings we subdivide the figures so as to show the long-term and the short-term issues separately, and we also separate common stock from preferred stock, and likewise show by themselves the Canadian corporate issues, as well as the other foreign corporate flotations:
summary of corporate, foreign government, farm loan and municipal financing.


In the elaborate and comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1929 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.
Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during July, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF JULY FOR FIVE YEARS.


| 1929. |  |  | 1928. |  |  | 1927. |  |  | 1926. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Capilal. | Refunaing. | Total. | New Capilal. | Kefuncing. | Total. | New Capital. | Refuncing. | Total. | New Capital. | Refunding. | Tolal. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.240,000 \\ & 21,140,000 \\ & 2 \overline{2}, 914,141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1515.525 .000 \\ & 148.71 .5500 \\ & 145.27 .500 \\ & 4999792,596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.80,500 \\ & \hline 14.150 .500 \\ & 77.529 .500 \\ & 94,660,861 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 9,456.000 \\ 1,441.500 \\ 2,009.000 \\ 26,038,702 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 96,536,500 \\ 15,600.000 \\ 79.33,906 \\ 120,699,563 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15.058,200 \\ 15.364 .200 \\ 6.562 .100 \\ 1750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 199.248,000 \\ 22.795 .000 \\ 53,262,500 \\ 2.7889 .181 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 211.607 .500 \\ 10.535000 \\ 26.79 .3800 \\ 6.63 .380 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.955 .000 \\ 12.150 .000 \\ 1.190 .000 \\ 5.453 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 25,000,000 |  | 25,000,000 |  |  |  | 1.500.000 |  | 1,500,000 | 38,850,000 |  | 38,850,000 |
|  |  |  | 3,293,400 |  | 3,293,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7,000,000 |  | 7.000,000 | 3,400,000 |  | 3.400,000 | $58,223.000$ $4,000,000$ | 6,277,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,500,000 \\ 4,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 49,250.000 \\ 10,000.000 \end{array}$ | 6.000.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 49,250.000 \\ & 16.000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3,433,000 |  | 3.433.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.680 .0000 \\ & 3.000 .000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,680,000 \\ & 3.000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 801,453,355 | 59,294,141 | 860,747,496 | $\begin{array}{r} 284,03,167 \\ 41,396.000 \\ 1,000,000 \end{array}$ | 38,945,202 | $323,748.369$ 41.396 .000 $1,000,000$ 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 341,658.181 \\ 25,596,000 \\ 1,100,000 \end{array}$ | 29,436.500 | $\begin{array}{r} 371.094 .681 \\ 25,596.000 \\ 1,100,000 \end{array}$ | $414,635,120$ 12.520 .000 $6,000.000$ 8,5 | 59,748,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 474,38.120 \\ 12,520.000 \\ 6,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| 78,273,045 | -864,500 | 79,137.545 | 79,567,170 | 1, $2311.900 \overline{0}$ | 80.7899 .070 | $84,7 \times 2 \overline{25,558}$ | 1,303,000 | $86,02 \overline{0} 8,5 \overline{5} \overline{8}$ | $8 \overline{8,594,67 \overline{6}}$ | 675,800 | $89.27 \overline{0} 0.4 \overline{7} \overline{6}$ |
| 879.726.400 | 60,158,64 | 939,885,04 | - 407.160 .0000 | 40,177 | -7400.0000 | 453.070 .7 | 30 |  |  | --:-7.:-1/ | --7-1-:-1-1 |


| 1925. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Capital. |  | Total. |
| $\stackrel{s}{8}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. } \\ \text { 194.45,200 } \\ 19.970 .000 \\ 69.80,200 \\ 71,002,471 \end{gathered}$ |
| 11.410.000 |  |  |
| 61,977,471 |  |  |
| 1,500,000 |  | 1,500,000 |
|  |  |  |
| 13.500 .000 |  | 13.500.000 |
| 20.250.000 |  | 20.250.000 |
| 323,377.371 | 74.681 .500 | 398,058.871 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 117.500 .000 \\ 3.000 .000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7, .000 .000 \\ 6,000.000 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144,500,000 \\ 9,000.000 \end{array}$ |
| 131,836.403 | 12,793,790 | 144,630,193 |
|  |  |  |

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31 FOR FIVE YEARS.

| 7 MONTHS | 1929 |  |  | 1928. |  |  | 1927. |  |  |  |  |  | 1925. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $0,129,6$ | 714,167,267 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 370, \\ & 270, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 214,100,000 10.400 .0000 |  | 4,100.00 | $3.480 .000$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,48 \\ & \substack{206 \\ 10.04} \end{aligned}$ |  | 137.463.000 ${ }_{1}^{2,000,000}$ |  | 27,458.000 | $120 .$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Long-termb } \\ & \text { Shot } \\ & \text { Proferme } \\ & \text { Common sit } \end{aligned}$ |  | $: 000$ |  |  | 46.118 .500 <br> $-\cdots-1.0$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ 12, \\ 12 . \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 227.350 .000 \\ 12.000,000 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Can } \\ \substack{\text { Unin } \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\frac{1,9}{200.7}$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  | $218 .$ |  |  | $\frac{14.090 .347}{46.000 .000}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 32.446 .007 \\ 24.522 .000 \\ \hline 633,82, .422 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,000.0 \\ \hline 997.985,8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Character and grouping of new corporate issues in the united states for the seven months ended july 31 For five years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1929. |  |  | 1928. |  |  | 1927. |  |  |  |  |  | 1925. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 1,932,004,400 |  |  |
| rt $T$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 391,845,260 \\ 5.300 .000 \\ 40.113 .717 \\ 50780,000 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.80 .00 \\ 6.8: 50.00 \\ 6.500 ; 000 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.500.000 |  | 22.500,000 | $32,400.000$ $22,765,000$$1,150,000$ |
| ipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ors and a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| beer buidio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,390,000 5.000 .0006.825 .000 |  |
| Misceila |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 .775 .000 \\ & \hline 1,22,500 \end{aligned}$ |  | 169,39 |  | 193,451,695 | 40,709,000 |  |  | 79,730,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28,375,200 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3,75,000 \\ 33,510: 500 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 300.765 .215 <br> $12,890.000$ 119.7.159.0.000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -----7--:- |  |  | IT: 6,614,300 <br> B |  | 20,362,500 <br> 1.110.000 |  |  |  |  |
| d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $19,66$ | 112.227.392 | 11.657.575 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {Land. buildin }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{86.036,800}{\text { 867,157,474 }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ,260. |  |  |  |  |  | 854,108,668 | 843,691,146 <br> 210.566 .000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| steel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moters and accesories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (tand büidià |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 兂 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING JULY, 1929.
long-term bonds and notes (issues maturing later than five years).


| Amount. | Purpose of Issue. | Price. | To Yield About. | Company and Issue, and by Whom offered. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{150,000}{S}$ | Land, Buildings, \&c. (Conc.) Refunding $\qquad$ <br> Acquisition of properties $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & 6.00 \\ & 6.00 \end{aligned}$ | Washington Park Court Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1936. Offered by Straus Bros. Investment Co. Chicago. <br> (Fred) Wolferman Bldg. Co. (Kansas City, Mo.) Deb. 6s, 1939. Offered by Stern Bros. \& Co,, Kansas City, Mo. |
| 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 36,790,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miscellaneous |  |  |  |
| 100,000 65,000 | Working capital | 100 | 6.00 6.00 | Chatham Savings \& Loan Co. 1st M. 6s L. '39. Offered by Citizens \& Southern Co., Savannah, Ga. Davidson Department Stores (Hattiesburg, Miss.) 1st M. 6s. 1931-39. Offered by Whitney |
| 5,000,000 | Prov. funds for invest purposes. | 991/2 | 6.07 | Central Banks, New Orleans. <br> Equity Investors Inc. of Mass. Coll. Trust 6s, 1939. (Each $\$ 1,000$ bond carries wartant to purchase <br> 4 shares of common stock at $\$ 45$ per share to July 1 1930; to July 11931 at $\$ 50$ per share and there- |
| 10,000,000 | Acquisition of investments | 102 | 5.24 | General Public Service Corp. Conv. Deb. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1939. (Convertible into Common stock to July 1 1931 on basis of 13 shares. of common stock for \$1,000 of Debentures; thereafter to July 11933 into 12 shares; thereafter to July 11935 into 11 shares; thereafter to maturity into 10 shares:) Offered |
| 250,000 | Prov. funds for invest. purposes .- | 100 | 6.00 | General Utilities Holding Co. Coll. Trust 6s, 1936. Offered by Old Kent Corp., Grand Raplds, |
| 5,000,000 | Prov. funds for invest. purposes.- | 100 | 5.50 | Standard Investing Corp. Conv. Deb. 51/2s, 1939. (Convertible at any time prior to maturity or redemption date on basis of 20 shares of common stock for each $\$ 1,000$ of Debentures.) Offered by |
| 4,250,000 | Acquire predecessor compan | 99 | 6.10 | Brown Bros. \& Co. and Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc. (Convertible any time prior to maturity |
| 24,665,000 |  |  |  | of debentures.) Offered by F. A. Willard \& Co. and Ames, Emerich \& Co., Inc. |

Short-term bonds and notes (iSSUES maturing up to and including five years).

| Amount. | Purpose of Issue. | Price. | Ta Yield About. | Company and Issue, and oy Whom offered. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{5,360,000}{\mathbf{S}}$ | RailroadsExtension of maturity | 100 | 6.00 | Extended 6s, Juy 1 1934. Orfers |
|  | Public Utilities- |  |  | of Baltimore; Baker, Watts \& Co.; Continental Co. and Stein Bros. \& Boyce, Baltimore. |
| 13,500,000 | Refunding; acquire bonds...-. -- | 981/2 | 7.00 | Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. 3-Year Secured 6 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Aug. 1 1932. Offered by Chase Securities Corp.: J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., Hayden, Stone \& Co., and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. |
| 6,500,000 | Iron, Steel, Coal, Copper, \&c. Refunding; retire bank loans | 995/8 | 6.39 | Sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron Co. 1-Year 6s, Aug. 11930. Offered by Waldheim, Platt \& Co., St. L |
|  | Land, Buildings, \&c. Real estate mortgage |  |  |  |
| 200,000 | Finance lease of property. | 100 | 6.50 | Armory Realty ilinois Grey Hound Lines, Inc. 1st M. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, July 11934.0 Offered by Lane, Piper \& Jaffray, Ine., |
| 48,000 | Provide funds for loan purposes |  | 6.50 | Minnesota Co.; First Minneapolis Co. and Northern National Co., Duluth, Minn. <br> Industrial Bank of Richmond Coll. Trust 6s, 1929-33. Offered by Scott \& Stringfellow, Rich- |
| 1,885,500 | Real estate mortgage ....- |  |  | mond, Va. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 125,000 \\ 850,000 \end{array}$ | Finance lease of property.-.......-- | 100 108 | 6.00 6.50 |  |
| 3,358,500 |  |  |  |  |


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


issues not representing new financing.

| Par or No. | (a) Amount |  | Company and 1ssus, and by Whom Offered. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -60.000shs | 3,120,000 | 6.25 | Bonwit. Teller \& Co. (N. Y.) 334 Conv. Pret. Stock (Convertible up to 5 days prior to redemption into common stock on Dasts of $11 / 3$ shares of common for each share of preferred). Otfered by Ungerlelder Financtal Corp.; Bankurs CorD. and Kelley. |
|  | 1,500.000 | ${ }_{31}^{60}$ | Converse \& Co. |
|  | (714,000 | ${ }_{26}^{51}$ |  |
| 25,000shs | 3,750.000 | 30 | Hercules Motors Corp. Capltal Stock. Offered by Hornblower \& Weeks. |
| *50.000shs | 1,500.000 | 36 -.. | The L. s. Starrett Co. Common. Offered by Spencer, Trask \& Co. |
| *30,000shs | 525,000 | 173/3 | Strauss-Roth Stores, Inc. Common. Oftered by Braham \& Co., Ino. |
| * 45,000 shs | 1.327.500 |  | Ulen \& Co. (Del.) Common, Ottered by Stone \& Webster and Blodget. Inc. |
| -1,500 ${ }^{75.000}$ | \} 96.000 |  | United Dept. Stores. Inc. (Anderson, Ind.). $7 \%$ Pref. Oftered by Meyer-Kiser Bank, Indlanapolls. United Dept. Stores, Inc. (Anderson, Ind.) Common. Oftered by Meyer-Kiser Bank, Indianapolis. |

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## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

## Friday Night, August 161929.

The condition of trade in the United States may still be summed up as fair to good. The stock market as one of the basic indices of the business times has latterly been advancing. The crops are being marketed with more than the ordinary ease, call money has latterly been 6 to $7 \%$. Time rates have declined. Railroad earnings significantly enough for the half year are well in advance of those for the same period last year. The big cotton mill strike, involving 500,000 workers in Lancashire, has ended. It is hoped that the reports that Russia has committed acts of war on China are exaggerated. Also, it is hoped, that the offer of the Allies to allow Great Britain $60 \%$ of what it demands in adjusting reparations payments will unravel the snarl in which unhappily this whole question has become involved.

Meanwhile in some cases retail trade and the industries have shown rather less activity but the contrary is the case in many wholesale and jobbing lines, with the fall trade rather stimulating. Forty-six chain stores in July decreased $2-10$ of $1 \%$ as compared with June, but increased over $27 \%$ as compared with July last year. The sales of combined chain and mail order concerns fell off in July $2 \%$ from the June total but increased over $28 \%$ as compared with July last year. For seven months ended July 21 mail order sales were over $30 \%$ larger and chain store sales $24 \%$ larger than in the like period last year. In the steel trade Chicago makes rather the best showing. In the South Steel production fell off somewhat. Steel backlogs are not quite so large as they were earlier in the summer nor are prices seemingly quite are steady. In the pig iron trade the feature is the gradual decline in Southern iron in a keen competition for northern business. In some parts of the South cotton mills are reported active. At the North there would seem to be a disposition to further curtail output in order to avert an undue increase in stocks. But cotton duck manufacturing is at $95 \%$. Coarse yarn cotton clothes in New York have been quiet but firm. The mills are not tempted to increased business at the expense of prices. It is true that at second hands print cloths have been offered at declines but it is significant that even at lower prices second hand business has been anything but active. Sheetings were quiet but steady. Premiums were paid for some cotton constructions of which the supply was small. With raw wool a bit stronger woolen and worsted fabrics have been somewhat firmer. And there was some increase in the demand for coatings and dress fabrics as well as for men's wear fancy worsteds. There is a brisk demand for fall lines of silk goods. Raw silk has been firm with spot stocks small. Shoe manufacturing is on a larger scale. It is regrettable that the crops in New York and joining states are likely to be small on account of prolonged drought. One feature of the week was a larger trade in wheat for export on both the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts. There is a pretty good business being done in hardwood lumber. In the State of Washington forest fire damage which has continued for some time is aggravated by drought. Prices are good for canned fruits and vegetables in California. This month the piping of natural gas to San Francisco will be completed. Storage capacity for oil in southern California seems to be about exhausted. Storage facilities for winter wheat have been severly taxed. In the bituminous coal trade there is no particular activity but commercial consumers stocks are said to be the smallest in 7 years. At the same time there is a gain in consumption for the second quarter of the year of $4 \%$ as compared with the same period in 1928. The production and shipments of cement are smaller than at this time last year.

Wheat advanced with the crops of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia if not parts of Europe to all appearance likely to be considerably smaller than last year. The crop movement of winter wheat has reached its peak and the spring crop is $50 \%$ short in Australia. Canada's crop is called about $300,000,000$ bushels at most, against $508,000,000$ last year. Export business in this country at times has been better but it is suspected that not all of the export business is being reported. The American visible supply is up to $156,000,000$ bushels, a high record. For a time it caused heavy liquidation, but it may turn out that it will
all be wanted. The intensive use of the new combine flooded the winter wheat markets for a time but later prices rallied as the evidence showed that the crest of the marketing wave had passed. There was big trading in wheat to-day at a rise of $41 / 2$ to 5 c . in Chicago and 7 c . in Winnipeg.

Some big operators in Chicago are turning from stocks to wheat. Corn advanced under the upward pull of wheat and also because the weather was too dry in the corn belt. Oats advanced to-day $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 2 c. . but they show only a fractional net rise for this week. The indications point however to a shortage of feed grain crops in Canada relatively greater than that of wheat there. There are fears of an acute shortage of feedstuffs in Northwestern Canada. Rye was up 2c. to-day but actually declined slightly for the week as the lack of export business is a keen disappointment. Provisions advanced noticeably in response to higher grain markets. Lard was affected by higher prices for cottonseed oil. To-day's rise in cottonseed oil of some 10 to 13 points was curbed however by reported sales of tallow at a decline of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Rubber declined here some $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., as bullish igures had been discounted and trade was a bit sluggish. Coffee shorts once more realized that Brazil has not relaxed its grip on the market. It gave support. Covering here thereupon put prices up 25 to 39 points. Selling coffee short seems to some for the time like fooling with a buzz saw, despite the stereotyped talk of big interior stocks, "Defense Committee weakening" and similar bana'ities, not to mention the reports that mild coffee is cutting into the sale of Brazilian. Sugar declined under further realizing as the market awaits definite action on the tariff, and the selling agency factor has lost its potency as a bullish force. Cotton declined slightly for the week, though higher to-day as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington stated that by reason of the sharp decrease in the world's carryover of American cotton the world's supply of such cotton may not be more than 200,000 to 300,000 bushels larger than that of last season. But in the background is the question of the possible effects of approaching hedge selling here unless the speculation broadens markedly. The public prefers stocks and grain.

The stock market completely regained tone after last week's sharp break. U. S. Steel common has been a leader yesterday. . Many rivited their attention on the Federal Reserve Bank statement in view of the advance of the New York rediscount rate to $6 \%$. It showed a decline in brokers' loans of $\$ 68,000,000$ and an increase in bill holdings of $\$ 38,000,000$ with a sharp decline in discounts. In the case of the New York bank statement the falling off of member discounts by $\$ 100,000,000$ was a distinctly interesting feature. Railroad shares on the 15 th, inst., were popular. The big railroad carloadings explained that. Union Pacific New Haven and Wabash were in the forefront. In the industrial group, American-Can, Packard Motors, Wright Aeroplane, Gillette Safety Razor and Timken Roller Bearing were notable for their upward movements. Six to $7 \%$ money of late was a fillip. Rises of late on the curb of 100 points or more in this, that or the other stock have sharpened the quest for other stocks with promising possibilities. London and Berlin were braced by the decision not to raise the Bank of England rate of discount. To-day stocks spurred by the favorable statement of the Federal Reserve banks were more active and higher with money still $7 \%$. The 5 cent rise in wheat rather helped stocks. European exchanges were firmer or higher. The sales of stocks approximated 4,800,000 shares a noticeable gain over those of the previous day and about $1,800,000$ shares larger than on the same day last year. Bonds advanced for United States Government issues and convertibles. American Telephone $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ advanced 3 points, American International $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ about 2 points, and Atchison convertible $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and International Telephone $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1939 more than 2 points. Railroad bonds were irregular and lower. Florida East Coast 5s dropped 2 points; Chicago Burlington \& Quincy $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific issues, St. Louis-San Francisco 5s B and Terminal Association of St. Louis 4 s fell a point or more. Canadian National $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1930 and 1968 were a fraction higher. New York, Susquehanna \& Western 5s, Kansas City Terminal 4s, Illinois Central 4s, Great Northern 5 s and Omaha 5 s stamped were also higher.

The July foreign trade was the largest since 1920. Exports were valued at $\$ 401,000,000$; imports at $\$ 358,000,000$; $\$ 35,524,000$ gold arrived. Exports of merchandise for the first seven months were $\$ 3,024,068,000$ against $\$ 2,756,973$,000 for the same time in 1928.

At Greensboro, N. C. the Proximity Manufacturing Co., White Oak Cotton Mills, Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Print Works resumed operations Aug. 12 after ending the annual summer vacation. In Gaston Co., N. C. it is stated that a voluntary reduction in hours of work per week from 60 to 55 with the same wages as for 60 days' labor has been announced by the yarn mills effective at once. Except for three or four mills which had orders compelling them to run the extra hours for the next week or two, every yarn mill is running on the 55 hour schedule. Mill operatives had the choice of working five full days of 11 hours or $51 / 2$ days of 10 hours. They chose five days of 11 hours. This represented an increase in pay, according to the agreement of $9 \%$. Only the yarn mills of the county are affected. But they make $90 \%$ of the yarns made in the United States. At Marion, N. C. 1,000 more textile workers are now idle. The Clinchfield mill which has curtailed three weeks in the past two months has suspended operations indefinitely. Six hundred and fifty employes of the Marion Manufacturing Co. have been on strike for several weeks. Spartanburg, S. C. wired Aug. 15 that the Clinchfield Mills at Marion, N. C. will reopen Monday, according to reliable information, and it is indicated that all of the 1,000 employes will be eligible for jobs, except the 22 who were discharged and against whom proceedings were brought. The Marion Manufacturing Co. whose 650 employes are on a strike has made no direct move to oust their former employes from company houses. Rents have been raised.

London cabled that the Lancashire cotton mill employers and operators agreed to reopen mills Monday at wage rates which were in effect before the $121 / 2 \%$ reduction, pending arbitration award.

As to the weather, on the 11 th inst. it was cloudy and close, with a maximum temperature of 81 . It brought much more discomfort than a higher temperature with clear weather. No rain fell in this city beyond a brief shower at $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. in which the rainfall was too small to record. The humidity was 82 to 85 in the morning and evening. At Boston the temperature on the 11th inst. was 68 to 74 , at Chicago 68 to 86 , Cincinnati 72 to 88 , Cleveland 72 to 82 , Detroit 70 to 92 , Kansas City 79 to 92, Milwaukee 64 to 86, St. Paul 64 to 88, Montreal 64 to 84, Omaha 70 to 96, Philadelphia 70 to 86, Portland, Me., 60 to 66, Portland, Ore., 64 to 88 , Seattle 60 to 82, St. Louis 74 to 88 , and Winnipeg 56 to 82 . On the 13 th inst. it was 68 to 80 degrees here. At Albany it was 68 to 82 , Boston 60 to 70 , Montreal 64 to 76 , Philadelphia 72 to 88, Portland, Me., 58 to 68, Chicago 56 to 86, Cincinnati 64 to 90 , Cleveland 62 to 86, Detroit 62 to 84, Milwaukee 54 to 80, Winnipeg 36 to 66. Frost in Canada over the 13th-14th inst. caused a big rise in wheat. Here to-day the temperatures were 62 to 74 degrees. Overnight Boston had 60 to 88 degrees, New York 58 to 80, Philadelphia 60 to 82 , Portland, Me., 58 to 66, Chicago 56 to 72 , Cincinnati 50 to 74, Cleveland 58 to 62 , Detroit 58 to 68, Milwaukee 56 to 72, Kansas City 62 to 80, St. Paul 62 to 72, St. Louis 62 to 76, San Francisco 56 to 66, Seattle 56 to 74.

July Operations, Based on Consumption of Electricity, Lower than June, But Well Above 1928 Level.
July operations in industry, covering the country as a whole and based on the consumption of electrical energy, recorded a moderate decline from the June level. The July rate, not corrected for seasonal variations, but corrected for number of working days, was $4.6 \%$ under June, but $7.3 \%$ larger than in July 1928, "Electrical World" reports. This brings the average rate of manufacturing activity for the first seven months of 1929 to a point $12.7 \%$ higher than that established in the like period last year. The "Electrical World" adds:
The index of activity in general industry, based on consumption of electrical energy, stands at 129.0 for July, as compared with 135.2 in June 135.1, as against 119.9 in the same time last year.

All sections of the country, except the Mountain-Pacific States, reported a lower rate of operations as compared with June, but every section reported July operations were above those of July last year. The Western States reported the largest gain over last year with $18.2 \%$; New England States, $10.8 \%$ : Middle Atlantic States, $10 \%$; North Central States, $8 \%$, and the Southern States, $0.7 \%$.
The automobile industry, including the manufacture of parts and accessories, reported a drop in July as contrasted with June, of about $9.4 \%$, but was operating at a rate $2.9 \%$ under July last year and $18.2 \%$ under he peak of activity recorded during April. This is the first time since

September 1927 that the rate of operations in the automobile industry in any one month has fallen below that of the same month in the year previous. The rolling mills and steel plants recorded a drop of $6.4 \%$ compared with June of the current year, but operations were still on a plane fully 16.1\% over July 1928.

July operations in the textile plants of the country were $7.8 \%$ under une, but $23.5 \%$ over July last year.
The food products industry reported increased operations during July as compared with June, the increase being $6.7 \%$.
Manufacturing activity in the United States in July, as compared with June 1929 and July 1928, all figures adjusted for 26 working days and based on consumption of electrical energy as reported to "Electrical World"monthly average $1923-25$ equals 100 -follows:

All industrial plants.-
Metal industrial group
Rotling mills and stoup-Metal working plants. Textiles.-
Forest products
Automobles and parts
Paper and pulp
Rubber and its products.....
Chemicals and allied products.
Food and kindred products
Shipbuilding.

| July 1929. | June 1929. | July 1928. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 129.0 | 135.2 | 120.2 |
| 144.2 | 147.9 | 124.2 |
| 144.4 | 154.3 | 121.2 |
| 144.0 | 143.4 | 126.3 |
| 82.0 | 98.7 | 99.0 |
| 113.4 | 123.0 | 91.8 |
| 103.2 | 113.8 | 108.8 |
| 139.5 | 154.0 | 143.7 |
| 154.7 | 170.3 | 129.8 |
| 12.3 | 137.3 | 127.3 |
| 136.7 | 158.1 | 135.3 |
| 127.0 | 133.8 | 128.5 |
| 129.9 | 121.8 | 129.2 |
| 107.7 | 106.9 | 67.2 |

Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices.
The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices stands at 148.7, an increase of 0.1 point from last week's index of 148.6 (revised), and compares with 150.6 for the same period last year. The index of the farm products group fell 0.5 points, textiles fell 0.2 points, the metals fell 0.5 points and the chemicals fell 0.2 points. In contrast, the food products' index rose 1.0 point. There were price increases in corn, hogs, eggs, beef, pork and veal and decreases in oats, rye, wheat, cotton, potatoes, cotton yarn and finished steel.
*THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES. ( $1913=100$.)

|  | Aug. 131929. | Aug. 61929. | Aug. 141928. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 147.2 | 147.7 | --- |
| Food products... | 154.8 | 153.8 | --- |
| Fextlle products | 145.2 161.8 | 145.4 161.8 | .... |
| Metals. | 127.8 | 128.3 |  |
| Bullding material | 153.7 | 153.7 |  |
| Chemicals...- | 134.2 | 134.4 |  |
| Miscellaneous.- | 127.2 148.7 | 127.2 148.6 |  |

## Annalist Index of Business Activity for July Unchanged from June.

The Annalist Index of Business Activity for July (preliminary) is 107.3 and is thus practically unchanged from the comparatively high revised figure for June, which is 107.5. The most striking increases among the component series for which July data are now available were in pig iron production, the adjusted index of which reached the highest point since August 1923 and in freight car loadings. Increases were also recorded in the adjusted indices of zinc production, cotton consumption and coal production. Offsetting these advances, however, were decreases in automobile and steel ingot production.
Table I summarizes for the last three months the movements of the combined index and of the ten component series, each of which has been adjusted for seasonal variation, long-time trend and variations in cyclical amplitudes before being combined into the Annalist Index of Business Activity. Table I also shows the combined index by months back to the beginning of 1925 .
table 1-THE anNalist index of business activity.


* Subject to revision.
(B) THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY 1925.

|  | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. | 1926. | 1925. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 104.1 | 97.0 | 100.2 | 102.3 | 102.4 |
| February | 104.9 | 98.9 | 103.6 | 103.2 | 102.9 |
| March | 103.0 | 98.6 | 107.0 | 104.7 | 102.6 |
| April | 107.5 | 99.0 | 103.6 | 103.7 | 103.4 |
| May | 108.8 | 100.4 | 104.0 | 101.6 | 101.4 |
| June | 107.5 | 97.8 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 98.5 |
| July August | *107.3 | 99.7 | 100.7 | 102.8 | 101.1 |
| August -- |  | 101.3 | 101.9 | 105.0 | 100.7 |
| September |  | 101.3 | 101.1 | 107.1 | 100.8 |
| October-- |  | 103.6 | 97.5 | 105.0 | 102.1 |
| December |  | 101.5 | ${ }_{92.3}^{94.4}$ | 103.7 103.2 | 104.0 105.8 |

## Loading of Railroad Revenue Freight the Largest on

## Record for This Season of Year.

Freight traffic on the railroads of this country continues to be the largest for this season of the year on record, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced on Aug. 14. Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on Aug. 3, according to reports just filed by the rail carriers, totaled $1,104,193$ cars. This was an increase of 3,132 cars over the preceding week and an increase of 55,372 cars above the corresponding week last year. It also was an increase of 80,155 cars above the corresponding week in 1927. Further particulars are given as follows:

The increase in the loading for the week of Aug. 3 was due principally to the heavier movement of grain and grain products, miscellaneous freight, merchandise less than carload lot freight and coke. Reductions under the week before in the number of cars loaded with live stock, coal, forest products and ore were reported.
Grain and grain products loading for the week totaled 74,875 cars, the highest ever reported for this commodity in any one week. This exceeded by 2,359 cars the previous record, which was attained in the week ended on Oct. 27 1924, for which the total was 72,516 cars. Compared with the corresponding week last year, the total for the week of Aug. 3 was an increase of 10,028 districts alone grain and grain products loading totaled In the Western districts alone grain and grain products
53,745 cars, an increase of 13,174 cars over the same week in 1928 .
53,745 cars, an increase of 13,174 cars over the same week in 1928 .
Ore loading amounted to 74,060 cars, an increase of 11,764 cars over the same week in 1928 and an increase of 11,741 cars compared with the corsame week in 1928 and an ncre.
responding week two years ago.

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week totaled 431,971 cars, 11,096 cars above the same week last year and 40.433 cars over the corresponding week two years ago.

Coal loading amounted to 162,842 cars, an increase of 8,376 cars over the same week in 1928 and 6,411 cars above the same period in 1927
Live stock loading totaled 21,603 cars, 1,284 cars below the same week last year and 3.573 cars under the corresponding week in 1927 . In the Western districts alone live stock loading amounted to 16,458 cars, a deLoading of merchandise less than carload lot freight amounted to 259,398 cars, an increase of 2,204 cars above the same week in 1928 but 166 cars below the same week two years ago.
Forest products loading totaled 67,534 cars, 1,377 cars above the same week in 1928 but 89 cars below the corresponding week in 1927
Coke loading amounted to 11,910 cars, an increase of 2,811 cars above the corresponding week last year and 2,362 cars over the same week two years ago.
All districts except the Southern reported increases in the total loading of all commodities compared with the same week in 1928, while all except the Pocahontas and Southern districts showed increases over the same week in 1927.
Loading of revenue freight in 1929 compared with the two previous years follows:

|  | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in January | 3,570,978 | 3,448,895 | 3,756,660 |
| Four weeks in February | 3,767,758 | 3,590,742 | 3,801,918 |
| Five weeks in March | 4,807,944 | 4,752,559 | 4,982,547 |
| Four weeks in April | 3,983,978 | 3,740,307 | 3,875,589 |
| Four weeks in May | 4,205,709 | 4,005,155 | 4,108,472 |
| Five weeks in June | 5,260,571 | 4,924,115 | 4,995,854 |
| Four weeks in July | 4,153,220 | 3,944,041 | 3,913,761 |
| Week ended Aug. 3 | 1,104,193 | 1,048,821 | 1,024,038 |
| Total. | 30,854,351 | 29,454,635 | 30,458,839 |

## Record July Construction Volume-F. W. Dodge Corporation's Review of Building and Engineering Ac-

 tivity in 37 States East of the Rocky Mountains.Total construction contracts awarded during July in the 37 States East of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $\$ 652,436,100$, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. These States include about $91 \%$ of the total construction volume of the country. This was the second largest monthly total on record and represented an increase of $12 \%$ over the total for July 1928, and an increase of $20 \%$ over that for June 1929. Three districts made new high totals for the month of July. These districts were New York State and Northern New Jersey, the Middle Atlantic States and Texas. The New England States had the second highest July total on record. In analyzing the figures, the Dodge Review goes on to say:
The most noteworthy items in the building record for the 37 Eastern States were as follows: $\$ 199,925,500$, or $31 \%$ of the total, for residential buildings; $\$ 194,546,700$, or $30 \%$, for public works and utilities; $\$ 91$, , 348,300 , or $14 \%$, for commercial buildings; $\$ 66,604,000$, or $10 \%$, for
industrial buildings; and $\$ 47,979,300$, or $7 \%$, for educational buildings. During the first seven months of this year there was a total of $\$ 3,683$,982,900 worth of new building and engineering work contracted for in the 37 Eastern States, as compared with $\$ 4,028,299,900$, the total for the first seven months of 1928, a decrease of $9 \%$.
Contemplated projects reported in the 37 Eastern States during July amounted to $\$ 480,212,100$. This amount was $26 \%$ less than the contemplated work reported during July 1928 and $24 \%$ less than the amount reported during June of this year.

New York State and Northern New Jersey,
The volume of contracts awarded in New York and Northern New Jersey during the month was the highest July total on record and the second highest monthly total ever recorded in this district. The volume
of construction contracts amounted to $\$ 219,884,400$, representing an of construction contracts amounted to $\$ 19,884,400$, representing an
increase of more than $104 \%$ over the preceding month and an increase increase of more than $104 \%$
Included in this record July total were the following important classes of work: $\$ 73,206,000$, or $32 \%$ of the total, for public works and
or $19 \%$, for commercial buildings; $\$ 12,471,200$, or $6 \%$, for
buildings ; and $\$ 10,227,500$, or $5 \%$, for educational buildings. buildings; and $\$ 10,227,500$, or $5 \%$, for educational buildings. Total contracts awarded in this district during the first seven months of this year amounted to $\$ 907,405,700$, as compared with $\$ 1,07$.
the total for the corresponding period of 1928 , a decrease of $15 \%$. Contemplated construction projects reported for this territory in July amounted to $\$ 92,903,200$. This was a decrease of $47 \%$ from July of last vear and a decrease of $14 \%$ from June 1929.

## The New England States,

Building and engineering contracts awarded in the New England States during the month of July amounted to $\$ 42,623,300$. This is the second highest July total on record and represer June 1929 .
Included in the July total were the following important classes of work: $\$ 15,653,600$, of $37 \%$ of the total, for residential buildings ; $\$ 7,375,700$, or $17 \%$, for educational buildings; $\$ 5,620,100$, or $13 \%$, for public works or $17 \%$, for educational buildings; $\$ 5,62,100$, or $13 \%$, for public works
and utilities ; $\$ 4,756,200$, or $11 \%$, for industrial buildings; and $\$ 4,010,900$, or $9 \%$, for commercial buildings.
Total contracts awarded for building and engineering work in this district during the first seven months of this year amounted to $\$ 250,490,200$.
This was a decrease of $12 \%$ from $\$ 284,638,500$, the amount of construction This was a decrease of $12 \%$ from $\$ 284,638,500$, the amount
contracts awarded during the first seven months of 1928 .
New work reported in the contemplated stage during July in the New England States amounted to $\$ 29,560,500$. This was a decrease of $17 \%$ from July of last year and a decrease of $41 \%$ from June 1929.

## The Middle Atlantic States.

The Middle Atlantic States (Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Virginia) had $\$ 74,864,700$ worth of contracts for building and engineering work during July. Tins was the highest July total on record for this district. The July figure
was $20 \%$ greater than that for July of last year and $17 \%$ greater than was $20 \%$ greater than
the total for June 1929.
Included in the July total were the following important classes of work: $\$ 29,072,700$ or $39 \%$ of the total, for industrial buildings ; $\$ 22,392,300$, or $30 \%$, for residential buildings; $\$ 7,684,200$, or $10 \%$, for public works and utilities; $\$ 5,018,700$, or $7 \%$,
or $6 \%$, for commercial buildings.
There was a total of $\$ 462,798,100$ worth of building and engineering work contracted for in this district during the first seven months of this year as compared with $\$ 486,108,000$ for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of $5 \%$.
 amounted to $\$ 72,949,600$. This was a decrease of $21 \%$ from the total of contemplated work reported during July of last year and a decrease of $3 \%$ from the total for June 1929.

The Pittsburgh District.
July construction contracts let in the Pittsburgh District (Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky) amounted to $\$ 65,614,300$. This figure represents an increase of $2 \%$ over the total contracts awarded This figure represents an this district during July last year and an increase of $13 \%$ over the total for June 1929.
The more important items in the July construction record were as follows: $\$ 25,303,000$, or $38 \%$ of the total, for public works and utilities; $\$ 15,550,800$, or $24 \%$, for residential buildings ; $\$ 7,279,900$, or $11 \%$, for commercial buildings; $\$ 4,851,400$, or $7 \%$, for educational buildings; $\$ 4,603,100$, or $7 \%$, for social and recreational buildings.
Total contracts awarded in this district during the first seven months of this year amounted to $\$ 416,617,400$ as compared with $\$ 430,555,100$ for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of $3 \%$.
Contemplated work reported during July in this district amounted to $\$ 59,375,800$, which represents a decrease of $34 \%$ from the total for July of last year and a decrease of $23 \%$ from June 1929.

## The Central West.

The Central West (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska) had $\$ 160,032,200$ in contracts aivarded for building and engineering work during July. This amount was $21 \%$ the total for July of last year and $15 \%$ less than the $21 \%$ less than
June 1929 total.
The most important classes of work in last month's building record were the following: $\$ 57,811,400$, or $36 \%$ of the total, for residential buildings ; $\$ 40,071,900$, $25 \%$ for public works and utilities ; $\$ 23,971,200$, or $15 \%$, $\$ 40,01,20$, and $\$ 12,489,400$, or $8 \%$, for industrial buildings.
New construction started in the Central West during the first seven months of this year amounted to $\$ 1,088,402,100$ as compared with $\$ 1,217$,. 766,000 for the corresponding period of 1928 , a decrease of $11 \%$.
New work reported as contemplated during the month amounted to $\$ 144,129,500$. This total represents a decrease of $21 \%$ from the preceding month and a decrease of $8 \%$ when compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The Northvest.
The Northwest (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Northern Michigan) had contracts awarded for new construction work to the amount of $\$ 8,855,100$ during July. This amount was an increase of $3 \%$ amount July 1928 total, and an increase of $1 \%$ over that for June 1929.
The important items in the Northwest's construction record were as follows: $\$ 2,721,700$, or $31 \%$ of the total, for commercial buildings; $\$ 2,504,600$, or $28 \%$, for public works and utilities; $\$ 1,304,800$, or $15 \%$, for residential buildings ; $\$ 858,000$, or $10 \%$, for educational buildings; and $\$ 766,200$, or $9 \%$, for industrial buildings.
During the first seven months of this year there was a total of $\$ 57,431,400$ worth of new building and engineering work contracted for in this district. The amount was $31 \%$ greater than $\$ 43,783,000$, the total for the corresponding period of last year.
The volume of projects reported as contemplated during the month shows the same favorable increase as is evident in the volume of contracts awarded. The July volume amounted to $\$ 9,034,300$, an increase of $13 \%$ over the preceding month and an increase of $7 \%$ over the corresponding month of last year.

The Southeastern States.
July construction contracts let in the Southeastern States (The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana) amounted to $\$ 53,101,800$. This amount was $1 \%$ greater than the conJune of this year.
The important items in the July construction record were the following: $\$ 25,507,100$, or $48 \%$ of the total, for public works and utilities; $\$ 10$, 908,400 , or $21 \%$, for residential buildings ; $\$ 5,431,400$, or $10 \%$, for educational buildings ; $\$ 4,613,000$, or $9 \%$, for commercial buildings ; $\$ 3,822,200$, or $7 \%$, for industrial buildings.

During the first seven months of this year there was a total of $\$ 360$, 541,900 worth of new building and engineering work contracted for in this district, as compared with $\$ 345,625,700$ for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $4 \%$.
The volume of new work repo
The volume of new work reported as contemplated during July in this district amounted to $\$ 51,450,100$. This total is $48 \%$ less than June 1929 and $15 \%$ less than July 1928.
Texas.
Building and engineering contracts amounting to $\$ 27,460,300$ were awarded during July in the State of Texas. This was the highest July total on record and was $43 \%$ greater than the total for July of last year and $99 \%$ greater than the June 1929 total.
Important items in the Texas construction record were as follows: $\$ 14,649,800$, or $53 \%$ of the total, for public works and utilities; $\$ 5,181,600$ or $19 \%$, for residential buildings; $\$ 3,804,700$, or $14 \%$, for commercial
buildings; $\$ 1,559,700$, or $6 \%$, for educational buildings; and $\$ 1,089,800$, or $4 \%$, for social and recreational buildings.
r 4\%, for social and recreational buildings.
There was a total of $\$ 140,296,100$ worth of building and engineering work contracted for in the State of Texas during the first seven months of work contracted for in the State of Texas during the first seven months of
this year. This amount was $5 \%$ less than $\$ 148,425,000$, the total construction contracts let in Texas during the corresponding period of 1928.
The amount of new work reported in the contemplated stage during the compared with $\$ 32,407,600$ for June 1929 and $\$ 29,442,100$ for July 1928.

## Building Permits for July Lower Than Last Year,

 According to S. W. Straus \& Co.Building construction, according to reports made to S. W Straus \& Co., on the basis of plans filed or permits issued in 577 comparable cities in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, indicate a loss of $13 \%$ in July from the same month a year. The total volume of construction planned was $\$ 289,156,107$ as against $\$ 332,312,452$ in July last year and $\$ 265,564,649$ in June this year. These cities, however, made a gain of $9 \%$ over June of this year, indicating a slightly upward tendency. It is added:
wenty-five Leading Cities
The twenty-five leading cities in point of building volume indicated a loss of $10 \%$ as against July 1928, and a gain or $20 \%$ over June of this year Among the larger cities, gains were made in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Washington and San Francisco, while New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cincinnati and St. Louis indicated losses.

Pacific Coast Condilions.
Conditions on the Pacific Coast indicated a slight building gain as against last year but a loss of $10 \%$ in July from June of this year. The July total Francisco with a cities show volume of $\$ 3.973 .081$ showed a $35 \%$ increase over July a year ago and an increase of $20 \%$ over June this year.

Building Materials.
Building material markets showed little changes from the preceding month and prices remained rather stable. Most fluctuations that were reported were local in character. There seems to be a tendency for weakstructural steel, are holding their own.

The Labor Situation.
Considerable unemployment is evident in the large cities, but there is virtually no labor trouble in the building industry. A serious strike of 60,000 workers was threatened in New York the first of the month but an workers the five-day week and the $10 \%$ wage increase granted on May 4 by the Building Trades Employers Association, to take effect Aug. 24; this agreement had been rescinded by the employers as a result of the failure to arbitrate a dispute involving the electricians. Some agitation is being started by builders in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other arge cities to evolve some adjustment tribunal in which jurisdictional disputes may be settled. On July 15, St. Louis electricians were granted five-day week, a wage rate of $\$ 13.20$ for an eight-hour day and an insurnce benefit estimated to amount to $\$ 2.80$ a day.

TWENTY-FIVE CITIES REPORTING LARGEST VOLUME OF PERMITS FOR JULY 1929, WITH COMPARISONS.

\author{

(P. F.) indicates "Plans Filed.: $\overline{\$ 169,012,131} \overline{\$ 186,880,925} \xlongequal{\$ 165,307,930} \xlongequal[\$ 130,946,142]{ }$

## Increase in Orders for Electrical Goods.

New orders booked during the second quarter of 1929, as reported to the Department of Commerce by 81 manufacturers of electrical goods, were $\$ 340,898,469$, as compared with $\$ 322,433,760$, for the first quarter of 1929 and $\$ 245$,520,801 for the second quarter of 1928 . The following totals of bookings for each quarter since the beginning of 1924 include motors, storage batteries, domestic appliances,
and industrial equipment, and are presented, not as a complete statement of the industry, but as probably sufficiently representative to indicate the trend.

ORDERS FOR ELECTRICAL GOODS.

| Quar. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st | 221,687,030 | $\stackrel{\text { S }}{\text { S27,767,511 }}$ | $\underset{\text { 255,917,883 }}{\text { S }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 235,883,303 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ \\ 237,508,001 \end{array}$ | *322,433,760 |
| 2nd. | 216,637,855 | 222,056,450 | 240,855,953 | 229,353,332 | 245,520,801 | 340,398,469 |
| 3rd | 181,160,835 | 225,184,732 | 233,873,171 | 228,610,346 | 264,466,257 |  |
| 4th | 225,070,111 | 237,225,521 | 251,442,991 | 232,877,670 | 282,226.449 |  |
| Total | 844,555,831 | 912.234,214 | 982,089,998 | 926,724,651 | 1029721,508 |  |

## Factory Employment in Pennsylvania on Upward Trend.

Factory employment in Pennsylvania in July continued the upward trend contrary to the usual downward tendency, according to 852 reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The number of wage earners showed an increase of nearly $1 \%$ between June and July and was almost $11 \%$ larger than in July 1928. From January to July the increase, which was steady, amounted to about $8 \%$. The volume of wage disbursements, on the other hand, de clined $5 \%$ from June to July, but increased nearly $16 \%$ in comparison with a year before. The decrease in the month reflected seasonal influences, evidenced chiefly by such factors as vacations and the taking of mid-year inventories The decline in payrolls at the same time last year was more pronounced, amounting to almost $8 \%$. The report adds:
All reporting manufacturing groups had larger payrolls than in July 1928 , daicating a higher rate of plant operations. In comparison with June this year, however, only the chemical group showed a gain, owing exclusively to a marked increase in wage payments by the petroleum refining industry.
Reports by city areas also showed that the volume of wages paid during uly was larger in all-areas, except Lancaster and York, than in the like號 as was to be expected, Scranton and wilmington alone reporting gains. in the number of workers but a fell ween June and July. Taner and the both the number of

The statistics follow;
employment and wages in pennsylvania.
[Complled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Phlladelphla and the D
Labor and Industry. Commonwealth of Peansylvane
Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylv
Index Numbers, $1923-1925$ Average $=100$.

| Group and Industry. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Plants } \\ \text { Report- } \\ \text { nng. } \end{array}$ | Employment July 1929. |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | July | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per Cent } \\ \text { Change Stince } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { July }}$ Index. | Per Cent Change Since |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juty } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ |
| All mfg | $852$ | . 0 |  |  | 96.4 |  |  |
| Metal products. | $\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  | +2.3 |  | ${ }^{98.9}$ |  | +24.2 |
| Steel works \& roiling milis | 43 | 82.4 | +0.2 |  |  |  | 9.7 |
| Iron and steel torging | 10 | 107.5 |  |  | 113 |  | + + + 49.9 |
| Steam and hot water heat- | 10 | 111.0 |  |  | 104. |  | +5.5 |
| Stoves andiat | ${ }_{8}^{17}$ |  |  | +2.2 | S | -0.5 | +5.8 |
|  | 38 | 94.2 | -1.3 | +12.9 | ${ }^{56.5}$ | -16.7 | +19.2 |
| Machinery and pa | ${ }^{44}$ | ${ }_{121.4}^{1238}$ | +2.2 |  | ${ }^{136.6}$ | +0.7 | $+25.3$ |
| Engrines and p | 10 | ${ }_{101.8}^{238}$ | +23.3 +0.3 |  | ${ }_{1117}^{228.2}$ |  | +41.7 |
| Hardware and tools |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{75}^{55.6}$ | -10.4 | +2.1 |
| Transportation equib | 42 |  | -1.3 |  | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{+8.2}$ | -21.5 | $-15.8$ |
| Automobiles |  | ${ }^{129.5}$ | +0.5 | +37.6 | 136.8 | -4.9 | + + +9.7 |
| Automobile bodies d | 13 <br> 13 | 65.4 | - ${ }^{-6.5}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+10.9}$ | 82.2 63.2 | $\square^{3.3}$ |  |
| Railroad repalr sho |  | 889.7 | +0.3 | +11.6 | 63.9 | - ${ }^{-2.1}$ | +18.8 |
| Textile product |  | 48.9 | +2.1 | +91.0 |  |  | +102.1 |
| ottong | 13 | ${ }_{74.3}^{97.1}$ | -6.2 | ${ }_{+0.7}^{+5.7}$ | ${ }_{67}^{99}$ | -8.9 | +9.5 |
| Woolens and | 15 | 84.9 | $+6.3$ | +0.6 | 85. | +2.3 |  |
| Sextile dyelng \% | ${ }^{51}$ | 112 | , | +4.6 |  | -12.9 |  |
| Carpets and rug | 12 | ${ }_{83.6}$ | - $\mathrm{-}_{8.3}$ | +1.3 +3.6 | 717.5 | -21.1 |  |
| Hats. | 4 | ${ }^{97.0}$ |  |  | 97.6 |  |  |
| Knit goods. oth | 15 | ${ }_{\text {124.8 }}^{12.8}$ | , 8 | +13.4 | 145.4 | .7 |  |
| Mer's clotiting | 10 | 92.0 | +2.2 | + 1.4 | ${ }_{99.7}^{102.1}$ | +2.2 |  |
| Women's clo | 9 | 11 | + | +11. | 107.1 | ${ }^{-3.8}$ | +14.1 |
| Foods and tobace | 104 |  | ${ }_{-0.2}^{+2}$ | +0.1 | ${ }_{97.6}$ | -2.9 |  |
| Bread \& bakery | ${ }_{13}^{29} 1$ | 107.7 | +0. | +1.1 | ${ }^{101.9}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{-2.4}^{-2.5}$ | ${ }_{+1.4}^{+1.6}$ |
| İe cream | 11 | 112.3 | +1.1 |  | ${ }^{94.6}$ |  | +1.2 |
| Meat | 14 | 20.3 | -1.8 | +6.5 | 100.7 | + +0.4 | + +8.8 |
| Stone.elay \& glass prod | ${ }^{37}$ |  | $\pm$ | -1.9 | 91.0 | -2.4 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Brick, tle and }}^{\text {Cement }}$ Cot | 32 | 97.3 | + | +8.7 | ${ }_{91.4}$ | - ${ }_{-5.0}$ | +0.1 +11.2 |
|  |  | 75.2 88.1 | -7.7 | -15.4 | ${ }_{77.4}^{81.1}$ | $-4.5$ | 0.6 |
| umber product | 54 | 81.3 |  | +3.7 | 78.2 | -159 | ${ }_{+2.8}^{+6.8}$ |
| Lumber and plan | 17 | 82 | + | +9.3 | 83.6 | +5.8 | +4.4 |
| Wooden bo | ${ }_{7}^{30}$ | 77.1 103.1 |  |  |  | -1 |  |
| hemical | 51 | 110.4 | + + + 4 | +18.3 | ${ }_{114.7}^{111.6}$ | +1.5 | -15.4 |
| Chemicals | 28 | 91.3 | +0.1 | +3.6 | 96.0 | ${ }^{-2.5}$ |  |
| Cxplosive | 3 3 3 | ${ }_{133.5}^{119.5}$ | -0.2 | 0.2 | 113.4 | ${ }^{-4.5}$ | 0.7 |
| Paints and varnis | 12 | 134.2 | -0.9 | +11.8 | ${ }_{140.4}^{15.4}$ | ${ }_{-4.3}^{5.3}$ | +17.3 |
| Petroleum retining |  | ${ }_{07}^{110.0}$ | 10.0 | +34.3 | 115.6 | 6.8 | +24.4 |
| Leather tanning. | ${ }^{53}$ | ${ }^{9} 97.8$ | ${ }^{+0}$ |  | 100. | ${ }^{1.5}$ | +0.2 |
| Shoes. | 22 | 0.8 | +0.3 | 2.9 | ${ }_{93.9}$ | +1.8 | +8.2 |
| Leather producta, ot | ${ }_{4}^{10}$ | 109 | +0.4 | +10.5 |  |  |  |
| Paper and printing. | ${ }^{68}$ | 94.8 | ${ }^{-0.7}$ | +3.8 | 103 | 7.2 | +1.8 |
| Paper and wood ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ( Paper boxes and b | 12 |  | ${ }_{+0.5}^{+0.5}$ |  | 102.2 |  |  |
| Printing and publishing.:- | 46 | ${ }_{103.4}$ | $\pm 1.0$ | +2.6 +2 | 111.6 | ${ }_{-7.4}^{4.9}$ | 0.0 |

Preilminary igures.

EMPLOYEE-HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.
Compiled b
the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphla and the Department of
Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.]

| Group and Industry. | No. of Reportsng. | EmployeHours July '29 fromJune 29 | Average Hourly Wages. |  | Average <br> *Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | July | June. | July. | June. |
| All manutg. Indu | 546 | -3.0 | \$. 564 | \$.566 | \$25.50 | \$27.04 |
| Metal products | 178 | -2.5 | . 598 | . 673 | 27.41 | 29.46 |
| Blast furnaces |  | +0.1 | . 581 | . 576 | 30.38 | 30.45 |
| Steel works and rolling mills. | 26 | -6.8 | . 623 | . 628 | 28.07 | 30.49 |
| Iron and steel forgings. | 9 | +4.5 | . 536 | . 539 | 25.55 | 26.44 |
| Structural lron work | 7 | +1.1 | .565 | . 579 | 26.04 | 28.44 |
| Steam \& hot water heat. app. | 14 | +1.0 | . 608 | . 612 | 30.52 | 30.98 |
| Foundries. | 33 | - 3.9 | . 601 | . 698 | 29.05 | 29.93 |
| Machlnery and parts | 37 13 | +1.7 +12.7 | . 606 | . 613 | 31.46 | 32.02 |
| Electrical apparatus | 13 | +12.7 +0.6 | . 605 | . 619 | 21.77 | 25.57 |
| Engines and pumps | 13 | +0.6 +1.0 | . 522 | . 524 | 29.61 23.51 | ${ }_{24.36}^{29.49}$ |
| Brass and bronze produ | 9 | -10.1 | . 553 | . 550 | 26.74 | 27.91 |
| Transportation equipme | 34 | -4.0 | . 634 | . 632 | 28.68 | 29.47 |
| Automobiles. | 6 | -5.7 | . 54 | . 653 | 30.47 | 32.99 |
| Automoblle bodles and parts | 10 | -5.2 | . 603 | . 589 | 28.58 | 27.64 |
| Locomotives and cars | 10 | -2.5 | . 610 | . 602 | 28.22 | 28.90 |
| Rallroad repair shops | 4 | $-9.0$ | . 737 | . 740 | 27.85 | 30.10 |
| Shipbuilding - | 4 | +7.7 | . 650 | . 705 | 27.99 | 28.70 |
| Textile products | 94 | -4.8 | . 447 | . 455 | 20.88 | 22.62 |
| Cotton goods | 9 | -9.7 | . 456 | . 459 | 21.73 | 22.87 |
| Woolens and | 10 | +4.8 | . 424 | . 444 | 21.49 | 22.32 |
| Slik goods - - | 32 | $-12.3$ | . 424 | . 426 | 17.36 | 19.42 |
| Textile dyelng and finishing - | 7 | $-1.6$ | . 497 | . 505 | 25.07 | 26.29 |
| Carpets and rugs |  | -7.5 | . 494 | . 491 | 21.11 | 24.52 |
| Hoslery | 8 | +3.0 | . 523 | . 526 | 25.11 | 27.57 |
| Knit goods, oth | 8 | -0.6 | . 405 | . 403 | 19.66 | 19.66 |
| Men's clothing | 3 | -4.1 | . 292 | . 292 | 18.56 | 18.07 |
| Women's clothing | 8 | +3.2 | . 312 | . 332 | 13.48 | 14.42 |
| Shirts and furnish |  | -8.8 | . 322 | . 308 | 14.64 | 15.39 |
| Foods and tobacco | 51 | -3.9 | . 457 | . 457 | 20.45 | 20.94 |
| Bread and bakery products | 22 | -1.6 | . 488 | . 488 | 27.35 | 28.03 |
| Confectionery | 5 | $-13.2$ | . 429 | . 430 | 19.13 | 20.80 |
| Ice cream | 8 | +1.6 | . 533 | . 535 | 31.09 | 29.58 |
| Meat packing | 9 | 0.6 | . 540 | . 531 | 30.01 | 29.36 |
| Clgars and toba | 7 | -1.0 | . 308 | . 317 | 14.75 | 15.17 |
| Stone, clay and glass products. | 40 | -2.7 | . 532 | . 542 | 26.14 | 27.88 |
| Brick, tile and po | 20 | -2.5 | . 503 | . 506 | 23.39 | 25.29 |
| Cemen |  | -1.6 | . 537 | . 552 | 31.32 | 32.65 |
| Glass. | 12 | -4.3 | . 560 | . 573 | 23.60 | 25.69 |
| Lumber products | 44 | -6.9 | . 539 | . 557 | 21.79 | 23.04 |
| Lumber and dan | 14 | -3.4 | . 539 | . 542 | 20.82 | 20.20 |
| Furnitur | 25 | -8.9 | . 553 | . 568 | 23.26 | 25.80 |
| Wooden boxes-- | 5 | -2.9 | . 472 | . 535 | 19.49 | 19.54 |
| Chemical products | 22 | +0.8 | . 573 | . 553 | 28.06 | 28.72 |
| Chemicais and drugs | 10 | -2.6 | . 510 | . 510 | 30.68 | 28.86 |
| Paints and varnishe | 9 | -4.9 | . 552 | . 552 | 27.09 | 28.07 |
| Petroleum refining. |  | +3.1 | . 589 | . 581 | 28.66 | 29.49 |
| Leather and rubber products.- | 33 | +2.5 | . 470 | . 467 | 22.82 | 23.21 |
| Leather tanning | 9 | +0.9 | . 518 | . 502 | 24.73 | 25.49 |
| Shoes | 12 | +8.0 | . 347 | . 350 | 18.65 | 18.37 |
| Leather products, otber | 8 | -1.7 | . 543 | . 532 | 22.42 | 23.01 |
| Rubber tires and goods | 4 | -1.7 | . 571 | . 571 | 28.96 | 29.57 |
| Paper and printing | 50 | -4.9 | . 646 | . 647 | 30.70 | 32.84 |
| Paper and wood pu | 8 | -7.7 | . 548 | . 548 | 27.42 | 29.28 |
| Paper boxes and b | 7 | -3.9 | . 392 | . 392 | 15.65 | 16.53 |
| Printing and publishing | 35 | -3.1 | . 732 | . 736 | 33.66 | 36.02 |

* These figures are for the 852 firms reporting employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN DELAWARE.
[Department of Statistics and Research Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphta]

| Industry | Number of Plants Reporting. | Increase or Decrease July 1929 over June 1929 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employment. | Total Wages. | Averaje Wages. |
|  | 28 | +3.8 | -1.8 | -5.8 |
| Foundries and machinery products.------ | 4 5 | +4.2 | $-12.0$ | -8.1 |
| Other metal manutactures...-- | 5 3 | +4.1 +66.1 | -0.7 +27.3 | -4.6 |
| Chemlcals, drugs snd paints | 3 | -5.6 | -14.1 | -9.0 |
| Leather tanned and products | 3 | +8.5 | +6.3 | -2.1 |
| Printing and pubilshing | 4 | -2.3 | -0.2 | +2.2 |
| Miscellaneous industrie | 6 | +3.8 | -0.8 | +4.4 |

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN CITY AREAS.
[Complled by Department of Statlstics and Research of Federal Reserve Bank


## Industrial Employment in Ohio and Ohio Cities During July.

According to the Bureau of Business Research of the Ohio State University the industrial employment curve for Ohio in July maintained the high level reached in June when the industrial employment curve climbed to a point relatively higher than has been reached since the World War. Industrial employment in Ohio in July, although showing no further increase from June, was 11\% larger than in July

1928, and $11 \%$ larger during the first seven months of 1929 than during the first seven months of 1929 than during the ${ }^{\circ}$ first seven months of 1928. Total manufacturing employment in July, was $1 \%$ less than in June, but $11 \%$ above July 1928, and $11 \%$ larger during the first seven months of 1929, than during the same period of last year. Construction employment in July increased $3 \%$ as compared with June, $5 \%$ as compared with July 1928, and $9 \%$ during the first seven months of this year as compared with the same period of last year. The report continues as follows:
As compared with June, there were employment increases in July in the chemicals, the lumber products, the machinery, the paper and printing, and the miscellaneous groups of industries, and decreases in the iron anc stee, the rehicles groups. The food products group showed no change in and the vehicles groups. Jue As compared with July 1928, all groups of industries in Ohio showed employment increases in July 1929, excent the lumber products sroup which showed a decline of $5 \%$, and the chemt the lumber products group whan which showed no change from June 1928
In the iron and steel group of industries there was a $1 \%$ decline in the $10 \%$ of employment in July as compared with June, but an increase of of 1929 as compared with July 1928, and of $9 \%$ during the first seven months industries in the iron and steel group, there were slight employment declines in July from June in blast furnaces, machine products, steel works and rolling mills, stoves and furnaces, and sheet metal works, but slight increases in foundry products and drop forgings, pipe, pumps and valves. and in the miscellaneous group of iron and steel industries.
Employment in the lumber products group of industries continued to increase in July after the decline in May, but was 1\% less than in July 1928 and $5 \%$ less during the first seven months of 1929 than during the first seven months of 1928 .
Employment in the tires and tubes industries declined slightly in July from June, but increased $13 \%$ as compared with July 1928 , and $11 \%$ during the first seven months of 1929 as compared with the first seven months of 1928. Employment in the manufacture of automobiles and automobile parts declined 5\% in than and $\begin{aligned} & \text { in July of last year, and } 34 \% \text { greater for the first seven months of }\end{aligned}$ this in July or last year, and facturing group, employment increased $1 \%$ in July from June and was $17 \%$ greater than in July 1928, and $15 \%$ greater during the first seven months of 1929 than during the first seven months of 1928
In Akron, industrial employment was $1 \%$ greater in July than in June $20 \%$ greater than in July 1928 and $14 \%$ greater during the first seven months of 1929 than during the first seven months of 1928. In Cincinnati, industria) employment was $3 \%$ greater in July than in June, 3\% greater than in July 1928, and $2 \%$ greater during the first seven months of 1929 than during the same period of 1928.
In Cleveland, industrial employment declined $2 \%$ in July as compared with June, but increased $14 \%$ as compared with July 1928, and $18 \%$ during the first seven months of 1929 as compared with the first seven months of 1928 .
In Columbus, industrial employment declined $2 \%$ in July as compared With June, but was $5 \%$ greater than in July 1928, and $10 \%$ greater during In Dayton, industrial employment declined $1 \%$ in July from June, but increased $25 \%$ as compared with July 1928, and $24 \%$ during the first seven months of thls year as compared with the first seven months of last year

In Toledo, industrial employment declined $4 \%$ in July from June, but increased $12 \%$ as compared with July 1928 and $25 \%$ during the first seven months of 1929 as compared with the first seven months of 1928.
In Youngstown industrial employment deciined $1 \%$ in July as compared with June, but increased $4 \%$ as compared with Juty 1928 and $6 \%$ during the first seven months of 1929 as compared with the same period of 1928. In Stark County, there was no change in industrial employment in July as compared with June, but an increase of $18 \%$ as compared with July 1928, and an increase of $17 \%$ during the first seven months of 1929 as compared with the same period of last year.

> industrial employment in ohio

In Each Series Average Month 1923 Equals 100.

(Based on the number of persons on the payroll on the 15 th of the month or nearest | ployment |
| :--- |
| indexes.) |

| Industry. | No. of Report Firms. | Inderes. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Jrume } \\ & \text { 1929. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Jily } \\ \text { J928. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { fo29. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Chemic | 19 | 108 | 109 | +1\% |  |  |
| Food products | ${ }_{161} 1$ |  | 115 | -1 |  |  |
| Lumber produ | 25 | ${ }_{86}$ | 88 | +2 | +10 |  |
| Machinery - | 104 | ${ }_{126}^{126}$ | 127 | +1 | +17 | +1 |
| Paper and printing |  |  | 134 | $+1$ |  |  |
| Rubber products-.-. ${ }^{\text {Stone }}$ clay \& glass products | ${ }_{56}^{22}$ | 148 109 | 146 105 | - ${ }^{1}$ | +13 +3 | $+11$ |
| Textiles...-............-- | 40 | 116 | 114 | -1 | +19 | +15 |
| Vehtces .............. | 53 <br> 32 | 109 123 | 104 125 | -5 +1 | +21 +13 +13 | +15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total man | ${ }^{604}$ | 116 | 116 | ${ }_{+}^{+1}$ | +11 | +11 |
| All industry. | 794 | 133 118 | 118 | +3 | +5 +11 |  |

## July Dullness Less Than Usual in New York State Factories.

Mid-summer dullness in New York State factories appeared much less than usual this year. The employment decline which characterizes July regularly was smaller than any since 1922, according to Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins. In fact the volume of workers has been practically the same for the past three months of May, June and July when the index of employment based on the three year average of 1925-27 stood just under or at 98. Mr. Perkins goes on to say:

Spring Decline Less Marked.
Maintenance of this firm position cuased the usual recession from the March peak to be noticeably less severe this year. From two to six per cent of the workers were laid off between March and July in former years compared to less than $2 \%$ this year.
Conditions were especially poor last July when employment fell to a level almost as low as in the depression of 1921. This year shows a large gain of over six points since then. More were employed also than two years ago. furnish the basis for these statements. They were selected to represent approximately one-third of the various industries located throughout the State.

## Metals Lose Again, Better Than Last Year.

The metals have been the important factor in keeping employment up this spring. They recorded their second loss this year in July but at a slower rate than a year ago. Gains were very limited. Structural and architectural iron firms made an important step ahead in recovering losses of the past two months. Another notable gain occurred in the machinery and electrical apparatus group. This group has shown a remarkable ability to expand, having increased its forces monthly ever since May 1928 except for a small loss in January. The railroad equipment and repair shops replaced a few of their workers laid off in June.

All of the other metals cut forces. Large irregular changes in the automobile and airplane industries resulted in another loss. Last year they welt in the inportant advances. The first redu smaller than year wa

## Seasonal Changes in Clothing.

The clothing group could not sustain its June gain. An unusually large advance appeared in men's clothing due to reopening of more shops and fairly general increases in forces. Reopening of one firm cuased the men's furnishings group to record a gain at a time when it generally loses. A off workers extensively.
Shoe manufacturers showed a good increase but not above average. Recovery from labor troubles in June explained the improvement in gloves, bags and canvas goods not generally occurring at this season but employose but at a slower pace than in June and last July.

Foods Active as Usual.
July found the food factories taking on workers as usual but not as rapidly las last year.

Chemical plants were dull except for photographic and miscellaneous chemical firms which expanded forces. The stone, clay and glass producers as well as the printing and paper goods makers increased their forces this furniture companies but increased again in the saw and planing mills.

The Building Situation in Illinois During July and for the First Seven Months of 1929 -Decrease from 1928.
According to the Bureau of Statistics and Research of the Illinois Department of Labor, building authorized by permits in Illinois shows a slight upward movement for July over the previous month, both in and outside the metropolitan area. For 42 cities for which there are comparable data for July and June 1929 and for July 1928, the total estimated cost of construction authorized during July was $\$ 23,955,093$ for 3,497 buildings. This is an increase of $\$ 1,201,305$, or $5.3 \%$, over June. Compared with July of a year ago, however, there was a falling off this year of $39 \%$, representing over $\$ 15,000,000$. Chicago has authorized 1,585 buildings value at $\$ 15,492,005$ during July. This is an increase over June of $\$ 899,695$, or $6.2 \%$. But Chicago's building for July is $48.4 \%$ lower than a year ago, when it amounted to more than $\$ 30,000,000$. Other details are given as follows:
Ten suburban communities reported increases over June. They are Berwyn, Evanston, Glencoe, Glen Ellyn, Highland Park, La Grange Forest, Lombard, Oak Park, and Wheaton. The only suburbs with in creases over July 1928 are Blue Island, Evanston, Glencoe, Glen Ellyn, ghla Park and Wheaton.
lans over June, and outside the metropolitan area increased their building 1928. The former were Aurora, Canton, Danville, Decatur over July Louis, Elgin, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, and Rock Island, All of these cities except Aurora, East St, Louis, and Elgin also appear in the these roup, together with Alton Bloomington, Centralia Moline, and Mur physboro.

The first seven months of 1929 showed a decrease of $31.9 \%$ from the corresponding period of 1928, a decline amounting to more than $\$ 88,500,000$, according to reports from 41 comparable cities. The total value of building authorized from January through July of this year is $\$ 189$, 012,923 , representing 21,668 buildings. In Chicago the figure is $\$ 135,951,445$, which is $37.2 \%$ less than in the corresponding period a year ago, when the Chicago figure was $\$ 216,412,343$. It is added:
In the metropolitan area outside Chicago, only four cities reported gains解 Cicero, Evanston, and Lake Forest.
In the territory outside the metropolitan area, taken as a whole, the value or bulling authorized during the first seven months of 1929 was $\$ 23,109,540$, which is $\$ 997,304$ less than for the same period in 1928. Nine, hat area reported gains this year to date over last year at this time. The nine cities are Canton, Centralia, Danville, Decatur, Moline, Murphysboro, Rockford, Rock
Island and Springfield.

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS BASED ON PERMITS ISSUED IN 44 MLINOIS CITIES IN JULY 1929, BY CITIES,

| Clites. | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 1929. |  | June 1929. |  | July 1928. |  |
|  | No. of Bldgs. | Estimated Cost. | No. of Bldgs. | Estimated Cost. | No. of Bldgs. | Estimated Cost. |
| Total all cities_a $\qquad$ <br> Metropolitan area_b $\qquad$ <br> Chicago $\qquad$ | 3,497 | \$23,955,093 | 3,447 | \$22,753,788 | 3,819 | \$39,260,684 |
|  | 2,179 | \$20,097,375 | 2,100 | \$19,126,935 | 2,461 | \$35,548,203 |
|  | 1,585 | \$15,492,005 | 1,587 | \$14,592,310 | 1,806 | \$30,009,643 |
| Metropolitan area, excluding Chicago_b.- | 594 | \$4,605,370 | 513 | \$4,534,625 | 655 | \$5,538,560 |
| Berwyn | 84 | \$287,835 | 26 | \$284,850 | 97 | \$420,700 |
| Blue Islan | 34 | 71,865 | 34 | 89,090 | 33 | 32,953 |
| Clcero-- | 59 70 | 277,611 $1,638,450$ | 69 | 463,258 $1,357,500$ | $\stackrel{52}{92}$ | 514,427 $1,050,050$ |
| Forest Par | 26 | 1,036,665 | 25 | , 37,885 | 26 | 388,225 |
| Glencoe | 21 | 312,516 | 17 | 131,100 | 15 | 216,585 |
| Glen Elly | 20 | 127,990 | 11 | 106,000 | 26 | 91,000 |
| Highland Pa | 45 25 | 103,675 306,050 | 42 | 127,553 248,114 | 44 26 | 221,750 |
| Kenilworth |  | 17,990 | 9 | 160,200 | 3 | 74,500 |
| La Grange | 7 | 163,000 | 11 | 41,900 | 22 | 250,500 |
| Lake Forest | 25 | 366,703 | 26 | 175,602 | 18 | 442,286 |
| Maywood | 15 | 34,025 | 10 | 25,525 | 31 | ${ }_{373}^{122,710}$ |
| Oak Park | 37 64 | 84,820 358,700 | 26 47 | 398,725 <br> 234 | 43 | 416,800 |
| Park Ridge | 39 | 161,200 | 18 | 179,100 | (d) | (d) |
| River Forest | 13 | 69,090 |  | 80,500 | 14 | 311,650 |
| West Chica |  | 650 | 5 | 6,025 | 7 | 13,093 |
| Wheaton | 9 | 125,000 | 9 | 44,000 | 15 | 87,600 |
| Wilmette | 22 | 168,785 | 24 | 426,848 | 22 | 203,625 |
| Win | 11 | 53,950 | 13 | 95,750 | 16 | 87,750 |
| Total outside metropolltan area_c. | 1,318 | \$3,857,718 | 1,347 | \$3,626,853 | 1,358 | \$3,712,481 |
| Alton. | 46 | \$41,530 | 41 | \$72,627 | 55 | \$25,452 |
| Aurora, | 106 | 195,610 | 77 | 178,554 | 96 | 325,356 |
| Batavia | ${ }_{23}^{2}$ | 388 108.300 | 2 | 9,000 137,000 | 3 | 5,600 34,500 |
| Canton. | 11 | 12,775 |  | 137,00 | , | 1,500 |
| Centralia | 6 | 3,200 | 5 | 56,500 | , | 500 |
| Danville | 29 | 279,100 | 22 | 63,994 | 24 | 56,288 |
| Decatur. | 74 | 302,150 | 79 | 241,150 | 96 | 257,975 |
| ${ }_{\text {Elgin }}$ East. | 142 75 | 216,516 | 120 | 146,371 | 103 | 330,155 |
| Freeport | 20 | 160,823 70,438 | 30 | 131,475 | 91 | 183,890 111,599 |
| Granite City | 10 | 26,000 | 15 | 67,500 |  | 40,300 |
| Joliet. | 49 | 298,420 | 69 | 358,800 | 55 | 584,067 |
| Moline-- | 105 | 129,525 | 113 | 137,146 | 110 | 128,805 |
| Murphysb | 14 | 2,000 78,000 | ${ }_{21}^{1}$ | 5,000 82,650 | (d) | (d) ${ }^{\text {---- }}$ |
| Peoria. | 131 | 524,925 | 123 | 211,885 | 155 | 401,840 |
| Quincy- | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 143 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 77,200 396.005 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 170 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58,700 | 22 | 35,300 |
| Rock Islan | 134 | 365,953 | 168 | 351,915 | 139 94 | 376,475 135,583 |
| Springfield | 126 | 387,875 | 134 | 857,161 | 19481 | 134,188 |
| Waukegan | 54 | 228,985 | 59 | 291,450 | 89 | 242,850 |

a Totals do not include figures for Park Ridge and Ottawa. b Does not include
figures for Park Redge. e Does not include figures for Ottawa. d Complete
data for 1928 not reported.
NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS AS STATED BY RMITS ISSUED IN 44 ILLINOIS CITIES FROM JANUAR
THROUGH JULY 1929, BY CITIES, ACCORDING TO
KIND OF BUILDING.

a Totals do not include figures for Park Ridge, Alton and Ottawa. Does Ottawa. d Complete data for 1928 not reported.

Business in Minneapolis Reserve District Shows Large
Growth According to Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.
The volume of business in the Minneapolis Reserve District during July exceeded the volume in July last year by a larger amount than the increases shown in several preceding months, says the Federal Reserve Board of Minneapolis. The daily average of debits to individual accounts in July was 18\% larger than the daily average in July 1928. The country clearings index in July was $7 \%$ larger than the index a year ago. Freight carloadings in the four weeks ending July 27 were $12 \%$ larger than carloadings in the corresponding period last year. Increases in carloadings were shown in all commodity groups. Postal receipts, building contracts and linseed product shipments in July were larger than in July last year, but department store sales, building permits and flour shipments were smaller. The Bank in its summary adds:
Farm income from cash crops and hogs marketed during July was more than double the income from these products marketed in July last year. The increase was due to higher cash grain prices, larger marketings of old grain and hogs and heavier market weights of hogs due to a longer feeding period. The income from dairy products during the latest month for which figures are available (June 1929) was slightly larger than the income from these products in the corresponding month last year. Increases in cash prices amounting to 30 cents in wheat, 24 cents in rye, 29 cents in flax and
42 cents in potatoes occurred between June and July. Prices of wheat, flax, 42 cents in potatoes occurrelves were higher in July than a year ago. Prices potatoes, hens and vealterves were hilk, eggs, cattle and sheep were lower than a year ago.
ESTIMATED VALUE OF IMPORTANT FARM PRODUCTS MARKETED IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.
F. \% July 1929

|  | July 1929. | July 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \%o July } 1929 \\ & \text { of July } 1928 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bread wheat | 14,592,000 | \$3,842,000 |  |
| Durum wheat | 5,143,000 | 1,577,000 | 326 |
| Rye | 634,000 | 76,000 | 834 |
| $\underset{\text { Hiax }}{\text { Hiags }}$ | 7,949,000 | - 458.0000 | ${ }_{114}$ |
| Datry produc | June 1929. $.827,217,000$ | June 1928. $\$ 26,342,000$ | \% June 1929. <br> 103 |

## Lumber Production Exceeds Sales and Shipments-

## Sales for Week Ended Aug. 101929 Less Than a

 Year Ago.Both shipments of lumber and orders received at the mills are indicated to have been behind lumber production for the week ended Aug. 10 in telegraphic reports for that period to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from 569 softwood and 227 hardwood mills. Softwood shipments and orders reported were each $13 \%$ below the cut, while hardwood orders were $14 \%$ below and shipments $12 \%$ below, respectively. Unfilled orders on hand, as given by 461 softwood mills, were the equivalent of 21 days' production, as against a 22 -days' production equivalent shown by 466 mills the previous week. Judged by reports from groups of identical softwood mills, unfilled orders are $4 \%$ less than at this time last year, and new business was $17 \%$ less than for the corresponding week in 1928, while output was practically the same.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 101929 by 569 softwood mills totaled $310,753,000$ feet, or $13 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $310,814,000$ feet, or $13 \%$ below production. Production was $355,842,000$ feet.

Reports from 227 hardwood mills give new business as $41,867,000$ feet, ar $14 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $42,799,000$ feet, or $12 \%$ below production. Production was $48,734,000$ feet. The Association's statement also adds:

> Unfilled Orders Decline.

Reports from 461 softwood mills give unfilled orders of $1,113,334,000$ feet on Aug. 10 1929, or the equivalent of 21 days' production. This is based upon production of latest calendar year-300-day year-and may be
compared with unfilled orders of 466 softwood mills on Aug. 3 1929, of $1,143,575,000$ feet, the equivalent of 22 days' production.
Three hundred and thirty-nine identical softwood mills report unfilled orders as $826,325,000$ feet on Aug. 10 1929, as compared with $862,652,000$ feet for the same week a year ago. Last week's production of 387 identical softwood mills was $270,452,000$ feet and a year ago it was $278,874,000$ feet; shipments were respectively $237,257,000$ feet and $279,818,000$; and orders received $233,999,000$ feet and 241,862,000. In the case of hardwoods, 209
identical mills reported production last week and a year ago $45,084,000$ feet recentcal mills reported production last week and a year ago $45,084,000$ feet
identical
and $38,354,000$; shipments, $39,603,000$ feet and $39,677,000$; and orders and $38,354,000$; shipments, 39,
$37,979,000$ feet and $39,147,000$.

## West Coast Movement

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wired from Seattle that new business for the 210 mills reporting for the week ended Aug. 10 totaled $157,003,000$ feet, of which $48,367,000$ feet was for domestic cargo delivery
and $30,422,000$ feet export. New business by rail amounted to $65,990,000$ and $30,422,000$ feet export. New business by rail amounted to $65,990,000$
feet. Shipments totaled $159,816,000$ feet, of which $46,713,000$ feet moved feet. Shipments totaled $159,816,000$ feet, of which $46,713,000$ feet moved
coastwise and intercoastal and $30,871,000$ feet export. Rall shipments tocoastwise and intercoastal and $30,871,000$ feet export. Rall shipments totaled $70,008,000$ feet, and local deliveries $12,224,000$ feet. Unshipped or-
ders totaled $676,301,000$ feet, of which domestic cargo orders totaled 260 ,795,000 feet, foreign $227,084,000$ feet and rail trade $188,422,000$ feet, Weekly capacity of these mills is $241,733,000$ feet. For the 31 weeks ended Aug. 3, 140 identical mills reported orders $6.2 \%$ over production, and
shipments were $4.8 \%$ over production. The same mills showed a decrease in inventories of $14 \%$ on Aug. 3 as compared with Jan. 1.

Southern Pine Reports.
The Southern Pine Association reported from New Orleans that for 156 mills reporting, shipments were $6 \%$ below production, and orders $6 \%$ below production and $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ above shipments. New business taken
during the week amounted to $65,583,000$ feet (previous week $66,528,000$ ): during the week amounted to $65,583,000$ feet (previous wek $66,628,000$;-
shipments $65,268,000$ feet (previous week $66,612,000$; and production $69,-$ shipments $65,268,000$ feet (previous weelk $66,612,00$ mills reporting the pre-
603,000 feet (previous week $70,137,000$ ), two more 603,000 feet (previous week $70,137,000$ ), two more mils reporting the pro-
vious week. The three-year average production of these mills is $77,892,000$ vious week. The three-year average prow eets at 122 mills were 167,097,000
feet. Orders on hand at the end of the wel feet.
feet.
The 144 Identical mills reported a decrease in production of $6 \%$, and in new business a decrease of $20 \%$ as compared with the same week a year ago. The Western Pine Manufacturers' Association of Portland, Ore., reported production from 38 mills as $40,165,000$ feet, shipments $34,922,000$ and new business $28,890,000$ feet. Thirty-six identical mills reported production $7 \%$ more and new business $11 \%$ less than for the same period last year. The California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association of San Francisco reported production from 17 mills as $26,314,000$ feet, shipments $21,306,000$ and orders $26,066,000$. The same number of mills re-
ported a decrease in production of $3 \%$ and an increase in orders of $20 \%$. ported a decrease in
compared with 1928 . compared with 1928.
The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Associaion of Minneapolis, Minn., reported production from nine mills as $9,642,000$ feet, shipments $7,553,000$ and new business $11,838,000$. The same number of mills reported production $23 \%$ less and new business $71 \%$ more than for the a year ago.
The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 27 mills as $2,970,000$ feet, shipments $2,732,000$ and orders $2,255,000$. Twenty-five id
decrease in production of $23 \%$ and in orders of $44 \%$.
The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., reported production from 96 mills as $10,051,000$ feet, shipments $11,070,000$ and new business $12,632,000$. Forty-three identical mills reported production $10 \%$ less and new business $5 \%$ more than for the same week in 1928.
The California Redwood Association of San Francisco reported production from 12 mills as $5,253,000$ feet, shipments 7,536,000 and orders 6,062 ,* 000 . The same number of mills showed a decrease in production of $10 \%$ and an increase in orders of $21 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year.

Hardwood Reports.
The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, of Memphi:, Tenn., reported production from 200 mills as 43 bused and eighty-four identi \& $36,774,000$. One hills reported $20 \%$ increase in production, and new business the same, when compared with the same period a year ago.
The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 27 mills as $5,376,000 \mathrm{ft}$., shipments $5,794,000$ and orders $5,093,000$. Twenty-five identical mills reported production $3 \%$ more and orders $21 \%$ less than for the same week last year. CURRENT RELATIONSHIP OF SHIPMENTS AND ORDERS TO PRODUC-

TION FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 101929 AND FOR 32 WEEKS TO DATE.

| sociation- | Production M Feet. | Shipments M Feet. | \% of Prod. | Orders 3 Feet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% of } \\ & \text { Prod. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Pine- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week- 156 mill reports 32 weeks $-4,727 \mathrm{mill}$ reports | $\begin{array}{r} 69,603 \\ 2,126,254 \end{array}$ | 2,166,980 | 102 | 2,157,079 | 101 |
| West Coast Lumbermen's- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week-214 mill reports | 191,844 |  | 103 | $5,742,491$ | 104 |
| 32 weeks-6,324 mill repor Western Pine Manufacturer |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Pine Manufacturer Week- 38 mill reports. | 40,165 |  | 8 |  |  |
| 32 weeks-1,215 mill rep | 1,101,793 | 1,135,240 | 103 | 1,0 |  |
| Callfornia White \& Sugar |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week- 17 mill reports-- 32 weeks- 822 mill repor | $824,196$ | $852,040$ | 103 | 874,580 | 106 |
| Northern Pine Mantiactur |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week-9 mill repor | 9,64 | 7,553 | 78 | 11,838 | 123 |
| 32 weeks-288 mill repor | 236,652 | 277,57 | 117 | 268,479 | 113 |
| Northern Hemlock \& Hardwoo | twoods) |  |  |  |  |
| Week-27 mill reports | 2,970 | 2,78 | 92 | 126,7 | 87 |
| 32 weeks- 1,341 mill rep |  |  |  |  |  |
| orthern Carolina Pine |  | 11,070 |  |  | 126 |
| Week- 96 mill reports..... | $\begin{array}{r} 10,051 \\ 322,076 \end{array}$ | 314,494 | 98 | 287,551 | 89 |
| alifornia Redwood |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week- 12 mill repor 32 weeks- 445 mill r | $235,293$ | 238,989 | 102 | $\begin{array}{r} 65,062 \\ 255,580 \end{array}$ | 109 |
| Softwood total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week-569 mill repor |  |  |  | 10,7 |  |
| 32 weeks-17,592 mill repo | 0,535,631 | 10,802,305 | 103 | 10,796,441 | 102 |
| ardwood Manufactures' Insti |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week-200 mill reports..... | 43,358 | 37,005 |  | 36,774 | 85 |
| 32 weeks- 6,775 mill reports | 1,252,089 | 1,328,205 | 106 | 1,328,757 |  |
| Northern Hemlock \& Hardwood |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week- 27 mill reports... 32 weeks- 1,341 mill repo | $\begin{array}{r} 5,376 \\ 378,684 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,794 \\ 285,515 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,093 \\ 268,246 \end{array}$ | 5 |
| Hardwoods total- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week-227 mill reports | 48,734 | 42,799 | 88 | 41,867 | 80 |
| 32 weeks-8,116 mill reports | 1,630,773 | 1,613,720 | 99 | ,597,003 | 98 |
| Grand total- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week-769 mill reports... | 404,576 | 353,613 | $87$ | 352,620 | 87 |
| 32 weeks-24,367 mill reports | 12,166,404 | 12,416,025 | $102$ | 12,393,444 | 102 |

## West Coast Lumbermen's Association Weekly Report.

According to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, reports from 213 mills for the week ended Aug. 31929 show that orders exceeded production by $1.94 \%$, while shipments were $0.38 \%$ below output. The Association statement says:
WEEKLY REPORT OF PRODUCTION, ORDERS, AND SHIPMENTS.
213 mills report for week ended Aug. 31929 .
(All mills reporting production, orders and shipme
Production.
Ordert
(All mills reporting production, orders and shipments.)
Orders....-
$-187,532,666$ feet $(100 \%)$
$-1191,172,205$ ) feet $(1.94 \%$
COMPARISON OF CuP.................186,825,652 feet ( $0.38 \%$ under production) OPERATING CAPACITY ( 227 IDENTICAL MILIS WEEKLY (All mills reporting production for 1928 and 1929 to dile).

 Average weekly production last three years.
*Weekly operating capacity
last months preceding mili check and the normal number of operating hours per week.

WEEKKLY COMPARISON (IN FEET) FOR 210 IDENTICAL MILLS- 1929. (All mills whose reports of production, orders and shipments are complete for
 production, orders and
the last four weeks.)
Aug. 3 . July 27

Export-----


 $187,581,101$
$17,157,379$
$74,611,531$
$56,365,875$
$28,407,949$
$17,772,024$
$19,455,153$
$74,927,456$
$66,69,296$
$33,060,377$
$17,77,024$
$709,492,886$
$200,355,256$
$236,83,952$
$232,304,678$

$\$ 803,000$, against $\$ 74,190,000$ in July 1928. For the seven months in 1929 the exports of the metal foot up $\$ 7,853,000$ against $\$ 529,708,000$ in the seven months of 1928. Silver imports for the seven months of 1929 have been $\$ 37,458,000$, as against $\$ 37,997,000$ in 1928 , and silver exports $\$ 48,140,000$ as against $\$ 48,491,000$. Following is the complete official report:

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. (Preliminary figures for 1929 corrected to Aug. 13 1929.) MERCHANDISE.


|  | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. | 1926. | 1925. | 1924. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ports- | 1,000 | 1,0 |  | 1. |  |  |
| January - | 488,023 | 410,778 | 419,402 | 396,836 | 446,443 | 395,172 |
| February | 441,754 | 371,448 | 372,438 | 352,905 | 370,676 | 365,782 |
| Mar | 489,855 | 420,617 | 408,973 | 374,406 | 453,653 | 339,755 |
| Apri | 425.293 | 363,928 | 415,374 | 387,974 | 398.255 | 346,936 |
|  | 384.850 | 422,557 | 393,140 | 356.699 | 370,945 | 335,089 |
| July | 401,000 | 3788,984 | 356,966 341,809 | ${ }_{368,317}$ | ${ }_{339} 32360$ | 376,989 27 |
| Augu |  | 379,006 | 374,751 | 384,449 | 379,823 | 330,660 |
| Septemb |  | 421,607 | 425,267 | 448,071 | 420,368 | 427,460 |
| October |  | 550,014 | 488,675 | 455,301 | 490,567 | 527,172 |
| Noven |  | 544,912 | 460,940 | 480,300 | 447,804 | 493.573 |
| Dec |  | 475,845 | 407,641 | 465,369 | 468,306 | 445,748 |
| 7 months ending July | 3,024,068 | 2,756,973 | 2,708,102 | 2,575,170 | 2,702,980 | ,366,372 |
| 12 months end. D |  | 5,128,356 | 4,865,375 | 4,808,660 | 4,909,848 | 4,590 |
| Imports- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 促 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 369,442 383 | 351,035 380,437 | 310,877 37831 | 387,306 44289 | ${ }^{335} 53897$ | ${ }_{320,482}^{332,323}$ |
| Apri | 410,666 | 345,314 | 375,733 | 397,912 | 346,091 | 324,291 |
| M | 400,149 | 353,981 | 346,501 | 320,919 | 327.519 | 302,989 |
| Ju | 353,409 | 317,249 | 354,892 | 336,251 | 325,216 | 274,001 |
| July | 353,000 | 317,848 | 319,298 | 3388.959 | 325,648 | 278,594 |
| Augu |  | 346,715 | 368,875 | 336.477 | 340,086 | 254,542 |
| Se |  | 319,618 | 342,154 | 343,202 | 349,954 | 287,144 |
| Oct |  | 355, 358 | 355,738 | 376.868 | 374,074 |  |
| Nece |  | 326,5608 | 344,269 331,234 | 373,881 3592 | 376,431 396,640 | 296,148 333,192 |
| 7 months ending July | 2,639,354 | 2,403,780 | 2,442,473 | 0,998 | 2,389,405 | 2,128,185 |

 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY MONTH


Total Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries.
The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington has issued its report showing the merchandise imports and exports by grand divisions and principal countries for the months of June and
the 6 months ending with June for the years 1928 and 1929. The following is the table complete:
TOTALIVALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY GRAND DDIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.


TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY

| Imports from- | Month of June. |  | Stix Months Ended June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1928. | 1929. | 1928 | 1929 |
| Grand Dititions: |  |  |  |  |
| urope |  |  |  |  |
| South Amer |  |  |  |  |
| Asia |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 712 | 353,408,604 | 2,085,931,92 | 2,286,35 |
| inctpal Countries: $5,839,952$ $5,860,464$ $37,422,357$ $37,116,319$ |  |  |  |  |
| elich | $\begin{aligned} & 5,899,592 \\ & 2,598,788 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,384.079 \\ 291,436 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17,525,233 \\ 1,841,735 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $72,156,723$ | $37,116,319$ <br> $23,198,980$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,096,838 \\ 80,659,884 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| France | 11,919, ${ }^{12}$ | 19,328,449 | - | 125,92, ${ }_{1213}^{12,043,795}$ |
| Gre | (714,4771 | 10.6088 .292 <br> 683 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{49,796.672}{ }_{39}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,613,163 \\ 38,543,573 \end{array}$ |
| N | 1,3 | - $1,313,114$ | 12,073,468 |  |
| Sovie |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,674,070 \\ & 10,640,070 \end{aligned}$ |
| Spain. | $2,218,713$ |  | 年,267,969 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 3,341,070$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,437,197 \\ 4,332,535 \end{array}$ | -175926.221 |  |
| Uniter I |  |  |  | 22, 688.610 16959 |
| Canada. | 41,026 | $3,495,374$ <br> $9,49,55$ | ${ }_{23,}^{175,64,151}$ |  |
|  | 4,$4,093,544$ <br> $8,721,884$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 232,378,2818 \\ 69,317,875 \end{array}$ |  |
| Cuba. | 11,938,542 |  | $112,003,538$5.640 .65457 |  |
| Domin |  | $15,781,606$ $1,404,312$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5.474,650 \\ 63,277,560 \end{array}$ |
| Argenti | - $18.818 .812,697$ | - |  |  |
|  |  |  | 114,057,408 | $63,277,560$ $109,288,512$ |
|  | 8,270,437 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{51,144,594}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{54,017}{ }^{40,566}$ |  |
| Ecua |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,012,678 \\ & 9,126,678 \\ & 7.429 .838 \end{aligned}$ | 14.281 .661 <br> 12.201 |
| Peru | 2,050,836 |  |  |  |
| Uruguay |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,601,821 \\ 28,700,016 \\ 83,829,933 \end{array}$ |
| venezuel | $\begin{array}{r} 2,971,337 \\ 12,073,628 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,284,101 \\ 12,433,592 \end{array}$ | \| |  |
| British |  |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}79,266,207 \\ 119,641,916\end{array}$ |  |
| British |  | $12,619,796$ 1 |  | $83,829,933$ $137,060,447$ |
| China | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 16,295,350 \\ 1,524,679 \\ 3,837,805 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 76,411,866 6,442,792 | $\begin{array}{r} 88,125,187 \\ 8,108,617 \\ 39,853,086 \end{array}$ |
| K |  |  |  |  |
| Japan. | $22,317,337$ <br> 11,26686 | cene | $\begin{array}{r} 186.70 .359 \\ 64,985.667 \end{array}$ |  |
| Phillippine 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,246,137 \\ 1,74,492 \\ 1,989898 \\ 1,908,542 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Britssh Sou |  |  |  |  |
| ypt-. |  |  |  |  |

Estimated Consumption of Crude Rubber in July Higher Than in Previous Month-Stocks Increase.
Consumption of crude rubber of all classes by manufacturers in the United States in the month of July is estimated at 41,526 long tons, according to statistics compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers Association. This compares with an estimated consumption of 43,228 long tons for the month of June. Total consumption of crude rubber by American Manufacturers for the first 7 months of this year is estimated at 310,834 long tons, as against 248,972 long tons during the first 7 months of 1928. These estimates are based on reports received by the Association from manufacturers who are estimated to represent $90 \%$ of the total consumption in the United States.

The Association estimates total domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand and in transit overland on July 31 at 95,536 long tons compared with 92,062 long tons as of June 30. Crude rubber afloat for United States ports on July 31 is estimated at 38,859 long tons as against 46,036 long tons on June 30. These estimates are based on reports to the Association which are believed to represent $95 \%$ of the total for the United States.

## Agricultural Department's Complete Official Report on Cereals, \&c.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture made public on Friday afternoon, August 9 , its forecasts and estimates of the grain grops of the United States as of August 1, based on reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture. This report shows that the production of Winter wheat is now placed at $568,233,000$ bushels, which compares with the Department's estimate of $582,492,000$ bushels a month ago, and with $622,148,000$ bushels two months ago and with $578,133,000$ bushels harvested in 1928. The probable production of corn is placed at $2,740,514,000$ bushels, which compares with the Department's estimate of a month ago of $\$ 2,662,000,000$ bushels and with $2,835,678,000$ bushels harvested in 1928 and a five-year average production of 2,746 , 740,000 bushels. The condition of corn on August 1 was $78.8 \%$, comparing with $77.6 \%$ on July $11929,83.3 \%$ on August 11928 , and a ten-year average of $79.5 \%$. Most of the principal crops show a decrease in estimated production as against a month ago. Last week we furnished a summary of the more essential facts in the report, as it was issued too late in the afternoon to give in full. We now give below the report in detail :
The outlook for crop production in 1929 is somewhat below average, according
culture.
Of the principal crops, corn, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and rice show improvement over the July 1 prospects. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax declined during the month, as did hay crops, potatoes, and most fruits. The decline in the prospects for various crops in the Spring wheat more favorable moisture comperatures and of the corn beit and in much of the cotton belt. Combining 34 important crops, the yields indicated by the August 1 condition reports average $4.8 \%$ below those harvested last year and $1.4 \%$ below average yielus during the previous 10 years.
Corn.-Corn prospects improved materially during July throughout the country generally, except in the North Atlantic States and Ohio, where too much moisture was detrimental, and in North Dakota and Montana, where hot weather and deficient moisture brought prospects down sharply.
The condition of corn on August 1 was reported as $78.8 \%$ of normal, or about one point higher than on July 1, but 4.5 points below the $83.3 \%$ reported a year ago. The 10 -year average condition (1918-27) was $80 \%$.
Ordinarily a decrease of about 3 points in condition takes place during reporte
Ordina
July.
The

The reported condition of corn on August 1 was below the 10 -year average for that date in the Central States from Kansas and Missouri East to Michigan and Pennsylvania, while in Nebraska, 1owa, Minnesota and Wisconsin it was above. In the Souttern States East or the Kississippi River corn condition was generally above the
the river it was below. In the Far Western States corn condition was generally below the 10 -year average.
The corn crop forecast on the basis of the August 1 condition is for a production of $2,740,514,000$ bushels. This is about $3.5 \%$ below last year's final production esteast of a month ago.
above the early season forecast of a monospective production in the Eastern
The August 1 forecast showed a prosither corn belt States $10 \%$ below last year's harvest, while in the Western corn belt States it was only about $4 \%$ lower. In Southern States a prospective crop fully $6 \%$ higher than last year's short crop was indicated by the August 1 condition
Wheat.-The August 1st report for all classes of wheat indicates a probable production of $773,885,000$ bushels, which is a reduction of $59,784,000$ bushels from the report as of July 1. The August figure is below the five-year average production.
below the five-year average production.
The production of Winter wheat indicated by the preliminary estimates of yield on August 1 is $568,233,000$ bushels, a reduction of $14,259,000$ bushels for the July forecast. Further decreases during the month of July occurred in Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, and Colorado. Decreases also occurred in the soft Winter wheat territory from New York to Missouri, Threshing returns in Texas indicate better yields than estimated on July 1, and the preliminary estimate in that State is $2,340,000$ higher than on and the prelminary estime the Western States of New Mexico, Arizona,
July 1. Favorable rains in the and Utah increased the outturn in that area. The crop also made some recovery in the Pacific Coast States.
The preliminary estimate of yield per acre for the United States is given at 14.2 bushels per acre, compared with 16.0 bushels in 1928, and a 10 -year average of 14.9 bushels. Production in 1928 was $578,133,000$ a 10 -year average of 14.9 production of the preceding five $5.78,132,000$ $549,257,000$ bushels.
Spring Wheat Other Than Durum.-The production of Spring wheat other than durum indicated by August 1 condition is $156,389,000$ bushels, which is a decline from the July 1 prospect of $19 \%$. Production in 1928 was $231,288,000$ bushels, and the five-year average is $200,423,000$ bushels. Condition on August 1 is reported at $56.2 \%$ of normal, compared with $74.4 \%$ reported on July 1, and an average August 1 condition of $72.4 \%$. Continued drouth with high temperatures the latter part of July in parts of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana are the primary cause of the low conditions. Conditions in the Pacific Northwest have also been somewhat
dry, and in Eastern Washington unusually dry. The damage from rust up to August 1 in the principal Spring wheat States was not extensive.
Durum Wheat.-Exceedingly hot and dry weather in North Dakota and Montana during July reduced the prospective production of durum wheat from the $58,278,000$ bushels expected a month ago to the $49,263,000$ bushels indicated by the August 1 condition.
Both North Dakota and Montana now seem likely to have the lowest yields since 1919, and the total production is expected to be only $53 \%$ of
last year's record crop and $82 \%$ of the average production during the lase year's record
previous five years.
Oats.-Oats prospects declined during July about $44,000,000$ bushels, or between 3 and $4 \%$. The present indications are for a crop of about $1,200,000,000$ bushels, which is about $250,000,000$ bushels below last year's production and $150,000,000$ below the five-year average. Most ontana, but declines occurred in most States. Serious drouth conditions in North Dakota and Montana are responsible for the loss there. Rust, dryness and late plantings seem mainly responsible elsewhere.
The present condition of oats is $75.6 \%$ of normal, compared with $84.8 \%$ on August 1 last year, and $78.2 \%$ the ten-year average.
Oats prospects are very much poorer than last year in the North Atlantic, North Central and Western States, but much better than last year in the South.
Oat Stocks.-Stocks of oats on farms August 1 are about $87,000,000$ bushels against $42,000,000$ a year ago.
Barley. As with
Barley.-As with other crops extensively grown in the areas where
moisture has been deficient, moisture has been deficient, prospects for barley declined during July, practically all of the decline being in the States from Wisconsin West. In California, however, yields have threshed out better than was expected. Although the acreage of barley is $8.5 \%$ above that harvested last season,
the crop estimated is only $304,381,000$ bushels, or $52,286,000$ bushels less the crop estimated is only
than last year's record crop.
Hay.-The production of tame hay is now estimated at $97,421,000$ tons, about one and one-half million tons below the July forecast, but slightly above production in any previous season except 1927. The production of 12,413000 tons, which would be the second smallest crop of recent pears Considering all hay crops combined, production seems to be unusually heary in an area that includes the East North Central States and extends. West to Nebraska, and South and East to Tennessee and North Carolina. New Mexico and Arizona, as a result of good rains, also have good hay crops A short hay crop appears to be the prospect in certain Great Plains and Mountain States, which were affected by drouth earlier in the season.
Pasture.-The condition of pastures declined during July and on August 1 ditions are above average only in the Eastern corn belt, and several Eastern States. In the North Atlantic States and in many of the Western States conditions are below average.
Rye.-The yield of rye is now estimated at 12.5 bushels per acre, compared with the 12.8 bushels expected last month, the 12.1 bushels harvested last year, and an average of 13.6 bushels during the previous 10 years. harvested since 1912. In North Dakota, where nearly a third of the total rye acreage is grown, the crop was particularly poor this year on account of drouth. The quality of the rye crop is also lower than usual this year
in almost the whole area from Minnesota West, and only fair in other in almost the wh
important States.
Flaxseed.- The production of flaxseed is now forecast at slightly under $18,000,000$ bushels. This is a decline of $2,000,000$ bushels since a month ago, due almost entirely to drouth in North Dakota and Montana. The August 1 st condition of the crop was the lowest for that date since 1919.
Notwithstanding the rather large acreage planted, the total production Notwithstanding the rather large acreas.
seems likely to be the lowest since 1923 .
Grain Sorghums.-Grain sorghums were helped by rain in New Mexico, We were hart by the dry weather which prevailed during July in the Vestern portions of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, and in Eastern Colorado. orecasting the equivalent production of all kinds in terms of grain the ugust lst als, ind indeates a production for all purposes equivalent about 10 $10,000,000$ bushels during the last three years and averaging around $10,000,000$ bushels during the preceding four years.
Buckwheat. -The acreage planted to buckwheat is
Buckwheat.-The acreage planted to buckwheat is estimated at 783,000 , an increase of $4.5 \%$ over that harvested last year, but the crop was planting and the August 1st Nondition and Pennsylvania shortly after planting and the August 1st condition of 78.6 was the lowest on record thich would be slimitly tuich would be slightly below the average of recent years.
Rice.-Prospects $41,881,000$ bushels harvested lo during the previous five years. In the more important States yields seem likely to run fairly close to those usually secured.
Potatoes.-Prospects for potatoes declined still further đuring July, and the condition of the crop on the 1st of August indicated a yield of about 110.6 bushels per acre and a total crop of about $373,000,000$ bushels compared with $464,500,000$ bushels raised last year and $402,700,000$ bushels the year before. In the late States the situation may be materially changed by favorable weather between now and harvest, but from present indications the crop seems likely to be smaller than that of last year in all States outside of New England. Yields will be particularly low in the drouth-stricken area from Minnesota West to Idaho
Sweet Potatoes.-Sweet potatoes improved a little during July, mainly in the South Central States. The crop is now expected to be around year, and in nearly all parteage is nearly the same as that harvested last reported at coserly all parts of the country the condit
Beans, Dry Edible.-It has been too dry for beans in Michigan, Montana, and some other States, and prospects have declined oomewhat notwithstanding the good rain in New Mexico. With an acreage above that harvested in any year since 1918, and with prospects for a yield close to the average of recent years, the crop is forecast at $17,626,000$ bushels compared with $16,600,000$ bushels last year.
Tobacco.-Tobacco conditions on August 1 indicate a prospective total production of $1,519,383,000$ pounds, compared with $1,492,508,000$ pounds forecast on July 1. Most of the improvement has occurred in the flue-cured district of the Southeast Atlantic States. Harvested tobacco there is of the somewhat heavier than was expected, and marked improvement Quality in Georgia and portions in more northern portions of the belt. Quanty in the outlook is for a North Carolina appears to be exceptionally good. The out plain area, and larger than less than last year in the or Piedmont area.

Virginia Dark did not fare well in July. Fire-cured tobacco promises in Kentucky and the crop was not greatly extad by good, especially All of the Western dark types enter the critical month of durouth. shape than burley, which has heen hard hit mo root rot august in better weather in the Kentucky Blue Grass section. Most of the burley territory showed declines in condition, but the rains around August 1 may retrieve some of the damage. A larger and poorer crop of burley than last year

The New England cigar leaf crop was very seriously damaged by hail late in the month, Broadleaf and Shade tobacco apparently suffering more damage than Havana seed.
Pennsylvania tobacco was relatively small as the month closed, and lacked spread, but was in good condition to profit by the rains of early August. The slami valley crop shows an unusually low condition, resulting from Good tose rains at planting time in June followed by drouth during July. and exceaty rains have occurred in the Southern district of Wisconsin, good. A slightly district, where less rain fell.
sugar and Louisiugust 1 reports indicate that the total production of beet about the same as the forecast of a month ago
Sugar beet production is now forecast at $7,617,000$ tons of beets, compared with $7,101,000$ tons last year. The present forecast is lower than that of July 1 in the Lake States and higher in most of the Western obtained, this year's beet crop, compared with $1,061,000$ shart to expected from 1928 crop, and an a compared with 1,001,00 short tons made from the beet crops and average of 015,0 The forecast of Louisiana cane sugar production remains unchanged from July 1 at 218,000 short tons, compared with 132,000 short tons from the 1928 crop and an average of 101,000 short tons from the previous five cane crops. In making this forecast it is assumed that about 23,500 acres for syrup, and about 173,000 acres of cane in Louisiana will be used for
sugar. From this acreage, the present condition of $86 \%$ a production of about 7880,000 gallons of cane syrup in Louisindicates pared with 0 ro0 000 malo made from the con 1928 , when 20,300 acres were used for syrup and 115,000 acres for sugar.
The production of sugar cane syrup in eight Southern States is forecast at $23,000,000$ gallons, compared with $20,400,000$ gallons in 1928 and an average of $23,800,000$ gallons for the previous five years
sorgo (sorghum) syrup production is forecast at nearly $27,500,000$ $29,300,000$ gallons during the previous five years.

FOR THE UNITED STATES,

| Crop. | Condition. |  |  | Total Production in Mulions. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \text { 10-Year } \\ 1918- \\ 1927 . \\ \text { PerCent } \end{array}\right\|$ | Aug. 1 1928. <br> PerCent | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Aug. } 1 \\ 1929 . \\ \text { Per Cent } \end{array}\right\|$ | Harvested. |  | Indicated <br> by Condition.a |  |
|  |  |  |  | car |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Aver. } \\ 1923-27 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juply } 1 \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { uqg. } 1 \\ 1929 . \end{array}$ |
|  | 79.5 | 83.3 | 78.8 | 2,747 | 2,836 | 2,662 | 2,741 |
| Winter wheat ----...bu. |  |  |  | 549 | 578 | 2, 582 | b568 |
| Durum wheat, 4 statesbu. | c76.6 | 83.8 | 56.7 | 60 | 93 | 58 | 49 |
| Other spr, wheat, U.S.bu. | d72.4 | 81,8 | 56.2 | 200 | 231 | 193 | 156 |
|  | 78.2 | 84.8 | 75.6 | 810 1,345 | 902 1.449 | 834 1,247 | 774 1,203 |
| Barley | 79.0 | 86.5 | 70.1 | - 209 | ${ }_{357}$ | 1,247 | 1,203 |
|  |  |  |  | 54.8 | 41.7 | 41.9 | b41.0 |
| Buckwhest.........-bu. | 87.1 | 84.2 | 78.6 | 13.9 | 13.1 |  | 13.5 |
| Flaxseed .-........- bu. | 75.4 | 83.3 | 57.8 | 23.2 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 18.0 |
| Rice, 5 states........ bu. | 86.2 | 85.2 | 84.5 | 37.1 | 41.9 | 32.7 | 34.8 |
| Grain sorghums_e.--bu. | 79.6 | 84.3 | 73.3 | 122.9 | 142.5 |  | 115.1 |
| Hay, all tame.....- tons | c80.8 | 81.7 | 85.4 | 92.8 | 93.0 | 99.0 | 97.4 |
| Hay, wild.-.-.....-tons | c76.8 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 14.4 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.4 |
| Pasture | 79.8 | 85.6 | 79.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Beans, dry edible_e..-bu. | 81.6 | 86.2 | 79.7 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 17.6 |
| Soy beans .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.bus. | 82.2 | 83.4 | 82.5 | -.. | -.. | --- | ... |
|  | 79.6 79.0 | 79.5 76.9 | 79.2 76.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Velvet beans......-.-.tons | c74.3 | 79.0 | 81.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Apples, total crop...- bu. | 57.1 | 59.4 | 49.1 | 183 | 186 | 154 | 149 |
| Apples, com'I crop._bbls. | c60. 1 | 62.0 | 52.8 | 32.5 | 35.3 | 29.9 | 29.7 |
| Peaches, total crop... bu. | 59.8 | 70.7 | 47.0 | 52.2 | 68.4 | 47.1 | 45.4 |
| Pears, total crop....- bu. | ${ }^{61.2}$ | 66.6 | 53.2 | 20.2 | 24.0 | 19.8 | 19.8 |
|  | 81.7 | 93.2 | 69.3 | $f 2.25$ | f2.67 |  | f2.06 |
|  | c54.6 | 55.1 | 51.0 | c33.9 | 42.0 |  |  |
| Potatoes .-...........-. ${ }^{\text {b }}$. | 80.0 | 85.8 | 77.5 | 383 | 464 | 379 | 373 |
| Sweet potatoes ......-bu. | 80.4 | 79.9 | 80.6 | 78.0 | 77.7 | 77.1 | 80.1 |
| Tobacco -- -- --.-- - - | 77.0 | 74.6 | 76.4 | 1,331 | 1,378 | 1,493 | 1,519 |
| Sugar beets......-. tons | 85.7 | 89.6 | 85.9 | c7.46 | 7.10 | 7.63 | 7.62 |
| Sorgo for syrup...-.gals. | 77.9 | 74.3 80.0 | 75.2 | ${ }^{29.3}$ | 27.0 | 26.4 | 27.5 |
| Broomcorn_e.......tons <br> Hops.e. | 75.8 87.6 | 80.0 92.5 | 73.3 90.9 | 856.6 27.6 | 854.5 32.7 | 252.8 29.8 | 888.4 31.6 |

a Indicated production increases or decreases with changing conditions during
the season. b Preliminary estimate. c Short time average. d All spring wheat. e Principal producing states. f For fresh fruit, juice and ralsins, including some not harvested in 1928 and earlier years. \& Thousanas of tons.

| Crop. | Acreage for Harvest. |  |  | Yield per Acre. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-YearAverage$1923-27$.1,000Acres. | 1929. |  | Harvested. |  | Ind'ter <br> ov Con- <br> ditton. <br> Aug. <br> 1929.a |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per Cent } \\ \text { of } \\ 1928 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Acres. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10-\mathrm{Yr} . \\ \text { Aver. } \\ \text { 1918-27 } \end{gathered}$ | 1928. |  |
| Corn | 100,899 | 97.7 | 98,333 | . 8 | 28.2 |  |
| Winter wheat-...........- bu. | 36,244 | 110.2 | 39,885 | 14.9 | 16.0 | b14.2 |
| Durum wheat, 4 states .... - bu. | 4,732 | 79.8 | 5,357 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 9.2 |
| Other spring wheat, U, S... bu. | 14,965 | 104.5 | ${ }_{6}^{15.514}$ | c12.6 | 15.6 | 10.1 |
|  | 55,941 | 105.2 | 60,756 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 12.7 |
|  | 42,816 8,041 | 108.4 | 40,222 13,595 | 31.0 | 34.7 | 29.9 |
|  | 4,105 | 95.5 | - 3 , 284 | 24.8 13.6 | 28.5 12.1 | b12.5 |
| Buckwheat_-.....-........-.bu. | 747 | 104.5 | 783 | 18.9 | 17.6 | 17.2 |
| Flaxseed ......-...-....-. bu. | 2,861 | 117.2 | 3,092 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Rice, 5 states ............. - bu. | 928 | 91.5 | 881 | 39.3 | 43.4 | 39.5 |
| Grain sorghums d. .-. .-. . . bu. | 6,561 | 96.8 | 6,286 | e20.4 | 21.9 | 18.3 |
| Hay, all tame .-.........-tons | 59,646 | 104.0 | 60,054 | 1.52 | 1.61 | 1.62 |
| Beans, dry edible d....... bu. | 1,555 | 110.0 | 1,735 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Soy beans |  | 107.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 80.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Velvet beans......-.-....----ibs. |  | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes --.-..............- bu. | 3,359 | 87.9 | 3,370 | 106.4 | 121.2 | 110.6 |
| Sweet potatoes --..-......-- bu. | 842 | 100.5 | 814 | 95.0 | 95.9 | 98.4 |
|  | 1,716 | 105.7 | 2,003 | 779 | 727 | 759 |
| Sugar beets .....-. .-. - .-tons | e715 | 110.2 | 710 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 |
| Sorgo for syrup .-......-.-gals. | 374 | 101.1 | 352 | 81.3 | 77.5 | 78.0 |
|  | 346 | 100.7 | 300 | 315 | ${ }^{366}$ |  |
| Hops_d........................lbs. 1 | 21 | 96.2 | 25 | 1,211 | 1,254 | 1,261 |

a Indicated yleld increases or decreases with changing conditions durlng the
season. b Prellminary estlmate. c All spring wheat. d Princtpal producing
states. e Short time average.

The amount of Oats Remaining on Farms in the United States on August 11929 is estimated at $6.0 \%$ of the crop of 1928 , or about $87,412,000$ bushels, as compared with $42,315,000$ bushels on August 1 1928, and $79,202,000$ bushels the average of stocks of oats on August 1 for the five years 1923-1927.
The amount of Barley Remaining on Farms in the United States on August 11929 is estimated at $4.8 \%$ of the crop of 1928, or about $17,039,000$ bushels, as compared with $7,751,000$ bushels on August 11928 and 6,454,000 bushels the average of stocks of barley on August 1 for the five years 1923-1927.
CROP REPORTING BOARD,
V. F. Callander, Chatrman
t. A. Beeter. ${ }^{\text {B. } A \text {. Jones }}$
j. H. Juacobson.
P. H.

ORN REPORT.

| State. |
| :--- |
|  |

WINTER WHEAT虫REPORT.


Tobacco Stocks Report for Quarter Ending July 11929
Stocks of leaf tobacco held in the United States by dealers and manufacturers on July 1 1929, were 1,686,314,000 pounds, compared with 1,949,002,000 pounds on April 1 1929, as reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of the Tobacco Stocks and Standards Act. Reports for similar period in 1928 were 1,730,221,000 on July 1 1928, and 1,997,998,000 on April 1 1928, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, which formerly issued the reports on tobacco stocks. It is added:
The report shows that the stocks of the four types of flue-cured tobacco on July 1 1929, amounted to 590 million pounds, compared with 703 million pounds on April 1 last, and 565 million on July 1 1928. This indicates that during the second quarter of 1929 stocks of flue-cured Lobacco diminished about 113 million pounds, through exports and The averansumption, the same as for the corresponding quarter of 1928. The average decrease for the second quarter during the previous five years was approximately 85 million pounds.
Stocks of the four types of fire-cured
Stocks of the four types of fire-cured tobacco totaled 173 million pounds, compared with 192 million pounds on April 1 1929, and 209
million pounds on July 11928 . The decrease in stocks million pounds on July 1 1928. The decrease in stocks during the second quarter of 1929 was 19 million pounds compared with 33 million pounds the same quarter in 1928, and 20 million pounds in 1927.
Burley tobacco stocks are reported as approximately 397 pounds, compared with 466 million pounds on April 1, and 411 million pounds on July 1 1928. The decline during the second , and 411 million to $69,400,000$ pounds, is approximately one and one-half million pounds in excess of that for the corresponding quarter of 1928, mand compares with an average decline of 58 million pounds for the second comparter of the five years previous to 1928.
Among the other air-cured types of tobacco, One-sucker and Green stocks, reported at the heighe lowest July 1 figure recorded; Maryland than last year, Virginia Sum-cured marketing season, are slightly higher Of the cigar filler types, Pennsylvania filler. 94 million pounds, showing the unusually heavy decrease is reported at pounds during the quarter. Miami Valley filler has reached the lowest point on record for July 1. Georgia and Florida Sungrown, and Porto Rican filler show a slight decrease under the stocks of the previous quarter.
Stocks of the cigar binder types of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are about 8 million pounds lower than at the end of the previous quarter and $41 / 2$ million pounds higher than a year ago on July 1 . Stocks of the cigar wrapper types which include the shadegrown tobacco of the Connecticut Valley, Georgia and Florida, totaled $91 / 2$ million pounds, which is about three million pounds less than was reported on the previous quarter, and approximately a million pounds more than was Feported a year ago on July 1.
1929, 84 million pounds of which was as 93 million pounds on July 1 nine million pounds withdrawn from stored in bonded warehouses and nine million pounds withdrawn from bond. The April 1 1929, report shillion a pounds. 97 miscellaneon pounds and the July 1 1928, report 104
Domestic stocks million pounds. Miscellaneous Domestic stocks totaled three million
pounds on July 1 1929.

## Foreign Crop Prospects.

The latest available information pertaining to cereal crops in foreign comntries, as reported by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, and given out on August 9 , is as follows :
The 1929 wheat production in 14 foreign countries reported to date is forecast at $1,143,659,000$ bushels, against $1,162,233,000$ bushels in the same countries in 1928, when these 14 countries produced about $30 \%$ of the estimated world total wheat crop, exclusive of Russia and China, according to reports received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau o
Agricultural Economics
The wheat areas of ,
continued dry weather, whestern Canada have suffered extensively from the cutting has been done, which has materially reduced yields. Some wheat will not be general antil ated points, but indications are that harvesting August 20 . general until about the same time as last year, or about
ugust 20.
Production in seven European countries has been reported at $708,484,000$
bushels against $759,552,000$ taly and Greece show increases over in 1928. The estimates for Spain, (Winter crop only) Bulgaria over 1928, but those of Hungary, Germany mates. Estimates , Bulgaria and Rumania are well below the 1928 estibut early threshing returns from received for Austria or Czechoslovakia, expectations.
The production in Algeria and Morocco has been estimated at $60,406,000$ bushels, or more than $5,000,000$ above 1928. A report from Egypt states hields were obtained been completed in that country and above average Weather condinition.
actory. Both Arest in the Southern Hemisphere are not entirely satisbeen completed and antina and Australia need rains. Wheat sowings have ditions in South Australia and Victoria are average, but are below average
in New South Wales.

The 1929 rye production in Rye.
391,846,000 bushels a against inve European countries has been reported at mate of the Winter rye crop in Germany is $315,000,000$ bushels arst esti$330,719,000$ bushels in 1928. Conditions in Poland indicate yields above
those in 1928.

## arly conditions in C Feed Grains.

Eain cons considerable decrease in the feed early indications country, due to prolonged drought. In Europe, however, last year.

Barley.
far
The total barley production so far reported for eleven foreign countries is $599,416,000$ bushels, or $3.6 \%$ above the production in those countries last year. The production in the six European countries 60 far reported
is $387,965,000$ bushels, or $7.3 \%$ above the production in
last year. In Germany, the condition of Winter barley at the beginning constitutes was below normal, but the condition of Spring barley, which years. The barley condition in Poland was also a little above average and in Rumania the prospects for the crop were umusually good.

Oats.
The oats production as reported in six foreign countries totals $635,153,000$ bushels, or $0.1 \%$ above the estimates for those countries last year. duction in the five European countries so far reported amounts to $621,030,000$ bushels, or $0.2 \%$ above that for the same countries last year. In Germany, one of the most important oats producing countries, the
production is estimated at $465,033,000$ bushels, which is production is estimated at $465,033,000$ bushels, which is a decrease of
$3.5 \%$ from last year $3.5 \%$ from last year. In France, the condition of oats at the latest date reported was below average, but in Poland it was considerably above the
average of the past few years, and in Rumania it was unusually favorable. Corn.
The total corn area reported in eight foreign countries totals $20,969,000$ The compared with $20,305,000$ acres sown in the same countries last year. The acreage in the five European countries reported to date amounts to year. Corn conditions in Europe have been generàlly more favorable than last year, and the crop in Rumania seems to be turning out unusually well. GRAINS.

| Production-Crop and Countries Reported in 1929.a | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ 1909-1913 . \end{gathered}$ | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat- | 1,000 Bus. | 1,000 Bus. | 1,000 Bus | 1,000 Bus | , 000 |
| United | 690.108 | ${ }^{831,040}$ | 878,374 | 902,191 | $773,885$. |
| Europe | 749,382 | ${ }_{652,283}$ | ${ }_{678.836}$ | ${ }_{759.552}^{11,031}$ |  |
|  | 52,1 | ${ }_{39}$ | ${ }_{5} 5.941$ | 55.048 | 60,40 |
|  | 39 | 369,356 | 389,635 | ${ }^{636}$.602 | 363,277 |
| Total above countries (15) Estimated world total except Russia \& China.- | 1,900,899 | 1,902,737 | 2,011,676 | 2,064,424 | 1,917,5 |
|  | 3,401,000 | 3,420,000 | 3,653,000 | 3,865,00 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rye } \\ & \text { United States } \\ & \text { Europe (5) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,093 \\ 451,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,795 \\ & 322,123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.164 \\ 330,412 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.676 \\ 400.407 \\ 40 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 41,028 391,846 |
| Total above countries (6) Est. N. Hemisphere total except Russia \& China | 7,1 | 362,918 | 388,576 | 42,083 | 432,874 |
|  | 1,023,000 | 812,000 | 874,000 | 961,000 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 114,909 \\ & 330,988 \\ & 15,764 \\ & 135,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 265,882 \\ 319,72 \\ 68,59 \\ 133,119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356.667 \\ & 361.47 \\ & 189.99 \\ & 129,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304,381 \\ & 387,965 \\ & 828,675 \\ & 1288766 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 184,812 \\ & 319.855 \\ & 83,974 \\ & \hline 83,974 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Africa (2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asi |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total above countrles (12) Estimated world total ex cept russia \& China. | 721,668 |  | 787,252 | 935,4 | 903,797 |
|  | 1,425,000 | 1,458,000 | 1,496,000 | 1,716 |  |
|  | $1,143,407$ <br> 653,179 <br> 13,489 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,246,848 \\ 584,787 \\ 8,603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,182,594 \\ 565,234 \\ 10,607 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,448,677 \\ 619,854 \\ 14,492 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,202,895 \\ 62,030 \\ 14,123 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total above countries (7). Estimated world total ex cept Russia \& China | $\begin{aligned} & 1,810,075 \\ & 3,581,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,840,438 \\ & 3,697,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,758,435 \\ & 3,595,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,083,023 \\ & 3,937,000 \end{aligned}$ | 1,838,048 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn- <br> United States <br> Bulgaria | $\begin{array}{r} 2,712,364 \\ 26,277 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2,692,217}^{2,312}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,763,093 \\ 20,954 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,835,678 \\ 18,292 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,740,514 \\ 29,880 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total above countries(2)- <br> Estimated world total except Russla | 2,738,641 | 2,719,529 | 2,784,047 | 2,853,970 | 2,770,39 |
|  | 4,138,000 | 4,480,000 | 4,344,00 | 4,265,000 | $\ldots$ |
| b Four-year average. |  |  |  | haluded. |  |

## Manchester Cotton Mills Strike Settled-Work To Be

 Resumed Monday.After sessions lasting all day, the joint meeting of the representatives of employers and employed in the Manchester cotton industry reached an agreement late at night on Thursday, which will enable the mills to be started again next Monday. By the terms of the settlement, the old wage will be paid pending the decision of arbitrators by whom both sides agree to abide. A cable dispatch from London Aug. 15 adds:
The board of arbitration is to be made up of two persons nominated by the employers and two by the workers, with an independent chairman
to be mutually agreed upon. The Chairman will have the full porer to be mutually agreed upon. The Chairman will have the full powers
of an umpire in the event other members of the court are unable of an umpire in the event other members of the court are unable to agree. The terms of reference to this court will be confined solely to the claim of the employers that a $121 / 2 \%$ wage cut will be necessary to the successful
carrying on of the business.
Seen Partial Union Victory.

The employees have strongly opposed this suggestion, contending that the wage cut would have very little effect on the costs of production, and that other means of reducing these should be explored first. The decision to arbitrate is looked upon as a partial victory for the unions, which from the first have favored this method. Employers, however,
particularly in the spinning section, had opposed arbitration. particularly in the spinning section, had opposed arbitration. Their
change of mind appears to have brought this about, and the change of mind appears to have brought this about, and the fact that
the workers' front held more solidy than thelr the workers Much of the credit for the estleme
permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lis to Sir Horace Wilson, permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labor, who ever since the dispute
started, nearly three weeks ago, has been started, nearly three weeks ago, has been working night and day steering
the contending forces together. the contending forces together.
The interview which Prime Minister MacDonald had with representatives portant part in bringing about also is believed to have played an imdispute will be greeted with great reltef throushout the The end of the its effect on British trade was causing consideraghout the country, wher

Supply and Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Cotton in the United States, Season of 1928-29.
The Department of Commerce has issued the preliminary report compiled from census returns of cotton consumed
and on hand for the 12 months ending July 31 1929. The statistics for the several items of the Supply and Distribution of Cotton in the United States for the season of 1928-29 are presented in the following tabular statements. No. I shows the principal items of supply and distribution; No. II the comparative figures of stocks held on July 311928 and 1929, and No. III further details concerning the supply and the distribution. The quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500 -pound bales. Linters are not included.
I.-COTTON GINNED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, CONSUMED AND

DESTROYED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 12 MONTHS
ENDING JULY 311929.
Ginnings, from Aug. 11928 to July 311929 _
Ginnings, from
Net imports...
Net exports
$14,294,758$
441,920
Net exports
Consumed. $\begin{array}{r}441,920 \\ 8,037,775 \\ \hline\end{array}$

II.-STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 311928 AND 1929.
In consuming establishments. $\qquad$ In public storage and at compresse
Elsewhere (partially estlmated) $a_{-}$
1929.
$\qquad$ 1,01.51.535
$\mathbf{9 8 6 . 4 3 9}$
$\mathbf{2}$ ${ }^{\text {(Bales). }}$ $\begin{array}{r}986,439 \\ 275,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}1,011,721 \\ 1,189,751 \\ 335,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\qquad$ III.-SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING SupplyJULY 311929.

| Supply- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| In consuming es | 1,011,721 |
| In public storage and at comp | 1,189,751 |
| Elsewhere (partlally estimated) |  |
| Net imports (total imports less re-exports year ending June) |  |
| Ginnings during 12 months, tota |  |
| Crop of 1928 after July 31192 | 207,788 |
| Crod of 1929 to Aug. 1929 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Net exports (total exports less re-imports) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\stackrel{\text { (Bales) }}{2,536,472}$
In public stor establishments. $1,011,721$
$1,189,751$ Elsewhere (partlaily estimated) $a_{\text {- }}$ Net imports (totalimports less re-ex
Ginnings durlng 12 months, total.
Croo of 1928 after July 311928 Crod of 1929 to Aug. 11929. $4,207,788$
86,970
$\qquad$ 7,273,150 8,037,775
$7,098,946$ $7,098,946$
17,500 17,500
$2,312,974$

Aggregate distributlon 986,439
275,000

17,467,195
Excess of distribution over supply $b$ $\qquad$

Country to Which Exported.

## United Kingdom <br> France. <br> Other Europe- <br> Other Euroop Japan..... All other.

| Exports of Domestic Cotton Excludino Linters (Runnino Bales-See Note for Linters). |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July. |  | 12 Mos. End. July 31. |  |
| 1929. | 1928. | 1929. | 1928 |
| 21,080 | 43,803 | 1,830,846 | 1,411,406 |
| 9,421 | 28,580 | 774,574 | 865,218 |
| 29,555 | 38,551 | 716,802 $1,796,798$ | 684,337 |
| 83,569 | 108,121 | 1,092,588 | 1,987,657 |
| 31,617 | 50,546 | 1,309,183 | 959,304 |
| 19,616 | 22,329 | 522,796 | 413,563 |
| 237,506 | 1.452 |  |  |

 and 10,397 bales in 1928, 186,211 and 193,232 bales in 1928. The distribution for July 1929 follows: United King-
dom, $717 ;$ France, 2,142; Germany, 4,378; Italy, 413; Mexico, 1; Canada, 1,776;
New Zealand, 50.
New Zealand, 50.
WORLD STATISTICS.
The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters,
grown in 1928, as compiled from various sources, is $25,751,000$ bales, counting American in running bales and foreign bales in of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption was approximately $25,285,000$ bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles both active and Idle, is about $165,000,000$

## Oklahoma Cotton Report, August 11929.

A cotton crop forecast of $1,275,000$ bales for Oklahoma was released August 18 by the Oklahoma Crop Reporting Service. Last year's crop was $1,205,000$ bales and the 5 -year average crop is $1,443,000$ bales.
The condition on August 1 1929, was estimated at $72 \%$ of normal compared with 71 a year ago and 72 , the 10 -year average on Aug. 1. A condition of 72 on Aug. 1 indicates an average yield of 140 pounds per acre, The area in cultivation on July 1 1929, less the 10-year average abandon ment would leave $4,371,000$ acres for harvest. A yield of 140 pounds per acre applied to this area, indicates the forecast crop of $1,275,000$ bales. The month of July was generally favorable to the cotton crop over the entire State. The weather was hot and dry, which was favorable from the standpoint of weevil infestation. In the Eastern third of the State the condition averaged $64 \%$ of normal; in the Western third of the State the condition averaged 77, and the Central third of the State the condition is about 70. On August 1 the condition was lowest in the East and North, and was increasingly higher towards the West and South. Most farmers believe that a good steady rain, followed by a few days of cool weather, would be beneficial. Conditions this year were about similar to last year except in the Southwest and Central areas. As a rule the condition is poorer this year in the Central district and better in the Southwest than it was last year.

## Cottonseed Oil Production During July.

On Aug. 13 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed and on hand and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exports during the month of July 1929 and 1928:

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, ORUSHED AND ON HAND (TONS).

| State. | Recetved at Malls* Aug. 1 to July 31. |  | Crushed <br> Aug. 1 to July 31. |  | On Hand at Mas July 31. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929. | 1928. | 1929. | 1928. | 1929. | 1928. |
| Alab | 268,517 | 296,388 | 267,417 | 297.058 | 1,213 |  |
| Arizons | 61,690 | 41,168 | 61,629 | 41,237 | 163 | 102 |
| Arkansas | 402,042 | 308,051 | 401,389 | 309,499 | 886 | 233 |
| Californ | 88,254 | 47,626 | 88,379 | 50,157 | 113 | 238 |
| Georgla | 404,670 | 443,210 | 404,448 | 445,118 | 696 | 474 |
| Loulsiana | 209,247 | 154,800 | 204,299 | 165,311 | 5,065 | 117 |
| Mississippl | 630,086 | 546,230 | 626,932 | 554,902 | 7,153 | 3,999 |
| North Caro | 305,281 | 302,498 | 304,011 381,607 | 303,110 | ${ }^{472}$ | 142 |
| Oklahoma | 387,830 | 362,001 | 381.607 | 383,231 | 3,950 | 326 |
| South Ca | 208.844 | ${ }_{268}^{210.492}$ | 208,418 | 211,642 | ${ }^{591}$ | 165 |
| Tenness | 316.629 | 266,796 | - $\begin{array}{r}318,422 \\ 1,720,591\end{array}$ | 1,555,734 | 1,076 | 2,869 |
| Texas | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,727,629 \\ 71,332 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,534,997 \\ 72,450 \end{array}$ | $1,720,591$ 71,202 | $1,555,734$ <br> 71,975 | 19,832 130 | 13,194 |
| United St | 5,082,051 | 4,586,705 | 5,058,744 | 4,654,017 | 41,340 | 21,972 |

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 21,972 tons and 89,784 tons on hand
Aug. nor 110,985 tons and 81,156 tons reshipped for 1929 and 1928 , respectively. COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT AND ON HAND.

| Item. | Season | On Hand Aug. 1. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Produced } \\ \text { Aug. 1-J'ne31 } \end{gathered}$ | Shipped Out Aug. 1-July 31 | On Hand July 31. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oll (pound | $\begin{aligned} & 1928- \\ & 1927- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 20,350, \\ 16,296, \end{array}$ |  | $1,468,065,734$ | $94,:$ |
| Refinead oil | 1928-29 | a335.993,223 | 1457864,50 |  | a338,319, |
| (pounds) | 1927-28 | 378,612,700 | 1,311,509,019 |  | 335,993,223 |
| ake and meal | 1928-29 | 32,648 | 2,280,894 | 2,232,628 | 80,914 |
| (tons) | 1927-28 | 63,632 | 2,093.354 | 2,124,338 | 32,648 |
| Hulls | 1928-29 | 29,291 | 1,367,325 | 1,331,182 | 65,434 |
| (tons) | 1927-28 | 168,045 | 1,320,066 | 1,458,820 | 29,291 |
| Linters (running bales) | \| 1928 -29 ${ }^{1928}$ | 46,177 | 1,084,644 | $1,053,998$ 877,304 | 74,640 |
| Hull flber | 1928-29 | 2,775 | 79,3 |  | 1,848 |
| ( $500-\mathrm{bb}$, bales) | 1927-28 | 21,930 | 79,398 | 98, | 2,848 |
| Grabbots, motes, \& c . | 1928-29 | 1,903 | 51,407 | 44,490 | 8,820 |
| ( $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales) | 1927 | 1,842 | 41,91 |  | 1,903 |
| *Includes $3,093,476$ and $3,967,860$ pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and $3,290,652$ and $4,186,570$ pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 11928 and July 311929 respectively. <br> $a$ Includes $7,594,021$ and $5,506,926$ pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and $10,166,451$ and $9,727,216$ pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug, 11928 and July 311929 respectively. <br> bProduced from $1,585,347,921$ pounds of crude ofl. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REPORTS OF COTTONSEED |  |  | PRODUCTS FOR | 11 MONTH | S ENDING |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Item- }}$ Oil, crude (poun |  |  |  | 1929. | $\stackrel{1928 .}{ }{ }_{48,228,618}$ |
| Oil, crude (poun |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cake and meal (tons of |  |  |  | 109.387 286,264 | 9,661,386 |
|  |  |  |  | 176,728 | 182,8 |

World Wool Study Reveals Modern Production and Marketing Practices.
Wool classing or sorting fleeces according to grade, condition and other factors, is regarded by wool authorities in Australia, the world's leading wool producing country in both volume and quality of product, as the only satisfactory method of preparing wool for market, according to J. F. Walker, consulting specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, following a survey of wool production and marketing methods in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, England and France.
"The opinion of the best authorities in all of these countries," Mr. Walker says, "seems to be that selling the fleece entire as taken from the sheep does not react to the greatest possible advantage of the wool producer. Sentiment is apparently crystallizing to the effect that classing should be done in centrally located warehouses rather than at production points, as larger lines, more uniform in type, can be obtained, and the buyer is therefore assured of a better standardized product."
Discussing marketing methods, Mr. Walker declares that "the activities of the speculative buyer are being rapidly curtailed insofar as the purchase of the clip from the individual producer is concerned. Auction sales through brokerage houses are gradually gaining ground. In Australia 95\% of the total clip is so disposed of. New Zealand closely approaches this mark, and South Africa sees yearly an increasing percentage. France and England are gradually adopting the plan.

These auctions may vary from a carefully planned system of sales covering the entire country, both as to time and quantity to be offered, to a local collection of wool to be sold at some fair; but in principle the operation is the same, and the fact that the auctions are steadily increasing in volume of wool sold is fairly conclusive proof that producers of wool consider them an advance step in marketing."

Co-operative marketing of wool is reported to be making progress in all countries surveyed, and as reflecting the world wide trend of agriculturists toward co-ordination of effort in the marketing of farm products. Recently the Australian Government appointed a committee on pastoral conditions to investigate transportation, pastures, preparation of products for market, and marketing problems.
"In Australia," Mr. Walker says, "the sheepman has developed a large-framed animal, which produces a heavy fleece of fair quality and which will range over wide areas. To accomplish this he has combined the blood of many families of Merinos, has at times gone outside the breed, and has rigorously culled to a standard. When parts of the country began a crop system of agriculture the Merino was crossed with the longwool breeds-Lincolns and Leicestersto develop a market lamb having a good carcass and carrying a good fleece. On the high-producing areas of fairly good rainfall the fine-wool types have demonstrated their superiority, so that they have continued to supply the majority of the sheep of those sections.
"New Zealand, with more abundant vegetation and a heavier rainfall, has turned almost entirely to production of mutton. All the breeds of England have been tried and few have come up to the requirements of the New Zealand breeder, so he has evolved his own breed to meet the demand of his market for an early maturing lamb of light weight and little waste in dressing, produced from a dam that shears a heavy fleece. Of the two or three English breeds which have survived in New Zealand, radical changes have been made in type. These breeds are the Romney, Leicester, and Lincoln. In all three the size has been decreased, the legs shortened, the body made more compact, and the fleece refined, to secure a better sire for mating with Merino or crossbred ewes.
"Some Southdown and Ryeland rams are kept for use with crossbred ewes in order to secure a very fine lamb for later freezing purposes. In the rough country the Merino has held its own on account of its hardiness and ranging qualities.
"The Union of South Africa is a wool-producing country, and the efforts in sheep breeding have been to obtain nigher yield and better quality of wool. England has a different breed or type in every section, all based on utilitarian features. In southern France, a type of Merino has been evolved which is long in leg, hardy, and able to return a good account to its owner. In northern France an entirely different type of Merino is found, and here also has been developed a crossbred, longwool Merino type to meet the demand for a market lamb. In short, the sheepmen of all these countries
seem to be more concerned about the utility of an animal than the breed to which it may belong, and breeds have been evolved and types established on this basis."

Complete details of Mr. Walker's survey have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture in Technical Bulletin 124-T, entitled "Some Factors Affecting the Marketing of Wool in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, England and France." Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Activity of the Wool Weaving Industry During June

 1929.The Wool Institute, Inc. reports that with the exception of the Menswear Worsted and Menswear Manipulated Warp Groups, all branches of the Cloth Weaving Division of the Industry reported decreases in production for the Month of June, a seasonal "slacking off" period. The two exceptions showed slight increases.

All Groups, both Menswear and Womenswear, reported increased billings, while the Womenswear Worsted Group reported a decrease.

Stocks on hand decreased in the Menswear Groups with the exception of a small increase in Manipulated Fabrics.

The figures reflected a slight increase of Stocks of Womenswear Manipulated Fabrics, an increase in Womenswear Woolens and a decrease in Womenswear Worsteds.
The net trends were a decrease in production, an increase in billings and a decrease in stocks on hand.
JUNE ACTIVITY-YARDAGE OF COMBINED GROUPS ADJUSTED TO A 6-4 BASIS.
Production.-
Billings--
Billings-
Stock on
Stock on hand.

##   N

## New York Burlap and Jute Exchange Adopts Rules in Preparation for Opening.

The New York Burlap and Jute Exchange, which will open next month for futures trading in jute, burlap, sugar bags, and kindred products, has adopted trading and delivery rules covering tenderable grades of burlap, price differentials, and a standard form of contract to govern future surlap trading, Rutger Bleecker, President, announced this week. Architects and builders have been working for the past two months in fitting the trading floor of the Exchange at 80 Wall Street, which will include some features new to commodity exchanges. Trading posts will be set up instead of rings, to provide for more orderly trading when the other allied commodities are adopted by the Exchange. Telephone booths have been ingeniously constructed so that an unobstructed view of the quotation board and of the posts will be possible when a broker is conversing with his principals.

The burlap contract will have as the basis grade 40-inch 8 -ounce standard Calcutta burlap of A. B. Mill groups. Other grades in the A and B classifications, as well as the C and D mill groupings, are tenderable against exchange contracts with the usual premiums and discounts, as with other commodity exchanges. Price fluctuations will be in onehundredths cent per yard.
Rutger Bleecker, President, commenting on the contract and the progress of the Exchange, stated, "While the bu:lap contract in its present form has been the subject of exhaustive study by the board of governors and the contract committee, and is considered unique in its simplicity and its fairness to both buyer and seller, as well as its flexibility to meet changing conditions in the trade, its final adoption will be deferred until just prior to the opening of the Exchange, after which changas affecting the monetary value of the contract cannot become effective for thirteen months.
"Despite the fact that the contract up to the present time had not been set up in a definite form, membership applications have far exceed3d the expectations of the Board, and it is evident that the Exchange roster will shortly be comnleted.
"The calibre of the membership is high, including many firms affiliated with the New York Stock, New York Cotton and leading commodity exchanges, as well as prominent trade interests. The numerous inquiries regarding the contract received from principal world markets is indicative of the very large trading that should immediately develop, once the Exchange opens for futures trading."

The unit of trading on the New York Burlap \& Jute Exchange will be 25 bales, equivalent to 50,000 yards, which must be made up exclusively of one of the constructions specified and be the outturn of one of the mills tenderable
against Exchange contracts. The Exchange will maintian complete listings of Calcutta mills whose burlan may be delivered on Exchange contracts, these mills being segregated into groups A, B, C and D. The list will be official when approved by the Board of Governors and will at all times be available to members for inspection. While the list may be altered, changed or amended from time to time by the addition, deletion or regrouping of mills, such revision will not be considered as altering the monetary value of outstanding contracts. The official list of Calcutta mills on file in the Exchange on the date of delivery of burlap against Exchange contracts will be the basis for fixing and determining the groun in which burlap so sold is classified.

Sign Terms in Shoe Strike-Haverhill Manufacturers Agree-Men to Vote To-day.
A proposed agreement, drawn up by a joint conference committee representing the Haverhill Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association for settlement of the strike in progress at Haverhill, was ratified on Aug. 15, by the manufacturers. It will be placed before the union members for action to-day (Saturday).

The strike has been in progress for 11 weeks. About 6,000 employees of 30 factories have been involved. Mass meetings of the strikers were held yesterday when union members of the conference committee explained the details of the proposed pact.

Under the plans of settlement, the wages and hours of labor in effect when agreement expired last month would continue for 3 years with the privilege of extending it to Dec. 31 1934, if both groups agree.

The strike was called when the manufacturers refused to meet the demand of the employees for a $10 \%$ rise in wages and a 44 -hour week of 5 days. Under the agreement they had worked 48 hours for a $51 / 2$-day week.

## Petroleum and Its Products-First Cut in Production

 in Three Months Achieved Despite Rise in California Output-Crude Prices Hold Steady in Mid-Continent-Another Cut in Pennsylvania.The first decrease in production of crude oil in more than three months was accomplished during last week, ending Aug. 10, when the daily average output totaled 2,896,000 barrels, which was 12,600 barrels less daily than for the previous week. However, as an indication of how production has mounted this year, last week's daily production was 271,250 barrels greater than during the week of May 11 when the last previous decrease in production appeared. Contrary to general belief, it was not in California that the cut was achieved last week. On the contrary, California output showed a slight increase over the previous week due to new completions that added nearly 30,000 barrels of flush oil to the Santa Fe Springs total. The largest gain of the week was reported in Gray County, Tex., which went up 10,400 barrels on daily average. The reduction was accomplished over a widespread area throughout all of the oil-producing States and was not attributable to any one locality.

Prices for crude in Mid-Continent have not yet taken the downward revision which is expected at any time. Despite the fact that Sept. 1 will mark the first enforcement of California's new gas conservation law, which it is hoped will serve to curtail somewhat the production of oil in that State, operations are continuing in testing the third Clarke sand at Santa Fe Springs. Leasing and drilling activity in the Ventura Basin and San Joachin Valley fields is also increasing and it is expected that some discoveries will be made that may materially increase California's production of oil.

The Mid-Continent has had a fairly quiet week with a lack of wildcats, while in the Rocky Mountain region an era of deep drilling is being experienced. There are at least six now drilling below one mile in depth.

A cut of from 25 to 35 cents a barrel in several grades of Pennsylvania crude oil was announced Friday, Aug. 16, in Pittsburgh. The new prices are: Pennsylvania grade in New York transit lines, Bradford district oil in National transit lines and Pennsylvania grade in Southwest Pennsylvania lines, $\$ 3.25$, a cut of 25 cents on all grades. Pennsylvania crude in Eureka lines, $\$ 3.15$, a cut of 25 cents. Pennsylvania grade in Buckeye lines, \$2.95, a cut of 35 cents. Other grades are unchanged. Changes for the week are:
Aug. 16.-Reduction of 25 c . a barrel announced for Pennsylvania grade crude oil in New York transit lines; Bradford district oil in national transit lines and Pennsylvania grade in Southwest Pennsylvania lines, new price $\$ 3.25$ per barrel.

Aug. 16.-Reduction of 25c. a barrel in Pennsylvania grade in Eurela lines, new price $\$ 3.15$ a barrel.
a lines, new price $\$ 2.95$ per barrel.

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


REFINED PRODUCTS-BETTER DEMAND FOR UNITED STATES
MOTOR GASOLINE, BUT PRICES FAIL TO REGAIN RECENT LOSS-KEROSENE ACTIVE.
Although there was a better active demand for U.S. Motor gasoline in large volume during this week, the improved market failed to have any beneficial effect as far as prices are concerned, beyond firming them at the lower levels established during the heavy competitive period of the past few weeks. The price range runs from 9 c . to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon in tank cars at refineries, and from 10c. to $101 / 2 c$. in tank cars delivered to the nearby trade.
Although it is generally understood that quite a bit of business was put through this week on the 9c. a gallon basis, other sales were accomplished at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. , the figure generally held to by the larger refiners. Considerable doubt is expressed among market factors as to the probability of gasoline prices again topping the 10c. mark in tank cars at refiners this year, although they admit that should conservation measures be undertaken in a real way, there might be some possibility of this move affecting prices favorably. California gasoline, which has proved a thorn in the side of Eastern marketers of mid-continent products, is selling at from $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon to 10 c . a gallon and is still moving in heavy volume.

There has been a slightly improved tone in the export market, with several inquiries for large cargoes as yet unplaced. The buyers are believed to be awaiting developments of the next few days, during which time they believe that a further downward movement may take place. They feel sure that even if the expected drop does not take place, they will be able to secure their requirements at no higher prices than at present obtaining, and therefore are in the position of having nothing to lose and possibly something to gain.

There has been an active market in kerosene this week. A change in the weather such as occurred this week, always shows an almost immediate reaction in kerosene, and the coolness of the past few days, bringing with it a hint of an early fall with consequent better demand for kerosene and fuel oils, has brought several important inquiries into the open market, with at least two sales of good volume. The kerosene business is being placed at $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon at refineries for 43-41 water white. Foreign buyers are also showing greater interest in kerosene.

Bunker fuel oil holds steady and fairly active at $\$ 1.05$ a barrel refinery and \$1.10 a barrel f.a.s. New York Harbor. Diesel oil remains quiet and unchanged. Domestic heating oils are showing more movement. Lubricating oils continue quiet, with an inactive demand.

Gasoline, U. S. Motor, Tankcar Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

N Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tankcar Lots F.O.B. Refinery.
 Fuel Oil, 18-22 Degree, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.
New York (Bayonne) - $\$ 1.05 \mid$ Los Angeles..........- $\$ .85 \mid$ Gulf Coast.
 Gas Oil, 32-36 Degree, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.
New York(Bayonne) $\$ .051 /$ | Chicago .................. $\$ .03 \mid$ Tuls
Average Crude Oil Output Slightly Lower as With Preceding Week, but Shows a Large Increase Over a Year Ago
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production in the United States, for the week ended Aug. 10 1929, was 2,896,000 barrels, as compared with $2,908,600$ barrels for the preceding week, a for the week ended Aug ii Compared with the output day, the current figure s. 111928 , of $2,389,200$ barrels per day, the current figure shows an increase of 506,800 barrels daily. The daily average production East of California for the week ended Aug. 10 1929, was 2,042,800 barrels, as
compared with $2,046,300$ barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 3,500 barrels. The following estimates of daily average gross production, by districts, are for the weeks shown below:

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS) Weeks Ended-
Oklahoma-....


Total_
$\begin{array}{lllll}2,896,000 & 2,908,600 & 2,896,650 & 2,389,200\end{array}$ Tel entimated daily average gross production for the Mid-Continent West, East for the week ended Aug. 10, was $1,693,850$ barrels ana and Arkansas, 1,693.800 bere ended Aug. 10, Was $1,693,850$ barrels, as compared. with Mid-Continent was $1,647,500$ barrels, as compared with 1,647,050 barrels, an increase of 450 barrels.
The production figures of certain pools in the various districts for the current week, compared with the previous week, in barrels of 42 gallons, follow:

| Orlaro | -Week Ended- |  | North Loussana- | -Week Ended- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allen Dor | 25,200 |  | Heynes | 5,050 | 4,850 |
| Asher | 11.200 | 11,350 |  | 6,400 | 6,400 |
| Bow | 33,550 | 34,250 |  |  |  |
| Bristow-S | 20,800 | 21,000 | Arkansas- |  |  |
| Burbank | 18,950 | 19,350 | Champagnolle | 7.050 | 7,050 |
| Carr Clity | 13,150 | 13,850 | Smackover (light) | 6,000 | 6,100 |
| Cromwel | 8,000 | 8.000 | Smackover (heavy) | 6,350 | 46,750 |
| Earlsboro | 81,750 | 82,500 |  |  |  |
| Little Rive | 4,900 | 5,100 | Coastal Texas- |  |  |
| Logan Cou | 79,150 | 77,300 | Barbers Hill | 3,700 | 11,600 |
| Maud | 21,000 | 23,850 | Hull | 8,000 | 7,950 |
| Miss | 13,000 | 12,750 | Plerce | 6,500 | 19,700 |
| St | 28,500 | 30,150 | Raccoon Ben | 7,900 | 7.650 |
| Searigh | 32.950 | 30,500 | Spindletop | 25,100 | 27,100 |
| Semt | 70,400 | 73,850 | Sugarland | 11,400 | 11,900 |
| Tonkawa | 12,100 | 11,400 | West Colu | 6,300 | 6,200 |
| Oklahoms | 33,250 | 34,000 |  |  |  |
| Carr Clty | 9,200 | 9,300 | Coastal Loutstan |  |  |
| Kansas |  |  | East Hackberry | 2,400 | 2,500 |
| Eedgwlek Cou | 36,350 | 35,650 | Old Hackbert | 1,900 | 2,100 |
| Panhandle Texas |  |  | Sulphur Dome | 3,300 | 3,500 |
| Carson County | 9,250 | 8,300 | Vi | 4,200 | 4,400 |
| Gray County --..- | 72,500 | 62,100 |  |  |  |
| Hutchinson County North Tezas- |  | 25,700 | Wyoming- <br> Salt Creek. | 30,250 | 31,100 |
| Archer County .- | 19,000 | 19,750 |  |  |  |
| Wlibarger County | 29,150 | 28,750 | Mo |  |  |
| Vest Central Texas |  |  | Sunb | 6,950 | 6,950 |
| Brown County |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shackelford Count | 10,800 | 11,000 | California- |  |  |
| West Texas- |  |  | Dominguez | 10,000 | 10.000 |
| Crane \& Udton Cos | 545,300 | 45,600 | Elwood-Gole | 23,500 | 26.000 |
| Howard Coun | 40,000 | 41,400 | Huntington Bea | 44,500 | 43,500 |
| Pecos County | 135,000 | 138,400 | Inglewood. | 23,500 | 23,500 |
| Reagan County | 17,800 | 17,900 | Kettleman H1 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Winkler County | 140,000 | 140,300 | Long Beach | 69,000 | 170,000 |
| East Central Texas- |  |  | Midway-Sunset | 68,500 | 67,000 |
| Corstcana-Powell | 7,200 | 7,350 | Rosecrans | 6,600 | 6,700 |
| Southerest Texas- |  |  | Santa | 0,000 | 268,000 |
| Laredo District | 10,750 | 11,000 | Seal Beac | 47,500 | 48,000 |
| Luling | 11,000 | 11,100 | Torranc | 12,600 | 12,600 |
| Salt Flat | 48,250 | 49,000 | Venturs A venue | 57,000 | 56,500 |

Weekly Refinery Statistics for the United States.
According to the American Petroleum Institute, companies aggregating $3,068,250$ barrels, or $91.9 \%$ of the $3,339,650$ barrels estimated daily potential refining capacity of the plants operating in the United States during the week ended Aug. 10 1929, report that the crude runs to stills for the week show that these companies operated to $85.2 \%$ of their total capacity. Figures published last week show that companies aggregating $3,091,500$ barrels, or $92.6 \%$ of the $3,339,100$ barrels estimated daily potential refining capacity of all plants operating in the United States during that week, but which operated to $85.5 \%$ of their total capacity, contributed to that report. The report for the week ending Aug. 10 follows:
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS, GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OL STOCKS, WEEK ENDING AUG. 10 (BARRELS OF 42 gallons)

| District. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { P. } \boldsymbol{C} \\ \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { tapac' } \\ \text { Capart'? } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crude } \\ & \text { Runs } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { stills. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { P. C. } \\ \text { oper. } \\ \text { os Tor. } \\ \text { Capac. } \\ \text { Report. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Gasoline Stocks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gas } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Fuel } \begin{array}{c} \text { Suld } \\ \text { Stocks } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enst Coast | 100.0 | 3,569,100 | 89.9 | 4,843.000 | 10,847,000 |
| Appalachian | 85.5 | 562,400 | 80.5 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 930.000 | 1,099,000 |
| Oklia., Kan., Miss | ${ }_{70} 98$ | 2, 2142.000 | 94.3 | 5.767.000 | $3,697.000$ 48 |
|  | 87.0 | , 6.65 .800 | 84.8 | 2,94,000 | 12,260,000 |
| Louislana-Arkansa | 92.9 | 1,201,600 | ${ }_{73.5}^{88.8}$ | 1,648,000 | 5,214,000 |
| Rocky Mountain | 93.2 |  | 52.5 | 1,590,000 |  |
| Calif | 98.7 | 4,940,100 | 85.1 | 11,834,000 | 105,097,000 |
| Total week Aug | 01.9 | 18.297.500 | 85.2 | 33,571,000 | 143,514,000 |
| Total week Aug. ${ }^{\text {dan }}$ | 92.6 |  | 85.5 |  | 143,786,000 |
| Daily average. |  | 2,642,400 | 85.5 | 35,144,000 | 143,786,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loulslana (Gulf Coast) | 100.0 | 2,892,400 | ${ }_{82.3}^{90.6}$ | 1,390,000 | 4,368,000 |

## Quiet Trading in Non-Ferrous Metals-Copper Holds

 at 18 c . Delivered in East.Business in all of the more important non-ferrous metal markets during the week ending Aug. 14 was quiet, "Engineering and Mining Journal" reports, adding:
The advance in the Federal Reserve Bank rate and the entanglement in the reparations discussion at The Hague, has had a more or less disquieting effect on consumers in this country and abroad. Quotations in general are unchanged, though tin is slightly lower and quicksilver quotations in this market are approaching the "pegged" price level of the European cartel.
Statistics released on copper were variously interpreted by trade factors. Sales to domestic consumers during the last week were only about $75 \%$ of normal, but, except for a relatively small tonnage for September de ivery, virtually all of the business reported was for shipment during August. Prices remain unchanged at 18 cents, delivered in East. Foreign buying of copper has been good so far this month.
Although exceeding in aggregate sales the week or two immediately pre eding the zinc market was not an active one. All business was on the basis of 6.80 c . per pound, delivered East St. Louis. Demand for lead slack delivery. Prices delvery. Prices are unchanged; the American Smelting \& Refining Comis uniformly 6.55 c at 63 c ., New York. The Middle Western quotation consumers onnages for prompt shinments. higher prices than are asked for prompt, the premium cuoted belng about $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per month.

## Stocks of Refined Copper Continue to Increase-Pro-

 duction and Shipment Lower.Stocks of finished copper at refineries in North and South America amounted to 97,729 tons at the end of July against 83,140 tons at the end of June, 70,412 tons at the end of May and 54,871 tons at the end of July, 1928, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.
Production of finished copper by refineries in North and South America totaled 153,513 short tons in July against 156,447 tons in June and 135,092 tons in July 1928. Shipments aggregated 138,924 tons in July against 143,719 tons in June and 139,030 tons in July 1928, states the Wall Street "Journal," which continues:
Production of copper by United States mines during July amounted to 79,329 tons against 82,354 tons in June, 93,392 tons in May and 73,426 in July 1928.
Stocks of blister copper including copper in process in North and South America on July 31 were 239,470 tons against 251,481 on June 30 and 262 , 229 on May 31. Total stocks, refined and blister, on July 31 were 337,199 tons against 334,621 on June 30 and 332,641 on May 31.
Stocks of copper in British offficial warehouses on Aug 1 were 10,405 tons against 9.809 tons on July 1, and 6,651 tons on June 1. Stocks of copper at Havre Aug. 1 were 7,962 tons against 8,484 tons on July 1 and 5,444 tons on June 1.
Blister copper production of North America in July was 107,807 tons
including direct Including direct-cathode copper, against 106,842 tons in June, an increase of 965 tons during July. Blister copper production of South America, including direct-cathode copper, in July was 31,222 tons against 32,068 tons in June and 35,947 tons in May.
Of the total shipments of 138,924 tons in July by North and South
American producers and refiners, 98,720 tons were for American producers and refiners, 98,720 tons were for domestic account and 40,204 tons export against 95,258 for domestic and 48,461 for export in June.
SHIPMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF REFINED COPPER BY NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCERS AND REFINERIES (in short tons).

|  | Production. |  |  | Shipments. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Primary | Serap | Total | Datsy Rato | $\underset{\text { Ext }}{\substack{\text { port }}}$ | Domes HC | Total |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1929 . \\ \text { nuary } \end{array}$ | 147.777 | 6.695 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabruary | 135.425 | ${ }_{5}^{6.960}$ | 141,385 | 5,049 | 57.054 50,150 | 100.135 | 157.189 |
| Msarch | 156.502 | 7.059 | 163.561 | 5.278 | 59,946 | 105.860 | 148.921 165.806 |
| April | 150,400 151 | 10,885 | 161.285 | 5.376 | 57,708 | ${ }_{99.051}$ | 165,806 156.759 |
| Jun | 151,297 146.492 | 10,487 9 | 161,784 | 5.219 <br> 5 | 55,123 | 93.743 | 148.866 |
| July | 142,420 | 11,093 | 153,513 | 5,215 4,952 | 48,461 40,204 | 95,258 98.720 | 143,719 138,924 |
| Total 7 months | 1,030,313 | 62,134 | 1,092,447 | 5,167 | 468,64 | 88 |  |
| January | 3.245 | 6,478 | 122.723124848 | 3,958 | 56,721 | 64.824 | 121.545 |
| Februar | 123,162 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March |  | 5.810 | 128.972 | 4.160 | 55,970 | 73.789 72.642 | ${ }_{128,612}^{134,392}$ |
|  | 117.088 | 5.736 | 122,824 | 4.094 | 64,989 | 72.234 | 137,223 |
| June | 125.065 | 6,498 5,948 | 129,236131,024 | 4.169 4.307 | 56,738 57.067 | 79.10381,436 | $\begin{aligned} & 135,841 \\ & 138,503 \end{aligned}$ |
| July | 127,718 <br> 137,574 | 7.3745,986 |  | 4.358 | 56.78560.240 |  |  |
| Augus |  |  | 135.092 143.560 |  |  | 81,436 82.455 83,298 | $\begin{aligned} & 138.503 \\ & 139,030 \end{aligned}$ |
| Septem | 130.897143,624 | 6.1215.575 | 137.018149.199 | 4.5314.8134.818 | 51,29254,992 | 83,398 88,707 | 143.638 139,999 |
| Octobe Novem |  |  |  |  |  | 100.37199.822 | 155,363148,943 |
| Dec | 148.373 140.779 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,075 \\ & 7,126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155.448 \\ & 147.905 \end{aligned}$ | 5.182 | 49.121 |  |  |
| otal 1928...- | 1,551,062 | 76,787 | 1.627.849 | 4,448 | 674.221 | 983,460 | 1.657.681 |
| 19 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1,418,815 \\ 1,383.604 \\ 1,299.832 \\ 1,267.810 \\ 1,136,624 \end{array}$ | 57.691 $1,476.506$ <br> 56.850  <br> 52.477 1.440 .454 <br> 32.522 1.352 .309 <br> 27.261 $1,163,332$ |  | 4.0453.9463.7053.5533.189 |  | 824,844002,174 831.171753.389 | $1,466,709$ <br> $1,428,035$ <br> $1,415,724$ <br> $1,319,783$ <br> $1,157,393$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 192 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OUTPUT IN SHORT TONS OF MINES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PAST BIX MONTHS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monthly Aserage 1928 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | May | June | July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Porphyry mines | 32,432 | 36,1737,333 | 18,9458,009 | 40.1398,204 | 39.1838.119 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{33,745 \\ 7.874}]{\text { (20) }}$ | 31,719 |
| Lake mines. | 32,053 |  |  |  |  |  | 7,915 |
| Vein |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37,363 \\ 3,866 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,849 \\ 4,895 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,842 \\ 4,717 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.024 \\ 6.066 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,072 \\ 35,322 \\ 5,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,095 \\ & \mathbf{x 5 , 5 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| 18 | 3,812 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total crude prod. | 75,754 | 84,735 | 93,608 | 94,902 | 93.392 | 82,354 | 79,329 |

## $\times$ Estimated.

OUTPUT OF UNTTED STATES MINES, BLISTER COPPER PRODUCTION
OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND STOCKS OF COPPER FOR NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, \&o. (in short tons).

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mines, United States. | 84,735 105,690 | 118,798 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 94,902 \\ 121,775 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,392 \\ 120,952 \end{array}$ | 82,354 | 79,329 107,807 |
| $\times$ Blister, South America | 31,886 | 40,158 | 39,195 | 35,947 | 32,068 | 1071,222 |
| Refined, North \& South America. Stocks, End of Perlod- | 141,385 | 163,561 | 161,285 | 161,784 | 156,447 | 153,513 |
| North and South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blister (including in process) | 241,085 | 242,341 | 253,509 | 262,229 | 251.481 | 239,470 |
| Refine | 55,213 | 52,968 | 57,494 | 70,412 | 83,140 | 97,729 |
| Total North \& South A | 296,298 | 295,309 | 311,003 | 332.641 | 334,621 | 337,199 |
| z Great Britain-Re Other forms | $\begin{aligned} & 1,350 \\ & 7,844 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 621 \\ 7.783 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,038 \\ & 4,164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 868 \\ 5,783 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,383 \\ & 7,426 \end{aligned}$ | $3,402$ $7,003$ |
| Total Great Brl | 9,194 | 8,404 | 5,202 | 6,651 | 9,809 |  |
| Havr | 3,166 | 3.218 | 4.368 | 5,444 | 8,484 | 7,962 |
| Ja | 7.370 | 6.964 | 7,192 | y | , | y |

Production and Shipments of Portland Cement in July Higher-Stocks Decline During Month.
The Portland cement industry in July 1929 produced $17,216,000$ barrels, shipped $20,273,000$ barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $24,372,000$ barrels, according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. This compares with $16,775,000$ barrels produced and 18,942,000 barrels shipped in June 1929. The production of Portland cement in July 1929 showed a decrease of $1.5 \%$ and shipments an increase of $1.9 \%$, as compared with July 1928. Portland cement stocks at the mills were $7.9 \%$ higher than a year ago.
In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 163 plants at the close of July 1929, and of 158 plants at the close of July 1928. In addition to the capacity of the new plants which began operating during the 12 months ended July 31 1929, the estimates include increased capacity due to extensions and mprovements at old plants during the period.

> RELATION OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY.


PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, IN JULY 1928 AND 1929.

| District. | Production. |  | Shipments. |  | Stocks at End of Month. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1928. | 1929. | 1928. | 1929 | 1928. | 1929. |
| Eastern Pa | 3,832 | ${ }^{3,709}$ | 4,042 | 4,171 | 5,913 | 5.389 |
| New York and Maine | 1, 1,843 | ${ }^{1,306}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{1,609}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1,622}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1.766 \\ 3,378}}$ |
| Michitan. | 1,662 | 1,432 | 1,872 | 1,964 | ${ }^{3,748}$ | ${ }_{\text {li, }}$ |
| 1s., III., I | 2,375 | 2,354 | ${ }_{2,863}$ | ${ }_{2,837}$ | 2,506 | ${ }_{3} 163$ |
| Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga. Fla, \& La | 1,414 | 1,216 | 1,419 | ${ }_{1}^{1,520}$ | 1,867 | 1,759 |
|  | 1,736 | $\xrightarrow{1,1,159}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,223}$ | 2,223 | 2,544 | ${ }^{3} .092$ |
|  | 561 | 701 | ${ }^{1}, 203$ |  |  |  |
| Colo., Mont.,Utah, Wyo. \& Ida.b. | 260 | 322 | 291 | 299 | 456 | ${ }_{529}$ |
| California | 1.124 |  | 1,192 | 994 | 752 | ${ }_{991}$ |
| Oregon \& W | 433 | 322 | 469 | 362 | 392 | 548 |
| Totals.................... | 17,474 | 17,216 | 19,901 | 20,273 | $\frac{22,580}{}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 24,372 }}{ }$ |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND
CEMENT, BY MONTHS, IN 1928 AND 1929 . (In Thousands of Barrels).

| Month. | Production. |  | Shtpments. |  | Stocks at End of Month. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1928. | 1929. | 1928. | 1929. | 1928. | 1929. |
| January | 9,768 | 8,881 | 6.541 <br> 6.563 | ${ }_{5}^{5.707}$ | ${ }_{25,116}$ | 26,797 |
| March | ${ }_{10,223}$ | 8,969 | ${ }^{\text {coin }}$ | 10,113 | 27,445 | ${ }^{29,870}$ |
| April | 13,468 | 13,750 | 13,307 | 13,325 | 27,627 | 30,151 |
| June- | 17,497 | 16.775 | 18,421 | a18,942 | 25,029 | ${ }_{\text {a } 27.428}^{29.597}$ |
| July- | 17.474 | 17,216 | 19,901 | 20,273 | ${ }^{22,580}$ | 24,372 |
| Septemb | 178,889 |  | 20,460 |  | 19,374 |  |
| October | 17,533 |  | 19,836 |  | 14,579 |  |
| Novembe | 15,068 |  | 11,051 |  | 17.769 |  |
| Decemb | 12,189 |  | 7,384 |  | 22,650 |  |
| Totals | 175,968 |  | 175,455 |  |  |  |

a Revised. b The Incluslon of Wyoming begins with Arpil 1929; of Idaho with
June 1929.
June 190. The statistics above presented are complied from reports for July from alt manutacturing

## Unfilled Steel Orders Show Further Decrease.

The unfilled steel orders on the books of subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. as of July 311929 aggregated $4,088,177$ tons which is 168,733 tons below the unfilled tonnage of June 30 1929, and 339,586 tons under the total of 4,427,763 tons reached April 20 1929. On July 31 1929, however, the amount was only $3,570,927$ tons. Below we show the figures by months for the last six years. Figures for earlier dates may be found in our issue of April 17 1926, page 2126.
UNFILLED ORDERS OF SUBSIDIARIES OF

## Slight Recession in Steel Output-General Conditions Remain Favorable-Steel Price Lower.

Seasonal curtailment is making itself felt in the steel industry, but thus far the chief effects have been a decline in backlogs and a shortening of deliveries, reports the "Iron Age" in its weekly summary of iron and steel markets. Production has shown little reduction and the downward trend is not marked, adds the "Age," which goes on to say: With the two largest steel producers still operating at close to rated ingot capacity, most of the loss in output is accounted for by other mills. In the Greater Pittsburgh district the total falling off since the first of the month is estimated at $5 \%$, and similar recessions are reported in semand for plates for pipe manufacture, continues to produce steel at a demand for p
capacity rate.
capacity rate.
The return to hand-to-mouth buying, heretofore mainly evident in lighter rolled products, is being more widely felt. At Pittsburgh, deliveries on shapes and bars can now be made in two or three week. This change is not necessarily of great significance. The experience of the industry in recent years im ample proof that a high rate of output can be maintained
without heavy forward obligations. Undoubtedly the vacation season, without heavy forward obligations. Undoubtedy the vacation sea
now at its height, is also a factor in delaying purchasing programs. The growth of miscellaneous uses for mill products has made it more
difficult to gage the trend of steel consumption. At the same time the difficult to gage the trend of steel consumption. At the same time the
wide diversification of demand makes for a more even flow of business, wide diversification of demand makes for a more even flow of business,
with increased consumption in some directions tending to neutralize declines in others.
in others. new outlets for steel the most outstanding in its stabilizing influence is the manufacture of pipe for gas and oil lines. This factor has been most important at Chicago, where steel bookings for the week were the sixth largest so far this year.
the thile sharply reduced requirements of the automobile industry, the largest single consuming group, are not to be overlooked, Cleveland
reports an upturn in specifications from a number of who are bringing out new models. Whether this can be taken as an augury of general recovery in automotive demand is uncertain, in view of the large stocks of used cars reported in đealers' hands.
Railroads placed $75 \%$ of the fabricated steel work awarded during the
week, which totaled 43,000 tons. Outstanding week, which totaled 43,000 tons. Outstanding transactions were 14,500 tons for two Pennsylvania Railroad bridges across the Hackensack River in New Jersey and 9,400 tons for a New York subway section. Fresh inquiries call for 42,000 tons, of which 16,000 tons is for railroad and highway bridges.
The railroad equipment market is also more active, with new inquiries out for 1,300 freight cars.
Rail production, now at $75 \%$ at Chicago-an unusually high rate for August-will shortly undergo a seasonal reduction, which, however, expected to be the last đownward revision of schedules before the Fall buying movement sets in. Seasonal curtailment in tin plate output is also looked for.
Aside from the more general prevalence of $\$ 2.40$, Pittsburgh or Oleveland, on plain wire, steel prices have undergone no further change. The sharp gain in profits that has accompanied peak production is recognized, however, as a temptation to press for tonnage to the detriment of price stability.

Pig iron demand has improved at St. Louis, with buying of 25,000 tons of basic grade, and in the New York district, with sales of 22,000 tons. Foundry melt is well sustained except in the South, where the reduced operations of cast iron pipe makers are a factor, and in the Central West, where the declining requirements of the automotive industry are
felt. Shipments from some Northern Ohio blast furnaces felt. Shipments from some Northern Ohio blast furnaces are running 15
to $20 \%$ under those of July to $20 \%$ under those of July.
Aggressive selling of Alabama iron has further accentuated competition in Northern markets. Southern foundry iron is now being freely quoted at $\$ 13$, Birmingham, for deliveries in the Chicago district, and that price has been shaded 50. a ton in one harge to mansacion. The attention of Southern producers has also been turned to Europe, following the receipt Heary melting scrap at Pittsburch has atwan
sale to a consumer. In face of this evidence of strac. a ton on a large sale to a consumer. In face of this evidence of strength, shipments have Steel ingot production in July, $4,838,093$ tons frequent.
month, excoeding the previous July peak, last year, by more therd for that tons. The daily rate for July at 186,080 tons, by more than $1,000,000$ $4.7 \%$ from the recard rate of May, but was average for the preceding six months. Output for the hirsher than the of the year was $18 \%$ larger than for the corresponding periot seven months of the "Irow Age" composite price for finiched steel decliod in 1928. pound, from 2.412c., the figure at which pig iron composite remains for the second week at $\$ 18.42$ a gross ton, as
the the following table shows:


General conditions in the iron and steel markets remain exceptionally favorable for this time of the year, though
there is further slowing down in midsummer buying, and production is off a little on some of the lighter lines of finished steel, says the "Iron Trade Review" of Cleveland in its issue this week. Mills are operating at an average above $90 \%$ for the country, mainly on the momentum gained through heavy orders previously placed, and at this time there is comparatively little quarterly buying under way. Production is holding up especially well on the heavier steel products. The general list of prices exhibits firmness, continues the "Review," adding
Pig iron shipments continue considerably above the average for this season of the year. Melters in the Middle West are taking larger tonnages than in July, while shipments from Lake Erie furnaces are about $15 \%$ off furnace coke has resulted in heavier offerings and the market is down 10 c . to $\$ 2.75$.
Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corp. declined 168,733 tons during July to a total of $4,088,177$ tons as of July 31, further evidence of This was the third consecutive decline, that for May being 123,596 tons, and for June 47,257 tons. The total unfilled tonnage July 31 was 517,250 tons more than on the same date last year.
Production of open-hearth and bessemer steel ingots was at a daily average of 186,769 tons, a high record for the month of July, but 8,486 tons below the daily average of June. The July figure was only 8,533 tons, or $4.2 \%$, below the all-time daily average record rate made in May, Total output in July was $4,838,083$ tons, compared with $3,805,598$ tons in July 1928. The first seven months output this year, amounting to $33,805,267$ tons, is a record for the period, exceeding the next best figure, the comparable period of 1928, by $5,201,596$ tons. Steelworks were operating at $94.88 \%$ of capacity in July; $99.56 \%$ in June, and $80.75 \%$ in July 1928.
Steelworks operations in the Chicago district hold at 95 to $98 \%$, and in the Pittsburgh territory 90 to 95 . In the Youngstown district they have increased slightly to $88 \%$, raising the Summer schedule of opera-
tions to about $15 \%$ higher than a tions to about $15 \%$ higher than a year ago.

Demand for plates is relatively the heaviest of the finished steel lines, and backlogs have been little reduced, as a consequence of the steady inflow of miscellaneous tonnage. Though there is some midsummer slowing down in buying in some districts, mills are running to nearly full capacity on accumulated business. Four thousand tons of tank work Was placed in the Chicago district during the week, and 7,000 tons of new inquiry came out
only moderate decline
The sheet market exhibits surprising vitality for midsummer, the volume of new business being only slightly reduced from that of a month ago. New orders and specifications in the first 10 days of August for the leading interest were substantially heavier than in the comparable period up over last mont motive requirements before the first of September
Steel bar demands continue unusually high for this season, though light automobile schedules this month and next are tending to hold down automobil
Structural awards are featured by 10,000 tons for the Pennsylvania Railroad's passenger bridge over the Hackensack River, New Jersey, and 4,500 tons for a secondary freight bridge; 9,400 tons for a New York subway route, and 6,500 tons for a Newark, N. J., bank and office 57,775 tons, cempared with 47,299 tons in June, and 57,147 tons in July 1928, not including bridge or subway work. Total tonnage pending in the East is near the record for this season. Demand for reinforcing bars in general remains fairly brisk.
Complete returns for July show 341 freight cars were placed, the smallest number since August 1926. The total for the first seven months this year, 63,157, however, surpasses that for the entire 12 months of 1928. Approximately 5,000 freight cars now are pending in Eastern and Western districts. Good secondary buying of rails for
Strength continues in the scrap market, with unabated consumption and relative scarcity. Dealers frequently are forced to pay higher than the market for tomnages to apply on contracts. Prices are working to a higher level.
A European buying movement in iron ore, with a shortage of certain grades imported in the United States, has resulted in some advances in the market.
The "Iron Trade Review's" composite of 14 leading iron and steel products is off 8 c , this week, to $\$ 36.52$, reflecting weakness in wire nails.
Steel ingot production is now at the rate of about $93 \%$ of capacity, compared with better than $94 \%$ in the preceding week and about $96 \%$ two weeks ago, reports the "Wall Street Journal" of August 14, which adds:
For the U. S. Steel Corp. the rate is down to $97 \%$, contrasted with slightly in excess of $98 \%$ in the two preceding weeks.
Independent steel companies are running under $90 \%$, due to the letdown among smaller concerns, as the larger independents have either held their operations or show a slight increase. In the preceding week these companies were doing better than $91 \%$, while two weeks ago the rate
was above $92 \%$. was above $92 \%$.
In the corresponding week of 1928 there was an increase of 3 to $4 \%$ in the activities of the leading steel companies, the Steel corporation running its rate up from 76 to about $80 \%$, while independents rose from 69 to $72 \%$, and the average increased $31 / 3 \%$ to between 75 and $76 \%$.
The "American Metal Market" this week says:
Production of steel now promises to be about $5 \%$ less in the second half of this year than in the first half. The statement is made not as a prediction but as a succinct summary of the present conditions and outlook. It harmonizes with the slight decrease there has been to date in steel production from the peak rate of May and allows' for more moderate production late in the year as there was moderate production in January and February. Also it takes account of the usual seasonal decrease in automobile and rail production and assumes all other steel consumption to be substantially unchanged. Should the alignment here assumed be carried out the calendar year would make a new record, passing 1928 by $14 \%$.

Commercial Stocks"of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Continue Decline.
According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, consumers' stocks of bituminous coal continued to decline during the second quarter of 1929 and on July 1 stood at $33,100,000$ tons. This is a decrease od $3,800,000$ tons since April 1 and is the smallest tonnage in storage since the fall of 1922 when stocks had not recovered from the effect of the prolonged suspension of mining in that year.
Although consumption for the second quarter of the year showed the usual seasonal decline following the close of the heating season, production continued lower than consumption and reserves were drawn upon accordingly. The average rate of home consumption for the period under review was $8,651,000$ tons per week, as against $11,308,000$ tons in the previous quarter. Exports averaged 342,000 tons, and total consumption plus exports was $8,993,000$ tons a week. In comparison with the same period in 1928 the present rate of consumption plus exports shows an increase of 411,000 tons per week. The Bureau's report also states:
In addition to the stocks of consumers, substantial reserves were held on the Upper Lake docks. According to reports from the dock operators there was a total of $6,629,262$ tons of bituminous coal on hand at the dead of the Lakes on July 1. Of this amount, $5,010,174$ tons was on the A year or Lake Superior and $1,619,088$ tons on the Lake Michigan docks. A year ago the total stocks on the Lake docks amounted to 6,204,389 tons. increase or anthracite in retall yards on July 1 show a large seasonan on corresponding amount in storage ont yers.
The total stocks in the hands of commercial consumers, including coal in the yards of retail coal dealers, but excluding steamship fuel and coal in the cellars of householders, are given herewith for all dates on which
statistics are available. Coal on the Upper Lake docks is not included statistics ar
(see below):
estimated total stocks of bituminous coal in the hands
of COMMERCLAL CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 1191 | 28,100,000Feb. 11923 | g. 1 1926 _..-41,000,000ZS |
|  |  | 36,000,000Oct. $11926 \ldots .+43,000,000 \mathrm{ZS}$ |
| Oct. 11918 | $9,000,000$ June 119 | n. $11927 \ldots 55,000,000 \mathrm{zs}$ |
| Armistice D | 63,000,000July 1192 | 46,000,000Apr. $11927 \ldots . .75,000,000 \mathrm{ZS}$ |
|  | ug. 119 |  |
| 1191 | 40,400,000Sept. 11923 | 56,000,000Aug. 1 1927...-60,100,000zS |
| 11920 | 24,000,0000ct. 11923 | 60,000,000Oct. $11927 .+-61,900,000 \mathrm{zS}$ |
| June 11920 | 20,000,000Jan. 1192 | 62,000,000Nov. $11927 . . .-61,3$ |
| Jan. 11921 | 45,800,000June 11924 | $51,000,000 \mathrm{Jan}$. $11928 . \ldots-55,500,000 \mathrm{zS}$ |
| pr. 11921 | 500,000Sept. 11924 | 47,000,000 Feb. 1 1928 _...51,500, |
| ug. 11921 | 41,000,000Mar. 11925 | $44,000.000 \mathrm{Apr}$. 11928 _--48,300,000zs |
| v. 11921 |  | 38,000,000July 11928 _-.-41,700,000zs |
| 11922 | 48,000,000Sept. 11925 | 43,000,000Oct. 11928 _..-41, $100,000 \mathrm{zs}$ |
| 119 | Nov. 119 | 48,000,000Nov. 1 1928_..-42,400,000ZS |
| Apr. 11922 | 63,000,000Jan. 11926 | 49,000,000Jan, $11929 . \ldots-41,800,000 \mathrm{zS}$ |
| ept. 11922 | $22,000,000 \mathrm{Feb} .11926$ | 5,000,000Apr. 11929 _-.c36,900,000ZS |
| Oct. 11922 | 26,000,000Apr. 11926 | 00,000July 11929 _.d33,100,000zs |
| $\text { ov. } 11922$ | $2,000,000 \mathrm{May} 11926$ | 36,000,000 ZS |
|  |  |  | a The figures for 1928 in this table are based upon actual count. Beginning

April 1 1919 the figures are estimates based upon reports from a selected Ist of consumers whose stocks in 1918 bore a known relatlon to the known total stoks.
b Minimum estimate. No canvass made on this date. c Revlsed. d Subject to revision.
With the resumption of navigation on the Lakes, the tonnage held by the dock operators has naturally increased. According to figures supplied by the dock operators the total stocks at the head of the Lakes on July 1 amounted to $6,629,262$ tons, of which $5,010,174$ tons was on the docks of Lake Seuperior and $1,619,088$ on Lake Michigan. This of $6,204,389$ tons was reported. The following figures show stocks at the head of the Lakes on other recent dates:


Commenting on the above Government report of stocks of bituminous coal in the hands of consumers, the National Coal Association points out that the total quantity of bituminois coal, $33,100,000$ net tons, in the stock piles of consumers on July 1 1929, is the smallest quantity reported since July 1 1920, except for the period immediately following the long suspension of bituminous coal mining in 1922. The Association adds:
During the summer of 1920 the supplies of bituminous coal in the hands of consumers dropped to a very low level and transportation difficulties ensuing a month or so later brought about a very severe run-away market Supplies sufficient for 20 days are reported by the railroads. They have in stock only slightly more than one-third of the quantity on hand July 1 1927, and a little more than one-half of the total held in July 1928. The report shows that the $33,100,000$ net tons of bituminous coal in stocks represents 28 days' supply.

## July Anthracite Shipments Exceed Those of Same Month Last Year.

Shipments of anthracite for the month of July 1929, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, Philadelphia, amounted to $3,687,586$ gross tons. This is an increase as compared with shipments during the same month last year of 281,573 tons, and when compared with the preceding month of June this year shows a falling off of 91,093 tons. Shipments by originating carriers (in gross tons)are as follows:


Slight Improvement in Soft Coal Market-Prices Generally Steady-Production Higher.
Signs of acceleration, fostered by a slight improvement in demand, were visible in the coal industry of the country in the past month, the "Coal Age" reports. Prices remained steady, though buying for storage, as a rule, was still conspicuous by its absence. Shipments to the lakes continued throughout the month at a slightly higher rate than for the corresponding period last year. The "Age" further says:

Production for the month is estimated at $40,619,000$ net tons, an increase of $2,546.000$ tons over June and $4,343.000$ tons over July last year. Price increased somewhat at the trst oftantilly as in June, in spite of the increase the general level remaineighted average spot for July was $\$ 1.67$ per ton f.o.b. mines, as against $\$ 1.67$ 1-5 in the preceding month.
f.o.b. mines, as against $\$ 1.671-5$ in ue plightly at the end of the month, with the exception of buckwheat, which developed a run in the New York market. Operators are still concerned about the failure of dealers to remarket. Operators ans in spite of the approach of fall and increasing prices. plenish their stocks, An optimistic tone prevails, however, and buying is expected to increase in August and September.

Production of Bituminous Coal, Anthracite, and Beehive Coke Higher Than at This Time a Year Ago.
According to the report of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, for the week ended Aug. 3 1929, the output of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite and beehive coke was in excess of that a year aro, but was slightly below that of the previous week. Total production for the week under review was as follows: Bituminous coal, $9,220,000$ net tons; Pennsylvania anthracite, $1,290,000$ tons, and beehive coke, 132,500 tons. This compares with $8,757,000$ net tons of bituminous coal, $1,164,000$ tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 59,900 tons of beehive coke in the corresponding week last year and $9,480,000$ net tons of bituminous coal, $1,289,000$ tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 135,500 tons of beehive coke in the week ended July 27 1927. The Bureau's statement says:
The total production of soft coal during the week ended Aug. 3, including lignite and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at $9,220,000$ net tons. Compared with the output in the preceding week in 1928 corresponding with that of Aug. 3 amounted to $8,757,000$ tons.


The total production of soft coal during the present calendar year to Aug. 3 (approximately 182 working days) amounted to $297,954,000$ net
tons. Figures for corresponding periods in other recent years are given tons. Figures for corresponding perio
below: ${ }_{1927}^{1928}$ $\qquad$ $-274,292,000$ net tons ${ }_{-1}^{1926}$. $\qquad$
BITUMINOUS COAL.
As already indicated by the figures above, the total production of soft coal for the country as a whole during the week ended July 27 amounted to $9,480.000$ net tons. This is an increase of 278,000 tons, or $3 \%$, over the output in the preceding week. The following table apportions the tonnage by States and gives comparable figures for other recent years:

| Estimated | Weekly Production of Coal by States (Net Tons).$\qquad$ Week Ended |  |  |  | Juty 1923 <br> Average.a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 306,000 | 307,000 | 308,000 | 330,000 | 389,000 |
| Arkan | 24,000 | 21,000 |  |  |  |
| Colora | 118,000 | 105.000 843.000 | 167,000 799000 | 165.000 95.000 | 1,268,000 |
| Inoi | 900.000 | 843,000 | 246,000 | 238.000 | 451,000 |
| Indian | ,00 | 62,000 |  | 12,000 | 87,000 |
| Iowa | 54,000 |  | 5, | 47,000 | 76,000 |
| ent | 928.000 | 880,000 | 987.000 | 1,028,000 | 735.000 |
| Kentucky Wester | 203.000 | 192,000 | 221,000 |  | 202,000 |
| ary | 47.000 | 45.000 | 49,000 | 16,000 | 17.00 |
| 1eh | 12,000 | 13,000 | 10,000 | 46,000 | 58,000 |
| Isso | 45,000 | ${ }_{4}^{45,000}$ | 46,000 | 34,000 | 41,000 |
| Montr | 49,000 | 49,000 | 51,000 | 48,000 | 52,000 |
| New | 11,000 | 11,000 | 9,000 | 8.000 | 14,000 |
| O | 164,000 | 85,000 | 307.000 | 163,000 | + 49.000 |
| Oklahor | 5,000 | 2,544,000 | 2,285,000 | 2,211,000 | 3,680,000 |
| Pennsylva | 97.000 | 94,000 | 103,000 | 112.000 | 113,000 |
| nness | 21,000 | 17.000 | 18,000 | 26,000 | 23.000 |
| Texa | 54,000 | 59,000 | 66.000 | 87.000 | 87.000 |
|  | 241,000 | 237.000 | 244,000 33,000 | 254,000 42,000 | 37,000 |
| ashin | 33,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,054,000 | 1,555,000 |
| W, Vi | 2,075,000 | 652,000 | 704,000 | 792,000 | 830,000 |
| North | 78.000 | 86,000 | 91.000 | 87.000 | 115,000 |
| Wyomi | 44,000 | 38,000 | 32,000 | 4,000 | 4.000 |
| Total bituminous c | 9,480,000 | $9,202,000$ | 8,964,000 <br> $1,066,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,560,000 \\ & 1,341,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,208,000 \\ 1,950,000 \end{array}$ |
| Pennsylunill |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Average weekly rate for the entire month. b Includes operations on the . \& W., C. \& O., Virginian, K. \& M., and Charleston Division of the B. \& O. Rest of State, including Panhandle. d Kansas included in "Other States." |  |  |  |  |  |

The total production of Pennsylvania anthracite during the week ended The Aug. 3 is estimated at 1928 correfor the preceding week. Production during the $1,164,000$ tons.

a Less one day's production
in the two years. b Revised.

## BEEHIVE COKE.

The total production of beehive coke during the week ended Aug. 3 is estimated at 132,500 net tons, as against 135,500 tons in the preceding week. Production during the week in 1928 corresponding with that of Aug. 3 amounted to 59,900 tons.


## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks.
The consolidated statement of condition of the Federal Reserve banks on Aug. 14, made public by the Federal Reserve Board, and which deals with the results for the 12 Reserve banks, shows a decrease for the week of $\$ 36,100$,000 in holdings of discounted bills and of $\$ 3,300,000$ in Government securities, and an increase of $\$ 38,700,000$ in bills bought in open market. Member bank reserve deposits ncreased $\$ 7,500,000$, Federal Reserve note circulation, $\$ 4,300,000$, and cash reserves $\$ 5,500,000$, while Government deposits declined $\$ 6,600,000$. Total bills and securities showed little change for the week. After noting these facts, the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:
Holdings of discounted bills declined $\$ 99,500,000$ at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and increased $\$ 26,400,000$ at Cleveland, $\$ 15,800,000$ at Bank of New York and increasebston and $\$ 7,900,000$ at Chicago. The Philadelphia, $\$ 9,200,000$ at System's holdings of bills bought Treasury certificates $\$ 1,800,000$, while
U. S. bonds $\$ 800,000$, and of U. S. bond Treasury notes declined $\$ 5,900,000$.
holdings of Treasury notes declined Soserve note circulation were increases
The principal changes in Federal Reser of $\$ 3,400,000$ at Cleveland, $\$ 3,200,000$ at Boston and $\$ 2,400,000$ at Philadelphia, and a decrease of $\$ 3,200,000$ at Chicago.

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 1085 and 1086. A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the Reserve banks, together with changes during the week and the year ended Aug. 14, is as follows:

Increase $(+$ ) or Decrease $(\rightarrow)$
Week. During $\quad$ Year.
$+5,472,000$
$+385,527$
Total reserves $\qquad$ $A u g .141929$.

Total blls and securties ------......-2,938,439,000

Bills discounted, totalSecured by U. S. Govt. obliga'ns $511,455,000$ ther bllls discounted. ......... $516,533,000$

Bills bought in open market.-.....- 117,885,000
U. S. Government securities, total $154,303,000$ Bonds...-...-. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Treasury notes ...................... } & 89,053,000 \\ \text { Certificates of indebtedness....- } & 22,577,000\end{array}$
Federal Reserve notes in clrculation_-1,815,378,000
Total deposits
reserve denosits
Members' reserve deposit
Government deposits._
$330,365,000$
$18,161,000$

$-602,000-89,013,000$ $+25,454,000$ $+55,399,000$
$+80,853,000$ $-72,017,000$ $-52,110,000$ $-12,146,000$
$+3,431,000$ $+3,431,000$
$-43,395,000$ $+4,340,000 \quad+176,756,000$ $-1,194,000$
$+7,507,000$ $+45.185 .000^{0}$ $+8,854,00^{0}$

Returns of Member Banks for New York and Chicago Federal Reserve Districts-Brokers' Loans.
Beginning with the returns for June 29 1927, the Federal Reserve Board also commenced to give out the figures of the member banks in the New York Federal Reserve Districts 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 in 101 cities cannot be got ready.
Below 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 latter will notebe available until the coming Monday. The New York statement, of course, also includes the brokers' loans of reporting member banks. The grand aggregate of these brokers' loans the present week has decreased $\$ 68$,000,000 . This decrease follows an expansion of no less than $\$ 265,000,000$ made in the previous four weeks. For Aug. 141929 the total of these loans is $\$ 5,952,000,000$ as against $\$ 6,020,000,000$ on Aug. 7 1929, this latter having been the high record in all time. On Aug. 151928 the total was $\$ 4,223,000,000$.
CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

New York.





been revised to exclude a bank in the San Francisco district, with loans and investments of $\$ 135,000,000$ on Jan. 2, which recently merged with a non-member bank.
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 ended with the close of business August 7:
The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting
member banks in 101 leading cities on Aug. 7 shows a decline for the weels member banks in 101 leading cities on Aug. 7 shows a decline for the week
of $\$ 152,000.000$ in net demand deposits, accompanied with a relatively small reduction in loans and investments and a reduction of $\$ 36,000,000$ in Government deposits.
Loans on securities declined $\$ 69,000,000$ at all reporting banks, a reduction of $\$ 118,000,000$ in the New York district being partly offset by an increase of $\$ 37,000.000$ in the Chicago district and small increases in other $\$ 47.000$ districts. "All other" loans increased $\$ 63.000 .000$ at all reporting banks, district and declined $\$ 9.000,000$ in the Boston district.
Holdings of United States Government securities declined $\$ 15,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 14,000,000$ at all reporting banks, while holdings of other securities and $\$ 14,000,000$ at all reporting banks, while $\$ 25,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 7,000,000$ in the Atlanta district, and declined $\$ 13,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 13,000,000$ in the other districts.
delow the deposits, which at all reporting banks were $\$ 152,000,000$ $\$ 19,000,000$ in 31 total, declined $\$ 145,000,000$ in the New York district nd San Francisco Boston district and $\$ 7.000,000$ each in the Philadelphia district, $\$ 8,000000$ districts, and increased $\$ 13,000,000$ in the Chicago Richmond district in the Kansas City district and $\$ 7,000.000$ in the The princinal Time deposits show no net change for the week
week comprise increases in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks for the San Francisco and $\$ 6,000,000$, 000 at Boston, all reporting banks showing a net increase of $\$ 3.000,000$. A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of weekly reporting
member banks, together with changes dur Aug. 7 1929, fogether with changes during the week and the year ended Aug. 7 1929, follows:

| Loans and investments total....22,592,000,000 | Increase ( + ) <br> July 311929. <br> $-14,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decrease ( }- \\ & \text { ce } \\ & \text { Aug. } 81928 . \\ & +746,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans-total_-- | -7,000,000 | +1,188,000,000 |
| On securities | $\begin{array}{r} *-69,000,000 \\ +63,000,000 \end{array}$ | $+858,000,000$ <br> $+330,000,000$ |
| Investments-total...-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | -8,000,000 | -442,000,000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} -14,000,000 \\ +6,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -202,000,000 \\ & { }_{239,000,000} \end{aligned}$ |
| Reserve with Federal Res've banks $1,675,000,000$ Cash in vault-.-..................-- $242,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} -32,000,000 \\ +6,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +25,000,000 \\ +1,000,000 \end{array}$ |
|  <br> Government deposits....................- $49,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} -152,000,000 \\ -36,000,000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 二 } 34,000,000 \\ & -88,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} +26,000,000 \\ -125,000,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Borrowings from Fed. Res. banks $770,000,000$ <br> * July 31 figures revised. | +3,000,000 | -57,000,000 |

Summary of Conditions in World Markets, According to Cablegrams and Other Reports to the Department of Commerce.
The Department of Commerce at Washington releases for publication Aug. 17 the following summary of market conditions abroad, based on advices by cable and radio:

ARgentina.
As a result of rains, Winter crop conditions are about normal. The general impression is that business for the week ending August 9 was rather
slow' but that it is improving. July failures slow but that it is improving. July failures amounted to $8,700,000$ paper
pesos, a decline of 300,000 paper pesos from the previc pesos, a decline of 300,000 paper pesos from the previous month. The demand for carded yarns was fair and prices firm, but toward the latter
part of the week dropped as a result of an estimated increas part of the week drooped as a result of an estimated increase in the United
States cotton crop. The demand for mercerized yarns States cotton crop. The demand for mercerized yarns was small but prices mobiles were about $20 \%$ larger than in June. July retail sales of auto-
aUSTRALIA.
Continued drought in pastoral and wheat areas is causing a tendency to discount slightly earlier production estimates in these industries. It is reported that the Loan Council, which is meeting at present, will reduce loans during the present year, and some curtailment in public works operations is anticipated. The New South Wales Aero Club plans the
expenditure of $\& 55,000$ on a new aerodrome. BRAZIL.
Exchange and coffee have been steady, though January options for the latter opened low at 33.50 milreis per 10 kilos. Credits are still restricted and import trade in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo is slow.
canada.
Individual Eastern cities continue to report a very fair volume of retail business, but the wholesale trade is experiencing rather cautious buying from Western districts in view of the locally anticipated poor erop prospects. The Toronto clothing trade has been somewhat affected by cancellations of orders from the West, and some employment exists there, as well as in Oshawa and the Border cities in view of the slack season in automobile plants. Textile mills are said to be somewhat busier than a year ago, but tire fabric plants are not so active. Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary all report a fairly slow trend in all lines except builders' supplies in which demand is well maintained. Collections from most sections are slow to difficult. Good fruit crops are assisting Vancouver business, which is generally good. The Prairie crop outlook has not improved, with hot, dry weather forcing too rapid ripening and prospects to the livestock and dairy trade. Drought has also causing concern crops to some extent, but the Fall wheat hield is affected Eastern with a total crop estimated locally at $24,476,000$ is reported excellent, with $20,054,000$ bushels last year.

## china.

The general crop situation in the lower Yangtze Valley is favorable, with present prospects considered about normal. Arrangements were completed on Aug'st 8 by the National heconstruction commmssion thisturn Communications, thus making 52 stations under the unified control of the July 8, continues in operation and augmented by arrangement to carry passengers. Planes carry four passengers and 350 pounds of mail. The Shanghai municipal electricity department was taken over on August 8 by an American and foreign power company upon payment of the first
installment of $30,000,000$ taels on the total purchase price of $81,000,000$ taels. (Par value of tael, \$0.5766.) Based on former tariff rates, customs revenue collections at Shanghai during the first seven months of the year
were $18 \%$ in excess of that period last year, totaling $21,114,000$ Haikwan taels, compared with $17,822,000$ in the 1928 period. (Haikwan tael is valued at approximately $\$ 0.72$.) Shanghai import collections during the seven-month period were $21 \%$ in excess of the previous year's period, and
totaled $15,318,000$ Haikwan taels, against $12,626,000$ in the 1928 period totaled $15,318,000$ Haikwan taels, against $12,626,000$ in the 1928 period. Export collections were $13 \%$ in excess of last year's collections, totaling
$3,499,000$ Taikwan taels, compared with $3,080,000$ in the first seven months of last year. Rains in about one-half of the famine areas in North China lend encouragement for Fall crops, but portions of Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Suiyuan and Chamber Provinces will probably not gather crops until next Spring. The Yangtinho River burst through dykes near Peking during the week and low sections around Peking and Tientsin wer inundated. Some crops were destroyed, property damaged, and large numbers of people were rendered homeless. Precautionary measures have prevented the flooding of Tientsin, but some fear is still felt owing to
continuing rise of water. The Peking-Mukden railway track was washed cont North of Shanhaikwan on August 6, but through traffic is expected to resume next week

CUBA.
The monetary increase in business activity that has appeared each August in the past three years has again become evident. The sugar mills have begun making their repairs and are doing some work in the fields. As a result, Habana jobbing houses report an increase in both direct and indirect business. Money circulation in the interior of Cuba has increased slightly and as a result of money withdrawals from Habana,
the latter has imported about $\$ 500,000$ during the first of the month the latter has imported about $\$ 500,000$ during the first of the month, turning the exchange in favor of Cuba for the moment. Great public
interest is centered upon the formation of the new Governmental selling interest is centered upon the formation of the new Governmental selling
agency for sugar which after September 1 will control the sale of sugar produced in the island. The head of this sales agency is an appointee of the President. The President of the National Sugar Commission, the Presidents of the National Association of cane growers and of the mill Company, According to present plans there will be fourteen galitiona Company. According to present plans there will be fourteen additional basis of their proportion of the production of sugar. The provincia associations of can growers are also demanding representation on the Board.

## india.

The situation regarding jute mills in India has unexpectedly grown worse, with several additional mills becoming involved in the strike. It is hope of an early settlement.

## JAPAN.

Favorable rice-growing conditions promise, it is believed locally, a record apan crop. A further reduction of $110,000,000$ yen in municipal, prefectural, and colonial budgets brings the total reduction in national an
local expenditures to $200,000,000$ yen. (Normal value of yen, $\$ 0.4985$.)

## mexico.

The good condition of the highway from Laredo to Monterey is one of the chief reasons for the increased tourist travel from the United States o Mexico. The citizens of Monterey are said to be making a strong ffort to attract tourists from the country and are making plans for their entertainment and accommodation while in that city. Conferences on curist travel are now in progress and are being attended by Federal and State officials of Mexico and representatives of various Texas Chambers a Commerce. A number of factories at Monterey are making extensions and improvements, among which is a large steel plant which has received machinery for a new car wheel foundry. This company is also said to be planning a new residential sub-division adjoining its plant. Another factory engaged in the manufacture of glass products has just received machinery for the making of window panes. Some of the border cities, particularly Nuevo Laredo and Ciudad Juarez, are using funds derived from a three per cent surcharge on imports to better their civic improvements. A branch of te National City Bank of New York was opened in Mexico City on August 5.

## panama

The seasonal heavy rains have caused a falling off in the retail trade of the country. During July a total of 527 commercial vessels transited the canal, the tolls on which amounted to $\$ 2,260,000$. During July 267 American automobiles were received at the Canal Zone, to be held for orders to reship to other countries. Government receipts from taxes for the first month of the fiscal year amounted to $\$ 652,000$ and which it is reported exceeded the budget estimate by $\$ 34,821$.

## PERU

Merchandise sales during the elapsed part of August were below normal in all lines excepting foodstuffs, and collections from retail distributors were difficult. The turnover in all lines is further restricted by the reports that cotton exports are but little more than sixty per cent of the volume shipped up to this time last year. A decree published on August 9 prohibits the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables frona all North American points excepting California, Washington, and Oregon, the embargo being designed to prevent importations from Florida which are reported to be possible carriers of the Mediterranean fly.
The Department's summary also includes the following with regard to the Island possessions of the United States: PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
General trade conditions reflect the usual inactivity which accompanies the rainy season. Retail demand is slack, woing to heary roins in the the rinces, and dealers are finding business difficult. This situation provinces, import ordering. Textile trade continues depressed. Government income for the first five months of the 000 pesos over the same period list $37,200,000$ pesos, an advance of $4,000,000$ pesos over the same period last firm with few sellers, particularly in medium and low grades in which the

New York market is interested, on account of advanced sisal prices. Normal arrivals for the next month or two are estimated at 25,000 bales per week, Last week's arrivals, however, were heavy, amounting to 31,000 cales dues to accumulation from the provinces. Today's prices offered by local buyers,
with sellers holding, are as follows: 26.50 per picul at 139 pounds for with sellers holding, are as follows: 26.50 per picul at 139 pounds 10 grade F; I, 20.25, Curret is are manila, 11 pesos per picul; Cebu, 10.75; Hondagua, 10.625, and Leraspi, 10.50.

## Modified Foreign Loan Policy Likely-Restrictions on

 Flotations Here Now Appear Probable.The Hoover Administration is considering the advisability of adopting a new policy with respect to foreign loans floated in the United States, it was learned in official quarters yesterday, said the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" under date of Aug. 1. Proposals now before the State, Treasury, and Commerce Departments for study involve important modifications of the policy announced by the Harding Administration in 1922 and followed consistently since that time. In defining the proposals, the correspondent added:
Under the new plan, countries desiring to float loans in the United Sates would be required to show that:

1. They have a balanced budget.
. They are not in default on any outstanding loan.
Under the existing arrangement, American bankers interested in the fotation of foreign bond issues generally consult the State Department before undertaking such flotations. It has been the practice of the State Department, in co-operation with officials of the Treasury and Commerce Departments, to investigate the proposal and to report to the banker in question whether any reasons exist for refusing to underwrite the issue.

## Grounds for Disapproval.

The pri
principal grounds
for disapprowal of pron
the pis 1. Fa
States.

States.
2. In
or to be for ments.
3. Indication that the loan is to be used in furthering a monopoly of raw materials to the detriment of the United States,
Since all the war debts to the United States have now been refunded, this consideration apparently is no longer pertinent to any plan of Government supervision, or rather Government co-operation, with American bankers. Ample evidence was given during the process of refunding the debts of various European nations, of the power of the loan veto in expediting debt settlement negotiations.
It is likely, however, that the remaining two considerations, those regarding the use of loans for the increase of armaments and for furthering monopolies, will be retained in any new plan of supervision. President Hoover has shown himself to be particulariy interested in bringing to an end competition in armaments, and it was Mr. Hoover himself, who, as Secretary of Con erco. unds, the mill and potash combinations.
contemplates in supervision, like the one that has been in effect for years, to coerce them. The State Department power to compel bankers to consult with the Government before floating a loan. The old policy was based on the belief that a majority of bankers would welcome information of the act, if sound reasons existed for their declining to participate in a given loan. Behind this conception, too, lay the idea that if a banker looked for diplomatic support from the Government in case the loan went wrong, he ought to be wiling to consult the Government before going into the undertaking.
President Hoover is a firm believer in the doctrine that unsound forelgn loans lead inevitably to injustice and international misunderstanding. It is pointed out that in the past certain Latin-American loans have beon foated in foreign countries, and when difficulties regarding payments developed and diplomatic pressure was exerted, charges of foreign imperialism wer immediately raised by chauvinistic elements in Latin-America.

## Plan Important.

The far reaching importance of the adoption of such a policy, officials pointed out, can scarcely be overestimated. With the United States the greatest creditor nation in the world and New York the world's premier loan market, the United States would be placed in a position virtually to demand that other nations of the world keep their fi
To apply the policy with justice and fairness, it is necessary that some formula be worked out which is precise enough to allow the denial of loan in a routine manner in cases of flagrant violation of requirements and still broad enough to permit exceptions in particular cases. For example, the party which has just come into power in Japan is making strenuous efforts through govermental economies and otherwise, to balance the Japaneso budget. That it will be balanced is taken for granted, as is also the fact that Japan is perfectly sound financially. Likewise, the Australian budget is not balanced, though no one doubts that an Australian loan would be redeemed. In both these cases it is believed that appications for loan would be approved. On the other hand, China has not a balanced budget, has defaulted on several outstanding loans, and probably would not be considered a proper subject for a loan. As a matter of fact, the Chines Nationalist Government has been attempting to obtain funds in the United States, and has been told by Thomas W. Lamont, speaking for the banking interests of the worid, that no loan is possibio under present conditions. A difficulty that has been information furnished by certain European and many Latin-American countries. By jugging of the Governments have so confused studies generally are agents on the ground, before real conclusions could be arrived at.
The power or hean in Ame-America. oly to the the American market, ot fundamental changes in thinancial condition made it would be mecesary before a loan could be con ther financlal administration this has led to the summoning of Americaninned. In several instances situation and make recommendations for puting experts to stuay the fairs in order. Commissions headed by Prof. Kemmerer of Princeton have
overhauled the finances of several Latin-American countries, with the result that they eventually were able to obtain loans.

## Another Case.

Another evidence of the efficacy of the loan veto is seen in the case of Bolivia, which has been in the market for a loan of $\$ 30,000,000$. While the financial condition of Bolivia is understood to be not entirely satisfactory it is also true that Bolivia is now engaged in a controversy with and conciliation is endeavoring to settle this dispute. The life of the commission expires under the protocol on Sept. 13, but the commissioners are optimistic that a settlement will be reached. It is understood that Bolivia will not obtain her loan untll after an agreement has been signed with Paraguay.
The original announcement of the policy of co-operation with American bankers was made in a statement from the State Department Mar. 31922. This statement said:
"At a conference held last summer between the President, certain members of the Cabinet and a number of American investment bankers the interest of the Government in the public flotation of issues of foreign bonds in the American market was informally discussed and the desire of the Government to be duly and adequately informed regarding such transactions before their consummation, so that it might express itself regarding them if quently the President was informed by the bankers that they and their associates were in harmony with the Government's wishes and would act accordingly.
"The desirability of such co-operation, however, does not seem sufciently well understood in banking and investment circles.
The flotation of foreign bond issues in the American market is as suming an increasing importance and on account of the bearing of such operations upon the proper conduct of affairs, it is hoped that American concerns that are contemplating making foreign loans will inform the Depart ment of State in due time of the essential facts and of subsequent developments of importance. Responsible American bankers will be competent to determine what information they should furnish and when it should be upplied.

American concerns that wish to ascertain the attitude of the department egarding any projected loan should request the Secretary of State in writ ing for an expression of the department's views. The department will give the matter consideration and, in the light of the information in its possession, endeavor to say whether objection to the loan in question does or does not exist, but it should be carefully noted that the absence of a fully informed does partment will reply as prompily as possible to such inquiries.
"The Department of State
consult it. It will not propositions, nor assume pass upon the merits of forelgn loans as business loan transactions. Offers for foreign loans should not, therefore, state or imply that they are contingent upon an expression from the Department of State regarding them, nor should any prospectus or contract refer to the attitude of this Government. The department believes that in view of the possible national interest involved it should have the opportunity of saying to the underwriters concerned, should it appear advisable to do so, that there is or is not objection to any particular issue."

## Economic and Industrial Conditions in Denmark During June 1929.

The National Bank of Copenhagen and the Danish Statistical Department have just issued the following statement regarding the economic and commercial conditions in Denmark during June 1929:

The Danish export of agricultural products was during the month of June larger for most products than during the corresponding month last year, only the export of bacon was somewhat smaller. The average weekly 000 kilons thus amounted to: Butter, 3,481,500 kilos (June 1928, 3,200,( $5,331,400 \mathrm{kilos}$ ); beef and cattle, $1,649,700$ kilos ( $1,281,100$ kilos).
The prices of ihe ex and alle, 1.6400 kilos (lizily
than in June 1928, for the other products slightly lower than last year. The average weekly notations were: butter, 285 Kr . (June 1928, 287 Kr .) per kilo; eggs, $1.21 \mathrm{Kr}(1.20 \mathrm{Kr}$ ) per kilo: bacon, 1.64 Kr . ( 1.45 Kr .) per kilo; meat, 57 Ore ( 66 Ore) per kilo on the hoof.
The trade balance with forelgn countries in May amounted to 166 Mill . Kr . for imports and 159 Mill . Kr. for exports, showing an import surplus of 7 Mill. Kr., while imports and exports in May last year were equal. For the months January-May the surplus of imports was this year 43 Mill. Kr. compared to 57 Mill. Kr. in 1928.
The Statistical Department's wholesale index went down in June from rom 148 to 146. The decrease is espectally due to the fall in the prices of ood stuffs and fodder.
The freight rate figure from May to June increased from 108.1 to 110.9 , n June 1928 the figure was 97.8.
Concerning banking and financial conditions the following should be noted:
In the three principal private banks the outstanding loans have during the month of June increased 5 Mill. Kr., the deposits 2 Mill. Kr. Besides che banke is have increased their cash on hand with about 14 Mill . Kr. This and savings to the banks having increased their loan with domestic bank falls on the banks with about 18 Mill. Kr. A considerable part thereof increased with 11 Mill. Kr. Even though part Kr .
orrowed from part of the sum which the principal private banks have its folio account, where the banks as usual have deposited part of their cash on hand, and even though the National Bank has decreased its stock of currency with about $71 / 2 \mathrm{Mill}$. Kr. the amount of bills in circulation has during the month gone up from 358.2 to 365.8 Mill. Kr. This is es pecially due to the fact that the Ministry of Finance during the month of une has drawn about $14 \frac{1}{2}$ Mill. Kr . on its account in the National Bank. Coincident with the said decrease in the stock of currency in the National Bank the principal private banks net credits with foreign correspondents have also decreased somewhat, namely about 3 Mill . Kr. According to this the banks should thus during the month have delivered about 10 Mill. Fr.s worth of foreign currency to the market.
For the settling of accounts at the check-clearing undertaken by the banks and savings banks through the National Bank, checks to the amount Mill Kr in M. 444.0
Mill. Kr. in May and 568.8 Mill . Kr. in June 1928.
for bonds and stock in June amounted exchange for bonds and stocks in June amounted to 3.2 Mill. Kr. for bonds and
1.9 Mill. Kr. for stocks (May 1929, 1.8 Mill. Kr. and 1.6 Mill. Kr.) In June 1928 the corresponding figures were 2.3 and 1.6 Mill . Kr.
In the index for stock exchange quotations there was no essential change from May to June, as the bond index decreased from 93.5 to 93.4 , the stock index from 99.3 to 99.2 (the index figure per July 1,1914 being fixed at
100 ). Compared with June 100). Compared with June 1928 shipping and industrial stocks were, as The index for banks months, higher, banks and other companies lower industrial stocks 93.7 (91.7) and other companies 94.4 (104.5), while the complete index was 99.2 against 100.4 in June 1928
The percentage of unemployed was at the end of June 1929 somewhat the real industrial professions the 10.3 against $13.5 \%$ in June 1928. In the real industrial professions the percentage was 11.0 against 14.9 in June
1928. The
The Government's revenue from consumption taxes was in June 11.3 June 1928 the corresponding figures were 11.4 and 4.2 Mill . Kr.

Empire Free Trade Opposed in Australia-Report of Its Prime Minister's Tariff Committee Declares It Would Be Disastrous.
From Sydney (Australia), July 28, the New York "Times" reported the following Canadian Press advices via Reuters: Free trade within the empire would be disastrous to Australia, since it Australian manufacturers who must meet competition from Great Britain, the report of the Prime Minister's Tarifi Committee, made public to-night, daclares.
The report is of great interest in view of the campaign in certain quarters in Britain for free trade within the empire and a barrier against foreign products. No party in Australia would dare to accept abandonment of the present protection, the report asserted; nor would Australian products benefit because removal of British preferences would only affect wheat and dairy produce, with both of which the other dominions would then also compete on the advantageous terms.
The report concludes that the effect on Australia of empire free trade would be to develop British imports and disastrously prejudice Australian roducts, even though foreign imports would be reduced.

Chinese Minister of Finance T. V. Soong Quits-Military Expense Cause-Unable to Balance Budget and Relieve Tax Load.
According to Shanghai (Associated Press) advices, Aug. 8, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and one of the strongest figures in the Nationalist Government, resigned on that day because internal military expenditures had not been cut sufficiently to enable him to balance the budget. The New York "World," from which we quote, also contains the following advices:
"It is my considered opinion," he said, "that unless the national budget is possible, all hope of early development of the nation is impossible."
He warned his associates in the Government that the people had born their heavy taxes patiently only because they expected, with the unificaIn his letter try, that the military burden would be lifted.
In his letter to the State Council of the Nationalist Government, made public by the official Kuomin News Agency, Soong recalled that, eve since establishment of the Nationalist Government, its leaders have seen romising financial curtailment as soon as the country was unified.
raught with overwhelming fifficulties situation of the Government has been raught with overwhelming difficulties. The people have borne their heavy urdens only because of the hope that when the country was unified military system. Then allowing enforcement of a budgetary system. There is even now no assurance that these primary principles The be made effective.
oong is considered the most able financier not only in the fact that Soong is considered the most able financier in China, but also that he is and President to both the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Republic and President Chiang Kai Shek, the present head of the State Council.

## Russian Soviet Agricultural Bank Authorizes 5\% Loan.

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow Aug. 15 says that the Central Agricultural Bank to-day authorized an issue of Government guaranteed bonds for $46,000,000$ rubles (the gold ruble had a value of $511 / 2$ cents) for 31 years at a $5 \%$ rate.

## Williams Reappointed to Farm Loan Board.

Reappointment of Albert C. Williams of Texas as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board was announced on Aug. 13 by President Hoover. Williams has served on the Federal Farm Loan Board for a number of years. His renomination will be sent to the Senate after it convenes this month.

Florida Growers of Fruit Granted First Farm LoanInitial Award by Board to be Used in Equipping Plants to Fight Mediterranean Fly.
The Federal Farm Board announced Aug. 8 it will make the first loan under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act in the form of an advance of $\$ 300,000$ to the Florida United Growers and the Florida Citrus Growers' Exchange. The advance was authorized upon the joint request of the organizations and will be handled by the Florida Citrus Exchange.
The funds which will be made available from the $\$ 150,-$ 000,000 which Congress has appropriated as the first install-
ment of $\$ 500,000,000$ authorized for relief of the agricultural situation under the Marketing Act, will be used, it was stated, to equip certain citrus packing plants in Florida with heating and precooling facilities to enable the growers to comply with Federal regulations for control of the Mediterranean fruit fly. The pest, according to information presented to the Board and to the Department of Agriculture, which has established quarantine regulations in Florida, is prevalent in various areas of the citrus growing sections. Members of the Board, it was explained, view advances such as has been authorized in the case of the Florida growers as legitimate under the provisions of the farm relief law, which provides for financial assistance to cooperative organizations in marketing agricultural commodities.

Requests for relief in the Florida situation presented to the Board were for far greater amounts than represented by the initial advance of $\$ 300,000$, according to an oral statement from the Chairman, Alexander Legge

I hope that more funds can be advanced for relief in this situation," said Mr. Legge, adding that $\$ 300,000$ was a start and its administration should serve as a test of the policy involved.

The full text of the statement, as given in the "U. S Daily," says:

The Federal Farm Board today definitely agreed to make its first loan out of the $\$ 500,000,000$ revolving fund which has been entrusted to it by Congress. The loan was made on the joint request of the Florida United Growers and the Florida Citrus Growers Exchange and will be handled by the latter organization. The amount is $\$ 300,000$
This money will be used immediately to equip certain citrus-packing plants in Florida with heating and precooling facilities, to enable the growers to meet Government regulations, in controling the Mediterranean ruit fly and thus to get cheir crop of his yoar onto the narket. The loan is classed by the
keting situation.
Requests have come to the Board from organizations of Florida citrus rowers for several million dollars of additional funds for the purpose of extending and improving their packing-house facilities and refinancing the plant obligations of some of the local associations.
The Board believes that the making of such loans is one of its legitimate functions under the Agricultural Marketing Act, but it is also apparent that loans which are made by the Board should be in furtherance of the developoperative associations.
Among those from Fiorida appearing before the Board were representatives of the Florida Citrus Exchange, the Florida United Growers, the Florida Citrus Growers Committee of Fifty, and other growers' organizations. The Board recognizes that these various organizations are all engaged in the marketing of the citrus fruit of Florida, but that at the present time there is no unity of action among them.
The Board believes that an agreement among these various groups looking oward more economical sales operations, greater efficiency and economy in packing house operations, and a more complete control ofthe citrus fruits of Florida to prevent both gluts and surpluses on American markets, is desirable from the viewpoint of both the producer and the consumer.
The Board has suggested to the Florida organizations whose leaders have appeared before it, that before any further appications for loans are made the growers themselves should unite on a common program for the benefit of the industry. Organization leaders who presented Florida's claims to the Board expressed themselves as being in thorouest sym . Wh the Board's attitude in this regara, and tin by the Board was made with this understanding.

## Organization of Fruit Growers Co-operative Marketing

 Association-Claims Support of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde.In its issue of August 12 the New York "Times" reported the formation of a $\$ 50,000,000$ co-operative marketing association as a national agency to effect unity between national and local co-operatives' and growers' organizations dealing in fruit and vegetables was announced yesterday. The "Times'" account said:
The association, which was incorporated in Delaware Saturday under the name of the United Growers of America, is headed by a distinguished list of directors, all of whom have been identified with agricultural interests. The Chairman of the Board is Julius H. Barnes, Chairm ne time Board of the United States Ohamber of Commerce, and at orporation. President of the United states Jordine, Secretary of Agriculture in the Coolidge Administration.
In its initial work the association will serve sixty subsidiary co-operatives in twenty-five States covering all parts of the country.
Second Major Step of Kind.

The organization of the co-operative marks the second major step in the ombination of agricultural co-operatives since the new Federal Farm Board began to function. On July 26, at the instigation of the Board, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was organized to unite grainselling co-operatives on a national scale. It was widely promising part of the program to solve the farm problem.
The new fruit and vegetable co-operative is capitalized at more than twice the figure set for the grain corporation, whose capitalization was put at $\$ 20,000,000$. The announced purpose of both is to
business ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ cales organization to the farm products involved.
business" sales organization to the farm products involved.
TTe announcement of the formation of the fruit and vegetable association came without preliminary intimation from the Farm Board of the new development. The next union of co-operatives had been expected rather deveopm the cotton, rice or tobacoo producers. The organizers of the association, however, h. Hyde and Chairman Alexander Legge of the Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Chairman Alexander Legge of the

Federal Farm Board, and their program has the general approval of both,
The attorneys of the Department of Agriculture looked over the plan and made suggestions which were adopted.

## Seek Comprehensive Union,

Already assured of substantial support in their project by local co-operaive and private marketing concerns, the initiators of the enterprise are negotiating with additional groups throughout the country with a view to still more comprehensive union of alt storage houses will be among ruit and vegetables. Opera

## duties of the association.

 New York will be the executive headquarternational sales service for from it will be directed a national and ins No change in the existing ssociations is contemplated, but through the giant new co-operative more associations is contemplated, but througg credits and other advantages will complete marketingbe offered to them.
Besides Mr. Barnes and Mr. Jardine the members of the Board of Besides Mr. Bawnes include:
Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., publisher of "The Louisville "imes" and "Courier-Journal," and sponsor of the co-operative movemen Times" and
in the South.
Arthur R. Rule, Executive Vice-President of the Federated Fruit \& Vegetable Growers, a national co-operative, with headquarters in New Yogrk.
Henry W. Jeffers, President of the Walker-Gordon Company, milk producers, of New York City.
John Burgess of Minneapolis, Minn., banker for Nothwestern co-operative associations.
Gray Silver of Martinsburg, W. V., farmer, fruit grower, former Lieutenant Governor of his State and organizer of the farm bloc in Congress. Other directors to a total of fifteen will be named. The counsel for the organization will be Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney, who aas been connected with many co-operative prog
Chairman of the Organization Committee
In a statement announcing its purposes the association said
"Much waste and loss can be avoided when the farmer goes into a omplete organization program comparable with big business.
"There need be no fear of a so-called food trust, as this organization complies with the agricultural market law and the Capper-Volstead cooperative marketing act. Under the law, Government agencies have the power to prevent and control any attempt to fix prices on a basis that is unfair. Fruits and vegetables are generally perishable or semi-perishable and cannot be hoarded or held back to force a enhance prices.
Co-operatives of both national and local character have pledged their tonnage and financial support in the organization, of United Growers. Such pledges already provide many thousands of carloads of fruit and vegetables of the best known brans shprise grower organizations whose trade. Initial membership pledges co-five different States. Subscriptions crops are grown in more inting organizations and by investors insure the guaranteed by the partipajor-scale service to the fruit and vegetable carrying
industry
"Invitations are being issued to co-operative associations throughout the United States calling for group conferences and negotiations looking to United states the same initial basis. Assurance has also been given their participation on the same initial casis. in joining in the program and readjusting their services to a large-scale in joining in merchandising of iruits and These negotiations are to bring to the organization the best Farm Board. These negotiations whether now engaged in marketing coqualified men in the industry,
operanting out that, unlike many agricultural products, fruit and vegetables are brought to consumers in original form directly from the orchard and farm, the statement continued
"Delivering these products in ripe, wholesome condition from the distant 'rm to the city consumers' table constitutes one of the romances of modern transportation. Freight trains are rushed across the continent on passenger-train schedules. Refrigeration equipment preserves the original flavor and freshness, so that berries, peackes, melons, pears, grapes, string beans, peas, tomatoes, all in their turn, are delivered to the consumers tivelve months in the year. The extremes of Winter temperature and Summer heat have been overcome.
"Improvement can still be made in sending riper, better-matured fruit and vegetables to the city markets. With lack of organization and the necessity of long delays between the farm and table, some crops are picked green and immature. Allowance is made for the ripening in the wholesale produce store or in the corner grocery. The flavor and sugar content is thus low. Improved methods of large-scale organization can greatly improve the quality of the fruit and vegetables the city housewife receives.
Mr. Rule said last night that the organization was to be financed in accord with the Capper-Volstead act, paying dividends limited to $8 \%$ on stock subscriptions, the surplus accumulations being refundable to the growers. The common voting stock will be issued only to farmers and their organizations, although there will be a public issue of preferred stock. Member co-operatives and investors have already pledged a major part of the corporation's capitaization, ho sau, issued as the funds are needed.
Mr. Jardine, he continued, presented the plans to the Farm Board more than ten days ago, and they were informally discussed.
"The importance to farmers of an efficient large-scale marketing organization in the fruit and vegetable trade can be seen from the fact that the annual crop value of these commodities is $\$ 2,000,000,000$, a figure exceeded only by the the value imart of sid.
Mr. Rule aded izations would not be included because they already had an efficient management doing business throughout the country. The smaller local groups will form the backbone of the
national organizations will be associated.
It is believed that the organization will be in a position to obtain aid if necessary from the Federal Farm Board, which has made it clear that it will not deal with the many small co-operatives, but will meet them only as merged into great corporations. The fruit and vegetable organ-
ization is in line with the Board's policy of having one co-operative to ization is in line with the bos.

Immediately following the appearance of the above article the Federal Farm Board issued a statement, under date of August 12, saying that its attention had been called to the article in the New York "Times" concerning the formation
of a $\$ 50,000,000$ co-operative fruit and vegetable marketing organization to be known as the United Growers of Amer ica, and then added: "The plan for this organization has not been presented to the Board, the organizers have asked for no endorsement by the Board, and the Board has no information concerning it and is therefore not in a position to express any opinion whatever about it.'
Referring to the above, the "Times," in its issue of August 13, said:
At Washington the Federal Farm Board denied that it had endorsed the new organization, but Mr. Rule, who was in touch with both the during the day Board and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, United Growers had been specifically approved meant to imply that the been formed in compliance with the agricultural marketing law. It had Capper-Volstead co-operative marketing act, he said, but had never sought formal official endorsement.
While our plans were not submitted to the Farm Board for its official approval," he said. "the United Growers was organized in compliance with the declared policies of the Board, after we had informed Chairman
Legge by letter in July of the organization plan and program. Legge by letter in July of the organization plan and program. The plan Secretary Jardine."

Federal Farm Board Asked to Hear Fruit Plan-New Co-operative Marketing Association Will Explain Its Purposes-Loan Hearings Suspended-Board to Complete Organization of Department Before Other Applications Are Considered.
A hearing will be held before the Fede al Farm Board probably on Aug. 22, on the olans of the revently formed $\$ 50,000,000$ co-operative association to market fruit and vegetables. The managers of the organization on Aug. 15 asked to appear before the Board and explain their oroject. So far as known, the association will seek no financial aid. It merely desires, it was said, to get the board's sanction and possible guidance in an advisory way. In reporting this, a dispatch from Washington, dated Aug. 15, said:
Beyond that statement, board officials have no information as to the purposes of the United Fruit Growers of America in seeking opportunity to appear here. It is understood that Julius Barnes, Chairman of the directors of the vegetable and fruit co-operative, will be among those heard.
Unin further notice, the Farm Board announced, it will be unable to grant hearings to applicants for loans from the $\$ 150,000,000$ revolving The Board has literaly bee suagriculture
The Board has literally been swamped with requests for large amounts a small part of the production in which they ons which represent but rquested would make a large hole in the revolving fund eged. The loans

Will Organize Loan Committee.
The Board is working to set up a complete organization through which it can handle agricultural relief more satisfactorily. One of the divisions will have to do with commodity loans and will be composed of financial experts and appraisers.
Trustees of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, who have been conferring with the Board for a large amount of Government money to supplement their borrowing capacity through the Intermediate Oredit and private banks, are endeavoring to obtain an arrangement through which the Board can use the intermediate Credit banks for its financial operations. The Exchange trustees have indicated they would need between three and five million dollars to handle the current cotton crop. reral conditins Jame C. stas to
James C. stone of Kentucky, a member of the Board, said to-day that ommittees reduce the number of advisory or commodity committees.

## Text of Board's Statement.

The Board's statement, outlining its organization and announcing the restriction of loan hearings to emergencies, was as follows:
The Federal Farm Board is nearing the end of the fifth week of it operations. During that time it has freely granted hearings to repre sentatatives of co-operative associations from every section of the United states. Approximately forty groups have been heard and in many cases "These hearings have been most valuable in that request.
the mare presented to the members of the Federal Farm Board a composite picture of the agricultural situation in the United States and of the various types of
"At the same time, in the majority of cases, the Board has
postpone action on the majority of cases, the Board has been forced it has as yet had no time engage personnel through wich its poins and set up machinery, or to handled on a business basis,

Hearings desired by co
entire time of the Board to the
Will Create Legal Division.
furnish board is attempting to organize a staff whose purpose will be to to every a loan division fina every locality. The board is attempting to create intelligently on requests experts and appraisers who shall be able to pass to set up a legal division whinancial assistance. The board is endeavoring have been entrusted to it by can, under the law, protect the funds that "All of chese operating divisions aryers of the United States
the board n ay efficiently serve Are completely necessary in order that and at the ame time develop Amiform agriculture. To develop them the full efforts of the board for some time "For thes. reasons the board wishes to come
notice it will not be able to grant hearine amnounce that until further when such applications are of an emergency to applicants for loans except asks that no delegations come to Washington where appointments have been previously arranged".

Wool Co-operatives Seek Aid of Federal Farm Board -The Latter to Call a Conference in October
A statement issued by the Federal Farm Board on August 12 reported that officials of the National Wool Marketing Council and of other wool marketing organization had had several conferences with the Federal Farm Board. They asked for the immediate formation of a commodity advisory committee for wool, and discussed unofficially the question of financial aid to wool co-operatives by the Board. It developed in the conference, it was stated, that of this year's clip of about $300,000,000$ pounds, some $20,000,000$ pounds are handled by members of the National Wool Marketins Council, about $7,000,000$ pounds by co-operatives who are not members of the Council, about $35,000,000$ pounds by farmer-owned warehouse companies in Texas, California and New Mexico, and about $5,000,000$ pounds by local co operative pools in Western States. This total of about $70,000,000$ pounds, or $35 \%$ of the total wool clip of the nation, represents actual or potential wool which might be handled by co-operative marketing associations. The Farm Board then added:
It is apparent that one of the major problems confronting the wool associations is a need for the co-ordination of their selling efforts. In order the Federal Farm Board would agreed that some time in early October marketing associations owned warehouse associations, to meet with it in Chether will all producerdiscussing and, if possible, developing definite plans for a national cooperative wool sales agency, which shall include in its membership all of the various types of wool co-operatives now engaged in handling the product.
It was further agreed that out of the group of wool associations which participate in the Chicago meeting, the Board will at that time consider the selection of a wool advisory committee.
The National Wool Marketing Council is a trade federation of wool 0 -operatives. Its membership consists of
The Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association
The Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers.
The New York State Sheep Growers' Co-operative
The Wyoming Wool Co-operative Marketing ative Association
The Montana W
The Utah Wool Marketing Association Marketing Association
The Idaho wool Growers.
The Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers' Association
Torth Dakota, Colorado with the Council, and there are and Kansas, which are not to-day affiliated with the Council, and there are many producer-owned warehouse companies in various States which operate independently in storage and sales.
Board that all of these wool coooperatives should finpeared before the together logether undee a common tent, and with this opinion the Board agrees L. B. Paose who participated in the conference with the Board were R. B. Walmer and J. F. Walker of Ohio; J. B. Wilson of Wyoming Thomas of Idatho

First Sea-Going Brokerage Office Opened on Ile d France to-day by De Saint-Phalle \& Co., Special Arrangements for Speedy Transmission-All Facili ties of Customers Room Aboard Ship.
The first sea-going brokerage office was established as a branch of de Saint-Phalle \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, aboard the S. S. Ile de France of the French Line (on Tuesday) when it left La Havre, France, for New York City. Service between the office on the liner and the main New York office of the firm was inaugurated when the Exchange opened on Wednesday
Cable advices from C. Edward Grafmeuller, manager of the branch, informed the New York office that the board room, located on the promenade deck near the smoking room of the flagship of the French Line, had been completely refurnished and equipped with all of the facilities found in the customers room in Wall Street brokerage houses. Mr Grafmeuller informed his firm that wireless tests conducted shortly before the vessel sailed westward showed the speed and accuracy with which orders and quotations could be sent and received

The quotation board aboard the Ile de France, a duplicate of which will be installed in the S.S. Paris by de SaintPhalle \& Co., is capable of receiving continuous quotations on one hundred stocks, while the special wireless station is totally independent of the ship's wireless and is installed in a room adjoining the board room. Three radio channelsone to receive continuous quotations, the second to transmit orders to New York and the third to receive executions-ar available for use. For speed in transmission of quotations to the board a special teletype relay is being used.

From the New York office, 15 Broadway, radiograms are coded, giving quotations on 100 stocks on each change in price. These messages are sent by private wire to the Radio Marine station in Tuckerton, N. J., from Tuckerton ships are reached wherever they are by means of a special
channel using a 36 -meter wave length, assuring practically instantaneous contact with assurance of secrecy in transmission. Two special radio marine operators aboard the ship receive these coded messages and transmit them as they are received to the wire expert of de Saint-Phalle \& Co., who decodes the messages and writes the quotations on the board. In a similar way, orders are coded by the wire expert, handed over to the wireless operators, transmitted to Tuckerton, and from there to the main office at 15 Broadway. This service on quotations and executions is similar to the service now given to the correspondents of de Saint-Phalle \& Co. in Paris, London, Berlin, the Riviera, \&c. If atmospheric conditions in Tuckerton are such that radiograms cannot be sent from there, these messages will be sent from London to the Portishead station.
In a statement issued by Fal de Saint-Phalle, founder of the American firm, describing the history of the plan to establish offices on ocean liners, he revealed that more than a year ago, the firm originated the plan and filed application with the New York Stock Exchange for authority to put such a plan into actual operation.

Despite the fact that the business transacted by de Saint-Phalle \& Co., through its many affiliated correspondents in Europe, which makes it the largest cable user in the world, has brought the security markets of both continents closer together, saide whe complete only if there was realized that them five to six days for travelers on the ocean. So, in 1928, the partners of the firm formed a corporation under the name of the International Quotations Co., for the purpose of obtaining from the Federal Radio Commission in Washington a radio channel to broadcast to Europe and to ships on the ocean quotations of the New York Stock Exchange and other important markets in America.

The Chicago Board of Trade and the New Orleans Cotton Market heartily endorsed the plan, but the New York Stock Exchange informed the Federal Radio Commission that they would not aprove of any broadcasting of quotations because they felt that it would not be secure or reliable enough in the present stage of the radio art. Consequently, in August 1928, the
Quotations Co.
"In October 1928 a very important trader returned from Europe to America, and de Saint-Phalle \& Co., with the aid of its correspondents abroad, furnished that trader a continuous private service on quotations. The success of this venture was so evident that the officials of the Radio Marine Corp., who were on board, were convinced that radio service was reliable after all. A few weeks later the Radio Marine Corp. offered de Saint-Phalle \& Co. a special radio service for ships. De Saint-Phalle $\&$ Co. Wrote to the New York Stock Exchange telling about the ofrer of the Radio Marine Corp. and asked to bo ange he Stock Exchange, and the matter was once more temporarily dropped.
"It was not until the summer of this year that the newspapers mentioned that the New York Stock Exchange was investigating the possibility of allowing some of its members to establish branch offices on steamers. So de Saint-Phalle \& Co. presented another request to obtain the authorization, and on Aug. 3 the firms of M. J. Meehan \& Co. and de SaintPhalle \& Co. received formal notice from the Stock Exchange that they could open such branch offices provided these firms satisfied the Stock Exchange with respect to the secrecy of these quotations.'

## Brokerage Offices of M. J. Meehan \& Co. on Ships Will Open To-day.

M. J. Meehan \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, will inaugurate to-day branch brokerage offices on two ocean liners-sailing almost simultaneously from each side of the Atlantic-the Berengaria, which leaves Southampton, and the Leviathan, leaving New York for Europe. Both branches will offer complete brokerage services in securities and commodities.
Sailing of the Leviathan will mark the first instance in which an ocean liner has left the United States with a fullyequipped brokerage office on board. M. R. Meyer will be in charge of the Leviathan branch, while Charles H. Goudiss, Jr. will act in a similar capacity on the Berengaria.
Orders will be radioed from the ship to Tuckerton and immediately transmitted over M. J. Meehan \& Co.'s private wire to the firm's order room. The operation is handled by short-wave transmitters and receivers, which eliminate interference with the commercial and other business of the ship's wireless.

Accuracy in the transmission of quotations and speed in the execution of the orders are assured, according to those in charge of the installation. Plans contemplate expansion of the Meehan branch offices to the Mauretania and the Aquitania.

## Brokers Move for New York Stock Exchange Ban on Trading by the Employees of Members.

The "Times" of August 3 said:
Strenuous efforts to stamp out trading in the stock market by employees members of the New York Stock Exchange and by bank clerks without the express permission of the Stock Exchange is being made by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. These accounts are closed immediately by members of the Exchange when discovered. but it is no secret
in Wall Street that many employees are heavy traders in firms other than their own, using come such subterfuge as a fictitious name or a numbered their own,
account.

The suggestion has been made to members of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, through its secretary, Frederick F. Lyden, that the followis person signs on buying or selling stock
"I hereby represent that I am of full age and sound mind, that I am ot connected is a clerk or employee with the New York Stock Exchange or any other exchange, nor with a member of that Exchange or any ther other exchange, nor the business of dealing in securities or commodities, nor am I connected as a clerk or employee with any bank, trust company, banker or insurance company, nor with any broker, firm or arsor corporation
It is believed that this clause, with the suggestion that it be adopted by brokers generally, will be submitted to the Stock Exchange for it pproval Many members of the Exchange have experienced considrable difficulty in the last year or so in keeping some of their employees out of the stock market.

Philip G. Cameron To Join New York Stock Exchange -To Become Floor Trader for Tooker \& Co.
According to the New York "Times," Philip G. Cameron, Secretary of the Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, is to become a member of the Exchange through the transfer to him, for a nominal consideration, of the seat of Marck L. Tooker. If elected to membership, Mr. Cameron will become the floor member of Tooker \& Co., succeeding Mr. Tooker, who will remain a partner in the firm. Mr. Cameron is 40 years old. He became connected with the Stock Exchange in 1918, resigning in 1919. He returned to the Exchange on July 11920 as Assistant Secretary of the Stock List Committee and later was made Secretary. In that position he became an expert on the requirements and methods for listing securities on the Stock Exchange.
Decline in Resources of National Banks Under Call of Comptroller of the Currency for June 29.
Comptroller of the Currency J. W. Pole announced on Aug. 15 that the total resources of the 7,536 reporting National banks in the continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii, on June 29 1929, the date of the recent call for reports of condition, aggregated $\$ 27,440,228,000$, showing a decrease of $\$ 1,581,684,000$ since Mar. 27 1929, the date of the previous call, when there were 7,575 reporting banks, and a decrease of $\$ 1,068,011,000$ since the returns made by 7,691 banks on June 30 1928, the date of the corresponding call last year. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, on June 29 1929, amounted to $\$ 14,801,130,000$, a decrease of $\$ 48,796,000$ since Mar. 271929 and a decrease of $\$ 116,120,000$ in the year. The total deposit liabilities were $\$ 21,598,088,000$, a reduction of $\$ 1,274,792,000$ since March and a reduction of $\$ 1,041$,249,000 in the year. Demand deposits, including United States deposits of $\$ 228,243,000$, were $\$ 10,732,511,000$, compared to $\$ 11,207,887,000$ on March 27 , and $\$ 11,189,711,000$ on June 30 1928. Time deposits of $\$ 8,317,095,000$, which amount includes savings and time certificates of $\$ 7,380$, 584,000 and postal savings of $\$ 88,569,000$, were $\$ 150,499,000$ greater than on the date of the previous call, and $\$ 20,457,000$ more than a year ago. Total individual deposits (time and demand) amounted to $\$ 18,821,363,000$ on June 291929.

Comparisons of the other items are given as follows:
Holdings of United States Government securities totaled $\$ 2,803,860,000$ and showed reductions of $\$ 292,900,000$ and $\$ 87,307,000$ since Mar. 27 1929 and June 30 1928, respectively. Other miscellaneous bonds and securities owned aggregated $\$ 3,852,675,000$, which was a decrease $\$ 121,320,000$ since March and a decrease of $\$ 403,606,000$ in the year. Balances due to reporting banks from other banks and bankers, including lawful reserve with the Federal Reserve bank of 1,34 , 51 , 000 , were $\$ 3,914,049,000$, and were $\$ 876,140,000$ and $\$ 286,266,010$ less, respectively than the figures reported for warch 100 bank was $\$ 298,003,000$, in compariso $\$ 315,113,000$ on June 301928.
The paid in capital stock was $\$ 1,627,375,000$, a decrease of $\$ 5,896,000$ since the date of the previous call, but an increase of $\$ 33,519,000$ in the year. Surplus funds of $\$ 1,479,052,000$ showed a reduction of $\$ 49,274,000$ since March, but were $\$ 59,357,000$ more than reported a year ago. Net undivided profits of $\$ 487,504,000$ showed reductions of $\$ 51,240,000$ since the date of the previous call and $\$ 69,933,000$ in the twelve-month period. Circulating notes outstanding amounted to $\$ 649,452,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,604,000$ since March, and an increase of $\$ 357,000$ in the year.
Amounts on the books of reporting banks to the credit of correspondent banks and bankers, including certified and cashiers' checks together with cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding, totaled $\$ 2,548$,482,000 , showing decreases of $\$ 949,915,000$ and $\$ 604,506,000$, respectively,
since the returns of March in the current year and June since the returns of March in the current year and June of last year.
Liability for money borrowed, represented by bills payable of $\$ 484,552,000$ and rediscounts of $\$ 229,953,000$, aggregated $\$ 714,507,000$, $\$ 484,552,000$ $\$ 10,695,000$ since Mar. 27 1929, but a decrease $\$ 10,695,000$ since Mar. 27 1929, but a decrease of $\$ 86,678,000$ in the year. was 68.53 , in comparison with 64.92 Mar, 271929 and 65 on June 29 1928, Mr. Pole said the development of trust operations by national banks showed continued and substantial progress throughout the country from figures compiled as of June 29 1929. On that date 2,442 national banks, with a combined capital of $\$ 1,218,049,515$, held permits to exercise trust
powers, 1,734 of this number had established trust departments and were administering 75,988 trusts, with individual trust assets aggregating $\$ 4,237,638,663$. Seven hundred and thirty-six of these banks were also acting as trustees for bond note issues aggregating $\$ 7,370,154,456$.
of 69, or 2.91 per cent in the number of national banks authorized to administer trusts under Section 11 K of the Federal Reserve Act; an increase of 149 in the number of banks operating trust departments, or or 19.15 per cent, and an increase in individual trust assets of $\$ 940$, 338,544 , or 28.52
The growth in the fiduciary activities of the banks in the national banking system and the growing popularity with the public of this
important branch of national bank operations are even more impressive when comparisons are made with the activities of national banks in this field just three years ago.

June 1926, national banks numbering 2,026 had authority to exercise trust powers, with only 1,104 actively engaged in this function.
These banks were then administering 26,053 trusts, with individual trust These banks were then administering 26,053 trusts, with individual trust
assets of $\$ 922,328,677$, and were acting as trustees for bond and note assets of $\$ 922,328,677$, and were
issues aggregating $\$ 2,463,553,316$.
Compared with the figures compiled as of June 29 1929, this represents an increase in the number of national banks authorized to administer trusts of 416 , or $20.53 \%$; an increase in the number of banks operating trust departments of 630 , or $57.07 \%$; an increase in the number of trists
being administered of 49,935 , or $191.67 \%$; an increase in individual being administered of 49,935 , or $191.67 \%$; an increase in individual
trust assets of $\$ 3,315,319,986$, or $359.45 \%$, and an increase in the volume of bonds and note issues outstanding for which these banks were acting as trustees of $\$ 4,906,601,140$, or $199.17 \%$.

## N. Y. Banks Refuse to Ship London Gold-Engagement <br> Is Canceled Lest British Reserves Be Affected.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" yesterday, in discussing the gold engagements in London for shipment to New York, had the following to say:
Local banking houses which usually participate in international gold movements are refusing at present to import gold from London despite The reason given sor ing is far below gold point, it was learned yesterday. the bullion holdings of the Bank of England had declined total was that level in several years and that further losses of British reserves would have undesirable effects which, through adverse publicity, would be re flected upon the banks importing gold.
 closing yesterday at $\$ 4.84$ 27-32. Because of the refusal of some of the banking houses to take gold under present conditions, the exchange was
quoted steadily at levels consistently below shipping point
The Irving Trust Co. announced the shipment of $£ 500,000$ gold on the steamer Me de France, which sailed from Havre and Plymouth on Aug. 13
and which will arrive in New York on Aug. 19. It was reported in bank and circles that another $\$ 2,500,000$ is being shipped on the Bremen. The
ing ing circles that another $\$ 2,500,000$ is being shipped
Bremen sailed on Aug. 14 and is due on Aug. 20 .
The shipment by the irving Trust Co., it was reported, was arranged through the purchase of sterling at levels that will offer a profit at the rate of $9 \%$ annually. Bankers have during the past few months arranged ipments when a $6 \%$ per annum ylield seemed assured.
he past fow correspondent of one or the local banking houses during thelume of cold from the earned yesterday, had purchased a considerable Arrangements were actually mork However, the New York office fearing that the adverse effects of muctal. shipment would outweigh the high yield, wired its order that the sold purchase be canceled.
Banking opinion, however, was far from unanimous yesterday upon the question of shipping gold. It was pointed out that the refusal to take golc would lead to further depression of sterling, since purchases of the metal at wuld no longer be made with the purpose of converting it into by agreements among bankers, it was stated, led to the further depression of the exchange below their gold points so that ultimately shipments were made by non-banking companies. The unofficial censure of houses importing gold, it was pointed out, would have the practical effect of taking England off the gold standard as long as such censure continued.

## Gov. Norman of Bank of England Disclaims Any Knowledge of Reported Credit in United States in Favor of Bank.

The New York "Times" in a cable dispatch from London dated Aug. 15, quotes Gov. Norman of Bank of England as follows in denial of the report which the "Times" had published, saying that a credit of $\$ 250,000,000$ in favor of Bank of England had been arranged or at least was in such shape, that it could be closed on 24 hours notice.
While a statement today by Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, that he knew nothing whatever about the credit of $£ 50,000$,000 arranged for the bank in New York has been accepted in financial
circles here without question persistence of the report which has been in circulation here for some time Originally, the rumor placed the credit that Mr here to have obtained in Now York at a hicher figure. It was lo ise supugh to offset any withdrawals of gold that France might mate in the evoug the Hague conference broke down and it was recalled that, the event The April 1925, when Britain returned to the gold standard, a credit of $£ 60$,000,000 was available in New York but never used.
On more than one occasion in the past few weeks the financial papers have pressed the Governor of the Bank of England for
The opinion held here is that there has never been. the return to a gold standard for the Bank of England to take special steps abroad for securing credits, even though such an arrangement would help the sterling exchange.
The sterling exchange is again weak tonight at 4.84 49-64, so that another gold movement to Now York is to be expected, but that movement will cease of its own accord, financial authorities here have no doubt.

In any case, they argue, an increase in the bank rate here and not an
verdraft on another central bank would be the corrective measure applied.
Gov. Young of Federal Reserve Board Declares Report of British Credit as False-Report of $\$ 250,000,000$ Fund for Loans Without Foundation, Says Reserve Governor.
The "Wall Street News" on Aug. 16 published the following dispatch from its correspondent at Washington dated Aug. 15:
There is absolutely no foundation for the report in to-day's papers, that a rund of $\$ 250,000,000$ is on hand or will be made available for loans to the ank of England, Gov. Young, of the Federal Reserve Board declared
o-day, following conclusion of the meeting of the board. The governor that, regularly twice a week, he is forced to deny that any loan is contemplated to the Bank of England, and that such denial also has been made Gov. Harrison of the New York, Federal Reserve Bank, would not comment upon the story that such a loan was to be made. Gov Young added that bill rates were not discussed at the meeting of the board, and no announcement was made of any change in the New York Rederal Reserve rediscount rate.
Governor Harrison attended the morning session of the Federal Reserve Reserve Board each Thursday.

## Just "A Good Yarn."

Revelation in yesterday's newspapers that the Federal Reserve had arranged a $\$ 250,000,000$ credit for London mystified the financial community for a few hours. Coming as a climax to rumors that Sir Montagu Norman had achieved some such assurance on his recent visit here, the eport was coated with plausibility
However, bankers here who participated in the London credit of 1925 and should be in a position to know if the performance was being repeated explained that their knowledge of this sizable operation was gathered entirely yarn," said another
True or false, the story was charged with interest for those who have There unique importance in view of exchange.
Dy the Brion of sterling and siphoning of gold from London to Paris is felt by the British to be a deliberate attempt by the French to bludgeon them them into yielding to the reparations demands of M. Briand. The French deny this, explaining that midyear settlement problems, among other necassites, have compsed bolstering of an appreciable effect on the breining temper of Brith have delegations.

## Federal Reserve Bank Buys Bills at New Rate-Takes

 Three Name Paper at 5\%.Large purchases of bankers' acceptances by the Federal Reserve Bank at the new reduced buying rate announced last week were reported on Aug. 13 by dealers said the New York "Journal of Commerce" in its issue of Aug. 14, and then added:
In addition to Reserve Bank purchases, it was stated, large foreign orders came into the market through private agencies.
The Federal Reserve Bank, it was stated, bought bills both for its own account and for the account of foreign correspondents, the former to be It was among the assets of the bank and the latter as contingent liability. to ms stated that bills purchased for forelgn correspondent of the a decrease.
Federal Reserve Bank purchases for foreign account yesterday wero chiefly at $5 \%$, which was one eighth of $1 \%$ below the official rate at which it purchases bills to be held in its own portfolio. However, it was pointed out, bills purchased for forelgn correspondents are secured by three names: that of the drawee, the accepting bank and the additional name of an ndorsing member bank.
If ores stated that the Federal Reserve Bank, in buying bills to be held or foreign Central Banks, either buys three name paper in open market at one eighth or $1 \%$ below the buying rate or else buys two name acceptances case, bual rate and itself becomes the indorsing bank. In the latter the additional $5 \%$. is charged on to bills by of $1 \%$ being its fee as indorser. The same fee indorsed acceptances in indorsing member banks when they receive unmarket, and their Dears decher
gencies continue market late last week and it wase yesterday. Such orders entered the ports of difficulties faced by the diplomats in conference at the Hague in arriving at an agreement upon the Young plan.

Col. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. on the Advance in the Rediscount Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
The Cleveland Trust Co. in its business bulletin for Aug. 15 discusses last week's advance in the rediscount rate of the New York Reserve Bank interestingly as follows:
Two assumptions seem warranted in connection with the unexpected action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in raising its rediscount rate to the highest point to which it has ever been lifted since the authorities intend of the post-war inflation. The first is that the Reserve purpose the facilitating of the financing necessary for meeting the expanded credit needs of autumn business, and of the harvesting and exporting of crops. The second assumption is that they harvesting and exporting of action designed to avoid having the rate increase result in attracting gold actiontesigned to avoid having the rate increase result in attracting gold
imports from England. In the absence of these assumptions it would be
difficult to reconcile the rate increase of the New York bank at this time with sound banking policy.
Presumably the course of action which the Reserve System will follow will be to begin promptly to build up its holdings of acceptances, and to increase its portfolio of government securities. In these ways it can
readily make available the additional credit needed for autumn business, readily make available the additional credit needed for autumn business,
and it can stabilize and ease call money rates, and thereby reduce the and it can stabilize and ease call money rates, and thereby reduce the
probability of attracting gold imports. If such policies are adopted probability of attracting gold imports. If such policies are adopted promptly it seems probable that the rate increase will prove benef rather than detrimental to business, and even to the security markets.
It still seems probable that the figures for industrial output and for profits in the third quarter will reach new high levels in many lines, and it is beginning to appear almost equally sure that the momentum of activity and of confidence will carry through to the end of the year in enough lines to insure a long list of new high annual records for 1929 in trade, industry, transportation, and finance. The autumn and holiday trade of retail stores and mail-order houses promises to be better this year than ever before. The earnings of the railroads are likely to reach new high records. Despite the rate increase it does not seem probable that
money rates will be so high as to have much restraining effect on business, money rates will be so high asity markets the stimulating effects of large earnings.

## Geo. Foster Peabody Criticises Rise in Federal Reserve

 Rediscount Rate.Associated Press dispatches from Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 10, stated that criticism of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's decision to advance the rediscount rate from 5 to $6 \%$ had been made at the Institute of Politics by George Foster Peabody, former director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and by Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. Dr. Foster said present credit stringency was largely "artificial" and rise in the rediscount rate was not justified by the available supply of bank credit.

Mr. Peabody, who concurred in Dr. Foster's statement, said the statement of the Federal Reserve Bank accompany the announcement of the advance could not but be interpreted as "an attempt to arouse fear in the public."

## Conference on Child Health and Protection Proposed by President Hoover-Initial Meeting With Planning Committee.

Following the announcement on July 2 of his decision to call, sometime next year, a White House Conference on the health and protection of children, President Hoover held an initial meeting in Washington on July 29 with the planning committee of the proposed conference. At the time of his July 2 announcement the President indicated that the conference would be preceded by an exhaustive study of the problems of dependent children, child labor, hospitalization, teaching of health in the schools, facilities for recreation, \&c. In addressing the planning committee on July 29, the President said:
"Through Secretary Wilbur and Secretary Davis, I have invited you here as the nucleus of a planning committee to inaugurate a most important movement to the nation as a whole, that is, that we should take protection of childhood: that out of this investigation we should also develop common sense plans for the further development in these directions. "I have suggested that in order that these investigations and recommendations may be brought about in the most effective manner a number of committees should be organized to cover dirferent phases of the subject embracing the leadership in thought and knowledge of these subjects throughout the nation; that after these investigations have been carried forward and conclusions reached by these committees, then that we should call a White House conference of public officials, associations and others interested in these questions to consider the recommendations.
"Further, that such of the policies that may be adopted by that conference should be followed up by definite organization throughout the country. We realize that major progress in this direction must be made by voluntary action and by activies ofions to perform in these particulars, ment has soed
 more osp examination of fact and experience.
"Generous means have been provided to enable you to carry forward this task without difficulty, and I wish to assure you of the complete support of the Executive.
need not urge upon you the fundamental importance of this under taking. The greatest asset of a race is its children, that their bodily which each generation must bequenth to the next.
"These questions have the widest of social importance, that reaches to the roots of democracy itself. By the safeguard of health and protection of childhood efurther contribute to the equality of opportunity, which is the unique basis of American civilization."

At the meeting on July 29 Secretary Wilbur stated:
The planning committee will do all of the prelliminary work and deelop facts for the conference. Experts will be engaged on this work for perhaps a year and make exhaustive studies here and in other parts of the country. The committees will be divided into a number of groups, which will apply themselves to these special fields: Growth and development of the child; medical service and pable fied special study will ie sive of the handicapped chin. In the crippled child or the mentally delinas to how the schools can best ald the crippled child or the mentally delin-
In his announcement of July 2 President Hoover indicated with regard to the undertaking that it is not the purpose "to
invade or relieve the responsibilities of parents, but to advance those activities in care and protection of children which are beyond the control of the individual parent." The President stated that the work of the conference is to be under the direction of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, with the co-operation of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Dr. Harry E. Blanchard, formerly Health Commissioner of Indiana, has been chosen Executive Secretary. The President made known that a small preliminary committee was in process of appointment and he stated that "to cover the expenses of the preliminary committees and the conference and follow-up work which will be required to carry out the conclusions of the conference, a sum of $\$ 500,000$ has been placed at my disposal from private sources." The President's announcement of July 2 follows:
"I have decided to call a White House conference on the health and protection of children. This conference will comprise representatives of the great voluntary associations, together with the Federal and State and municipal authorities interested in these questions.
"Its purpose will be to determine the facts as to our present progress and our future needs in this great field and to make recommendations for such measures for more effective official and voluntary action and their co-ordimeasion as will further develop the care and protection of children.
."The conference will not be assembled for another nine months or a year in order that there may be time for complete and exhaustive advance study of the facts and forces in progress, or the exponern whe ures and the work of the organizations both in voluntary and ond - 'In order that these determinations may be effectively made and intill gent presentation given at the conerince, ase appointed from the leaders in different national organ assisted by experts.

The subjects to be covered embrace problems of dependent children; ular medical examination; school or public cliniss for children; hospitalization; adequate milk supplies; community nurses, matery instrion and nurses; teaching of health in the schools; facilities for playgrounds and allied subjects.
To cover the expenses of the preliminary committees and the conference and follow-up work which will be required to carry out the conclusions of the conference, a sum of $\$ 500,000$ has been placed at my disposal from private sources
his will be the first national conference held in review of this subject since the conference called by President Roosevelt in 1909. That conference of children.

It is proposed to include in the interested groups the educational asso ciations, so far as education bears upon health and protection of child ine It is not the purpose of such efforts to invade or relieve the responsibilice of parents but to advance those of the individual parent.
"I have communicated with a number of the larger voluntary bodies and public officials throughout the country and find they are unanimous ind peliof that such a national review is urgently needed in order to establish a new platform for further advance, and they are in agreement with me in the necessity for exhaustive examination of the whole situation and the preparation of material before such a conference is called if we are to secure effective results from the conference.
"We as a nation are fundamentally concerned with reinforcement of the quality of opportunity to every child and the first necessity for equal opportunity is health and protection.
"The work of the conference will be under the direction of Secretary of the Interior Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, with the co-operation of the Secretary隹 Libor, James J. Davis. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, formerly State Health Commissioner of Indiana, has been selected as Executive Secretary of the conference, and a small preliminary committee is in process of appointment which will expand its own membership and will determine the special subjects to be investigated by special committees outlined above and make recommendations for their personnel."

Governor Roosevelt of New York Announces Personnel of Commission to Study Creation of State Old Age Pension System.
The names of those constituting a commission which is to study and report on the advisability of an old age pension system in New York State were announced by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 8, before a gathering of members of the Women's Trade Union League and officials of the State Federation of Labor assembled at the Governor's estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., at his invitation. The commission is made up of nine members, and according to the "Times" is constituted as follows:
Those appointed by the Governor to serve on the Old Age Pensions Commission are:

Mrs. Sidney Borg of New York, prominent in welfare and charity work. Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
James M. Lynch, formerly State Commissioner of Labor and ex-member of the Industrial Board.

## Has Confidence in Commission,

Appointments made to the Commission by the President of the Senate were announced by the Governor as follows:
Senator Seabury O. Mastick,
Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter.
The Commission members named by the Speaker of the Assembly and made known by the Governor were:
Assemblyman Frank Bernhardt.
John T. Train of Utica
Thomas F. Farrell of New York, a national leader in Catholic charities.

The Governor's remarks incident to the creation of the Commission were given as follows in a Hyde Park dispatch to the "Times"
"This Commission is going to get somewhere," said the Governor. "They have a very difficult task before them but they will approach that task the Commission will do a good job and that its work will mark a milestone ior the State of New York in the next year.
the creation of the more than a gesture," said the Governor in discussing have been kind enough to give. "It is one of those crumbs, however, they bread before we are through with it.
The Governor expressed the hope also that the next gession of the women and children in industry of "an honest forty-eight hour law" for permits employment beyond the strict forty-eight hour limit
$88 \%$ ", year the Legislature gave us $2 \%$ of what we asked and refused us $98 \%$," the Governor said. "That is why the work of such organizations as the Women's Trade Union League is necessary.
peration," the tendency of our modern civilization has been toward coearned that is Governor went on. "Employers and employees alike have effort mat in union theere is strength; that a co-ordination of individual is, in fact, the elimination of waste, a bettering of living conditions and friendly and intelligent prosperity. Capital is reanzing that without the has learned that withent co-operation of labor it cannot exist, and labor "Indeed, so successtyl hes and of capital cannot earn its daily bread. cussion and a side proved in our industina doption between indestrin world.
"We've gotten away, thank God, from old distinctions of class and are also bing out our industrial problems in terms of citizenship. There has also been a growing realization on the part of our people that the State tributes by his obligation to those who labor, that the citizen who conentitled to certain to the wealth and prosperity of the commonwealth is entitle
give
"It
"It
"It is my feeling, and the feeling I think of a majority of our citizens, that the time has now come to take a still further step, that we should old age pensions this dark blot on of our want. By a proper system of want New York to things.

Make it clear that this particular thing will not be allowed to sink silently into that slimy morass called politics, as has been the fate of so much labor legislation in the past. It is, I think, obvious to all that the problem of the needy aged cannot be solved by the mere building of vast State institutions in which to place them during their declining years.
 more and more to take care of the individual in the home. For that reason 1 believe that all will agree that whatever the details of the plans which will be worked out by the new commission it is clear that they will not advocate taking our aged poor from their homes and placing them in hospitals and other public institutions.
"In the final analysis, good economics as well as proper humanity dictates that if the State is to aid them in their declining years that aid should be given to them under conditions where they may maintain their independent
did up their heads as citizens of America.
According to the same account, among those who supported the social and economic philosophy expounded by the Governor was Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, who has been active in the development and progress of the Women's Trade Union League.

Internal Revenue Receipts in Fiscal Year 1929 Increase $\$ 147,124,776$ Over Yield of Previous YearThis Year's Total $\$ 2,937,660,313$.
Total internal revenue receipts in the fiscal year 1929 amounted to $\$ 2,937,660,313$, according to figures made public July 8 by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The present year's figures exceed by $\$ 147,124,776$ the yield in the fiscal year 1928, when the collections totaled $\$ 2,790$,535,537 . Income tax collections (corporation and individual in the fiscal year 1929 total $\$ 2,331,109,827$, as compared with $\$ 2,174,573,102$ in 1928 , a gain of $\$ 156,536,724$, while miscellaneous taxes in 1929 produced $\$ 606,550,487$, as compared with $\$ 615,962,435$ in 1928 , a decrease of $\$ 9,411,948$. Of the total income tax yield in 1929, New York contributed the largest amount, namely $\$ 843,312,795$, of which $\$ 744$,529,907 represented income tax and $\$ 98,782,888$ miscelaneous taxes. North Carolina was second with $\$ 254$, 494,957, Illinois third with $\$ 238,249,311$ and Pennsylvania fourth with $\$ 237,576,472$. In referring to the showing, the Washington account to the "Herald-Tribune" July 7 said in part:
Payments of income tax in the United States were $\$ 156,536,724$ higher than in the preceding fiscal year, with New York showing an increase of
almost $\$ 98,000,000$. Pennsylvani almost $898,000,000$. Pennsylvania was the only State among the first 11
in point of total amount paid which inscal year. The largest which showed a decrease from the preceding fiscal year. The largest decrease shown was by Texas, totaling $\$ 7$, ,
953,000 . Pennsylvania stood a close second, with a drop of $\$ 7,856,000$

## Reflects Wall Street Activity.

Treasury officials said the figures justified conclusions by Andrew w. Mellon, secretary of the Treasury, tracing the big increases in individual In all, 27 States of the Union showed sot activity.
of income tax, while 21 showed a decrease increase in their payments highest in payments of income tax, whease. New York was by far the large tobacco taxes from that State, led in payments of miscellaneous
taxes. New York was second in payments of miscellaneous taxes, and
Illinois second in payments Illinois second in payments of income taxes.
$28.7 \%$ of the state's return of income and miscellaneous taxes amounted to In order of amen nation
in the fiscal year 1928 , with, the leading states were in the same order as Pennsylvania for second $\$ 16.000 .000$, while Pennsylvania payments sho increasing its payments by Although in most cases the decreases were comparatively small, wis consin showed a sharp drop of about $\$ 6.000 .000$. South Dakota, Iowa Nebraska and Minnesota were among the agricultural States which showed sight increases in payments, while Montana and Nevada, both agricultura and mining States, showed important gains.
incomes were, in there stock market activity presumably affected individual incomes were, in general, the ones which showed appreicable gains in income tax payments.
duction passing well tremendouse increase in cigarette sales, the proheavy payments to the Government, that miscellaneous tax collections did not suffer a much greater loss.
and West VIrginia two predominantly non-agricultural States, Pennsylvania and West VIrginia, on the list of States showing considerable declines in income tax payments is believed to be explalned by the depression existing
The following are the statistics made available by the Internal Revenue Bureau July 8:
internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1929 (based ON COLLECTORS' TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF JUNE 29), TO
GETHER WITH A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME TAX COILLECTED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1928.

| Districts and States. | Income <br> Taz. | Miscellaneous Tazes. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Ffscol Year } \\ 1929 \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | Income Tax Fiscal Year 1928. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Districts and States. | Income | Miscellaneous Taxes. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Fiscal Year } \\ 1929 \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | Income Tax Fiscal Year 1928. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona | 2,310.605 | 554.521 <br> 88.274 | 8.156 .037 2.398 .878 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.177 .754 \\ & 1.737 .389 \end{aligned}$ |
| Arkansas | 3.557 .299 | 109.682 | 3,666.981 | 4,223,761 |
| 6th Californ | $68.582,763$ $61.653,976$ | 17.894,805 | 86.477.568 | 58.315,290 |
| Total Calfo | $61,653,976$ $130,236.740$ | 6.511.985 | 68.164.961 | 56.121,383 |
| Colorado | 11,037.885 | $24,406.789$ <br> 501.539 | 154.643 .530 $11,539.424$ | $\begin{array}{r}114.436,673 \\ 11.452 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Connect | 40.264.014 | 1.943.911 | 42,207,925 | 34.381,187 |
| Florida | 28,166.916 | 2,142.612 | 30,309,528 | 20,011,262 |
| Georgi | 13,501,273 | 8,528.817 | 21.388.027 | 17.180.800 |
| Hawal | 5,473,248 | 133.266 | $14,054,682$ $5,606,514$ | $13,549,945$ 6.112 .483 |
| Idaho. | 1,048,672 | 40.947 | 1,089.613 | $6.12,483$ 1.071 .449 |
| 1st Ilino | 210,203,174 | 18.972,972 | 229.176.146 | 193,654,045 |
| 8 Th Minal | $7.220,597$ 217.423 .771 | 1,852.569 | 9,073,166 | 7.480.631 |
| Indiana | 25.461,643 | 2,635,530 | 288.097.173 | $201,134,675$ $27,245,618$ |
| 1 | 12,836,700 | 595.025 | 13,431,725 | 11.310,291 |
| Kansas | 17,269,609 | 665.098 | 17,934.707 | 18.685.705 |
| Kentuc | 15,197.635 | 10,065,073 | 25,262,708 | 15,000,550 |
| Lousia | 12,986.140 | 2,095,035 | 15,081,175 | 12,180,549 |
| Maryland, Incl. D | 87.009 .940 | 4,730,635 | 8.6888 .968 51.740 .575 | $8,086,129$ 44.614 .742 |
| Massachuset | 109.724.655 | 5,795,999 | 115,520.654 | 98.529,722 |
| Mlehigan | 140.485.006 | 10.938.923 | 151,423,930 | 128.483,572 |
| Minnesot | 27,668.144 | 1,401,222 | 29,069,366 | 26,105,278 |
| Mississippl | 2,325,750 | 190,426 | 2.516.176 | 2,673,803 |
| 6th Misso | 38,104,834 | 13,606,770 | $51,711.603$ | 39,341,154 |
| Total Mis | +13,534,445 | 611.771 | 14.146.216 | 12,637,541 |
| Montana | 3,048,669 | 1,378,883 | 65,827,553 | 51,978,795 |
| Nebraska | 5.856.796 | 322,903 | $6,179,700$ | 5,332,713 |
| Nevada | 1.079,530 | 64,695 | I, 144,225 | 690,110 |
| New Hampshire | 3,353,350 | 624.956 | 3,978,305 | 3,245,710 |
| 1st New Jers | 20,280,021 | 2,224,766 | 22,504,787 | 16,906.671 |
| 5th New Jersey | 73,642,320 | 25,299,891 | 98,942.211 | 66.048.963 |
|  | ${ }_{93.922 .341}{ }_{933.542}$ | 27,524.658 | 121,446.998 | 82,955,633 |
| 1st New York | 47.072.850 | 25,284,440 | 72,357.290 | 771,759 |
| 2d New York | 408,921,985 | 52,117.020 | 461,039,006 | 348,340,918 |
| 3d New York | 193,675,028 | 15.596.483 | 209,271,511 | 166,447,935 |
| 14th New York | 41,295.705 | 3,153.312 | 44,449,017 | 38.997,992 |
| 21 st New York | 14.045.686 | 798.798 | 14,844,484 | 13,738.248 |
| 28 th New Yor | 39,518,653 | 1,832,835 | 41,351,488 | 35,761.542 |
| North Carollna | $743,529.907$ 20.067 | 98,782,888 | 843.312,795 | 646,604,323 |
| North Dakota. |  | 234,427,672 | 254,494.958 | 20,351.498 |
| 1st Ohlo | 36,903,672 | 13,055,821 | 49,969,894 | 748.381 |
| 10th Ohio | 14,027,382 | 4.413 .801 | 18,441.183 | 31,031,864 |
| 11th Ohio | 9.052,842 | 515.776 | - ${ }^{1}, 568,618$ | $14,797,890$ 9.079313 |
| 18 th Ohio. | 61,837,617 | 2,680,371 | 64,517,989 | 58,854,937 |
| Total Ohio | 121.821,514 | 20,675,770 | 142,497,284 | $113,764,004$ |
| Oklahoma | 17.571.605 | 368.908 | 17.940,513 | - $20.188,068$ |
| Oregon | 5.902.576 | 282.735 | 6.185.311 | 5.815.362 |
| 1st Pennsylva | 121.316.564 | 21,638,846 | 142,955,409 | 123.347,795 |
| 12th Pennsylvanla | 16,597.740 | 2,238,272 | 18,836.012 | 17.230,757 |
| 23d Pennsylvanla. | $\begin{array}{r}71.067 .202 \\ 208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,717,849 | 75.785.051 | 76,359,361 |
| Rhode Island....... | 208.981 .505 13.595 .818 | $28,594,967$ 518,690 | 237.576.472 | 216,937.913 |
| South Carolin | +3,500,396 |  | $14,114,507$ <br> 3,657 | 13.571.998 |
| outh Dakota | 793,815 | 153,803 | 3,657.326 | 3,736,744 |
| Tennessee | 13,762,919 | 4,224,221 | 17,987.139 | 678,658 |
| st Texas | 20.567,229 | 930,8 | 21.498,096 | $13.350,619$ |
| Texas. | 17,139,601 | 830.733 | 17.970,334 | 22,431,127 |
| Total Tex | 37.706.830 | 1,761,600 | 39,468.430 | 45.659,116 |
| tah | 3.523 .011 20808 | 89,206 | 3,612.216 | 3,663,069 |
| Virginla | r 20.308 .989 | 54,390 $67,305,743$ | $2,363.379$ 87.483 | 2,220.694 |
| Washington, Incl. Alaska- | 13,567.717 | 67,396.000 | $87,483,133$ $14,163,717$ | 21,890,640 |
| Vest Virgin | 11,348,806 | 2.912 .548 | 14,261,354 | 13,352,481 |
| Wyoming | 37,507.807 | 1,709,918 | 39,217,725 | 43,492,214 |
| Philippine Islands | 1,110,323 | 56.567 | 1,166.890 | 2,057,041 |
| ales of documentary |  | 344,900 |  | -------- |
| stamps by Postmasters- internal revenue receipts |  | 192,917 | *192,917 | -.------- |
| through Customs Offices |  | 4.273 | *4,273 |  |

* Eleven months' collections


Nearly $\$ 25,500,000,000$ Invested in Public Utility Business by Three Million Security Holders-Additional Capital Funds of $\$ 3,600,000,000$ Expected to be Raised for Power and Light Industry in Next 5 Years.
A total of nearly $\$ 25,500,000,000$ is now invested in the public utility business of the country, exclusive of the steam railroads, by more than three million investors, according to the annual public utility survey made by Bonbright \& Co., Inc. The largest investment in any one branch of the industry is in the electric light and power field, amounting to approximately $\$ 10,300,000,000$. This compares with about $\$ 5,419,000.000$ in electric railways; about $\$ 4,380,000,000$ in telephone and telegraph companies; about $\$ 4,700,000,000$ in the manufactured and natural gas industry; and approximately $\$ 700,000,000$ in privately owned water supply facilities, not including several billions in municipal water systems. "The field for future development in the electric light and power industry is so great that capital investment is expected to increase by about $35 \%$ and gross receipts by about $37 \%$ during the next 5 years," the survey estimates. This predicted increase will require the raising of approximately $\$ 3,600,000,000$ in new funds.

The survey points out that in 1902 gross earnings of all the electric power and light companies in the country approximated $\$ 85,700,000$. Last year gross revenue totaled $\$ 1,908,900,000$, or more than 20 times as much. Among the reasons cited for the estimated growth of power and light consumption are the facts that one-third of the population of the United States still lives in unwired homes; more than $90 \%$ of the farms in the country are not yet served by the power and light companies; only half of the power requirements in industry is supplied by the power and light companies; less than $2 \%$ of the total railroad track mileage is electrified; lighting of the country's highways, airways and airports has little more than begun.

Consolidations in Manufacturing Industry Tend to Stabilize Markets According to National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.
Consolidations in the manufacturing industry have been a factor tending to resist the general upward movement of prices and in stabilizing the markets in which they operate, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York. Consolidations in general were found to have achieved an appreciable superiority in production over independent producers in their respective fields, although the same may or may not be true of the distributive phase of ther operations which were not included in the scope of the Conference Board's study. In presenting the conclusions in the matter, the Board says:

A popular impression as to the financial success of consolidations generally is proved illusory in that the study of the business history of a large number of consolidations over a period of from ten to twenty three years prior to the war showed that, by and large, these mergers did not prove exceptionally profitable. Their combined record was found not to differ much from that of independent business concerns, in that, while many made high profits and grew in size and importance, many failed absolutely and the majority failed of conspicuous success, indicating that consolidation in itself is no substitute for business acumen or efficient management.
The effect of consolidations upon the price level is demonstrated with voluminous statistical evidence. Based upon 60 lines of manufacturing, the study discloses that the general upward trend of prices from 1900-1925 has been much less pronounced in those branches of manufacturing in which industrial consolidations have been a dominant factor in the market. The rise in prices in these 26 lines or manuracturing was only $28.8 \%$, as against a rise of $110.6 \%$ during the same period in the 21 lines of manufacture which have not been affected by the consolidation movement. In the remaining 13 branches of manufacture, in which consolidations of imited scope hare bers to dollars of equal pur chasing power on a 1913 base, the disparity in price advance equal pur chasing pows on a 1913 base, the dispare, yet in the group where consolidathree groups is not so striking, of course, yas approximately only one pate of what it was in the group where industries had not felt the effects of amalgamation.
The statistical evidence adduced by the Conference Board study supports the conclusion that consolidations have had a moderating influence upon short-time, particularly seasonal fluctuations of operations, but as regards cyclical fluctuations the picture is somewhat obscured by the fact that cyclical fluctuations of industrial activity in general had tended to increase influence of eriod under review, that is from 1900 to 1925 . The stabicizis was found to be more marked in the effect upon short-time or seasonal fluctuations. Indications are, however, that if the assembly of data had been continued through the period since 1925, so that account could have been taken of the exceptional price stability during recent years, a similar effect of consolidations upon year to year fluctuations would have been statistically demonstrable.
As regards productive efficiency, the Conference Board studied 18 branches of manufacturing, in which consolidations and independent concerns were represented in adequate numbers to allow definite conclusions, over the post-war period 1920-1926 inclusive. In nine of the 18 branches of manufacture, technological progress was found to have been more rapid among the amalgamated enterprises than among the independents; in four
thers, the independents proved more efficient and in the remaining ive the statistical evidence was inconclusive. In 1926, however, the last ciency in 11 out of the 16 branches of the manufacturing industry then available for comparison. In one of these instances, the consolidation output was $115 \%$ per hour of labor employed than the average output of the independent concerns. In the five branches of manufacture, however, where the independents showed greater efficiency, their advantage in the most notable instance showed an average gain of only $55 \%$ per hour of labor employed.
In the view of the Conference Board, the results of the study indicate that the improvements in productive efficiency and the stimulus to technical progress for which consolidations have been measurably responsible, have brought about lower prices to consumers and steadier employment for employees, so that the public generally has shared in the economic advantages of consolidation.

## Appointment By President Hoover of Board to Survey

 Nicaragua and Panama Canal Routes.On June 18, President Hoover appointed the Inter-oceanic Canal Board, headed by Major General Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Engineers of the army, to assist the Secretary of War in an original survey of the Nicaraguan Canal route and a resurvey of the Panama Canal route to determine whether the Panama Canal can be enlarged. The Canal Board was authorized by the last Congress-says a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" June 18. The dispatch adds.
Besides General Jadwin, the members of the Board will be Major Ernest Graves, retired; Sldney B. Williamson, clvil ensineer, of New York City; Dr. Anson Marston, civil engineer, of Ames, Iowa, and Frank M. Williams, civil engineer, of Albany, N. Y. Lieutenant John Paul Dean, Corps of Engineers, was named secretary of the board.
Mr. Williamson from 1907 to 1912 was in charge of Pacific locks and division engineer of the Panama Canal, which position he resigned to become Chief of Construction of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. Since 1916 he has been construction engineer for a private concern.
Mr . Marston has been dean and director of the engineering department of Iowa State College since 1904. From 1924 to 1925 he was a member of the Engineering Board of Review of the Chicago Sanitary District and from 1925 to 1926 was consulting engineer in the installation of a sewerage system at Miami, Fla

Mr. Williams was admitted to the New York bar in 1897, but engaged in engineering construction at Oneida, N. Y., from 1897 to 1900, when he entered the Engineers' Department of the State. Since 1923 he has been consulting engineer Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission and for mission, New Jersey

Philip L. Clarke, Hudson Clarke, Jr. and John D. Bouker of Failed Banking Firm of Clarke Brothers Sentenced to Serve One Year and Day-Sentence Suspended in Case of Hudson Clrake, Jr.-Milton C. Quimby and John W. Cutler Indicted for Using Mails to Defraud.
Following the sentencing on Aug. 9 of James Rae Clarke, senior partner of the defunct banking house of Clarke Brothers, to eight years' imprisonment, prison sentences the same day were imposed on the three other members of the firm, which failed on June 29 and is now in receiver's hands. The sentences were meted out (we quote from the New York "Herald-Tribune" of Aug. 10) in the Federal Building at a joint session of the Federal Court and the State Court of General sessions after Philip L. Clarke, Hudson Clarke, Jr. and John F. Bouker had withdrawn pleas of "not guilty" and had joined James Rae Clarke in admitting their guilt. The sentences were similar in both Courts, for the greater part, the State penalties being made inoperative because the bankers are to serve terms in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. All three men received terms of one year and a day, but in the case of Hudson Clarke, Jr. the sentence was suspended by both Courts in order that somebody might remain to support the crippled father of the Clarkes.

On Wednesday (Aug. 14) a Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against John W. Cutler and Milton C. Quimby for using the mails to defraud, and both were subsequently held in $\$ 7,500$ bail. In reporting the matter Thursday night's New York "Sun" said:
John W. Cutler, indicted with Milton C. Qimby by a Federal Grand Jury for their connection with the wrecking of the private bank of Clarke Brothers, surrendered to the authorities at the Federal Building to-day and was held in $\$ 7,500$ bail by Judge Charles A. Boynton for pleading on Monday.
Cutler, who was formerly Secretary of the Private Bankers' Assoclation of the State of New York and was influential in preventing the State Banking Department from examining the books of Clarke Brothers some years ago, arranged for bail with the aid of his attorney, M. M. Edelstein, and left the building shortly after his arraignment.
He and Quimby were indicted yesterday on 12 counts charging mail
fraud. Their indictment was made fraud. Their indictment was made possible by the breadth of the Federal
statute, which provides that any statute, which provides that any person having anything to do with a fraudulent act or conspiracy to defraud may be charged with mail fraud if a letter, postcard or printed matter be sent through the mails by the defendant or any one else in connection with the enterprise complained of.
Cutler received money from Clarke Brothers, referred to in the indictment as takings, over a period of several years, recelving at one time $\$ 100$ a week from the bank because, as James Rae Clerke put it, "he knew a lot of people in the financial district and I didn't like the expression on his
face."

Cutler is said to have received around $\$ 86,000$ from the bankers in various forms, sometimes giving notes without security, while Quimby, on the strength of several wildcat promotion schemes ran his "takings" up to $\$ 182,000$. Some of this latter was proven to have been turned back into the personal coffers of James Rae Clarke.
The indictment of the two men, both of whom are now held in $\$ 7,500$ bail, completes the case of Clarke Brothers as there are no charges pending against anyone else, and according to United States Attorney Tuttle, after the trial of Quimby and Cutler there is no further action contemplated.
Our last reference to the affairs of the failed banking firm appeared in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 10, page 909.

Texas Savings Deposits May Now Be Invested in Bankers Acceptances.
The following is from the July 31 number of the Acceptance Bulletin of the American Acceptance Council:
The market that is steadily being developed for bankers' acceptances is further widened by the recent action of the Legislature of Texas which has included bankers' acceptances in the class of securities available for the investment of savings deposits.
The amendment to the former investment law is incorporated in Senate Bill No. 50, as follows:

A Bill to Be Entitled
An Act to amend Article 416 of the Revised Clvil Statutes of 1925, as amended by Chapter 252 of the General Laws of the Fortleth Legislature, regulating the the
class of securitles for loans and investments of savings deposits, and declaring an class of secu

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: Section 1. Articles 416 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925, as amended by
Chapter 252 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Fortieth Legislature, hereby amended so as to hereafter read as follows:
Article 416. Such corporation shall invest and not more than $85 \%$ of the total 6. In bankers acceptances as defined by the Federal Reserve Act or in collaterai loans, which loans are collateralled and secured by marketable stocks or bonds, the market value of which shall be at all times equal to $125 \%$ of the amount of the loan,
such collateral loans always having a maturity of not longer than six months from the date of the purchase thereof. Provided that not more than $25 \%$ of such savings deposits may be invested in the class of securities mentioned in this subdivision. to Invest the moneys and funds of such savings accounts, by purchase or otherwise, in the securities hereinabove described. Such directors, from time to time, shail sell and invest the proceeds of such investments, and for the purpose of meeting current demands an or pledged.

Pennsylvania RR. Puts 37,000 on Eight-Hour DayMaintenance of Way Employees Get Two-Hour Reduction with Extra Pay for Overtime.
A dispatch from Philadelphia, August 2, to the New York "Times" said:
More than 37,000 employees of the maintenance of way department of the Pennsylvania RR. were placed on an eight-hour-day working basis under an agreement . were placed on an eight-hour-day working basis officials and a committee of the Pennsylvania System fraternity.
and
rials and a committee of the Pennsylvania System fraternity.
The new schedule will go into effect on August 16. Heretofore nearly while the maintenance of the railroad has worked on an eight-hour basis, While the maintenance of way employees have continued with a ten-hour carpenters and plumbers will be agreement track walkers and workers, working hours in excess of will be granted time-and-a-half time for all overtime pay was not allowed for work under ten hours.

## New York State Reaches Agreement With Michigan Wyoming and Missouri for Inheritance Tax Reciprocity.

Announcement that New York State has reached agreement with the States of Michigan, Missouri and Wyoming on death tax reciprocity was made at Albany on Aug. 15 by Thomas M. Lynch, Commissioner of taxation and Finance, who issued a statement signed by himself and Commissioners Mark Graves and John J. Merrill to this effect.
Such agreements are the results of legislation recently enacted in these states, and under the terms with each estates of decedents who die residents of New York State on or after the dates of the agreements will not be subject to death taxation on intangible personal property in these States. Likewise the intangible personal property of deceased residents of these three bodies politic dying on or after the dates of agreement will not be taxable in New York.
The agreement of reciprocity on death taxes with Michigan became effective May 21 and with Wyoming on February 23, while that with the State of Missouri will take effect Aug. 27 , this year.
This announcement follows a similar one in May when agreement was reached with six States and one Canadian territory. New York now has reciprocal agreements with about 30 States. Authority for these agreements is granted by the tax law which provides for reciprocal exemptions.

## New Officers for Investment Bankers Association of

 America.Nominations for offers of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, announced on August 12, include Trowbridge Callaway, of Callaway, Fish \& Co., New York, as President, six well known investment bankers for the offices of Vice-President, and thirteen to fill terms on the

Board of Governors. Jerome J. Hanauer, of Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., New York, has been nominated to succeed himself as Vice-President, and Alden H. Little, of Chicago, as Executive Vice-President. The four new Vice-Presidents nominated to succeed Joseph R. Swan of New York, Frank M. Gordon of Chicago, Carroll J. Waddell of Philadelphia, and Joseph L. Saybold of Minneapolis are William J. Wardall, Bonbright \& Company, Chicago ; Sidney R. Small, Harris, Small \& Co., Detroit; Henry T. Ferriss, First National Company, St. Louis, and Willis K. Clark, of Geo. H. Burr, Conrad and Broom, Inc., Portland, Ore.

Nominations to fill unexpired terms on the Board of Governors are as follows:
A. A. Greenman, Northwestern Trust Co., St. Paul, to succeed Sidney R Small, Detroit, nominated a Vice-President; Albert E. Schwabacher, York, Boston, to succeed Herbert F. Boynton, New York, resigned.

Ten nominations to positions on the Board of Governors for regular terms expiring in 1932 are as follows:
George N. Lindsay, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, New York; Allan M Pope, First National Corporation of Boston, New York; Arthur H. Gilbert Spencer Trask \& Co., Chicago ; Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Drexel \& Co. Philadelphia; Ralph Fordon, Backus, Fordon \& Co., Detroit; George G Applegate, George D. Applegate, Pittsburgh; James H. Daggett, Marshall
\& Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee; George W. Robertson, Canal Bank \& Trust \& Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee; George W. Robertson, Canal Bank \& Trust Company, New Orleans; Rogers Caldwell, Caldwell \& Co., Nashville;
Meade H. Willis, Wachovia Bank \& Trust Company, Winston-Salem Nominations by the Association's Board of Governors have always been equivalent to election, and it is expected that the nominees will take office at the close of the Asso ciation's 18 th annual convention, October 12 to 18 , at Quebec.

Mr. Callaway will succeed Rollin A. Wilbur, of Cleveland, as President. He has been a member of the Board of Governors only since 1927, and his selection for the highest honor in the organized investment business of the country comes as a recognition of his work to solve difficult business problems that have risen in the investment banking business coincident with its broad development since the war. For the last two years he has been Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Distribution of the Business Problems Committee. When the William A. Vawter Foundation, an endowment in Northwestern University School of Commerce to promote business ethics, recently selected five nationally known men in finance and education to give its first series of lectures on business ethics, it chose Mr . Callaway as the outstanding man to speak on the ethical problems of investment banking. The following account of his life is given :

Mr. Callaway was born in Chicago December 21882. His father, the late Samuel Rodger Callaway, was a former President of the New York Central Railroad, and was the organizer and first President of the American Locomotive Company. Mr. Callaway is a graduate of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and of Harvard University, receiving an A.B. degree in 1905. On graduation from college he was employed by Harvey Fisk \& Sons, New York investment bankers, until 1910 when, with Stuyvesant Fish and Samuel T. Callaway, he formed the investment banking house of Callaway, Fish \& Co., in which he is a partner. Mr. Callaway is a director in several corporations and educational organizations. He is a member of the Episcopal church In 1917 he enlisted as a volunteer in the United States Army Signal Corps as a pilot in the Air Service, and was honorably discharged in 1919.

## BOOK NOTICE.

The "Directory of Directors in the City of New York," 1929-1930 edition, has just been issued and contains an alphabetical list of some 43,000 directors or trustees having New York City addresses, followed by the names of companies with which they are connected. The name of the firm or company with which each director is most closely associated is given, in all cases where the facts were obtainable, directly on the line with the name and address.

The second part of the book (appendix) contains selected lists of corporations in banking, insurance, transportation, manufacturing and other lines of business, alphabetically arranged, accompanied in each case by the names of the company's principal officers and its directors or trustees.

To insure practical accuracy and completeness, this book has been compiled with all reasonable care and industry, and therefore forms a comprehensive and valuable directory of the large business interests in Greater New York and is published by the Directory of Directors Co., 26 Broadway, New York City.

## ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of the Estate of Sefton Tranter was reported sold this week to W. S. Dowdell, for another for $\$ 35,000$. This is the same as the last preceeding sale.

A Chicago Stock Exchange membership was reported sold this week for $\$ 85,000$, a new high record.

A Chicago Curb Exchange membership was reported sold this week for $\$ 20,000$.
The merger of the Chase National Bank and the National Park Bank of New York into one huge institution with capital, surplus and undivided profits totaling approximately $\$ 238,000,000$, was approved by the stockholders of both banks at special meetings held this week. The consolidation will create a bank, to be conducted under the charter and name of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, with deposits of approximately $\$ 1,200,000,000$ and total resources, including those of the security affiliates, in excess of $\$ 1,700,000,000$.

The physical merger will become effective at the close of business August 24 next. To carry out the provisions of the plan the capital of the Chase National will be increased from $\$ 80,000,000$ to $\$ 105,000,000$, to consist of $5,250,000$ shares of $\$ 20$ par value. Of the additional $1,250,000$ shares it is planned to allot 750,000 shares to stockholders of the National Park Bank, share for share, after an equalizing stock dividend, amounting to 500,000 shares, has been paid to stockholders of the Chase National Bank of record at the close of business August 23, in ratio of one new share for each eight held.

Capital of the enlarged institution will be $\$ 105,000,000$, and its surplus will be $\$ 105,000,000$. The plan of consolidation also calls for undivided profits of not less than $\$ 28,000,000$, making a total of $\$ 238,000,000$ capital funds. In addition to this, the merger of the Chase Securities Corporation and the Parkbanc Corporation, security affiliates of the merging institutions, will bring together capital funds totaling about $\$ 106,250,000$, making a grand total of over $\$ 340,000,000$ capital funds of the enlarged Chase National Bank and its enlarged security affiliate. It is expected that a dividend rate of $\$ 4$ a share will be declared on the shares of the consolidated bank.

The combined bank will have 28 offices in New York City and Brooklyn, and three foreign branches. The Chase National Bank will bring to the consolidation, in addition to its head office in the new Chase National Bank Building, at Pine Street, corner of Nassau, 22 domestic branches in New York and Brooklyn, three foreign branches at Havana, Cuba; Oristobal, Canal Zone; Panama City, Republic of Panama, and representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and Rome. The National Park Bank, in addition to its head office, at 214 Broadway, will bring to the consolidation four branches advantageously situated in New York City.

The present Directors of the two banks will constitute the Board of Directors of the consolidated bank. Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, will hold the Senior Executive position in the consolidated institutions, with John McHugh as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Charles S. McCain, now President of the National Park Bank, will become President of the bank and Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Securities Corporation. Robert L. Clarkson, now President of the Chase National Bank, will become Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. The present officers of both banks will be officers of the merged bank.

At a meeting of the board of directors of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York this week the following Second Vice-Presidents were appointed Vice-Presidents: Franklin H. Gates, T. Arthur Pyterman, Ambrose E. Impey, Lynde Selden. The following Assistant Cashiers were appointed Second Vice-Presidents: Andrew G. Campbell, Kenneth C. Bell, Manfred Barber, Ernest H. Kuhlman. Assistant managers of the foreign department: James A. Macllvaine and Otto T. Kreuser, were appointed Assistant Cashiers. Allan V. Daily, formerly Assistant Manager of the foreign department, was appointed Manager and James G. Baker and Edmund G. Powell were appointed Assistant Managers of that department.

Precisely two years to the day since the filing of its organization certificate, the International Germanic Trust

Company reports to-day the completion of the Mutual Trust Company reports to-day the completion of the
merger. Starting with capital funds of $\$ 5,000,000$ in 1927 , the company has grown rapidly. Its capital funds have increased to $\$ 12,000,000$ and deposits are in excess of $\$ 20,000,000$. The bank now has seven authorized branches in the City of New York in addition to its main office in the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway. International Germanic Trust Company opened for business at 26 Broadway on October 17 1927, and this remarkable progress has thus been accomplished in less than two years of actual operation. Frederick E. Hasler, its President, was elected in July of this year; James A. Beha, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was elected in November 1928, and Harold G. Aron, Chairman of its Executive Committee, has held that office since the organization of the Trust Company.
The Mutual Trust Company, formed to salvage the City Trust Company, wrecked by the late Francesco M. Ferrari, transferred $\$ 6,000,000$ to the International Germanic Trust Company on Monday in the office of Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks. The New York "Times," in referring to this on August 13, said:

The check for the $\$ 6,000,000$ was drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company to the order of the Germanic Trust Company and was signed by John Lewis, President of the Mutual Trust Company, and countersigned by Simon H. Kugel, special counsel for the latter. It was uncertified.
Mr. Lewis handed it to Mr. Broderick, who handed it in turn to Frederick G. Hasler, President of the International Germanic Trust Company, after the merger contract had been signed. Among other leaders in pany, ang who were present were:
Wolsey Sheppard of counsel for the Germanic Trust Company.
Oarl Ownes of counsel for the Germanic Trust.
Edward Ward McMahon, Brooklyn counsel to the Superintendent of Banks. James A. Beha, Chairman of the Board of the Germanic Trust Company Warren G. Fielding, counsel to the State Banking Department.
Jeremiah T. Mahoney, counsel to the State Banking Department.
Harold G. Aron, Ohairman of the Executive Committee of the Germanic rust Company.
Before signing the contract Mr. Hasler declared that he wished to "express gratitude to the public and to the Banking Department." He went on to say that "we would not be here to-day if it were not for the splendid and efficient work of the department."
Mr. Broderick declared that "this act is bringing joy and happiness to 17,000 depositors. I am confident that the International Germanic Trust Company will enjoy the gratitude as well as the confidence of the people of this city. The evidence of that will be seen in the support that the depositors of the City Trust Company lend to the International Germanic Trust Company. I wish Mr. Hasler every possible success."
The depositors of the defunct City Trust will be permitted to make withdrawals about September 16.
The Mutual Trust Company will receive $\$ 6,000,000$ worth of stock in the Germanic Company, to be deposited in escrow for two years as a guaranty against loss on the part $\$ 4,000,000$ of assets remaining to the City Trust Company. The $\$ 6,000,000$ in funds was guaranteed by the City Tr
Mutual.
Henry J. Drake has been appointed an Assistant Cashier in charge of the Credit Supervision Department of the Bank of America National Association.

Henry C. Von Elm, President of Manufacturers' Trust Company, announces that Cleaveland V. Childs will join that institution on August 15th in the capacity of a Vice-President. Mr. Childs comes to the bank from the commercial paper and investment securities house of Hathaway \& Company, in which he has been a partner for many years. His first experience after his graduation from college was with the New Jersey Registration \& Trust Company in the technical operations incident to the organization of corporations under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Following this he joined the National Park Bank of New York, where he specialized in credits. Seven years later he was appointed Credit Manager of Hathaway, Smith, Folds \& Co., later becoming a partner in that firm and in its successor, the present firm of Hathaway \& Co. He is a member of the National Association of Credit Men and of the Robert Morris Associates.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, held on August 13, the following appointments were made:
H. H. Beaudoin, J. J. McClean, and Charles Cain, Jr., Assistant VicePresidents ; Carl W. Weis, Executive Manager, foreign department; Charles J. Schaer, Walter A. Peterson, P. F. Covington, Managers, foreign department; L. A. Albarracin, Manager, Mexico City office; C. J. Spies, Joseph $V$.
department.

The Manufacturers Trust Co. has made a contract to purchase from the Seaboard Bank the property now occupied by the Seaboard Bank at Broad and Beaver Streets. Upon the removal of the Seaboard offices to the Equitable Trust Building on or shortly after Sept. 16, the Manufacturers

Trust Co. contemplates using this property for its principal office, retaining its present main office at 139 Broadway as a branch office. The offices of the Seaboard Bank will answer the present requirements of the Manufacturers Trust Co., and in addition the Manufacturers Trust Co. has purchased from the Seaboard Bank additional property on Beaver Street, immediately adjoining the present bank which allows for an ample expansion program in the future.

Terms of the merger agreement by which the Prudential Bank of New York will acquire the Midtown Bank of New York and its branch office were announced this week by A. W. Renz, President of the former institution, in a letter notifying stockholders of a special meeting called for Sept. 19 next for the purpose of voting upon the ratification and confirmation of the agreement. In his letter Mr. Renz states that under the agreement the Prudential Bank will issue 3 shares of its $\$ 20$ par value stock for each share of outstanding Midtown stock of $\$ 100$ par value. As there are 5,000 shares of Midtown stock outstanding, the exchange would require 15,000 shares of Prudential Bank stock and to supply this amount, the bank has arranged for waivers of such number of shares from certain stockholders who have subscribed thereto under the recent stock increase issue. A notice accompanying the President's letter states that stockholders will be asked to authorized an increase in the number of directors from 9 to 21 and to authorize a change in the name of the Prudential Bank of New York to the Midtown Bank of New York.
Upon completion of the merger, the combined institution will have capital of $\$ 800,000$ and surplus of $\$ 1,254,336$ and will have 3 offices namely one at Seventh Ave. and27th St.; another at 9th Ave. and 44th St. and a third at 6th Ave. and 9th St., New York.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York announces the appointment of Walter H. Zulch as an Assistant Treasurer of the company.

Frederic C. Myers has been elected an Assistant VicePresident of the Hibernia Trust Co. of this city.

Appointment of Victor J. Pere as President of the Washington Square National Bank of New York, to succeed John S. Scully, and of Edward S. Spafford, former National Commander of the American Legion, as Chairman of the Board was announced Wednesday (Aug. 14) simultaneously with the signing of a lease for quarters for the bank at 37 West Eighth St., New York City. Mr. Pere, who at 33 years of age will be one of the yongest bank presidents in the city, was formerly Vice-President of the Seventh National Bank of New York, merged with the Municipal Bank \& Trust Co. Prior to that he was associated with the FrenchAmerican Banking Corporation as Manager of their credit staff. Mr. Spafford, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, served in the war as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Naval forces operating in the Adriatic, receiving the distinguished service medal. He has been actively identified with veteran affairs and was unanimously elected National Commander of the American Legion in Paris in September 1927. The executive personnel of the bank will include Paul W. Garrett, as Vice-President, and Frank M. Davis, Jr., as Vice-President and Cashier. Mr. Garrett is a well-known financial writer and economist. Mr. Davis for 18 years was with the Corn Exchange Bank, being manager of its Seventh Ave. Branch in 1923, when he resigned to become cashier of the Pennsylvania Exchange Bank where he was subsequently promoted to a VicePresidency. The board of directors in addition to the officers will include Frederick P. Altschul, William S. Butler, Charles E. Duross, James F. Egan, Thomas F. Farrell, Charles F. Goetz, William Merrick, William J. Olvany, John S. Scully and Hamilton Vreeland, Jr. The opening of the bank, which received authorization last week from the Comptroller of the Currency to start operations immediately, has been delayed by the legal action taken by local interests to prevent its occupancy of the quarters originally selected by it at Fifth Ave. and Ninth St. in the building which was formerly the home of Mark Twain. The claim was advanced that such occupancy would constitute an infraction of the zoning laws and an injunction was granted by Supreme Court Justice William Collins prohibiting occupancy by the bank. In order to avoid further delays pending outcome of the suit, the bank obtained the quarters on Eighth St. and will immediately
proceed with necessary alterations so that it can take possession at the earliest possible moment.
Mark B. Peek, formerly Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, has been appointed an Assistant Vice-President of the Bank of America, N. A., 44 Wall St., this city. He will supervise banking and new business activities in Middle Western territory. Mr. Peck was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1896. He attended Columbia University and later served in the World War. For a time he was Secretary to the Superintendent of the Great Northern Railroad Co. and afterward spent about two years in the accounting department of the Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wash., His first banking experience was gained as traveling representative of the Continental \& Commercial National Bank of Chicago. In Sept. 1925, he was appointed Assistant Cashier of the Griswold National Bank of Detroit, Mich., subsequently becoming Assistant, Vice-President and later Vice-President of that institution. Upon the merger of Griswold-First State Bank with the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, Mr. Peck continued as Vice-President. Mr. Peck will take up his new duties during the early part of Sept.

The capital stock of The cuild State Bank of this city has been substantially oversubscribed, it is announced. Allotments will be made on August 20. The Guild State Bank has leased the entire building at 885-857 T Ave, n-ar 57th St., for twenty-one years period with option of renewal for a similar period. The building plans have been approved and contracts let for the construction of the banking quarters. Construction is now under way.

Robert M. Catharine, Vice-President in charge of the Bronx and Washington Heights Division of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., of this city, announces the opening of a new office at Pelham Parkway and White Plains Ave., to be known as their Pelham Parkway Office to-day (17th). This office will be the 63rd office in Greater New York and the 11 th in this division. It will be under the management of Leslie G. Daly. It will be open during the opening week from $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
John L. Lotsch, member of the law firm of Schachter \& Lotsch, has been elected a director of the Fort Greene National Bank. He is a brother of Frank Lotsch, cashier of the bank. Bennett de Beixedon, President, said that the Board personnel was not yet completed and further additions would be made later. The Fort Greene National Bank is the latest national bank to open in Brooklyn, having begun business June 17 at Flatbush and Atlantic Aves., in quarters formerly occupied by the Williamsburgh Savings Bank. Mr. de Beixedon also announced the election of Edmund Burke as executive Vice-President of the bank. Mr. Burke formerly was director in the Bushwick National Bank, before it was merged with the Glove Exchange Bank. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, the Garden City Country Club and other organizations.

A proposal to reduce the par value of the capital stock of the Lynbrook National Bank \& Trust Co., Lynbrook, N. Y., from $\$ 100$ a share to $\$ 10$ a share and to split the present shares 10 for 1, will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval at a special meeting on Sept. 10, according to the New York "Times" of Aug. 13. There will be no change in the bank's capital which stands at $\$ 155,000$. The "Times" furthermore said:
A limited number of shares, at present held under option, will be offered to depositors and the public. it is stated. This will be the first offering of the the shares will be received at the bank on a when-issued Subscriptions for
the allotment. allotment.

William T. McCaffery, a Vice-President of the Union Trust Co., of Rochester, N. Y., will be President of the newly organized Lincoln National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y. A. Dean Dudley, Chairman of the board of directors of the new institution, announced Mr. McCaffery's acceptance of the Presidency on Aug. 15, according to the Syracuse "Post" of Aug. 16. Mr. MeCaffery is a native of Syracuse, where he entered the employ of the Syracuse Savings Bank in 1908. The following brief sketch of his career appeared in the Rochester "Democrat" of Aug. 15:
Mr. McCaffery has had a wide and varied experience in financial circles. From 1908 to 1918 he was connected with the Syracuse Savings Bank, leaving tha position to join the New York State banking department, with
which he served as bank examiner for three years. During that time he was
located in the Rochester district and so acquired a thorough knowledge of local banking and business conditions. From the state department he went to Dunkirk as treasurer of the Dunkirk Trust Co.. lea ving there after three years to come to Rochester as a Vice-President of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank. He served with them for a year and then became Vice-President and director of the newly organized National Bank of Rochester.
From 1925 until 1928, when the National Bank was absorbed by the Union Trust Co., Mr. McCaffery served as President of the National Bank. Union Trust Co. in charge of the Rochester Bank.

According to the Boston "Transcript" of August 12, stockholders of the Needham Trust Co., Needham, Mass.. have approved a plan to reduce the par value of the company's stock from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 10$ a share, and to issue ten shares of $\$ 10$ par value for each old share of $\$ 100$ par.

From the Boston "Transcript" of July 26 it is learned that the North End Savings Bank of that city, located at 52 Devonshire Street, has changed its name to the Massachusetts Sarings Bank. The change has been made because of confusion which the name North End has created concerning the bank's location. For more than fifty years the institution has not been in the North End district and hence has found its name misleading. The Boston paper said:

When the bank was organized in 1870, it was essentially a local proposition, the incorporators being residents or business men of the North End. However, this condition continued for but a few years and, in 1874, the bank moved to scollay Square and thence to Court Street, where it was for about
fifty years until 1926, when it moved to its present location, 52 Devonshire Street.
There will be no change in management or policy, according to the committee, which comprised Frederic H. Curtiss, Charles G. Bancroft, Frank E. Buxton. President of the bank; John A. Bent and Edwin A. Bayley, Treasurer and Clerk, respectively.

Two Springfield, Mass., banks are to consolidate-the Springfield National Bank and the Chapin National Bank. The new institution, according to the Springfield "Republican" of Aug. 14, will be known as the Springfield Chapin National Bank \& Trust Co. and will be capitalized at $\$ 1,500,000$ with surplus of like amount. The respective stockholders of the institutions will meet on Sept. 24 to take action on the proposed merger, and, if approved, the physical union of the banks will take place Oct. 11. The Chapin bank will move to the present quarters of the Springfield National Bank, it was said, as the building there provides ample room for expansion, the management planning to effect the move over the Oct. 12 holiday. Branches of the Chapin National Bank in Brightwood, Forest Park and Indian Orchard will be continued. Wallace V. Camp, the present head of the Springfield National Bank, will probably be President of the enlarged bank, while Henry A. Woodward, President of the Chapin National Bank, will be Chairman of the Executive Committee. It is expected that the Directorate of the new bank will be composed of the respective directors of the two institutions. Continuing the paper mentioned said in part:
The Ofd Colony Trust Co. of Boston will probably have representation on the board of directors, due to large stock interests which it has had in the two banks. The policy of Old Colony in other cities outside of Boston where it has taken an interest in a bank, has been to leave the management entirely in the hands of local people. The banks in such cities have elt that the affiliation with old Colony has been valuable to the bank ani chusetts banks. husetts banks.
A new feature of the Springfield Chapin bank will be the establishment of a modern securities department in co-operation with the Old Colony corporation. This development is a departure from previous banking all over the country, Officers of the Sprinufield Chapin hope it will prove a great convenience to the investing public of Western Massachusetts. The manager of the securitles department will be located on the main bankinu floor Officers are also, hopeful of expanding the activities of the trust department in the combined institution.

That negotiations were in progress which, if carried to completion, would mean the acquisition of control of the North Brookfield National Bank of North Brookfield (Worcester Co.), Mass., by interests identified with the Worcester County National Bank of Worcester, Mass., was reported in Associated Press advices from that city, appearing in the Boston "Transcript" of the same date. The dispatch went on to say:

The Worcester County National itself has already extended its field of ctivities outside of Worcester by the purchase a few years ago of the Fitchburg Bank \& Trust Co.
The North Brookfield National Bank is an old institution. Its President is Henry E. Whitcon
The bank has capital stock of $\$ 50.000$, a surplus of $\$ 13.000$ and undivided profits of $\$ 12,000$. Individual deposits total $\$ 530,000$ and bank deposits $\$ 64.000$.
A recent statement shows loans and discounts of $\$ 226.000$, United States bonds $\$ 32.000$, other bonds and securities $\$ 276,000$; cash and exchange, $\$ 120.000$ and other resources $\$ 15,000$.

Stockholders of the Newton Trust Co., Newton, Mass. have approved a reduction in the par value of the bank's stock from $\$ 100$ a share to $\$ 10$ a share and the issuance of 10 shares of new stock of the par value of $\$ 10$ a share for each \$100 par value share oustanding, according to the Boston "Transcript" of Aug. 12.

With the receipt of a telegram on Aug. 12 carrying the final authorization of the Comptroller of the Currency, officials of the Asbury Park Trust Co. announced that the institution had closed its books on its last day's business as a State institution, and would open Monday morning as "Asbury Park National Bank \& Trust Co." The telegram, received by W. J. Couse, President of the institution, from J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, stated that the charter itself was put in the mail on Aug. 12 and authorized the bank to change over its books upon receipt of the telegram. The conversion was accomplished in what is believed to be record time. Just 15 days after the application was filed it was announced approved, and ust 30 days after it was filed the final authorization was given. It is not uncommon for the formalities connected with the change-over to take months. The body of Mr . Pole's telegram read: "Asbury Park National Bank \& Trust Co., No. 13,363, authorized to commence business. Charter mailed you to-day. Change books and open as national bank on receipt of this telegram.'

On closing its books Saturday the trust company completed 18 years and 41 days of operation, having commenced business July 11911 in temporary quarters on Mattison Ave. 'We have always looked upon the Federal Reserve System with favor," Mr. Couse said in commenting upon the conversion, "and have regarded it as a sound national banking structure. We believe that the Federal Reserve banks have been well managed and have demonstrated their value and usefulness to the public.
Until national banks were given trust powers, we did not feel that we could convert, as we had built up a very successful trust department. There are indications, too, that additional changes in the Federal Reserve Act will further broaden the pow
charters even more desirable.
We feel that the change will broaden our service to the public and provide maximum protection for the funds of our depositors. As a national bank the institution will place at the command of its patrons every banking facility within the scope of the national bank laws and the Federal Reserve Act. It will operate under the direct supervision or the United states Government, while the trust department will be regulated by the laws of New Jersey. We feel that the new charter increases materially the bank's capacity for constructive service to Asbury Park and the North Jersey shore
The bank's latest statement as of June 291929 showed aggregate resources of more than $41 / 2$ million dollars. The capital of the bank is $\$ 300,000$; surplus, $\$ 300,000$, and undivided profits in excess of $\$ 157,000$. No changes will be made in the organization or personnel of the bank as the result of the new charter.

A newly organized Jersey City institution-the Ocean Avenue Trust Co.-filed incorporation papers on Aug. 9 with the County Clerk, John J. McGovern, its application for a charter having been approved the previous week by State Banking and Insurance Commissioner, Frank A. Smith, according to the "Jersey Observer" of Aug. 10. The new bank will be located at 532 Ocean Ave., Jersey City. Control of the institution is vested in the New Jersey Title Guarantee \& Trust Co., whose President, Walter J. Gardner, holds 245 shares of the bank's stock. Other officers of that company are also listed as large stockholders. The bank is authorized to issue $\$ 125,000$ worth of stock divided into 1,240 shares of the par value of $\$ 100$ each, it was stated.

Further referring to the affairs of the failed Hobart Trust Co. of Passaic, N. J., and the bankrupt New Jersey Bankers' Securities Co., which controlled its stock, Harry H. Weinberger, former President of the Securities company, who on Aug. 2 was indicted by the Passaic County Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy to defraud and with appropriating $\$ 412,803$ of the company's funds, on Friday (Aug. 9) was named in another indictment handed up by the Grand Jury. The bill is the third to be returned in the investigation of the closing of the Hobart Trust Co. and its branches the Merchants' Bank \& Service Trust Co., all of Passaic. A dispatch from Paterson on Aug. 9 to the New York "Herald Tribune," from which the above information is taken, went on to say in part:
Contents of the bill against Weinberger were not revealed but it was sald to contain 25 counts. Immediately after it was handed up to Common It came after the grand jury had heard the testimony of former Oounty

Judge Edward Schoen of Newark; former Assemblyman William W Evans, both of whom were directors of the New Jersey Securities Co. and Miss Katherine Matey, who was secretary of the company.
Also under indictment are Dr. Joseph J. Weinberger, brother of Harry H. Weinberger and Corporation Counsel of Passaic, and Frank C. Campbell, banker. Weinberger was indicted alone on the charge of misappropriation; his brother and Campbell were named with him in the indictment for conspiracy.
A dispatch from Passaic on Aug. 11 to the same paper stated that the purchasers of the Hobart Trust Co. and its subsidiaries had said on that day that they planned to effect the reorganization in time to open these instutitions about Sept. 16. They announced that the $\$ 300,000$ impairment of capital of the Hobart Trust Co. would not work to the disadvantage of the depositors. "The depositors are to be paid in full.'

A dispatch from Passaic on Tuesday (Aug. 13) to the "Herald-Tribune" stated that on that day Mayor John J. Roegner suspended Dr. Joseph J. Weinberger, City Counsel of Passaic, who with his brother Harry H. Weinberger and Frank C. Campbell was indicted on Aug. 2. Dr. Weinberger is under $\$ 100,000$ bail. This dispatch went on to say:
The Mayor asked for the resignation when Dr. Weinberger was indicted. In response Dr. Weinberger wrote, requesting an indefinite leave of absence, without pay, and assailing the charges against him as false.
The Mayor made this announcement to-day:
"I am in receipt of a letter from former City Counsel Joseph J. Weinberger for an indefinite leave of absence. I advised him again yesterday, during a two-hour conference, that I felt the city's best interests required he resign, and that, if he did not do so, I would be compelled to suspend him at once.
"He has apparently refused to heed my request, so I have suspended him from office, to take effect to-day, and have so notified the City Clerk."
Dr. Weinberger was indicted with his brother, Harry H. Weinberger, former head of the securities company, and Frank C.Campbell, on a charge rconspiracy to defraud the Service out of $\$ 200,000$. Campbell
Harry H. Weinberger's bond also covers an indictment charging misa propriation of $\$ 412,000$ from the Securities company, which he founded. pre faces arraignment this week on another indictment of 25 counts.
According to the New York "World" of Aug. 15, Harry H. Weinberger and Frank Campbell have waived their rights to an argument on the question of bail before Vice-Chancellor Bentley and were to appear at Paterson on that day (Thursday, Aug. 15) to surrender themselves from the protection of writs of habeas corpus issued by Mr . Bentley and later revoked. The same paper stated that the Hobart Trust Co. and its two branches, the Merchants' Bank and the Service Trust Co., may be reopened by Sept. 15, according to an announcement by Arthur S. Hughes, head of the group that last week purchased the controlling interest in the Hobart Trust Co. from the New Jersey Bankers' Socurities Co. Actual transfer of the stock, it was stated, will be made Monday, Aug. 19, Mr. Hughes said, and at that time he will give notice of a meeting (probably to be held next week) to reorganize the bank.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank, Toms River, N. J., held Friday, August 9 1929, the shareholders authorized an increase in the capital stock of the bank from 12,000 shares of $\$ 25.00$ par value to 14,000 shares of $\$ 25.00$ par value. Subsequently the directors voted to issue the 2,000 additional shares at $\$ 80.00$ a share. Warrants are to be mailed to shareholders as of August 16 1929, calling for payment on or before Oct. 41929. This increase in the capital stock will raise the capital outstanding from $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 350,000$ and the surplus and undivided profits from $\$ 270,000$ to $\$ 380,000$, giving a combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 730,000$, with total resources in excess of $\$ 4,000,000$.

## The Colonial Trust Co., of Philadelphia, has inaugurated

 a policy of dividend payments to its stockholders under which a stockholder has the choice of receiving payment in cash or payment in stock of the bank. This, it is stated is the first financial institution to adopt this plan which enables its stockholders to increase their stock interest in the bank, although the plan has been in successful operation by some of the large industrial corporations of the country. The payments will be apportioned so as to make attractive to the stockholders acceptance of the dividend in stock rather than in cash. The dividend just declared by the Colonial Trust, in inaugurating the plan has a value in cash of $\$ 2.50$ a share, whereas the payment in stock has a value of $\$ 4.50$ on the basis of the present market value of the bank's shares. The additional advantage in accepting the stock dividend is that the stockholder retains his proportinate interest in the bank, it is pointed out.The substantial stock interest in the Colonial Trust Co. was acquired some months ago by the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation, which is controlled by the investment banking house of Goldman Sachs \& Co. Early this month the Colonial Trust Co. announced the incorporation of a security company affiliate as the wholly owned subsidiary of the bank.

Leon L. Darling, a Vice-President since 1913 of the Textile National Bank of Philadelphia, on August 6 was appointed President of the newly-organized Plaza Trust Co. of Philadelphia, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of the next day. Previous to his connection with the Textile National Bank, Mr. Darling was Cashier of the First National Bank of Union City, N. J. Other officers which have been appointed for the new trust company are Henry D. McChard Weir, Chairman of the Board, and Arthur E. Custer, Secretary. N. S. Hall, of Gillet \& Co., has been made a Director. The new bank will open for business September 10 in the bank building formerly occupied by the West End Trust Co., at Broad Street and South Penn Square, where the banking quarters have been completely remodeled to accommodate the modern financial equipment which is being installed, the paper mentioned said. The institution starts with a paid-in capital of $\$ 1,000,000$, and a surplus of $\$ 1,500,000$. Items concerning the new bank appeared in our issues of October 6 and ctober 13 1928, pages 1901 and 2047, respectively.

From the Indianapolis "Sun" of Aug. 12 it is learned that the controlling stock of the Farmers' Trust Co. of Indianapolis, with resources of $\$ 2,000,000$, has been acquired by the Washington Investors' Corp., a holding company with assets in excess of $\$ 16,000,000$. The paper mentioned stated that final details of the stock purchase by the Washington Investors' Corp., which was said to have been made for a consideration of $\$ 500,000$, were expected to be announced at a meeting of the board of directors of the trust company that afternoon (Aug. 12). "At that time it was understood that the further announcement would be made of the selection of Mark V. Rhinehart, Vice-President and Secretary of the Washington Bank \& Trust Co., of Indianapolis, which also is owned by the Washington Investors' Corp., as the new President of the Farmers' Trust Co. Charles N. Williams, President of the Farmers' Trust Co., it was said, was expected to announce his resignation in order to become Chairman of the board of directors of the institution. In connection with Mr . Williams assuming the Chairmanship, it was announced, that, although the controlling interest in the trust company was acquired from him by the Washington Investors' Corp., he will still retain stock in the Farmers' Trust Co., in the establishing of which he had an active part. No other changes in the personnel of the institution are contemplated, it was said, and the trust company will retain its separate identity as one of the oldest banking institutions in Indianapolis. In becoming President of the Farmers' Trust Co., Mr. Rhinehart will relinquish his positions of VicePresident and Secretary of the Washington Bank \& Trust Co., in which offices he will be succeeded by Francis W. Payne, who now is Vice-President and Trust Officer of the institution.

Two more Michigan banks are to be added to the Guardian Detroit group of financial institutions, according to the Detroit "Free Press" of Aug. 13, which stated that announcement had been made in a joint statement by S. A. Graham, President of the Federal Commercial \& Savings Bank of Port Huron; D. D. Brown, President of the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of the same place, and Robert O. Lord, President of the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc. of Detroit, that at recent meetings of the respective directors of the above named banks, it was unanimously recommended to the stockholders that the institutions become units of the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc. We quote, in part, from the Detroit paper as follows:
When, as and if the stockholders of these two institutions approve the proposed plan, the capital assets of this group of Michigan financial institutions will approximate $\$ 23,000,000$ and it will have total resources of over $\$ 146,000,000$. The Guardian Detroit Bank, Guardian Trust Co, and Guardlan Detroit Co. were the original units of the Guardian group. On July 1st the Highland Park State Bank and the Highland Park Trust Co. became members of what was thereupon designated as "Guardian Detroit Ford industries, became a Ford industries, became a unit. Monday (Aug. 12) A. C. Bloomfield,
President of the National Union Bank \& Trust CO of Jack another proposed affiliate of the Guardian group, announced that $84 \%$
of the stock of that institution has been deposited by its stockholders unde ${ }^{r}$ the provisions of the plan submitted by the directors in order to make this institution a member of the group.
The directorate of the Guardian group of financial institutions includes men prominent in the commercial and industrial life of Detroit and Michigan, executives of corporations identified with products and services known the world over. The scope of activity of the group is not only thus enlarged, but the facilities of all units thus become available to amplify the services which have been rendered in the respective communities of each unit of the group.

The Federal Commercial \& Savings Bank of Port Huron has a combined capital, surplus and undivided profits exceeding $\$ 700,000$ and deposit of $\$ 7,500,000$ while the First National Bank \& Trust Co. has combined capital and surplus of more than $\$ 500,000$ and deposits in excess of $\$ 6,000,000$.
A press dispatch from Detroit on Aug. 9 to the Wall Street "Journal" with reference to the then proposed taking over by the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc. of the National Union Bank \& Trust Co. of Jackson, Mich. (referred to above), reported that the Jackson bank had capital assets totaling $\$ 1,000,000$ and deposits of approximately $\$ 8,000,000$.

Other than President Lord, officers of the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc., (as given in the "Free Press") are as follows: Henry E. Bodman, Chairman; John C. Grier, Jr., James L. Walsh and Phelps Newberry, Vice-Presidents, and Lewis K. Walker, Secretary.

According to the Detroit "Free Press" of August 2, the People's Wayne County Bank of Detroit will establish a trust department, to be operated by the bank, the directors of the institution having unanimously approved the setting up of such a division at a special meeting on August 1. Formal application had been made to the Banking Commissioner, it was said, for authorization of the procedure, such expansion being permitted under the provisions of the recent revised banking code. Continuing, the Detroit paper said:
The bank will allocate $\$ 2,000,000$ of capital and $\$ 3,000,000$ of surplus to the trust department, thereby making new financing unnecessary.
to the trust department, thereby making new financing unnecessary.
Inasmuch as no new corporation is being formed, the trust division being operated instead as a department of the bank, it will not be necessary to develop a separate organization. Details of the personnel are reserved for later announcement.
This expansion of the People's Wayne County Bank-reported to be one of the largest in the Middle West and one of the 50 largest banks in the United States-has been reflected in marked activity and appreciation in the bank's shares on the local exchange.
People's Wayne has 102 branches, and the main office, at Fort Street, and has over 450,000 depositors. From among the many customers and from outside interests a demand has risen that trust services be rendered by the institution.
As of the close of business June 29, People's Wayne County Bank had capital, surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 38,714,056.74$. Stockholders of the bank own the like-named institutions of Highland Park, Hamtramck, River Rouge, Dearborn and Ecorse.

James Vernor, Jr., has been appointed President of the Central Trust Co. of Detroit, to succeed U. Grant Race, who has been promoted to Chairman of the Board of Directors, "uccording to the Detroit "Free Press" of Aug. 15. Julius H. Moeller, heretofore a Vice-President has been advanced to Executive Vice-President.

Henry S. Pickands, 53, member of the firm of Pickands, Mather \& Co., and a director of the Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, died suddenly Aug. 10 in his office in the Union Trust Building. He was stricken with a heart attack.

Besides being a member of the firm of Pickands, Mather \& Co., which was founded jointly by his father, the late Col. James Pickands and Samuel Mather, and a director of the Union Trust Co, he was a director of the American Shipbuilding Co., member of the executive committee of the Empire Steel Co., and a director of the Great Lakes Towing Co. and a director and member of the executive committees of the many steel and transportation concerns affiliated with Pickands Mather \& Co. He was also Chairman of the board of trustees of University School. Mr. Pickands was born at Marquette, Mich. His parents moved here when he was six. He attended the public schools and graduated from University School in 1894. He then completed a course in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, receiving his degree in 1897. He has been a partner in Pickards, Mather \& Co. since 1900.

Chauncey Keep, Chicago financier, died on Aug. 12 of heart disease at his summer home in Camden, Me., in his 76 th year. He had been in retirement for the last six years because of ill health. Mr. Keep was born in Whitewater,

Wis., and received his education in the Chicago public schools. After engaging in the lumber business for a number of years, he turned his attention to lead manufacturing in 1888, in which he continued until 1903, when he entered the banking and real estate field. At the time of his death he was trustee of the United States Trust Co. of New York and a trustee of the Marshall Field estate, having held the latter office since 1906. Among other interests he held directorships in the Chicago \& North Western Railway Co., the Pullman Co., the Elgin National Watch Co., Chicago Telephone Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. Until recently Mr. Keep was a Vice-President and a director of the former Illinois Merchants Trust Co.

Stockholders of the Immel State Bank of Chicago will vote on Sept. 6 on a proposed increase in the bank's capital and surplus from $\$ 200,000$ and $\$ 50,000$, respectively, to $\$ 300,000$ and $\$ 100,000$.

The closing on Aug. 13 of the Carolina Banking \& Trust Co. of Elizabeth City, N. C., was reported in the following dispatch from that place on Aug. 14, appearing in the Norfolk "Virginian" of the next day:
Assets of the Carolina Banking \& Trust Co., which closed its doors here yesterday, are ample to protect all depositors, it was announced to-day by Marshall H. Jones, Cashier of the First and Citizens' National Bank of this city. tion had examined the books of the closed bank.
For 10 days before the closing of the Carolina Banking \& Trust Co., officials said, negotiations had been under way for transfer of that bank's assets to the First and Citizens' National Bank with a view to avoiding the necessity for closing the doors of the former instituion. This action was prevented, however, by red tape incident to the transfer because of the fact that one is a State bank and the other a national bank, it was said. A representative of the Treasury Department is expected in Elizabeth City in a day or two to investigate the proposed transfer.
J. Warren Andrews was appointed a Vice-President of the First National Bank of Montgomery, Ala., at a meeting of the directors on August 8, according to the Montgomery "Advertiser" of August 10. Mr. Andrews succeeds W. C. Bowman, who was promoted to the Presidency of the bank several months ago. The new Vice-President was born in Montgomery and is a graduate of the Barnes School and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After serving in the World War, he became military law instructor at Princeton. He later was connected with the Farmers' Loan \& Trust Co. of New York. For the last few years he has specialized in investment securities as Secretary of the Investment Research Corporation in Detroit. Mr. Andrews is expected to assume his new duties September 1.
At the same meeting of the directors, Henry C. Meader, formerly Assistant Trust Officer of the bank, was promoted to Trust Officer:

As an aftermath to the recent closing of 5 banks in Birmingham, Ala, and vicinity (one of the institutions-the Southside Bank of Birmingham was subsequently found in sound condition and reopened July 15), 18 persons have been indicted by the Jefferson County Grand Jury and articles of impeachment were voted against C. E. Thomas, the State Superintendent of Banks. The 4 institutions investigated by the Grand Jury were: The City Bank \& Trust Co., the Avondale Trust \& Savings Co., the Woodlawn Savings Bank and the Leeds State Bank. According to the Birmingham "Age-Herald" of Aug. 7, six articles of impeachment were recommended by the inquisitors against Judge Thomas. These were listed as follows:

1. Neglect of duty.
2. Wiffull neglect of duty.
3. Incompetency.
4. Misfeasance in office.
5. Malfeasance in office.
6. Disqualification to hold office.

In a subsequent issue (July 9) the "Age-Herald" in regard to the indictments returned by the Grand Jury, said in part as follows:
The Grand Jury Tuesday returned 26 indictments against 17 men and one woman and in addition, recommended the impeachment of the State
Superintendent of Banks, Judge C. E. Thomas. Superintendent of Banks, Judge C. E. Thomas.
ney-General Charlie O. McCall, the Grand Jurge Lewis Bailes and Attor-ney-General Chariie C. McCall, the Grand Jury worked on the investigation for four weeks.
day, while Solicitor Bafles and his alds indicted were being laid Thurstrial of the cases, during the October term preparations for an early trial of the cases, during the October term of Circuit Court.
Eleven of those indicted either surrender
and made bond Wednesday. The remainder were served with capiases the Sheriff's office or were served with the par made their appearances in the Sherifrs offee ore:

Those indicted were:
\& Trust Co., and the Avalon Securities Cank \& Trust Co., Avondale Bank indictments which included charges of ember Delaware, named in 16 indictments which included charges of embezzlement, forgery and con-
spiracy. His bonds totaled $\$ 57,500$.

Judge C. E. Thomas, charged with conspiracy with Lassiter and Harvey L. Kyle. Executive Vice-1resident of the Avalon Securities Co. of Delaware. The bond in the conspiracy case for both Thomas and Kyle was $\$ 500$. In addition, Kyle was charged with violation of the "blue sky" securities law and his bond for that indictment was $\$ 3.000$.
James M. Pledger Jr., Cashier of the Leeds State Bank and one of its directors, was indicted on three charges of accepting deposits after knowing that the bank was in a failing or insolvent condition and
declaring an illegal dividend. His bonds totaled $\$ 6.500$.
declaring an. Pledger Sr.. director Leeds State Bank, was indicted on a charge of declaring an illegal dividend and released under a $\$ 500$ bond. Miss Margaret E. Gribbon, Cashier, director and Vice-President of the Woodlawn Savings Bank, was charged in two indictments with making false entry on bank records, in another with receiving deposits after having reason to believe the bank was insolvent and in a fourth indictment was charged with declaring an illegal dividend.
J. C. Roberts, former Cashier of the Leeds bank and Vice-President and director of the Woodlawn Savings Bank, was named in two indictments which charged him with making false entry on a bank record and with declaring an illegal dividend.
According to a press dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., on Aug. 13, printed in the "Age-Herald" of the following day, impeachment proceedings against Judge C. E. Thomas, State Superintendent of Banks, will be filed in the Supreme Court about Oct. 1, it was announcd by Attorney-General C. C. McCall. Mr. McCall's announcement, it was said, followed the receipt of a letter from Governor Bibb Graves, instructing him to file the charges recommended by the Jefferson County Grand Jury, and preparation of the impeachment charges against the official were started in the Attorny-General's office the same day-Aug. 13. In conclusion the dispatch said:

Under the rules of the Supreme Court, the defendant in Impeachment proceedings is allowed 20 days for the preparation of his defense, following otice of the impeachment recommendation.
According the Actorney-General, the Thomas case will begin during he last week of October unless other delays are encountered.

A charter was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency on July 31 for the new Woodlawn-American National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., with capital of $\$ 200,000$, and also on the same date for the new Leeds-American National Bank of Leeds, Ala., a Birmingham suburb, capitalized at $\$ 50,000$. J. T. Rhodes is President and John A. Hand, Cashier, of the former, while F. R. Hurst and Roy Rogers, are President and Cashier, respectively, of the latter. These banks, it is understood, will act as liquidating agents for the closed Woodlawn Savings Bank and the Leeds State Bank, as mentioned in our item of July 20 (page 426) concerning the recent closing of banks in Birmingham and vicinity.

With reference to the recent changes in the control and personnel of the San Jacinto Trust Co. of Houston, Tex.. indicated in the "Chronicle" last week, page 913, the following news item has been received from the company:
R. W. Wier enterx to-day (August 6) upon his duties and responsibilities as President of the San Jacintu Trust Company. Whatever Bob Wier does, he does well. As the head of a large lumber company, as a trustee of the
Hermann Hospital Estate, and as a plain citizen of Houston, interested always in the welfare of his city and State, Bob Wier holds the confidence and esteem of the people of this country.
Truly remarkable has been the progress and development of the San Jacinto Trust Company. It has advanced to be one of the foremost financial institutions of this city under the guidance of George F. Howard, who retires from its presidency to give attention to other important affairs,

A press dispatch from San Bernardino, Cal., on July 30 , printed in the Los Angeles "Times" of the following day, stated that J. B. Gill, President of the San Bernardino National Bank and the San Bernardino Co. Savings Bank, both of San Bernardino, on that day (July 30) acquired controlling interest in the First Bank of Highland, Highland, Cal., purchasing 248 of the 500 shares of stock issued. Heretofore he had owned 28 shares, it was said. Mr. Gill, it was stated, would be elected to the Board of Directors the next day, succeeding the late J. T. Wells. The dispatch went on to say, in part:

The consideration involved in the transfer of the bank's stock was not announced.
The bank has a capital of $\$ 55,000$ and the last statement, issued on June 30 , shows resourees of $\$ 706,049$. It has for many years been regarded as a substantial institution and, with the affiliation with the two San Bernardino banks operated by Mr. Gill, will make possible the extension of its operations during the seasonal fluctuations of the citrus fruit industry, served by the bank.

The acquisition on July 31 of George W. Bates \& Co., bankers, an Eastside Portland, Ore., institution, by the First National Corporation, a $\$ 3,750,000$ investment trust company, organized in February last by interests that control the First National Bank of Portland, was reported in the Portland "Oregonian" of Aug. 1. The First National Corporation owns all the stock of the Bank of East Portland at Grand Ave. and East Washington St., and $25 \%$ of the stock of the First National Bank and the Security Savings \&

Trust Co., a group of banks, it is understood, having combined resources of $\$ 54,000,000$. The Bates bank, which is said to be the oldest and largest bank on the East side, on June 29 showed combined, capital, surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 129,600$; deposits of $\$ 1,392,000$ and total resources of $\$ 1,522,432$. C. F. Adams, President of the First National Bank and the First National Corporation, was quoted as saying that there would be no immediate change in the management of the institution, nor in its personnel, save that E. A. Wyld and E. B. MacNaughton, Vice-Presidents of the First National Bank, and he, himself, would be added to its directorate. Officers of the Bates Bank are as follows: George W. Bates Jr., President; J. S. Birrel, Vice-President and Cashier, and T. A. Lumberg, Assistant Cashier. Mr. Bates has been President of the institution for fifteen years, while Mr. Birrel has been connected with the institution for twenty-five years.

Supplementing our item of last week (page 913) with reference to the proposed amalgamation of ten Seattle banks with combined resources of approximately $\$ 120,000,000$ to create a new organization to be known as the First-Seattle-Dexter Horton National Bank, advices from that city on Aug. 11 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported that the merger had been announced the previous day (Aug. 10). W. H. Parsons, President of the Dexter Horton National Bank; M. A. Arnold, President of the First National Bank, and J. W. Spangler, President of the Seattle National Bank, the three major institutions consolidating, issued the following statement:

The boards of directors of the First National Bank, the Dexter Horton National Bank and the Seattle National Bank, voted to consolidate under the name of the First-Seattle-Dexter Horton National Bank. The new bank will have a capital, surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 10,000,000$ and total resources of over $\$ 119,000,000$. The board of directors will consist .
According to a dispatch from Seattle on Aug. 10, appearing in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of the following day, officers announced for the new institution are as follows: W. H. Parsons, Chairman of the Board; J. D. Hoge and J. A. Swalwell, Vice-Chairmen of the Board; M. A. Arnold, President; J. A. Spangler, Chairman of the executive committee, and H. C. MacDonald, Cashier. The remaining officers of the three major banks involved, it was stated, will remain in their present capacities. After stating that the actual consolidation, the formal announcement indicated, could not become effective for several months. The dispatch went on to say that the following banks are owned through a new holding company created by the merger, to be known as the First-Seattle-Dexter Horton Securities Co.; Metropolitan National, University National, First Greenwood National First Canal, First Ranier Valley, First Security and Dexter Horton State. The Seaboard and Ballard branches of the Dexter Horton National Bank also will be taken over as branch banks, it was said. The advices furthermore stated that the new holding company also acquires the busine"ss of the First Securities Co., the Dexter Horton (National) Securities Co., and the Seattle National Co.

## THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Indifference to or defiance of the rise in the Federal Reserve Bank rate was manifested in the stock market virtually all this week by a strong bullish demonstration which not only restored all the declines suffered in the break on Friday of last week, following the change in the Bank rate, but carried the market averages to a point higher than any previous peak. The movement was characterized by a remarkable series of advances in United States Steel which figured as the leader and center of activity during the first half of the week. Net advance of that stock from its low point on the previous Friday to its close yesterday was about 25 points. The market's advance was arrested in the middle of the week but was resumed on a broad scale on Friday under the leadership of Standard Oil of New Jersey. A broad list of other oil shares, rails and some industrials shared in the movement which apparently was based upon renewed confidence inspired by a decline of $\$ 68,000,000$ in outstanding loans to brokers.
Contrary to expectations, the market executed a sharp 'about face" movement on Saturday of last week, and Friday's hysterical rush to sell was followed by an orderly advance in which prices regained approximately half their losses of the day previous. Heavy selling orders were withdrawn and under the stimulus of active covering by shorts,
confidence was restored and stocks which had been driven down most relentlessly on Friday led in resuming the advance. Apparently overnight consideration had led to conclusion that the effect of the rise in the rediscount rate was at least partly offset by a reduction of $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ in the Reserve Bank's buying rate for bankers' acceptances, indicating that the Reserve intended to add materially to its bill holdings. As a result prices closed at about the best levels of the day with U. S. Steel at 218 up $4 \frac{1}{2}$; New York Central at 232 up 4; National Biscuit 8 points higher at 2041/2; Atchison up 93/4 to $2771 / 2$; North American up 7 to $171 \frac{1}{2}$; and Auburn Automobile up $201 / 4$ to 410.

Powerful buying operations centered in United States Steel accompanied by urgent covering by shorts accelerated the pace of the recovery on Monday and under Steel's leadership other standard and popular shares joined in a bullish demonstration which gathered momentum toward the close. The market's surprising recovering is believed to have reflected large buying by investment trusts which has placed themselves in a liquid position in expectation of a shake-out. By the end of the day, most of the average losses of Friday had been regained. Favorites in the advance were United States Steel which was up $115 / 8$ to $2295 / 8$, a new high record; General Electric up $71 / 4$ to 379. American Tel. \& Tel. closed at $2791 / 2$, up 6 ; Westinghouse Electric at $2307 / 8$, up $43 / 8$; American Can at 164, up $33 / 4$; Johns-Manville at 183, up 3; National Cash Register at 1231/8, up 37/8; Atchison at $2793 / 8$, up $17 / 8$.
The forward movement was resumed on Tuesday with U.S. Steel again the center of spirited activity; transactions in that stock alone aggregating 488,000 shares, or one-eighth of the total sales for the day. Under the impetus of the drive the price of Steel was forced up to $240 \frac{1}{2}$, or more than 23 points above its low point in the market crack on Friday. The drive in Steel carried upward a dozen other leading issues and the day's advance restored the averages of 90 industrials, railroads and utilities to their level before the break on Friday. U. S. Steel closed at 237, up $73 / 8$; Bethlehem Steel at 126, up $13 / 4$; Anaconda Copper at $1211 / 2$, up $23 / 8$; Westinghouse Manufacturing at 234, up $31 / 8$; General Electric at $3883 / 4$, up $91 / 4$; Consolidated Gas at $1631 / 2$, up $51 / 4$; Internat. Tel \& Tel. 117, up 3. The market appeared selective and while gains were recorded in some leaders, others receded from their advances of the previous day. Atchison was down $41 / 2$ to $2751 / 8$. Other declines in the leaders were mostly fractional. Although the market leaders presented another impressive demonstration of buoyancy in the early trading on Wednesday in which advances of 8 to 16 points were scored for United States Steel, General Electric and Westinghouse Manufacturing, the forces pressing the advance encountered stubborn and effective resistance in the last two hours and surrendered the greater part of their earlier gains on the day. The fact that the forward movement was slowing down was disclosed by a net gain of less than one point in the averages of 90 stocks. Nevertheless 8 leading stocks scored substantial gains on the day, while nearly an equal number suffered losses of 1 to 3 points, indicating irregularity usually encountered when a rising market is near its peak. U.S. Steel, after rising 8 points to 245 , closed at 238, up 1; General Electric after a 10 -puint gain to 399 , dropped back at the close to 392 , up 2; Westinghouse which at one time touched 250, a gain of 16 , closed at $2421 / 2$, up $81 / 2$; American Can retained all its 6 -point gain and closed at 1691/4; Chesapeake \& Ohio closed at $2661 / 2$, up $61 / 2$ and Standard Oil of New Jersey at 63 was up $27 / 8$. Atchison was down $21 / 8$ closing at 273, American Smelting dropped 2 to $1141 / 2$; Anaconda lost $11 / 4$, to close at $1201 / 4$ and Goodyear Tire \& Rubber lost $27 / 8$ closing at $1065 / 8$.
Profit-taking halted the rise of U. S. Steel and imparted considerable irregularity to the market on Thursday, but nevertheless it made substantial progress in other departments, notably in the rails. American Can manifested signs of leadership with a substantial advance, but heaviness evidenced in many other shares gave signs of liquidation. American Can closed at $1743 / 8$, up $51 / 8 ;$ U. S. Steel at $2371 / 2$, off $1 / 2$; Consolidated Gas at 171 , up $31 / 8$; Chesapeake \& Ohio at $2701 / 2$, up 4; New York, New Haven \& Hartford at 293, up 3; Union Pacific at 277, up 51/2; Wabash Railroad at $701 / 4$, up $21 / 4$.
An impressive rally apparently on confidence imparted by the decrease of $\$ 68,000,000$ in the amount of brokers' loans outstanding made Friday's market the strongest, broadest and most active session of the week. Averages were advanced about 8 points. The greatest activity occurred in the oil group under the leadership of Standard Oil of New

Jersey in which trading was extremely large but the railroad group also was very strong, scoring advances of 2 to 7 points, and many of the leading industrial.s and specialties shared in the movement. Standard Oil of New Jersey closed at $701 / 2$, up $71 / 2$; Standard Oil of New York at $431 / 8$, up $31 / 2$; Atlantic Refining at $693 / 4$, up $41 / 2$; Sinclair Oil at 39, up 3; Union Pacific at 287, up 10; New York Central at $2431 / 4$, un $51 / 2$; Erie at $873 / 8$, up 4; Baltimore \& Ohio at $1373 / 4$, up $33 / 4$; New York, New Haven \& Hartford at $1231 / 8$, up $17 / 8$ to a new high; General Electric touched 400, a new high point, and closed at $3981 / 4$, up $71 / 4$.
tranbactions at the new york stook exoleange;

| Week Ended Aug. 16. | Stocks, Number of Shates. | Rallroad, dec.. Bonds. | State. Municipal A Forelgn Bonds | Untted <br> States <br> Bonds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | 1,478,450 | \$3.896.000 | \$960,000 | \$160,000 |
| Monday | 3,610.090 | 7.884,000 | 2,019.000 | 352.000 |
| Tuesday | 4,096.730 | 8,353.000 | 2,042,500 | 435,000 |
| Wednesda | 4.198.820 | 8.397 .000 | 2,047.000 | 119.000 |
| Thursday | 3.413,930 | 6,388,000 | 2,333,000 | 317.000 |
| Friday | 4,796,030 | 6,586,000 | 1,019,000 | 407.000 |
| Total ...-............. | 21,594,050 | \$41,304,000 | 810,420,500 | \$2,490,000 |


| Sales at <br> New York Stock Exckange. | Week Ended Aup. 16. |  | Jan. 1 to Aup. 16. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929. | 1928. | 1929. | 1928. |
| res. | 21,594,050 | 13,026,8 | 680.710,700 | 403,020.417 |
| Government bonds... | \$2.490.000 | \$2,640,000 | \$80,804,500 | \$133,577,250 |
| State and foreign bonds Railioad \& misc. bonds | ${ }^{10,420.500} 4$ | 10.300 .000 $27.512,000$ | 1,274,087,000 | $522,792.565$ <br> $1,581,323,025$ |
| ota | 354, | 340,4 | \$1,747,094, | 32,23 |

daily transactions at the boston. philadelphia and BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Week Ended Aug. 161929.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Boston.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Philadelphta.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Baltimore.} <br>
\hline \& es. \& nd Sales. \& Shares. \& nd Sale \& Shares. \& Bond Sales, <br>
\hline Saturd \& *25.853 \& \$30.000 \& a54,670 \& \$2,000 \& 52.213 \& \$11,000 <br>
\hline Monda \& *57,205 \& 19,000 \& a85,006 \& 29,200 \& f2.589 \& 7,600 <br>
\hline Tuesday \& ${ }^{*} 60,409$ \& 24.000
27 \& a66.331

880.750 \& 38.800 \& J4,007 \& 10,000
9 <br>
\hline Thurs \& ${ }_{* 55,926}$ \& 27,000
48,000 \& a
600.136 \& \& f6.355 \& 147,500 <br>
\hline \& *52,325 \& 17,000 \& a37.480 \& \& f5,291 \& 17,000 <br>
\hline Total \& 316,094 \& \$165,000 \& 384,373 \& \$155,000 \& 240,041 \& \$202, 100 <br>
\hline Prev. week revised \& 361,803 \& \$236,000 \& 497,028 \& \$34,800 \& 21,362 \& \$117,200 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{| *In adaltion, sales of rights were: Saturday, 86; Monday, 172; Tuesday, 88; Wednesday, 71: Thursday, 275. |
| :--- |
| a In addition sales of rights were: Saturday, 7,700; Monday, 13,800; Tuesday: 26.100; Wednesday. 37.840: Thursday, 27.300. |
| $f$ In addition sales of warrants were: Saturday, 2,100: Monday, 4,400; Tuesday: 2,200; Wednesday, 3,135: Thursday, 2,600: Friday, 500. |}} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings will again show a very substantial increase the present week. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended to-day (Saturday, Aug. 17), bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $33.9 \%$ larger than for the corresponding week last year. The total stands at $\$ 13,010,069,153$, against $\$ 9,716,382,442$ for the same week in 1928. At this center there is a gain for the five days ended Friday of $58.3 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns oy Teleoraph. Week Ended Aug. 17. | 1929. | 1928. | Per <br> Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$7,074,000.000 | \$4,467.000.000 | +58.3 |
| Chicazo- | 610.259 .770 453.000 .000 | 548.558.592 | +11.3 |
| Boston | ${ }_{4}^{431,000,000}$ | $390,000,000$ $325,000,000$ | +16.2 |
| Kansas | 138,324,424 | ${ }_{136.506,790}$ | +23.4 +1.3 |
| Et. Louls- | 126,600.000 | 129,800,000 | ${ }_{-2.5}$ |
| San Franciscos | 200.304.000 | 178.000 .000 | +12.5 |
| Pittsburgh | ${ }_{157,725,321}$ | 1134,578,784 | +1.1 |
| Detrolt | 184,632,093 | 181,790.709 | +1. |
| Cleveland | 144,064,057 | 115,928.935 | +24.3 |
| New Orleans | - $44,338,631$ | $81,785,836$ $49,582,560$ | +1.8 +10.1 -10.8 |
| Thirteen eities, five |  |  |  |
| Other cities, five days. | 1,038,188,290 | 1,014,291,575 | +41.7 +2.4 +30. |
| Total all citle | \$10,841,724.294 | \$7.932.540.781 |  |
| All cities, one did | 2,168,344,859 | 1,783,841,661 | +21.6 |
| Total all | 813,010,069,153 | 89,716,382.442 | +33.9 |

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 statements, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous - the week ended Aug. 10. For that week there is an increase of $35.2 \%$, the 1929 aggregate of clearings for the whole country being $\$ 12,541,017,738$, against $\$ 9,277,483,744$ in the same week of 1928. Outside of this city the inerease is only $17.2 \%$, the bank exchanges
at this center having recorded a gain of $47.3 \%$. We group the cities now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the expansion reaches $47.0 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District it is $\mathbf{2 5 . 1} \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District $21.8 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by $15.5 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $29.3 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $2.8 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the gain is $19.8 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District $2.3 \%$, in the Minneapolis Reserve District $26.7 \%$, in the Kansas City Reserve District $15.0 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $3.8 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District $7.1 \%$.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week End. Aug. 101929. | 1929. | 1928. | Inc.or | 1927. | 1926. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | \$ | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | O2 273 | ${ }^{8}$ |
| 1st Boston .... 12 citles | 549,366,356 | 438,984,756 | +25.1 | 473,026,273 | 497,970,906 |
| 2nd New York. 11 ". | 8,307,639,364 | 5,651,575,599 | +47.0 | 5,845,223,116 | 5,254,235,105 |
| 3rd Philadelp'1a 10 " | 577,436,357 | 474,109,543 | +21.8 | 532,044,934 | 524,577,840 |
| 4 th Cleveland-- 8 ". | 425,965,724 | 368,756,093 | +15.5 | 390,392,743 | 392,190,122 |
| 5 th Richmond - 6 | 205,026,084 | 158,565,912 | +29.3 | 182,765,036 | 195,387,838 |
| 6th Atlanta..-- 13 | 162,328,927 | 157,907,915 | +2.8 | 170,591,922 | 188,463,532 |
| 7th Chicago .-. 20 " | 1,054,873,712 | 880,602,631 | +19.8 | 1,009,977,162 | 957,672,244 |
| 8th St. Louls | 196,734,261 | 192,265,617 | +2.3 | 199,471,837 | 219,620,883 |
| 9th Minneapolls 7 \#. | 143,944,290 | 113,644,561 | +26.7 | 114,282,480 | 122,782,426 |
| 10th KansasClty 12 ". | 282,574,675 | 245,822,697 | $\begin{array}{r}+15.0 \\ +3.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $236,012,000$ $63,335,353$ | 266,009,092 |
| 11th Dallas_-.-. ${ }^{5}$ \% ${ }^{\text {ath }}$ | $69,061,548$ $566,066,440$ | $66,562,021$ $528,996,399$ | +3.8 +7.1 | $63,335,353$ $515,246,242$ | $72,172,654$ $555,949,769$ |
| al_-.-.- 129 clttes | 12,541,017,738 | 9,277,483,744 | +35.2 | 9,732,369,098 | 9,247,032,401 |
| Outside N. Y. City | 4,379,792,627 | 3,738,278,861 | +17.2 | 4,005,788,382 | 4,107,665,444 |
| Canada.-.----. 31 citles | 487,317,012 | 433,167,262 | +12.5 | 330,156,286 | 327,949,527 |



## THE CURB EXCHANGE.

Curb Exchange stocks were strong at the opening of trading this week but thereafter moved around in irregular fashion. To-day, however, there was a better marketmore activity and a general advance in prices. In utility issues business has fallen off somewhat, American Cities Power \& Light, class A, gained six points to 76 ; the class B stock advancing from $483 / 4$ to $541 / 2$ and reacting finally to 53. Central States Elec. rose from $691 / 4$ to $757 / 8$ and closed to-day at $751 / 4$. Commonwealth-Edison was up at first from 365 to 395 , but reacted finally to 385 . Duke Power advanced from 240 to 290 and sold finally at 289. Electric Bond \& Share from 134 reached $1515 / 8$ closing to-day at $1501 / 2$. Electric Investors sold up from $2613 / 4$ to 280. Middle West Utilities, com. moved up from $3761 / 4$ to 438 and reacted finally to 430 . Industrials and oils were in better demand. Aluminum Co. improved from 482 to 500 , then dropped to 471 . Insull Utility Investments recovered some of its recent loss, selling up from 92 to 114 , but reacting to $1051 / 4$. The close to-day was at $1073 / 4$. National Investors, com. moved up from $1741 / 2$ to 196 and ends the week at 193. Oils were generally high. Humble Oil \& Ref. sold up from 116 to $1243 / 4$.
A complete record of Curb Exchange transactions for the week will be found on page 1106.
daily transactions at the new york gurb exchange.

| Week Ended Aug. 16. | Stocks <br> (No. Shares). | Rtohts. | Bonds (Par Value). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Domestic. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foreton } \\ \text { Government. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Saturday | 885,900 | 105,800 | \$543,000 | \$113,000 |
| Monday- | 1,757,600 | 274,800 | 969,000 | 177,000 |
| Tuesday--- | $1,736,500$ $2,254,700$ | 344,900 760,900 | $1,511,000$ $1,564,000$ | 194,000 |
| Thursday - | 1,844,800 | 456,700 | 1,314,000 | 181,000 237,000 |
| Friday | 2,215,400 | 374,300 | 1,909,000 | 76,000 |
| Total | 10,694,900 | 2,317,400 | \$7,810,000 | \$978,000 |

## 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 31 1929:

GOLD.
The Bank of England gold reserves against notes amounted to $£ 149,-$ 466,630 on the 24 th inst. (as compared with $£ 154,443,014$ on the previous when an effective gold standard was resumed.
No gold was available in the open market this week and the usual requirements of India and the Trade yesterday were met by withdrawals from the Bank of England.
Large withdrawals of bar gold from the Bank of England for export to the Continent have continued throughout the week. Following are the details of the movements announced by the Bank, showing a net efflux
of $£ 8,098,130$ during the week under review-a fresh record week's moveof $£ 8,098,130$ during the week under review-a fresh record week's movements since the resumption of an effective gold standard:

 Withdrawn_1,235,515 $1,630,886 \quad 1,297,711 \quad 2,860,2131,022,353 \quad 742,345$
Apart from 55.000 in sovereigns, the withdrawals were in bar gold of which about $£ 6,800,000$ was for France and $£ 1,900,000$ for Germany. The eceipt to-day included $£ 350,000$ in sovereigns "released," and about e339,000 in bar gold the origin of which is at present unknown.
The German exchange has moved above the rate at which exports to that country are proftable, but the French exchange remains well under parity,
thoush hargin has narowed consirably
registered from mid-day on the $22 d$ inst to midder and exports of gold


British South Africa
Other countries....


## £816,132

| $\boxed{£ 5,262,425}$ |
| :---: |

The South Rhodesian gold output for the month of June last amounted to 48,406 ounces as compared with 48,189 ounces for May 1929 and 51,762 ounces for June 1928.
1929 is detalled below: In India.--
In England-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cash at the Bank of England. } \\
& \text { Gritish }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { British Treasury Bills-value as on June } 30 \text { 1929....----- }
\end{aligned}
$$

## SILVER.

During the weok the market has been rather idle with no important variations in prices. China has been the chief operator, both buying and selling emanating from that quarter. Until to-day, when buying orders were received for the "settlement" steamer next week, the Indian Bazaars have shown little interest. The Continent has cotinued to make moderate sales, but America has not been very active, although yesterday afternoon they were inclined to support the market, business being done at $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. over the fixed rate.

## 12th inst.:

 The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd., have by a recent resolution made the Indian Mint refined silver tenderable at par in the settlements on and from the October settelment. It will be remembered that the silver bearing the Indian Mint stamp was made good for delivery in the settlements of Bombay Bullion Market last year for the first time at a discount of $1 / 2$ Rs. per 100 tolas. The above resolution annuls this discount and makes such silver equally good for delivery in the settlements along with other silver.The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 22 d inst. to mid-day on the 29th inst.:

| Imports. | Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France------------------ £31,734 | Egypt |  | 43,647 |
|  | Other countries |  | 6,471 |
| Canada------------------- 11,270 |  |  |  |
| New Zealand.-.-.--------- 15,000 |  |  |  |
| Other countries .-.-.------ 4,924 |  |  |  |
| 2114,439 |  |  | £50,118 |
| INDIAN OURRE | NOY RETURNS |  |  |
| In Lacs of Rupees- | July 22. | July 15. | July 7. |
| Notes in circulation. | --18770 | 18600 | 18503 |
| Silver coin and bullion in India. | -10642 | 10472 | 10400 |
| Silver coin and bullion out of India | ---- | --- |  |
| Gold coin and bullion in India. | - 3222 | 3222 | 3222 |
| Gold coin and bullion out of India | ---- | - |  |
| Securities (Indian Government) | - 4320 | 4320 | 4320 |
| Securities (British Government) | - 586 | 586 | 561 |

Securities (British Government)--.-.-....-.-.-. 586 ounces in sycee, $123,000,000$ dollars and 11,260 silver bars, as compared with about $80,600,000$ ounces in sycee, $123,000,000$ dolars and 9,480 silver bars on the 20th inst. Statistics for the month of July are appended:

|  | Bar Silver per Oz. Std. <br> Cash. | Bar Gold <br> Cas Mos. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| per Oz. Fine. |  |  |

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. and $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. 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:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { Aug. } 10 . \end{gathered}$ | Mon., | Tues., Aug. 13. | Wed., Aug. 14. | Thurs., Aug. 15. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frl., } \\ \text { Aug. } 16 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, p. oz_d. $241 / 4$ | 24 3-16 | 24 5-16 | 241/4 | $241 / 4$ | 24 5-16 |
| Gold, p. fine oz.84.111/2 | 84.111/2 | 84.113/8 | $84.111 / 2$ | $84.111 / 2$ | $84.111 / 2$ |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.. | 55\% | $537 / 8$ | 53\%/4 | $531 / 8$ | 537/6 |
| British, 5s.... | 100\% | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| British, 41/28.- | 94 | $941 / 2$ | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| French Rentes (in Paris) fr. | 74.50 | 74.70 | 74.55 | Holiday | 74.55 |
| French War L'n <br> (in Paris) _fr. | 102.55 | 102.85 | 102.80 | Hollday | 102.90 |

silver in N. Y., per oz. (cts.):
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Forelgn..... } 521 / 2 & 521 / 2 & 521 / 2 & 521 / 6 & 521 / 2 & 52 \%\end{array}$

Bank Notes-Changes in Totals of, and in Deposited Bonds, \&c.
We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in national bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit therefor:


The following shows the amount of each class of United States bonds and certificates on deposit to secure Federal Reserve bank notes and national bank notes on July 31 1929:

| Bonds on Deposit Aug. 11929. | U. S. Bonds Held July 311929 to Secure- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | On Deposth to <br> Sceure Pederal <br> Reserve Bank <br> Notes. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { On Deposit to } \\ \text { Satiocurare } \\ \text { Notes. } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{\text {Helal }}^{\text {Held. }}$ |
| 2s, U. S. Consols of 1930 | 8 | $\underset{592.252 .000}{\text { S }}$ | ${ }_{592,252,000}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 23, U. S. Panama of 1936 - |  | 48,567.520 | $\begin{array}{r}48,567,520 \\ 25,587,520 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Totals. |  | 666.407,040 | 666.407.040 |

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal tender deposits July 11929 and Aug. 11929 and their increase or decrease during the month of July:

| National Bank Notes-Total AfloatAmount afloat July 11929 Net decrease during July | $\begin{gathered} 4,294,442 \\ 6,822,449 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount of bank notes afloat Aug. Leoal Tender Notes- | $\overline{-s 697,471,993}$ |
| Amount on deposit to redeem national <br> Net amount of bank notes redeemed in | $\$ 41,520,872$ 1.813 .322 |

Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Aug. 1 1929......- $\overline{\$ 39,707,550}$

Foreign Trade of New York-Monthly Statement.

| Monta. | Merchandise Movement at New York. |  |  |  | Customs Recespts at New York. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 mports. |  | Exports. |  |  |  |
|  | 1928. | 1927. | 1928. | 1927. | 1828. | 1827. |
|  | 390.965 | 169.597 | $147.613 .518$ |  | 26.130.127 |  |
|  | 54,359,944 | 186.832.013 | 139.961.583 | 142.661.747 | ${ }_{30.315 .887}^{26.130 .127}$ | ${ }_{30.852 .625}^{26.620 .038}$ |
| Beptemb | 150.470 .783 | 172.707 .698 | 103.008.757 | 126.772 .088 | 31.168.728 | ${ }_{3}^{32.593,222}$ |
| Oetober | ${ }^{1756.6424 .878}$ | 175.855.250 | 170.708 .771 169.650 .612 | $1137.849,733$ 156.060 .057 | ${ }^{34,691.171 .679}$ | 31.626 .401 <br> 29.487 <br> 1850 |
| December | 168.359 .836 | 157.075.741 | ${ }_{1} 157.285 .530$ | 157.874.443 | 25,823,112 | 24,257,557 |
|  | 501300 | 188.71 |  | 1928. | ${ }_{1} 9238$ | 1928. |
| Janua | 171.51.300 | 168.712. | 178.480.9 | 1143.120.04 | 27.286.733 | 25.495.311 |
| March | 187.708 | , 2 | 5. | 35,8981.788 | ${ }_{2}^{28.274,931}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{22.128 .28 .590}$ |
| April | 200.15 | 165.919 |  | 785.040 | ${ }_{27,528.213}^{29,352,38}$ | ${ }_{24.102748}^{26.742 .317}$ |
|  | 188.5 | 157,560,673 | 32,84 | 50.785.040 | 28.727, 341 | ${ }_{23,853,273}^{24.102 .748}$ |
|  | 167,839,901 | 144,666,805 | 151,986,551 | 147,075,390 | 28,755,719 | 22,868.179 |
| Total | 20586625421 | 1905702455 | 1906195034 | 164 |  |  |

Movement of gold and silver for the twelve months:

| Month. | Gold Movement at Now York. |  |  |  | Sulver-Now York. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. |  | Exports. |  | Imports. | Exporis. |
|  | 1928. | 1927. | 1928. | 1927. | 1928. | 1928. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August.-- | 863.544 | 6.107.889 | 72,403.845 | 1.099.730 | 2.395 .829 $2,260.561$ | 3.401 .081 5.153 .091 |
| September | 2.895.149 | 1.714.313 | 3.417 .972 | 24.166.981 | 1.933,546 | 2.551,976 |
| October- November | 12.723.677 | 495.910 727.412 | 526.726 429.048 | 9.147 .118 34.200 .361 | 3.095 .261 2.422 .550 1 | $3.764,703$ $3,960,040$ |
| December- | 419,784 | 487.049 | 830.345 | 71.982 .903 | 1,556.612 | $3.960,040$ 5.600 .365 |
|  | 1929. | 1928. | 1929. | 1928. | 1929. | 1929 |
| January - | 8.772,302 | 795.991 | 721.008 | 50,866.191 | 4.344.061 | 5.260,989 |
| February | 22.368.701 | 5.763,918 | 1,038.868 | 24.536.938 | 1,051.750 | 3.759.967 |
| March. | ${ }_{2}^{21,610.369}$ | 899.714 | 1.001.252 | 96,975,664 | 2.130.725 | 4.323.804 |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 21.458.367 | 3,873.068 ${ }_{551}$ | 250.000 | 94.843.016 | 2,015,676 | 3.444.272 |
|  | 24,377,699 | 877,842 | 268.347 | 82,603,409 97 | 1, $1,815,544$ | $3,368,694$ <br> $2,523,563$ |
| Total | 156,442,032 | 27,510.797 | 81,974,191 | 589,236,454 | 26.345.883 | 47.0 |

## 

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 1155.-All the statements below regarding the movement of grainreceipts, 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:

| Recetpts at- | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | oats. | Barley. | Rye. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| leag |  | oush, 60 los |  | oush. 3.2 los. | bush.4sibs.b |  |
| innea |  |  | 1,740,000 | 2,164,000 | 427.000 |  |
| Duluth |  |  | 51,000 | 1,20,000 |  | 372,000 <br> 372000 <br> 10.000 |
| Mıww |  |  | 228,000 | 777,000 |  | 164,000 20,000 |
| Detroit- |  |  | 34,0 | 109.0 |  | 11,000 |
| Indiana |  |  |  | 540,000 |  |  |
| Peorla |  |  | 611 | 18.0 |  | 32,000 |
| ansas |  |  |  |  | 18,000 | ------- |
| Oman |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wichita |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{202}$ | 18,0020 | ------- | --.----- |
| Sloux Cl |  |  | 115,00 | 146,000 |  |  |
| Total wh |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30,987.000 \\ & 20,182.000 \\ & 192020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,762,000 \\ & 4,74,000 \\ & 3,055,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,683,000 \\ & 2,588,000 \\ & 1,516,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 674,000 \\ & 211,000 \\ & 401,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Same wk. | 428,00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ce |  | $68,369,000$$45,052,000$$43,575,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,029,000 \\ 13,022,000 \\ 5,826,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,967,000 \\ & 7,779,000 \\ & 6,861,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,209,000 \\ & 3,7030,000 \\ & 2.020,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 943,000 \\ & 316.000 \\ & 599,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 844 |  |  |  |  |  |


| Recetpts at | Flour | heat | Corn. | oats. | Barley. | Ruje. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yo | s.196/bs. $227,000$ |  |  |  | push 48 coss. | 2,000 |
| Baltimore- |  |  |  | 11,000 |  |  |
| Norfolk. | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | 45,000 125,000 | - 2788.000 | 62,000 12000 | ${ }^{188.000}$ |  |  |
|  | 16.00 |  |  | 127,000 | 313.000 | 257,000 |
| Total wk. '2 Since Jan 1 '2 | $\begin{array}{r} 464,000 \\ 15,913,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,363,000 \\ & 6,210,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,000 \\ 15,478,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 536,000 \\ 11,987,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 313,000 \\ 21,064,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \begin{array}{r} 261,000 \\ 3,262,000 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| 28 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.158,000 \\ 24.380,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 377,000 \\ 9.460 .000 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{19.446}^{293}$ |  |  |
| *Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports on through bills of lading. <br> The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10 1929, are shown in the annexed statement: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | statement:


| Exports from- | Wheat. | Corn | Flour | Oats. | Rye. | Barley. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Bushels . 475,000 | (Bushels. | Bushels. 43,044 | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. 681,000 |
| Baltimore | 120,000 |  | 3,000 |  |  | $30,000$ |
| Norfolk N - | 73,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 19,000 | 2.000 |  |  |
| Galveston- | 1.348 .000 | 1,000 | 43,000 | 2,000 |  | 210,000 |
| Montreal | 1,392,000 |  | 83,000 | 95.060 | 9,000 | 645,000 |
|  | 157.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week 1929.- | 3,565,000 | 1.000 | 192.044 | 97,000 | 9,000 | 1,566,000 |
| The destination of th July 11929 is as below: |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to- | Flout. |  | Wheat. |  | Corn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 10 \\ 1929 . \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1 \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 10 \\ 1929 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 10 \\ 1929 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels. } \\ 61,190 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | Barrels. $378,160$ | Bushels. $1,491,000$ | Buschsl. <br> 9.753,000 | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Continent.-...- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 120,854 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $453,774$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,491,000 \\ & 2,065,000 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,753,000 \\ 15,412,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | 7.000 1.000 | 41,000 51,000 | 9,000 | 56,000 |  | 4,000 |
| Other countries...- | 2,000 | 52,066 |  | 1,000 38,000 | ,000 | 87,000 |
| Total 1929 | 192,044 | 976,000 | 3,565,000 | 25,260,000 |  | 91,000 |
| Total 19 | 127,323 | 1,053,858 | 7.794,922 | 33,255,211 | 34,000 | 640.750 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Aug. 10, were as follows:


\section*{} | Total Aug. $31929 \ldots 137,730,000$ | $8,902,000$ | $7,641,000$ | $6,880,0000$ | $6,070,000$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total Aug. 11 $1928 \ldots$ | $52,055,000$ | $13,432,000$ | $3,500,000$ | $2,042,000$ | $1,764,000$ | Note.-Bonded graln not included above: Oats, New York, 96,000 bushels;

Boston, 3,000; Philadelphia, 5,000 ; Baltimore, 221,$000 ;$ Duluth, 17,$000 ;$ total Boston, 3,000; Philadelphia, 5,$000 ;$ Baltimore, 221,$000 ;$ Duluth, 17,$000 ;$ total,
342,000 bushels, against 51,000 bushels in 1928 . Barley, New York, 834,000
bushels; Buffalo, 1,069,000; Duluth, 6,$000 ;$ on Lakes, 237,$000 ;$ total, $2,146,000$ bushels; Buffalo, 1,069,000; Duluth, 6,000; on Lakes, 237,000; total, $2,146,000$
bushels, against 785.000 bushels in 19280 Wheat, New York, $3,82,000$ bushels;
Boston, $1,239,000 ;$ Philadelphia, $3,353,000$; Baltimore, $3,486,000 ;$ Buffalo, $9,294,000$; Boston, 239,000 ; Philadelphia, $3,353,000 ;$ Baltimore, $3,486,000 ;$ Buffalo, $9,294,000$
Duluth, 59,$000 ;$ on Lakes, 211,$000 ;$ Canal, 827,$000 ;$ total, $22,361,000$ bushels.
against 15,111,000 bushels in 1928. against $15,111,000$ bushels in 1928
Canadtan-
Canadan-
Ft. Wlllam \& Pt, Arthur-49, 149,000
Other Canad
-.....- 2,034,0 $2,034,000$
$7,892,000$

530,000
0,000 1,040,00 Ft. Whliam \& Pt. Arthur-49,149,000
Other Canadlan_-.......10,515,000
Total Aug. $101929 \ldots \ldots 66,460,000$
Total Aug. $31929 \ldots 64,201,000$

| $7,89,000$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\cdots \cdots-\cdots-$ | \(\begin{array}{r}7,996.000 <br>

\hline\end{array}\)
$1,950,000$
324,000

| $1,040,000$ |
| :--- |
| $4,239,000$ | $\frac{11,922,000}{2,804,000} \frac{549,000}{5,828,000}$ Total Aug, 11 1929...-64,201,000

Summary-. $\qquad$ Summary-
American... $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { American_................ } & 155,998,000 & 8,285,000 & 11,175,000 & 6,886,000 & 6,070,000 \\ \text { Canadlan_.......... } & 66,460,000 & -\ldots . .- & 11,922,000 & 2,804,000 & 5,828,000\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { Total Aug. } 31929 \ldots 201,931,000 & 8,902,000 & 20,012,000 & 9,381.000 & 11,219,000 \\ \text { Total Aug. } 11 & 1928 \ldots-\ldots 4,600,000 & 13,432,000 & 6,058,000 & 2,491,000 & 2,079,000\end{array}$ The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week
ending Friday, Aug. 2, and since July 11929 and 1928, are shown in the following:

| Exports. | Wheat. |  |  | Corn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929. |  | 1928. | 1929. |  | 1928. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 9 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | Since July 1. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 9 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stnce } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer- | Bushels. <br> 6,852,000 | Bushels. 46,098,000 472,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels. } \\ 57,711,000 \\ 48.000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels. $94,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels. } \\ 599.000 \\ 52.000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels. <br> 1,598,000 <br> 1,259,000 |
| Argentina-.-- | 5,953,000 | 23,419,000 | 13,598,000 | 7,507,000 | 52,000 | $1,259,000$ $1,241,000$ |
| Austral | 1,568,000 | 7,312,000 | 7,280,000 |  |  |  |
| India. | 8,8,000 | 56,000 | 976,000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's | 720.000 | 3,568,000 | 4,432,000 | 603,000 | 2,824,000 | 4,164,000 |
| Total | 117,000 | ,0 | 84,045,000 | 8,204,000 | 32,498,000 | 262 |

Cleveland Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:


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

APPLICATION TO ORGANIZE REOEIVED WITH TITLE
Aug. 10-The Willmar National Bank, Willmar Minn Soo Line Capital. $\begin{gathered}\text { Cor } \\ \text { Correspondent: }\end{gathered}$ Minneapolis, Minn
Mirrespondent

## CHARTERS ISSUED

Aug. 3-The Washington Square Nat. Bank of New. York, N. Y 500,000
Aug. 5-The Oklahomana First Nat. Bank of Skiatook, Oklas..JF. 25,000
Aug. 6-The First Nat. Bank in Cooperstown. N. Dak.-......-- 50,000

Conversion of Asbury Park Tr. Co., Asbury
President: W. J. Couse. Cashier: J.'Forsyth,

## CHANGES OF TITLES

Aug. 9-The Briggs Nat. Bk. of Clyde. New York, to "The Briggs The Frirst Nat. Bank of Walton, New York, to "The
First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Walton.,

Aug. 5 VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

|  | The First Nat. Bank of Vermilion. S. Dak.-.-.-. Effective Aug. 1 1929. id. agent: The First Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. of Vermilion, No. 13346. <br> The Merchants Nat. Bank of Fargo, N. Dak-.--- <br> Merchants Nat. Bank of Fargo. Succeeded by The <br> Merchants Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. of Fargo, N. Dak., No. 13323 National Bank, Colton, Calif- The Colton Nation <br> Effective July 24 1929. Liq, acent: H. M, Hawkins, <br> Colton. Calif. Sueceeded hy The Citizens Nat. Bank of Colton, Calif., No. 13356 . The College National Bank of Berkeley, Calif <br> Effective July 27 1929. Liq. agent. P. A. Dinsmore, <br> Pedmont, Calif. Absorbed by American Trust Co., <br> The Community Nat. Bank of Buffalo, N. Y <br> Effective June 101929 . Liq. Compt.: Robert W H. <br> Campbell. Ernest Feyler and Edward A. Duerr, Buf- <br> N . Y. The liguidating bank had seven branches. <br> The American Nat. Bank of Okmulgee. Okla-...........- Effective July 30 1929. Liq. Anent: W. E. Wood, Okmul- <br> gee, Okla. Absorbed by The Central Nat. Bank of <br> Okmulgee, Okla. No 11001. <br> Fordham National Bank in New York, N. Yul 311929 . <br> Effective Liq Agent. Bronx County Trust Co. New York, N. Y: Absorbed by Bronx County Trust Co..New York, N. Y: <br> Absorbed by Bronx County Trust Co <br> Effective June 1 1929. Liq, Comm,. C. H. Maritn. Chas. <br> W. Brown, L. M. Arey, A. J. Sutherland. F. E. Lind- ley. San Diego, Calif.: F. E. Hunt Escondido, Calif. <br> Absorbed by Security Trust \& Savings Bank of San <br> Dieco, Calif. | 75,000 100,000 50,000 200,000 $.000,000$ 200,000 500.000 50,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  Effective June 291929 Liq. Azent: State Bank or Bement, Ill. Absorbed by The State Bank of Bement, ${ }_{i}$ Ben. | 50,000 |
|  | The National Bank of Wheaton. Minn. Effective Aug. 6 1929. Liq Agent: Gordon Kristensen Wheaton, Minn. Absorbed by The First National Bank of Wheaton, Minn., No. 6035. | 25,000 |

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 \& Son, New York

By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nat. Shawmut Bank, par \$25.-. 851/6 <br> First Nat. Bank, par $\$ 20 . . . .-176$ | 35 Chapple Publishing Co., Ltd capital stock |
| 100 Nat. Shawmut Bank, par $825 .-82 \%$ | 188 Penn Seaboard Steel Co |
| Old Colony Trust Co, ex-div...649 |  |
| Lancaster Mills, pret.-.........- $11 / 1 / 4$ | 2 Commercial Finance Corp., pref., |
| Sharp MIg. Co., pr | 26 Mutual Finance Corp., pref. |
| amsuta. |  |
| amsutt | , |
| 109 Saco Lowell Shops, com .-.---- 9 |  |
| Id Colony Trust A ssociates.-.- $521 / 12$ | 15 American Glue Co., pret.....-110 12 |
| eywood-Wakefield CO., com...- 1313 |  |
| estern Massachusetts Co's...- 81 | 10 Fall River Gas works, par s25.. 59 |
| Mass. Bonding d | Bonds. |
| Boston Insurance | \$1,000 Sti |
| West Boston Gas Co.., unde- $45 \%$ | K |
| posited, par Dedham \& H | (Nat. Shawmut Bank rets.)...-85 lot |
| Slectric Co. v. t. e., par \$25 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 45\% | 82,000 No |
| 50 Mass. Bond'g \& ins. Co., par \$25 200 <br>  | Co. coll. |
| By Wise, |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1 unit First Peoples Trust._ \& $^{3} 30$. |
| mut Bank, par $\$ 25$. | 1 unit rirst |
|  | 100 Ford Motor |
| ssoclated Textile C |  |
| Arlington Mills | 10 Heywood Waketield Co., com. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 15\% |
|  | 100 Great Nor. Paper Co.. par \$25. $651 / 4$ |
|  | 50 Mass, Bonding \& Insuran |
| Boott Milis. | 25 Western Mass Cos........--80\%\%-81 |
|  | 10 Hood Rubber Products Co., pret. 88 |
| O | 50 |
| Leo Edison | 25 Nat. Service C 100 Beacon Pa |
| ${ }_{\text {New }}$ Ludil | 10 class A pret..............10 10 -18 |
| New | 10 Brockton Gas Light C |
| unit First Peoples Trust |  |
| Graton \& Knight Co., com.....- 713 |  |
| Haverhill G. L. Co., par $325 . . .58$ |  |
| By Barnes \& Lofla |  |

By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shares. Stocks.
40 Farmers \& Mechanles Nat. Bank


 15 Phila. Nat. Bank, par $\$ 20-$
10 Phila. Nat. Bank, par $\$ 20$


 1 Oine Bk. \& Tr. Co., par $850 .{ }^{2}-445$
15 Ninth Bke \& Tr. Cor par sio. 60
80 Commerctal Batlonal Bank \&
 Bank \& Trust Co 0 .
Willam Penn Titie \& Trust Co.,
 10 Nor. Cent. Tr. Co.., par 500.1174
5 Sxxty-Nloth St. Terminal Titie
 150 Franklin Trust Co., par $\$ 10 \ldots .7^{71}$
15
10 Broad St. Trs Co., par 850.70
10 Colonlal Trust Co., par $\$ 50 \ldots . .336$

 25 Girard Ave. Title \& Trust Co.
5030
50 Meno 500
 18 Bankers Securities Co..............105
4 Patla. Burre., om. Dar $\$ 50 \ldots 27 / 6$
10 Lancaster Ave Title 1 Lancaster Ave. Titte \& Trust._ 90
1 Suspuehanna TTlte \& Trust-. 55
Integriphoken Nat. Bk \& Trust._130 Integrity Trust Co . as follows:
$67 \mathrm{sh} ., 170: 6-7$
$170 ; 4-17 \mathrm{sh}$


20 Bankers Bond \& Mtge. Co...-eer 28
Binds.
sint
 ties 1st $7 \mathrm{~s}, 1938$.............e.- 87 1ot.
Rights. By A. J. Wright \& Co., Buffalo:
200 Tonopah Midway Cons. Mining 100 Bhares. Stocks. 8 per Sh.


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 have not yet been paid.
The dividends announced this week are:

$A$ Amer. Utillt



 Coast Counties G. \& E. 1st) pret. (qu.)
Second preterred (quar.)
Connecticut Power. com. (quar.)......
 Galveston'Houston Electrle, prefHyuntington Water, pret. (quar.)-ntercontinents Power pref. (quar.)
owa Pub. Service 87 first pref. (qui.)
 \$6 prior lien (no par) (quar.) (Guar.)
Nat. Power $\&$ Light, s7 pret ( National Publice serv. ( (quar.)
 $7 \%$ preterred (quar.)
87 preterred (quar.)
Peoples Gas Light \& Coke (quar.)
Pubbic Serv. or Colo. $6 \%$ pret. (mhly.)
 $6 \%$ pret. series C (quar.
$6 \%$ pret. series D (quar.) Southern Citiles Util. 86 pr. pref. (aui.)
Standard Gas \& Elec.
St pret. (quar.) United Gas Co. 87 prer. (quar.). -ar.).
West Coast Telephone pret. (quar.)

Fire Insurance.
$\&$ Exporters (quar
Importers \& Exporters (quar)
North River (stock dividend)
Miscellaneous.
Agnew-Surpass Shoe stores (qper.)
Alabama Cash Credit common (quar.) Alabama Cash Cred
Preferred (quar).
Preferred (extra)
 American Art Works com. \& pf . (qui.) Amer. Caphtal Corers. pref. (quar.).-. Common A (extra)
Common B (quar.) (No. I)-......... Amer. \& Scottish Invest. Co., com. (qu.)
Preterred (quar.) Preeterred (quar.)
Preferrea Retg.
(Cuar.;
 American Writing Paper, pref. (quar.)
Associates Investment, com. (quar.).-
Pre Preterred (quar.

Atlas Portland Cement (quar.)..........
Badger State Cash Credit Corp. com. Preferred (quar.)
Preterred (extra)
Bendix A viation Corp. (quar)
British Type Investors (bl-monthiy) Budd Wheel, pret. (quar.)-..........
Canadian Generail Electric, pref. (quar.) Canter (William) Co., prof (quar.)--. Preterred Co., co
Chesebrough MIg. Cons. (quar.)
Cheraga Yeiliow Cab (monthly) Monthly
Cleveland Wrought Products-
Class A (quar.)
Class B (quar).
(No.
Columbla Pictures Corp., pref. (aui.)-..
Columbus Autures corts., pret. (qu.)....
Combined Trust Combined Trust Shares (No. 1) Corrugated Paper Box pref. (cuar.-....
Crown Willamette Paper, ist pr. (qu.) Second preterred (quar.)
Cumberland Pipe Line , com.A\&B(qui) Cushman's Sons, Inc. 7\% pr. (qu.)...... Sy preferred ( Guar.)
Cypress Petroleum, class A (quar.)...-
Preterred (quar.) -1.............
urham Duplex Razor prior pret (Gii. Eagle (C. K.) \& Co., nic., pret. (qu.).
 Common (quar


## 

Books Closed
Days Incusite.
 $1 \mid *$ Holders of rec. Aug. 17

## $\frac{\text { Name of Company. }}{\frac{\text { Miscellaneous (Concluded) }}{\text { Eldorado Oll Works (quar.) }} \text { ( }}$


 Preferred (quar.)
Preterred (extra)

 Hathaway Mrg., (quar.)-.........ii)
Home \& Forelginse. Df. (qu.)
Homestake Minng (monthy)
 Preterred
Preferted (cuar.
(extra)

## 

 Interstate Iron \& Steel, pref. (quar.)
Investors Equity Inc. (quar.)....)
Johns-Manville Corp., com. (quar.)

 Lndsey Numn Pubishing. preit (auar.)
 Mead Pulp \& Paper., pret. (quar.)

 Motor Products. com. (quar.) -
Murphy (G. C.)
 Nat. Container Corp., pret. (qu.) (No. 1)
National Holding Corp. com. (qu.)...
 Newberry (J. J.) Cor, com. (quar.)
Nickel Holding Corp., com. (quar.) Nickel Holding CorD., com. (muar.)
Orth American Oil Consol. (monthly
Oilvie Flour Mills, pref. (quar.) Ohme Fare Register -....................
Oshkosh Overall Co., conv. Oshkosh Overall Co., conv. pref. (qu.)
Outboard Motors Corp., class A (quar.)
Paepeke Corp., com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.)
Paraffine Cos., com Paraffine Cos., com. (quar.)............
Paramount Fam. Lasky Corp.,com.(qu.)
Parker Rust-Proof, com, (in com. stk.) Parker Rust-Proof, com, (in com. stk.)
Parker Trading Corp., com. A \& (qu.)
Patterson-Sargent Co., com. (quar.) Patterson-Sargent Co, com, (quar.
Peoples Drug Stores, com. (quar.)
Preferred (quar.) Preferr
Praile
Extra
Prairie Pipe Line (quar.)
Extra
 Participating pref. (quar.)-
Procter \& Gamble, pref. (quar.)
Propper Silk Hosiery, com, (quar.) Propper Silk Hosiery, com. (qua
Quaker Oats, com. (quar.).....
Prefer (quar.).
Rand Mines, American shares Rand M ines, American share
Reiter-Foster Oll.....- (quar.
Reh's, Inc, $61 / 2 \%$ pref
Root Refining, conv, prior pref Root Refining, $61 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Conv. prior pref. (quar.) Schiff Co., common (quar.)

> Preferred (quar.) second National Investors Corp.-. Secord (Laura) Candy Shops, com. Secord (Laura) Candy Shops, com. (qu.)
Segal Lock \& Hardware, com. (quar.) Segaileck teel, com. (quar.).-......
Sheffleld Stel
Common (payable in com. stock) Shell Unlon Oill com. Convertible preferred (No. 1)............ Sinclair Consol OII,
Common (extra) Square D Co., elass A (quar.). ............
Stering Securtites Corp., pref. (quar.) Preference (extra)
Superior Portland Cement of Amer (qu.
Sylvester Oll, pref. (quar.) Texas Corporation (quar.) --............ Treferred (quar.).
Thew Shovel (quar.)
 Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., pref. (c)
Underwritings \& Participations, Inc. United Aircraft \& Transp., pref. (qu.) United Fruit (quar.).-........
Preferred (quar.)
U. S. Dairy Products, com. A (o First preferred (quar.)
Second preferred (quar
U. S. Gypsum, common (quar.) ......... Preferred (quar.) -. (quar.)
U. R. Realty \& Impt.
Valvollne Oll, common (quar. Vaivoinne oil, common (quar.)
Vesta Battery Corp., pref. (qua
Welch Grape Juice, common (qu Vesta Battery Corp, pref. (quar.)
Welch Grape Juice, common (quar.)
Common (extra).................. Preterred (quar.).
Wellington Oll (quar.)
Wheeler Metal Products, com. (quar.) Common (extra) --................. Common (payable in common stock)
Preferred (quar.) Preferred (quar.)

FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks nounced this week, these being given in the preceding table.
$\frac{\text { Name of Company. }}{\frac{\text { Rallroads (Steam). }}{\text { Atch. Topeka \& Santa Fe, com. (qu.) }} \text {-- }}$

Raltroads (Steam),
Atch. Topeka \& Santa Fe, com. (qu.)
Baltimore \& Ohlo, com. (quar.)


SDecial guar. (quar.).
Cuba RR., preferred .-
Delaware \& Hudson Co. Delaware \& Hudson Co. (quar.)............
Erie RR., first \& second pret
 Maine Centra1, com. (quar.)
Preferred (quar.) Mo.-Kansas-Texas, pref. (quar.)-...-
N. X. Chle. \& St, Louls, con. \& pret. (q
New Orleans Texas \& Mexico (quar. New Orleans Texas \& Mexico (qua
Norfolk \& Western, com, (quar.)
Adjustment pret. (quar.) Pennsylvanta RR. (quar.)
Readlig Co.. frst pref. (qua
Second preferred (quar.) Second preferred (quar.) -....-....... Preferred (quar.)
Southern Paitre Co. (quar.)
Union Pacifle, com. (quar.) Preferred.............. Ar.)
Wabash Ry. pref (qual
Public Utilities American Commonweatths Power-
Com. cl. A\&B (1-40 share cl. A stock) Amer. Electric Power, \$6 Drei. (quar.)-
\$7 Preferred (quar.)
Amer. Power. \& Llaht, com. (quar.)...-
 36 first preferred (quar.) Arizona Edison, S6. Fo pret. (quar.).-...-
Associated Gas \& Elec., $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.)
 Assoclated Telep, Utilities, com. (quar,
Common (payable in com. stock).-.
Atlantic Public Utilitles, com, A (quar, $\$ 7$ pref. serles A (quar.)
Brazalilan Tr. L. \& Pow. (quar.).
Brooklyn Edison (quar.) Brooklyn Edison (quar.)
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-. Preferred, serles A (quar.)
Preferred,
Peries A (quar.)
Preferred, serles A (quar.) Preferred, serles A (quar)
Canad Northern Power (quar.) (No. Cent. Ark, Public Service, pref. (quar.)
Central Indiana Power, pref. (quar.)
Chte. Rap. Transit pr, pf. A (mthly.) Prior preferred class $B$ (mthly.).....
Chic. South Bend \& South Shore RR. Cleve. Elec., Mllumtnating, pfd. (qu.).--
Commonwealth \& Southern CorpCom. (qu.) (No. 1) ( $1 / 80 \mathrm{sh}$. com. stk .)
Commonwealth Utilities com. B Community Water Service, 1st pt. (au).).
Cons'd Gas El.L. \&Pow.Balt.com(quar.) $5 \%$ preferred serles A (quar.).
$51 \% \%$ preferred, serles E (quar.) $6 \%$ preferred, series D (quar.)
Consolldated Gas of N. Y. com. Consolldated Gas of N. Y., com. (quar.)-
 $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)
$6 \%$ pref (monthil)
$6 \%$ pref. (monthly).
$6 \%$ pref. (monthly)-....-
$6.6 \%$ preferred (monthy)
$6.6 \%$ preferred (monthly)
$\qquad$
Duquesne IIght $5 \%$. 18t pref. (quar.).
East Kootenay Pow., Ltd.
East Kootenay Pow,., Ltd... pf. (qu.).
Empire Gas \& Fuel, $6 \%$ pret. (monthly)

Empire Gas \& Fuel, $6 \%$ pret.
$61 / 2 \%$ preferred (monthly) $7 \%$ preferred (monthly)
$8 \%$ preferred (monthly)
Engineers Public Service, com, (quar.)
Common ( $1-50$ th share com, stock)
$\$ 5$ preferred (quar.)
$\$ 5.50$ preferred (quar.)
Federal Light \& Tract, com. (quar.) Federal Water serv. class A (quar.)
Gary Rallways, pref. A (quar.)......
Preferred (mithly. ) inyable in scrip)
Preferred (mthly.)
General Gas \& Elec. Corp., $\$ 6$ pr. (quar.)
General Gas \& Elec. Corp., $\$ 6$ pt. (quar.)
Havana Elec. Ry; $6 \%$ pref. (quar.)....
Indiana Service, $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)......
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.) --A....)
Intercontinents Pow., com. Au.) (No.1)
Memphls Power \& Light, \$7 pref. (quar.)

Nat. Gas \& Elec., \$8.50 pref. (quar.)- $\overline{\text { s }}$ Nat. Power \& Light, com, (quar.)--sik)
North Amerlcan Co (payable in com. stik)
Preferred (quar. Alison Co., pf. (qu.).
North American Edis. Amer. Utllity Secur. com. (quar.) 1st preferred (quar.) --..............
First pret, allot. certifs, $75 \%$ pald...
Northern States Power, pref. (quar.)
$6.6 \%$ preferred (quar.)

## $7 \%$ preferred (quar.). $5 \%$ preferred (quar.)

$6 \%$ preierrer (monthly
Oklahoma Gas \& Elec., pref. (quar.)
Pa,-Ohlo Power \& Light \$6 pf. (quar.)
$7.2 \%$ preferred (monthly)
o preferred (monthly
$.6 \%$ preferred (monthly)
$.6 \%$ prefered (monthly)
$.6 \%$ preferred (monthly)

| 水 |
| :--- | :--- |

## Books Closed Days Inclustoe. <br>  <br> Holders of ree. July $25 a$ <br> Holders of rec. Oct. 1 Holders of rec. Aug. 22 Holders of rec. Aug. 31 Holders of rec. Aug. $15 a$ Holders of rec. Aug. $20 a$ <br> Holders of ree. Sept. $12 a$ 

 Holders of rec. Sept. 27Holders of rec. July 31
Holders of rec. July 31
\(\left.\left|\begin{array}{c|c}Per <br>

Cent.\end{array}\right|\)| When |
| :---: |
| Payable. | \right\rvert\, | Books Closed |
| :---: |
| Days Inclusice. |


| Name of Company. |
| :---: |
| Public Utilities (Conctuded). |
| Penn-Ohio Edison $7 \%$ prior pf. (quar.)- |

๗凶u M

| Banks. <br> Continental (new \$10 par stock) (quar.)- <br> Miscellaneous. | 30 c . | Sept. 15 | Holders of rec. Sept. $7 a$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | *Holders of rec. Oct. 18 |
| Alnsworth Mfg (qu | * $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Sept. | ${ }^{\text {H Holders of rec. Aug. } 20}$ |
| ock dividend ( |  | Sept. | *Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
| Stock dividend | *e1 | Dec. | ${ }^{*}$ Holders of rec. Nov. 20 |
| Stock dividend | *e1 | Mar1 | *Holders of rec. Feb. 20 |
| Stock dividend |  | 2 |  |
| Allegheny Steel, co Common (month | $\begin{aligned} & 150 . \\ & 15 \mathrm{c} . \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 17 <br> Sept. 18 | Holders of rec. July 31a Holders of rec. Aug. 31a |
| Preferred (qua | 1\% | Sept | Holders of rec. Aug. 15a |
| Preferred (qua | 14 | Dec | Holders of rec. Nov. 15 a |
| liled Motor Inc | *25c | Oct. 10 | *Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
| (Common (paya |  |  | *Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
| Preterred |  | Oct | *Holders of rec. Sept. 14 |
| Aluminum | *500. | Sept. 30 | ${ }^{*}$ Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |
| Common (qua | *50. | Dec. 31 | *Holders of rec. Deo. 15 |
| Preterred ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | *14 | June | * Holders of reo. June 15 |
| Preferred | *13/4 | Sept. | * Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (qu | *1\% | Dec. 31 | *Holders of reo. Dee. |
| mer. Bank | 50 c |  | Holders of rec. Sept. |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 10a |
| Amer. British \& Con (Quarterly) | 0 |  | H |
| Amerlcan Chatili | *13 | No | *Holders of rec. |
| American Chicle, com. (quar.) | 50 c |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $12 a$ |
| Amer. Encaustic Tiling, com |  | Sept. | Holders of rec. Sept. 10a |
| Amer. \& General Securitles Cor 1st pref. $\$ 3$ div. serles (quar.) | c. |  | H |
| Amer. Hardware Cord | *1 | Oct | *Holders of rec. Sept. 14 |
|  |  | Jan2 '30 | *Holders of rec. Dec. 17 |
| Amer. Home Products Corp | 30 c . |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 14a |
| Amer. Internat. Cord., comr | \$1 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. $12 a$ |
| Com. (payable in com, st | ${ }_{5} 2$ |  | Holders of rec. |
| Amerlean Locomotive, com |  | Sept | Holders of rec. Sedt. 13a |
| Preferred (quar.) | 1\%/4 | Sept | Holders of rec. Sept. $13 a$ |
| American Manufactur |  |  |  |
| Common |  |  | H |
| Preferred rqu |  |  | Holders of rec. Ma |
| Preferred 'qu | $11 /$ | Oct. | Holders of ree. Sed |
| Preterred (qua | $11 /$ | Deo. 31 | Holders of rec. Dec. |
| mer. Metal, co | 75 c. |  | Holders of rec. Aug. $21 a$ |
| Preferred (quar) | \$1.50 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{21 a}$ |
| American Radiator | $\begin{aligned} & 621 / 2 \\ & \$ 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 30 | Holders of re |
| Amer. Radlator \& Stand |  |  |  |
| Sanitary Cory |  |  | Holder |
| Preferred (quar | 1.7 | Aug | Holders of rec. Aug |
| American Rolling | 50 c . | Oct. 15 | Holders of rec. Sept. $30 a$ |
| Amer. Smelt. \& Refg., pr | 15 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. $2 a$ |
| Amerlean Stores (quar. | 0c | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 14a |
| American Tobacco, com, \& com. B (qu.) | \$2 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. |
| Ansconda Copper Mining (quar | \$1.75 | Aug. 19 | Holders of rec. July 13a |
| Armour \& Co. of Del., |  | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. $10 a$ |
| Armour \& Co. (III.) pref. (qu) | 4 | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. 10a |
| mstrong Cork | *371/6 | Oct. | *Holders of rec. Sept. |
| Common (extra) | * 123 c | Oct. | *Holders of rec. Sept. |
| rtloom Corp., pr | 13/4 | Sept. | Holders of rec. Aug. 15a |
| Assoclated Apparel Industries |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 20a |
| ssoclated Dry Goods, 1st | $11 / 2$ | Sept. | Holders of rec. Aug. $10 a$ |
| Second preterred (quar | 13 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 10a |
| Atlantic Coast Fisherles (qua | *30c | Sept. | *Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
| Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies S.S. Lines, Preferred (quar.) | \$1 |  |  |
| Preferred ( | \$1 | Dec. 31 | Holders of reo. Deo. 11a |
| tlantic Refinin |  | Sept | Holders of rec. Aug. 21 |
| Common (extra) |  | Sept. | Holders of rec. Aug. 21 |
| Atlantic Securities, 83 pris | * 7 | Se | *Holders of rec. Aug. 15 |
| Atlas Imperial Diesel Eng |  |  |  |
| Atlas Powder, com. |  | Sept. 10 | Holders of rec |
| Atlas Stores, com. | *621/2 | Sept. | *Holders of rec |
| Bakers Share Cord., com. | $13 /$ |  | Holders of rec. Aug. |
| Common (guar.) | 13 | Jan 1'30 | Holders of rec. |
| alaban \& Katz, co | *750 | Sept. | *Holders of rec. Sedt. 16 |
| Preferred (quar | ${ }^{13}$ | Sept. 27 | *Holders of rec. |
| amberger (L.) \& Co. | 19 | Sept. 2 | Holders of rec. Aug. 12a |
| 613\% preferred (qu | 198 | Dec. | Holders of rec. Nov. 110 |
| ankers Capital Cord. | ${ }^{*} 82$ | Oct. 15 | *Holders of rec. Sept. 30 |
| Preferred (बuar.) | ${ }_{*}^{*} 2$ | Jan15'30 | *Holders of rec. Dec. 31 |
| Bastian Blessing Co., com, (quar.) --..- | *621/2 | Sept. | *Holders of rec. Aug. 15 |
| Beacon Participations, Inc., A \& B (qu.) | *25. | Sept | *Holders of rec. Aug. 15 |
| Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., pref, (quar.)--- | $1 \%$ | Sept. | Holders of rec. Aug |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning AssoclatesCommon (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 1 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 15 |
| thlehem Steel co | \$1.50 | Nov. 15 | Holders of rec. Oct |
| Preferred (quar | 14 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 61 |
| Bigelow Hartiord Car | *13/2 |  | ${ }^{\text {H Holders }}$ of rec. Oct. 18 |
| Blaw-Knox Co., com | *25c | Sept. | *Holders of rec. |
| Blums, Inc., conv. | *871/2c | Sept. | *Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |


| Name of Company. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Wan} \\ \text { Paya } \end{gathered}$ | Books Cl | Name of Company. | Per Cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payble. } \end{aligned}$ | Books Closed Days Inclustes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Am! |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { Oct. } & 30 \\ \text { ort. } \\ \text { aug. } & 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Holders of rec. Oct. $15 a$ | Miscellaneous (Continued). Follansbee Brothers, com. (quar.).- |  | Sept. 15 Sept. 15 | Holders of rec. Aus. 319 |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 24 | Common (special) <br> Preferred (quar.) |  |  | ${ }_{1 a}^{a}$ |
| arden (E.j.) \& Sons, com. (q) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| III Corporation, pref. ( |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ (19a |  |  |  |  |
| Durrel |  |  | $*$ Holders of rec. Nov.$*$ Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |  |  | ug. 21 | *Holders of rec. July 24 |
| ${ }^{61 / 2 \%}$ \% preterred (quar.) |  |  |  | Amer. dep. rcts. for ord. reg. shs.-... <br> Galland Mercantlle Laundry (quar.) .... | *05 |  | *Holders of rec. Aug. 15 |
| Brown Fence \& Wire. A |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }_{20}$ | General Asphait. prer. (quar.) | + $11 / 15$ |  |  |
| eye |  |  |  | General Box, pret. (quar,)--...---.---- | *\$1.75 |  |  |
| meye Pipe Line (quar.) |  |  |  | General Bronze, com. (quar.) General Cable, Cablass A (quar).------- | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.75 \\ & \$ 1.75 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hoiders of rec. Aus. 283 | General Clgar., pref. (quar.) <br> General MIIls, Inc, com, (extra) |  |  |  |
| Convertible preference (quar urma Corp., American dep. |  | aug. 21 | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{\text {Hasa }}$ | General Mills, Inc., com. (extra) | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{50 \mathrm{c} .}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. A | $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| on Jackson |  |  |  |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. $12 a$ |
| ifornla Dairl |  |  |  |  |  | Aus. 26 | Holders of rec. Aug. $12 a$ |
| Hfornta Packing (qu |  |  |  | Gllette Safety Razor (Guar. | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{c} . \\ & 8125 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| nada wire \& Cal |  |  |  |  | *2 |  | *Holders of rec. Sept. 20 |
| adian Car \& F |  |  | Su | Glidden Co., com. (quar.) |  |  | *Holders of rec. Set |
|  |  |  |  | Prlor preterred (quar.) -..........- |  | Oct. 11 |  |
|  | ${ }^{8175}$ | Sent. |  |  | - 194 |  | Holders of rec. Sent. 18 |
| n \& Co. clas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mon (paya |  |  |  |  | \$1.75 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Goldberg (S. M.) Stores, $\$ 7$ pref. (quar.) Golden State Milk Products (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Stock dividend (quar.) |  |  |  |
| tor |  |  |  |  |  | Deo. 1 |  |
| $\$ 7$ preferred (quar) |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 10 | Gorham Mfg., com. (quar.) |  | Set. | Holders of rec. Aug. 1 |
| entury Ribbon |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 230 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Grand Raplds Furniture, pt. (quu.) (No.1)Grand Raplds Varnish (quar.) |  |  |  |
| ass A \& $B$ (quar | 25 c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A \& B ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cago Corporat | 2 cc |  | Ho |  |  | Sept. 1 | *Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1 ds Co., com | 60 |  |  | Great Atlantic \& Pacifle Tea, com. (qu |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  | Ho |  | 21/2 | Oct. 11Nov. 15 |  |
| rysier Cor |  |  | Holders of rec. Sel | Eight per cent pret. (quar.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 14 |
| Citles Service. c |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{15 a}$ | Gruen Watch, common (quar.) |  | Sept. | *Holders of rec. Aug. 21 |
| m. (payable |  |  | Ho | Co | ${ }^{*}$ *500. |  | *Holders of rec. Nov. 20 |
| Preference B (monthly) |  |  | Holders of rec. Au | ( |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aus |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  | Pretarred (cuel | 14 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 18, |
| ty stores cla |  |  | Holders of rec. Oct. ${ }^{15 a}$ | eferred (a | 14 | Jan 2'30 | Holders of rea. Dec. 18a |
| eland Quarries, |  |  |  | Hale Br |  |  |  |
| tor |  |  | Hoders of rec Aug. 15 | Hancock Oll, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 7 | H |  |  |  |
| ns 8 |  | Janl | rec. De |  |  |  | a |
| arado Fuel \& | \$2 | Au | Ho | Hart. Sch | *32 | Au | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| mbla Rive | * 750 |  |  | Hethew |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Congoleum-Nairn | .14 | De. | Holders of rec. Dec | an |  |  | *Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{25}$ |
| Consolic | 81.75 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. $19 a$ |  | Sc. |  | *Holde |
|  |  | Aug. | rec. Aug |  | c. |  |  |
| Prior prete |  |  | Sept | alla |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 31$ |  |
|  |  |  | Holders or rec. Aug. | Hayes Body Cor |  |  | Jan |
| Preferred | -14/4 | Nov. | rec. Oct. | Hazeittine Cord | *25c. |  |  |
| oty, I |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |  | Hibbard.Spen |  |  | Hold |
| Stock |  |  | Holders of rec. Nov. 12 | Hires (Ch | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{350 \mathrm{c}}$ 50. |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 20 |
| reterr | 14/4 |  | Aus |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Nov. 15 |
| siley Radio (st | $\stackrel{\text { e4. }}{\text { s1.50 }}$ | Sep | Holders of rec. A | $\xrightarrow{\text { class }}$ B | *62 |  | - |
| Preferred serle | 81.50 |  | Holders of rec. A | Holophane |  |  | Se |
| neo Press. Dret | 500 |  | Ho |  |  |  | - Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |
| Common (mont |  |  | Se | Home Oil ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | July 28 to Aug. 10 |
| Preterre |  |  | Holders of rec. sept. | Hood Rubber Pro |  |  |  |
| rtiss Aeropl. \& M |  | Sept | ders of rec. Sept. | Horn \& Harda |  |  | a |
| Preterred (quar.) |  |  | - Holders of rec. Aus | Hupp Motor C |  |  | - |
| Per |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred (quar.) |  |  | Hoders of rec. Aus | Iminois brick |  |  |  |
| troit Steel Prod.. |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 20 | Bearer | 12\% | Sept. | Coup |
| er Co |  |  | rec. Aug. 31a | Amer, deposit |  |  |  |
| nond | ${ }_{*} 5$ |  |  | Indlana Llmes |  |  | Holder |
| Preferred (quar | *2 |  |  | trindPa |  |  |  |
| minion Distiliers |  |  |  | InlandPa |  |  |  |
| de | 2/4 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Internal. Agricultural Corp., pr. pf. (qui) | 873 |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ug Inc | 1 |  | Holde | Internat. Arbitrase C Corp. com. (No. 1).- | 5 |  | Holders of rec. Aus. 15 |
| hill Int | ${ }^{\text {s1 }}$ |  | Hoiders of rec. $\mathrm{Oct}$. | Common ( d |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 15 |
|  | 81 | $\mathrm{Jn}^{15} 5$ | Holders of rec. | Internat. Comb |  |  |  |
| Common (payabi | 1 |  | Holders of rec. Dec. 31a | Preterred (quar | $1 \%$ | Oc | Holders of rec. Sept. $16{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Common (quar.) | 81 |  | Holders or rec. | International | 13 |  | Holders of rec, Aug. ${ }^{50}$ |
| Con | ${ }_{\text {f1 }}^{1}$ |  | Holders or rec. Apr. ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ | International P |  |  | olde |
| Pre | ${ }_{81.75}$ | Feb | Holders of rec. Deo. 31 | Class B (quar.) | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{c}} \mathbf{5}$ | Sept. | Hoide |
| stern Theatres (To |  | Aug. 31 | Holders of rec. July 31 | - | 25 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{14}$ |
|  | \$1.50 |  | July 31 | craat | 12 |  | *Hold |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug |  |  |  | *Holders of re |
| ma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comr |  |  | , | $6 \%$ preferred (Q |  |  | Holde |
| Preterr |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. $31 / \mathrm{a}$ | Internationa | 500 | Bedt. | Holders of ree, Au |
| Electric shareh |  |  |  | Prefrred (montuly |  |  |  |
| mmon (qu |  |  | H | ed (monthly) |  |  |  |
| Common (pa |  |  |  | d | ${ }^{5} 500$. | Jan $1^{\prime \prime}$ | rec. Dec. 15 |
| Prer. (1-20 ${ }^{\text {shem }}$ | 8125 |  | - Hoiders or rec. Aug. ${ }^{\text {Holders of rec. Sept. } 9 a}$ | Intertype Cor | - ${ }^{15}$ |  | rec. Aug. $15 a$ |
| orlum-Capweii |  |  | c. Al |  | *2 |  | * |
| ans Auto Loor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| reter | 750 | Aug | rec. Aug. ${ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{a}$ | Jewel Te |  | t. 1 | drect Oct |
| Ir (Thie | * 60 |  | Oct. 20 | Jotnt Securlty Corp |  |  |  |
| Puitless Rub |  |  |  | Jones \& Laughlin Ste | ก |  |  |
| Preterred ( $q$ |  | oct. |  |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aus. ${ }^{13}$ |
| 俍derated Canta |  |  | Sent |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Common (payable in common stock).: |  |  | Holders of rec. Aus. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | -Holders of re |
| Preter | 37 | Aug | Holders of rec. Aug. 15 | Kawneer Company (quar | *28 |  | - H о |
|  |  |  | 15 | Key |  |  |  |
| Tru |  |  | 31 | K1 |  |  | $a$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{31}^{31}$ |  | 2 |  | a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. $21 a$ | ( ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florshelm shoe, pret. (quar.) | 11/2 |  | Holders of ree. Sept. 16 | Particinating pret (9) |  |  | Holders of ree Nov. 15 a |

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| Name of Company. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent. } \end{gathered}$ | When Payable. | Books Closed Days In lust e. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous (Concluded). |  |  |  |
| Ltd. (q) |  |  |  |
| Bearer s |  | Sept. | lders of |
| altham Watch, prer | *11/2 |  | ers of |
| alworth Co., comı | 咗 | Sept | Holders of rec. Aug. $31 a$ |
| Preferred (quar.) .-. .-.-.--- |  | Sept | Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
| Warner Bros. Pletures, com.(qu.) (No.1) Common (extra) | 75 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 10a |
|  | 12 s | Sep | Holders of rec. Aug. 10 |
| Wayagamack Pulp \& Paper (quar.).----- | 75 | Sept. | Holders of rec, |
| Wayne Pump, conv, pref. (quar.)Weber Showease \& F1xture, 1 st pref. (qu.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
|  | * | Sept. | *Holders of rec. Aug. |
| Wesson Oll \& Snowdrift, pref. (quar.).- |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. |
| Western Auto Supply, com. A \& B (qu.)Western Dairy Prod, class A (quar.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{20}$ |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. $12 a$ |
| Western Reserve Investing, $6 \% \mathrm{pf}$. (qu.) Partlcfpating preferred (quar.) | 11 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 143 |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $14 a$ |
| Westvaco Chlorine Prod., com. (quar.) <br> West Va. Pulp \& Paper pref. (quar.) <br> Wheeling Steel Corp., com | * 1 | No | - Holders |
|  |  | Sept | Holders of rec. Aus |
| White (S S) Dental Co., stock div | *10 |  | *Holders of rec. Aug. |
| White (J. G.) Engineering, pref. (quar.). | 136 | Sept. | Holders of rec. Aug. |
| White (J. G.) \& Co., White Motor (quar.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug |
|  | 25 c | Sept | Holders of rec. Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a |
| White Motor Securitles, pret. (quar.) | 18. | Sept | Holders of rec. Sept. 12 |
| White Rock Mineral Spgs., com. (quar.) First pret. (quar.) | 750 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. $20 a$ |
|  |  | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept |
| Will \& Baumer Candle Co., pref. (qu.). | 33/ | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. 20 |
|  |  | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 16 |
| Willys-Overland Co., pref. (quar.) Winsor Hotel, pref. (quar.) | 136 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 16 a |
|  | $17 / 3$ | Sept. | Holders of rec. Aug. 15 |
| Winton Engine, conv, pref. (quar.).-..-- | *75c |  | *Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
| Witherow Steel, 1st pref. (quar.) <br> Second preferred (quar.) <br> Woodward Iron (quar.) |  | Aug | -Holders of rec. Aug. 23 |
|  | *134 | Aug. | *Holders of ree. Aug. 23 |
|  | * 51 | Sept. 1 | *Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
| Woolworth (F, W.) Co. - <br> New $\$ 10$ par stock (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Worthington Pump\& Mach., Dt.el.A(qu.) | 1910 |  | Holders of rec. Aug. Holders of rec. Sept. $10 a$ |
| Preferred class A (acct. accum. div.)--Preferred class B (quar.) | h13/4 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 10a |
|  | 11/2 | O | Holders of rec. Sept. 10a |
| Preferred class B (acct. accum, div.) -- | h1 $1 / 2$ | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 10a |
|  | 50 c . | Aug. | Holders of rec. Aug. 15 a |
| Wrigley (Wm.) Jr., Co. (monthly) | 25 C | Sept. | Holders of rec. Aug. $20 a$ |
|  | 25. | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 20a |
|  | 25 |  | Holders of rec. Oct. $19 a$ |
| Yale \& Towne Mrg. (quar.) |  | Dec | Holders of ree. Nov. $20 a$ |
|  | \$1 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $10 a$ |
| Youngstown Sheet \& Tube, |  |  | to stkh'ders meet.Aug. 15 |

* From unoffletal sources. $\uparrow$ The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock
will not be quoted ex-divldend on thls date and not until further notice $\ddagger$ The WIII not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice \& The New York Curb Market Association has ruled the
dividend on this date and not until further notice.
$d$ Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
$d$ Transfer books not closed tor thla dividend. dicorrection. e Payable in stock.
f Payable in common stock. Payable in serip. $h$ On account of accumulated f Payable in common stock. o Payable in scrid. A On account of accumulated
cividend $\boldsymbol{f}$ Payable in preferred stock. $m$ Dividend on Central States Elec. Corp. conv. pref. stocks payable at optlon of holder as followss: Serlies of 1928 , \$1.50 in cash or three-thritty-seconds of a share of common for each share of pref., and on Serles of 1929, three-sixty-fourths of a share
of common for each share of preferred.
oBurma Corp. divldend is 7 snnas and 2 annas per share less deduction for exoburma Corp. divl
$p$ Power Corp. of Canada stock dividends are; on common flye shares of common for
each one hundred shares; on partic. preferred two shares com. for each onehundred shares.
$r$ Rlo Grande
Oll stoek to be placed on a 52 per annum basis. The company has declared $\$ 1$ payable July 25 and intends to declare another $\$ 1$ payable on or before Jan. 25 1930. The stock dividends are $11 / 5$ shares on esch 100 shares, the first
$11 / 2 \%$ having been declared payabie April 25 with the tntentlon to declare a second $13 \%$ having been declared payabie
$115 \%$ payable on or before Oct. 25.
s Loulsville Henderson \& St. Louls
8 Lousville Henderson \& St. Louis dividend of $21 / 5 \%$ on common reported in pre-
vlous issues was an error: should have read preferred stock. vious issues was an error: should have read preferred stock.
$\quad$ Frank $G$. Shattuck Co. stock dividend is two additional shares for each share held, authcr.ized at stockholders meeting Aug. 12 .
$u$. Central Public Service Class A dividend is $43 \%$. cash or one-fortleth share Class 2 A stock.
0 Combined Trust Shares dividend is 24 and $692-1000$ ths cent per share.
to Less deduction for expenses of depositary.
x N. Y. Stock Exchange rules Frank G. Shattuck Co. common be not quoted ex $\nu$ Holders of Federal Water Service class A stock may on or before Aug. 12 apply 500. of thls dividend to the purehase of additlonal class A stock at $\$ 27$ Der share.
$z \mathrm{U}$. S. Shares Corp. dividend Is $\$ .564685$.

Weekly Return of New York City Clearing House. Beginning with Mar. 31 1928, the New York City Clearing House Association discontinued giving out all statements previously issued and now makes only the barest kind of a report. The new returns show nothing but the deposits, along with the capital and surplus. We give it below in full: STATEMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, AUGUST 101929.

| Clearino Houss Members. | * Capttal. | * Surplus \& Undiodded Profits. | Net Demand Deposits A ceraje. | Time Deposits Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of N | 6,000,000 | $\stackrel{\mathbb{S}}{13,828,900}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80,845,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $10,545,000$ |
| Bk. of the Manhattan Co- | 22,250,000 | 42,862,600 | $174,519,000$ | $42,596,000$ |
| Bank of America N. A. | f35,775,300 | f38,675,900 | 160.893,000 | 55,425,000 |
| National City Bank | 110,000,000 | 125,260,400 | $a 1020622000$ | 194,108,000 |
| Chemical Bank \& Tr. | 15,000,000 | 21,003,400 | 185,182,000 | $15,117,000$ <br> 86,608 |
| Guaranty Trust Co...-- | 790,000,000 | $h 196,418,100$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { o744,975.000 } \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,608,000 \\ & 38.208,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chat. Ph. Nat. Bk. \&Tr.Co Cent. Han. Bk. \& Tr. Co- | $\begin{aligned} & 13,500,000 \\ & 21,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,212,700 \\ & 79,153,300 \end{aligned}$ | 149,358,000 | $38,208,000$ $49,844,000$ |
| Corn Exchange Bk. Tr. Co | 12,100,000 | 22,425,500 | 171,156,000 | 32,206,000 |
| National Park Bank | 15,000,000 | 24,500,800 | 134,982,000 | 8,856,000 |
| First National B | 10,000,000 | 97,773,200 | 236,646,000 | 10,526,000 |
| Irving Trust Co. | 50,000,000 | 81,396,700 | 348,089,000 | 42,330,000 |
| Continental Bank | 96,000,000 | 011,000,000 | 10,144,000 | 696,000 |
| Chase Natlonal Ba | 180,000,000 | f120,397,400 | c586,325,000 | 54,565,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Ba | 500,000 | 3,736,600 | 25,211,000 | 916.000 |
| Seaboard Bank | 11,000,000 | 17,121,700 | 118,342,000 | $7,584,000$ 32,680 |
| Bankers Trust | 25,000,000 | 79,638,500 | d392,090,000 | $32,680,000$ $2,000,000$ |
| Title Guarantee \& Tr. Co. Fidellty Trust Co | $10,000,000$ $4,000,000$ | $24,063,500$ $3,933,100$ | $33,798,000$ $42,967,000$ | $2,000,000$ $5,192,000$ |
| Lawyers Trust Co | 3,000,000 | 4,327,900 | 20,780,000 | 2,422,000 |
| New York Trust | 12,500,000 | 33,094,500 | 149,235,000 | $19,921,000$ <br> 43,031 |
| Equitable Trust Co | 30,000,000 | 28,801,900 | e345,922,000 | $43,031,000$ $4,990,000$ |
| Comm'1 Nat. Bk. \& Tr. Co. | $\begin{aligned} & 7,000,000 \\ & 1,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,886,400 \\ & 2,845.300 \end{aligned}$ | $36,032,000$ $30,801,000$ | 5,655,000 |
| Clearsno Non-Members |  |  |  |  |
| City Bk. Farmers Tr. CoMechanics Tr.Co.,Bay'ne | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000,000 \\ 500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000,000 \\ 832,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,236,000 \\ & 3,194,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,366,000 \\ & 5,593,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals. | 601,625,30 | 1,107,191,10 | 5,505,247,000 | 772,980,000 |

[^1] panles, June 29 1929. f As of July 1 1929. o As of July 15 1929. $h$ As of July 22

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ending Aug. 9:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, AUGUST 91929. NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-Average Figures.

|  | Loans. | Gota. | Oth. Cash. Bk. Notes | Res. Dep., $N . Y$, and Elsewhere. | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | Gross Deposits. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- | 241-891,400 | 73.000 | 5,112,700 |  | 00 |  |
| Bryant Pk. Bk. | 241,891,400 | 73,000 | $5.112,700$ 206,400 | $34,120,800$ 193,600 |  | 2,012,800 |
| Chelsea Ex. Bk | 21,999,000 |  | 1,668,000 | 1,201,000 |  | 19,895,000 |
| Grace National | 18,194,800 | 2,500 | 60,600 | 1,587,400 | 1,955,600 | 16,645,400 |
| Port Morris... | 3,854,600 | 32,800 | 95,000 | 185,100 | 100.500 $27,625,000$ | $3,373,200$ $52,566,000$ |
| Puble National |  | 27,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Peoples Nat'l. | 8,000,000 | 5,000 | 114,000 | 565,000 | 76,000 | 7,890,000 |

TRUST COMPANIES-Average Figures.

|  | Loans. | Cash. | Res've Dep., N. Y, and Elsewhere. | Depos. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- | ${ }^{5}$ | \$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| American_-....- | 48,839,900 | 10,201,600 | 1,218,500 | 21,200 | 49,394,000 |
| Bank of Europe \& Tr. Bronx County | 17,053,275 | 933,632 | 158,950 1749604 |  | $16,269,350$ $25,560,515$ |
| Bronx County --.--- | 27,852,858 | * 7 7,159,440 | ${ }_{3}^{1,6898,200}$ | 3,061,400 | 75,939,600 |
| Federatio | 17,453,124 | -146,337 | 1,270,959 | 181,145 | 17,716,588 |
| Fulton | 16,977,300. | *2,156,700 | 280,300 |  | 13.820,900 |
| Manufacturers | 411,606,000 | 3,298,000 | $60,459.000$ | 2,004,000 | 367.187,000 |
| Unlted States Brooklyn- | 69,694,965 | 3,566,667 | 6,444,481 |  | 53,821,926 |
| Brooklyn. | 117,233,600 | 2,549,400 | 18,940,200 |  | 112,242,100 |
| KIngs County Bayonne, N.J.- | 26,076,977 | 1,732,874 | 1,850,384 |  | 23,018,771 |
| Mechantes | 9,188,111 | 237,040 | 703.813 | 301,455 | 9,148,729 |

*ultoncludes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows: Emplre, \$3,559,100; Fulton, $\$ 1,752,500$.

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.

|  | $\begin{gathered} A u g .14 \\ 1929 . \end{gathered}$ | Changes from Previous Week | Aug. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1929. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 31 \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{95,700,000}^{\text {¢ }}$ | +1,650,000 | 94,050,000 | $\stackrel{\$}{8} 94,050,000$ |
| Surplus and protits......--- | 113,178,000 | +2,484,000 | 110,694,000 | 110,938,000 |
| Loans, dlse'ts \& Invest'ts. | 1,140,395,000 | +331,000 | 1,140,064,000 | 1,147,751,000 |
| Individual deposits. | 696,800,000 | -325,000 | 696. 125.000 | 699,085,000 |
| Due to banks... | 131,328,000 | $-9,147,000$ | $140,475.000$ | 131,067,000 |
| Time deposits. | 265,143,000 | $+727,000$ -13000 | $264,416.000$ 4.183 .000 |  |
| United States deposits...- | $3,053,000$ $30,264,000$ | - $1,1301,000$ | $4,183.000$ $36,065.000$ | $5,321,000$ $29,926,000$ |
| Due from other banks...- | 80,291,000 | -6,133,000 | 86,424.000 | 81,449,000 |
| Res've in legal deposit's.- | 83,474,000 | -554,000 | $84,028,000$ | 83,621,000 |
| Cash in bank | 8,925,000 | +366,000 | 8.559.000 744 | $8.795,000$ 254,000 |
| Res've excess in F. R. Bk. | 1,164,000 | +420,000 | 744000 | 254,000 |

Philadelphia Banks.-The Philadelphia Clearing House return for the week ending Aug. 10, 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 depositories" and "Cash in vaults."

Beginning with the return for the week ending May 14 1928, the Philadelphia Clearing House Association discontinued showing the reserves and whether reserves held are above or below requirements. This will account for the queries at the end of the table.

| Two Ciphersomitted. | Week Ended Auo. 101929. |  |  |  | July 271929. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Members of } \\ \text { F.R.System } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trust } \\ \text { Compantes. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Capital | ,802,0 | ${ }_{7}{ }_{\text {s }}^{500}$ | , |  |  |
| Surplus and prorits -... |  | 16,519,0 | 224,912.0 | ${ }^{224,912,0}$ | ,0 |
| Loans, discts. \& Invest. 1 | 1,072,453,0 | 73,769,0 | +146,222,0 | , 144,392,0 4 | $1,147,354,0$ 39825,0 |
| Due from banks.....- | 86,984,0 | ${ }_{13,0}$ | 86,977,0 | ${ }_{99,293,0}^{42,762,0}$ | ${ }_{91,344,0}^{39,825,0}$ |
| Bank deposits. | 129,935, | 872,0 | 130,807,0 | 129,053,0 | 129,263,0 |
| Individual deposits | 619,036,0 2083780 | ${ }_{3}^{31,927,0}$ | ${ }_{2} 659,9893,0$ | 670,585, <br> 23650 <br> 550 |  |
| Total deposits. | ${ }_{957,308,0}^{208,387}$ | ${ }_{54,062,0}^{21,262,0}$ | 2, $2111,370,0$ | 1,036,189,0 | 1,028,189,0 |
| Res, with legai depos:- |  | 5,012,0 | 5.012,0 | 5,568,0 | 5,454,0 |
| Res. with F. R. Bank- | 69,671,0 |  | 69,671,0 | 70,120,0 | 70,909,0 |
| Cash in vaut**...i- | 10,300,0 | ${ }_{6}^{1,591,0}$ | 11,891,0 | 11.579,0 | ${ }_{88}^{11,992,0}$ |
| Total res. \& cash held- | 79,971,0 | ${ }_{i}^{6,603,0}$ | $\stackrel{86,574,0}{7}$ | $\stackrel{87}{87}{ }^{267,0}$ | , ${ }^{3} 50$ |
| Excess reserve and cash |  | ? | ? | , | ? |

- Cash in vault not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve members.


## Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, Aug. 15, 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 1057, being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."
COMBINED RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE GLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 141929.


Total bills discounted-
Buls boupht It in opent market.
U. s. Government securtite
Bonds.

Total U . S . Government securtiles,
Forelign loans on gold ..)
Total blls and securrtles (see note) oue from torerelge bankks. Uncollected toremp banks Bnatilected ites Total
Total resources
F. R. notes in actual circulation.-

Foreign banks (see note)
Other deposits..
Total deposits Capital pald $\mathrm{in}^{\text {D }}$
All other liabilitles
Total liablilties
Ratio of gold reserves to deposits and Ratio of total reserves to depos
F. R. note liabilitles comblned...... ontingent liability on bills purchased
for foreign correspondents Distribution by Maturities-
1-15 days bills bought Intes-
$1-15$ days bill $1-15$ days bills discounted
1-15 days municipal warrants $16-30$ days bills bought in open market-
$16-30$ days bills discounted $16-30$ days bills discounted ............-
$16-30$ days U. S . certif. of indebtedness
$16-30$ days municlpal warrants........-$31-60$ days bills bought in open market-$31-60$ days U.S. certif. of indebtedness.
$31-60$ days municipal warrants......... $31-60$ days municipal warrants...........
$61-90$ days bills bought in open market $61-90$ days U. S. certif, of indebtedness 61-90 days municl pal warrants...........
Over 90 days bills bought in open market Over 90 days certif. of indebtedness.over 90 days municipal warrants....-
F.R. notes recelved from Comptroller.-
F. R. notes held by F. R. Agent Issued to Federal Reserve Banks.-

## By gold and gold certificates,

Gold redemption fund -....................
Gold fund-Federal Reserve
Gold fund-Federal Reserve Board.-...

*Revised flgures.
0 foreign culte " ants. In addition, the caption, "All the new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balances held abroad and amounts due the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provislon of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which, it ware accurate description of the total of
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 141929

| Two ctphers (00) omitted. Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total. | Boston. | New York. | Phila. | Cleveland. | Rtchmond | Atlanta. | Chicajo. | St. Louts. | Minneap. | an.Cuty. | Dallas. | n Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES. <br> old with Federal Reserve Agents | $821,0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold red'n fund with U. S. Treas. | 75,494,0 | 7,272,0 | $284,232,0$ $21,404,0$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 128,416,0 \\ 8,362,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 143,800,0 \\ 4,933,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,656,0 \\ 5,669,0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 105,000,0 \\ 3,947,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} 329,564,0 \\ 5 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,800,0 \\ 4,916,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,167,0 \\ 3,967,0 \end{array}$ | $1,248,0$ 3,863 | 19,258,0 | 6,763,0 |
|  | 1,6 | 157 | ,636,0 | 136,778,0 | 148,733.0 | 52,325,0 | 108,9 | 335,311,0 | 25,716,0 |  |  |  |  |
| Gold settle't fund with F.R.Board | 686,248,0 | 49,364,0 | 174,795,0 | 31,895,0 | 103,199,0 | 29,251,0 | 15,90 | 112,510,0 | 29,456,0 | 62,134,0 | 75,111,0 | 21,405,0 | 200,030,0 |
| Gold and gold ctis held by banks_ | 622,876,0 | 25,825,0 | 368,428,0 | 30,283,0 | +33,393,0 | 6,874 | 3,468,0 | 93,500,0 | 8,781 | 6,109,0 | 57,732,0 $4,953,0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,552,0 \\ & 11,490,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.531,0 \\ & 29.772 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total gold reser | 2, | 232 | ,859,0 | 198,956,0 | 285,325,0 | 88,4 | 128,320,0 | 541,321,0 | 3,953,0 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 15. | 4,533,0 | 9,618,0 | 9,0 | 6,738 | 9,179 | 27,150 | 10,492,0 | 3,082,0 | 4,493 | $5,449,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269,333,0 \\ 15,397,0 \end{array}$ |
| on-r | $3,128,818,0$ $63,139,0$ | 247,551, | 923,392,0 | 208,574 | ,40, | 95,188,0 | 137,499,0 | 568,4 | 4,44 | 85,383,0 | 142,289,0 |  |  |
| Ils discoun |  |  |  | ,62 | 3,342,0 | 4,278 | 6,511 | 6,319 | 3,759,0 | , | 2,119,0 | $2,837,0$ |  |
| Sec. by U. S, Go |  |  | ,293 |  | 61,313,0 | 19,796,0 | 13,82 | 68,392,0 | 22,528,0 | 9,364,0 |  |  |  |
| Other bills disco | 33,0 | 35 | 124,078,0 | 35,299, | 33,047,0 | 37,715,0 | 58,994,0 | 57,948,0 | 43,612,0 | 13,688,0 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,431,0 \\ & 18,406,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,456,0 \\ & 28,227,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,165,0 \\ & 30,105,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bills di | 1,027,988,0 | 68,282 | 284,3 | 94,327,0 | $94,360,0$ | 57,511,0 | 72,815,0 | 126,340,0 | 66,140 | 23,052,0 | 7,0 |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities: |  | 16,140,0 | 63,030,0 | . 0 | 09,0 | 1,843,0 | 4,584,0 | ,316, | 82,0 | 382,0 | 997,0 |  |  |
| Bonds. | 42,67 | 1,315 |  | 57.0 | ,451,0 |  |  | 20,923,0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasur |  | 93,0 | 22,046,0 | 9,448,0 | 27,640,0 | 657.0 | 3,044,0 | 4,280,0 |  | ,102,0 | 509,0 | 7,813,0 | $8$ |
| Cer | 22 | 5, | 14,080,0 | 7,038,0 | 1,0 |  | 1,0 | 322,0 |  | 102,0 |  |  | $2,055,0$ |
| tal U. S. Gov't secur | 154,303,0 | 4,463,0 | 38,621,0 | 17.743,0 | 29,092,0 | 1,809,0 | 3,093,0 | 25,525,0 |  |  |  |  |  |

Total U. S. Gov't securitles

| RESOURCES (Concl | Total. | Boston. | New York. | Pana. | Cleve | Richmond | Allanta. | Chicaoo. | St. Lo | p. | Kan. | Dallas. | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{0,650,0}{\mathbf{8}}$ | \$ | $8.60$ |  | \$ | \$ | s | s | \$ | $\underset{\substack{s, 600,0}}{\mathbf{s}}$ | $\underset{1,500,0}{s}$ | $\underset{1,250,0}{s}$ | $\underset{1,400,0}{\mathbf{s}}$ |
| relgn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ,826 | 88,885 | 388,622,0 | ,152,0 | , 36 | 61,163,0 | 0 |  | 66,222.0 | , | 2,308,0 | 61,268,0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |
| Uncollecte | . 81888 | 3,702,0 | 16,087,0 | 1,762,0 | 6,533 | 3,39 | 2,74 | 8.52 | 3,988,0 | 2,11 | 4,140,0 | 1,92 | 0 |
| All other | 10,610,0 | 90,0 | 969,0 | 324,0 | 1,232 | 452 | 4,700 | 774,0 | 276 | 690,0 |  |  | 0 |
| Total res | 5,357,092,0 | 430 | 1,575,029,0 | 390,609,0 | 507,287,0 | 217,427,0 | 255,007,0 | 841,82 | 191,652,0 | 142,059,0 | 228,191,0 | 151,740,0 | 425.767,0 |
| R. not | 1,815,378 | 169,494,0 | 311,399,0 | 156,156,0 | 197,116,0 | 78,300,0 | 151,803,0 | 329,521,0 | 61,490,0 | 64,277,0 | 77,370,0 | 44,401,0 | 174,051,0 |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56,368.0 |  |  | 92,426,0 |  |  |
| vernr | 8 | 1,495,0 | 1,483 |  | 1,928,0 | 2,7 | 1,1910 | 1.7 | 1 | 1,144,0 | 1,213,0 |  |  |
| Forelgn ban | 22,662 |  | 7,667 | 33,0 | 1,14 | 15 |  |  |  | 195 | 1,16 |  | , 0 |
|  | ,37 | 148, | 931.24 | 35,87 | 92, | 68. | 63, | 361. | 79,9 | 53,6 | 94,99 | 4,270,0 | 182,295,0 |
|  |  | 79,8 |  | 56,031,0 | 73, |  | 21.7 | 89 | 32,5 |  | 41,47 | 29,0 |  |
|  | 166.135 | 19 |  | 2 | 15, | ${ }^{6,1}$ |  |  | 5.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus other ilabi | 254,398 | $19,619,0$ <br> $2,191,0$ | $71,282,0$ <br> 8,660 | $24,1060,0$ <br> $1,960,0$ | $26,345,0$ <br> 2,244 | 1,608 | ${ }_{\text {1,381 }}^{10,54,}$ | $36,442,0$ <br> $5,293,0$ | ${ }_{\substack{10,82 \\ 1,615}}^{10}$ | $7,082,0$ $1,105,0$ | 989 | 907,0 | 1,357,0 |
|  | 7,092,0 | 430,501,0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,575,029,0 \\ 74.3 \\ 133,679,0 \\ 233,448,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 390,609,0 \\ 71,4 \\ 42,456,0 \\ 34,115,0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 507,287,0 \\ 75.6 \\ 45,109,0 \\ 20,884,0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 217,427,0 \\ 64,9 \\ 20,343,0 \\ 13,200,0 \end{array}\right.$ | 255,007, | $841,823,0$ | 191,652 | ,05 | 228,191,0 | 51,74 | 425,767,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 64.0 \\ 17,247,0 \\ 28,837,0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82.3 \\ 60,588,0 \\ 34,210,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59.7 \\ 17,690,0 \\ \\ \hline 13,267,0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 72.4 \\ 11,056,0 \\ 6,629,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82.5 \\ 14,594,0 \\ 7.840,0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52.4 \\ 14,594,0 \\ 10,074,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 4 & 79.9 \\ 0 & 71,842,0 \\ & 77,182,0 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Agent at- <br> Tioo ct phers. (00) omttted. <br> F. R. noteses rec' from Comptroller <br> F. R. notes held by F. R. Agent. | tal. | Boston. | New York. | Phila. | Cleveland. | zchmond | Allanta. | Ch | uts. | Minneap. | Kan.Cuty. | Dallas. | San Pran. |
|  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 3,756,266,0 \\ 1,413,986,0 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\mathbf{8}}{294,738,0} \\ 78,028,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{9 3 1 , 9 9 1 , 0} \\ 381,144+0 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 272, .488,0 \\ 82,217,0 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 296,470,0 \\ 78,470,0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\mathbf{s} \\ 180,704,0 \\ 89,204,0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 304,862,0 \\ 124,222,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \frac{\mathbf{8 0 3}}{6031,0} \\ 239,580,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{s} 18,97,0 \\ 44,190,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 4 8 , 5 5 5 , 0} \\ 77,659,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,520,0 \\ 53,310,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8 8 , 4 1 7 , 0} \\ 21,942,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \substack{38,253,0 \\ 138,020,0} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes issued to F. R. BankCollateral held as security for F. R. notes and gold certificates.... Gold redemption fund. Gold fund-F. R. Board Eligible paper. | 2,342,280,0 | 216,710,0 | 544,847,0 | 190,2 | 218, | 91,500,0 | 180, | 363,731,0 |  |  | 85,210,0 | 54,475,0 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 432,121,0 | 35,300,0 | 230,606,0 | 30,000,0 | 38,800,0 | 16,190,0 | 9,500,0 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 7,800,0 \\ 13,000,0 \\ 66,006,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,167,0 \\ & 44,000,0 \\ & 24,373,0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,758,0 \\ 4.500,0 \\ 48,795,0 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 35,000,0 \\ 161,763,0 \\ 77,431,0 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 329.564,0 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71,248.0 \\ & 29,712,0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $1,068,611,0$ | 9,0 | 302,911,0 | 72,058,0 | ,859,0 | 54,619,0 | 77 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total collateral | 2,622,432 | ,186 | 587,14 | 200,474,0 | 239,659,0 | .275, | 182,289 | 464,853,0 | 86,806 | 82,51 | 0,960 | 68,053,0 | 4,194, |

## 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 member banks in 101 cities 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 Dee. 29 1917, page 3475. The comment of the Reserve Board upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," on page 1058, immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks $f$ or a week later.

 no loserer shown separately, only the to toll of loons ons securities being given. Furthermore, borrowings at the Feederal Reserve are ont any more subdivided to show the amount secured by U. S. obligations and those secured by commercial paper, only a lump total being given. The number of reporting banks is now omitted; in its place the number of cities included has been substituted. The ngures have als meern district with loans and investments of $\$ 135,000,000$ on Jan. 2, which recently merged with a non-member bank. The figures are now given in cound millions instead of in thousands.
PRINGIPAL RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EAGH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRIGT AS AT GLOSE OF

| Federal Reserve District- | Total. | Boston. | Neto York | Phila. | Cleveland. | Richmona | Allanta. | Chicago. | St. Louts. | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas. | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments-total... <br> Loans-total $\qquad$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{3}}{22,592}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 1,503 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{8}, 762$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{\$}, 223 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{2,205}{\$}$ | ${ }_{683}$ | \$ 646 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8} \\ & 3,374 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{5} 688$ | ${ }^{\text {8 }} 390$ | ${ }^{513}$ | ${ }^{\$} 476$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 1,929 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 17,051 | 1,154 | 6,727 | 917 | 1,566 | 525 | 513 | 2,683 | 525 | 267 | 481 | 352 | 1,340 |
| On securitles | 7,718 | 484 | 3,397 | 480 | 739 827 | 206 319 | ${ }_{361}^{152}$ | 1,289 1,394 | 238 287 | 87 180 | 133 348 | 103 249 | 409 931 |
| All other------ | 9,333 | 670 | 3,330 | 437 | 827 | 319 | 361 | 1,394 | 287 | 180 | 348 | 249 |  |
|  | 5,541 | 349 | 2,035 | 306 | 638 | 158 | 132 | 691 | 163 | 122 | 232 | 124 | 589 |
| U. S. Government securitle Other securitles | $\stackrel{2,733}{2,808}$ | 172 177 | 1,060 974 | 295 | 304 | 74 84 | 58 74 | 311 380 | 54 109 | 68 54 | 110 | 83 41 | 343 247 |
| Reserve with F. R. Bank Cash in vault $\qquad$ | 1,675 | 96 18 | 764 68 | 76 14 | 127 30 | 41 12 | 39 11 | 266 39 | 44 6 | $2^{25}$ | 59 11 | 32 8 | 107 19 |
| Net demand deposits. <br> Time deposits <br> Government deposits <br> Due from banks. <br> Due to banks. <br> Borrowings from F. R. Bank....... | 13,243 | 908 | 5,805 | 706 | 1,058 | 357 | 313 | 1,937 | 365 | 231 | 524 | 277 | 762 |
|  | 6,712 49 | 458 3 | 1,680 13 | 262 | 957 5 | $\begin{array}{r}243 \\ 2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 238 3 | 1,232 5 | 225 1 | 130 | 182 | 143 | 963 7 |
|  | 1,049 | 50 | 132 | $5^{53}$ | 85 | 47 | 65 | 201 | 46 | 53 | 130 | 47 | 141 |
|  | 2,688 | 111 | 901 | 158 | 199 | 96 | 88 | 445 | 107 | 80 | 241 | 73 | 188 |
|  | 770 | 34 | 328 | 38 | 52 | 24 | 46 | 85 | 41 | 14 | 24 | 25 | 58 |

## Subject to correction.

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 Aug. 14 1929, In comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:


## 萝ankexs (13azette

## Wall Street, Friday Night, Aug. 161929.

 Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.- The review of th Stock Market is given this week on page 1074The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:


New York City Realty and Surety Companies.


New York City Banks and Trust Companies. (All vrices dollars per stare.)


United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange-erty 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

| Ity Record of | Aug. 10 | Au | Auo | Aug. 14 | Au. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High | ${ }^{962385}$ | ${ }^{97} 48$ | $974{ }^{42}$ | $9711{ }^{12}$ | 142 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{97}{ }^{9712}$ |  |  | ${ }^{9712123}$ |  |
| Total sales in 31.000 | ${ }^{43}$ | ${ }_{102}$ | ${ }^{105}$ | 67 | 72 | ${ }^{145}$ |
| Converted 4\% bonds of ${ }_{\text {chi }}^{\text {Hi }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sates in 51,000 untits |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nnverted $4 \times \%$ bonds ${ }^{\text {Hi }}$ | ${ }_{9813} 3_{23}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 9 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | ${ }^{9822}$ | 9884, |  |
| of 1932-47 (Frrst 4\%/8) |  |  |  | ${ }_{9823}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{9811^{32}}$ | ${ }_{985012}^{985}$ |
| Total sales in 81,000 untus |  | ${ }_{9812}^{17}$ | $9812{ }^{2} 2$ <br> 40 <br> 40 |  |  |  |
| cond converted 4\%\%/High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bonds of 1932-47 (Frrst Lo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fourth Liberty Loan (High | $981{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{981737}$ | ${ }_{981 i_{32}}$ |  | $9888^{3}$ | ${ }^{9825_{32}}$ |
| 44\% bonds of 1933-38-. Fourth 4 \% Le | ${ }_{98}^{98}$ | 988 |  |  | ${ }^{9826}$ |  |
| Total sales in si,000 undis | ${ }^{122}$ | ${ }^{981912}$ | 277 | ${ }^{982872}$ | ${ }^{98}{ }^{290}$ |  |
| 414s, 1947-52...........\{ ${ }^{\text {High }}$ Low | $106{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{1061427}$ | $1062{ }^{21}$ | 106183 |  | 10624,51 |
| 2\%s, | 106 |  | 1061032 | (10610 ${ }^{108}$ |  |  |
| Total sales in 3 |  |  |  | 203 |  |  |
| 48, 1944-1954............. ${ }^{\text {Ligw }}$ Low |  | ${ }^{10121^{1223}}$ |  | ${ }_{102}^{10243}$ | 10222920 | ${ }_{102}^{10202929}$ |
| Close |  | 101 |  | 10210 |  | ${ }_{1023} 10{ }^{21}$ |
|  | 991 |  |  | 102 |  | ${ }^{116}$ |
| -1956 | 99 |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untis |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
| 31/8, 1943-1947........ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 967 | ${ }^{96}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $961{ }^{13}$ |  |  |  |  |
| al |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3\%/98, 1940-1943. |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{97515}^{975}$ |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 unts |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 421 \\ & 245 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Note. The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were
7 1st $41 / \mathrm{s}$.
10 4th $4 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$

## Foreign Exchange.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4.845 -16@
$4.847-16$ for checks and 4.843 © $4.841 /$ for cables sight, 4.84 1-16@4.8414: sixty days, 4.79 5-16; ninety days, 4.77 1-16@ payment, $4.83 \%$ and for payment, 4.78 15-16@4.79 5-16. Cotton for To-day's (rriday 's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were $3.911 / \mathrm{G}$ @
3. $915-5$ for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were $40.02 @ 40.05$ for Exchange at Paris on London, 123.84 francs; week's range 123.98 francs high and 123.84 francs low.
Sterlina ActulSterina, Actual-
High for the week.

Paris Bankers' Francs
High for the week




The Curb Market. -The review of the Curb Market is given this week on page 1077.
A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 1106.

## Report of Stock Sales-New York Stock Exchange

daily, weekly and yearly
Occupying Altogether Eight Pages-Page One

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see perceding page.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sales for Week.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{sTOCKs NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
PER SHARE \\
Ranze Since Jan. 1 On basts of \(100-\)-share lots
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PER SHARE Zango for Prevtows Year 1828} \\
\hline \[
A u g .
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Mont } \\
\& \text { Aug. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Tuesday, } \\
\& \text { Aug. } 13 .
\end{aligned}
\] \& Wednesday, Aug. 14. \& \[
\Delta u
\] \& \[
A u
\] \& \& \& On \& , \& - \& - \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Atch Topeka \& Santa Fe_- 100 \& \& \& \[
1823_{8} \mathrm{Mar}
\] \& S4 Nov \\
\hline \& \({ }_{276} 27821_{2}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2751_{8} 279 \\
\& 101181011_{2}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2721_{2} \\
\& 10181 \\
\& 101
\end{aligned}
\] \& *10012 10112 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27511_{2} \\
\& 100_{4} \\
\& 1019 \\
\& 1018
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
56,000 \mathrm{~A}
\] \& Atoh Topeka \& Santa Fe.-100 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19518 \text { Mar } 26 \\
\& 99 \\
\& 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& 2021. Jan \& \({ }^{312} \mathrm{~A}\) ADY \\
\hline  \& 100 \& *10118 196 \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
101 \& 101 \\
195 \& 195
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
1921_{2} \& 19212 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
1933_{4} 1933_{4}
\] \& \& \& 169 Jan 2 \& 20912 July 16 \& \(1038{ }^{8}\) Jun \& May \\
\hline \({ }_{1291}{ }_{19} 1921307_{8}\) \& \({ }_{13012}^{19612} 13\) \& \(1301_{2} 1327_{8}\) \& \(1313_{4} 1331{ }^{\text {d }}\) \& 134 \& \(1371385^{5}\) \& 89,400 \& Baltimore \& Ohlo --.---- 100 \& \(\begin{array}{r}11518 \text { May } 27 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& 77 Nov \& D80 \\
\hline \& \& \& *75 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}773_{4} \& 773_{4}^{4} \\ 81 \& 8112\end{array}\) \& \(811_{4} 811_{4}\) \& ,100 \& Bang \& \(641_{2} \mathrm{May} 8\) \&  \& \({ }_{101}^{61}\) June \&  \\
\hline \(1073_{8} 1073_{8}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
791_{2} 81 \\
1081_{2} \\
1091_{2}
\end{gathered}
\] \& 10 \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}* 80 \\ 110 \& 81 \\ 110\end{array}\) \& *108 1 \&  \& 110 \& Prefer \& 105 AD \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
104 \& \text { Dee } \\
58 \& \text { Feb }
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 153_{6}^{6} \mathrm{May} \\
\& 91
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \({ }_{* 125} 12\) \& 5 \& 127 \& \({ }_{58}^{1377}{ }_{58} 1388\) \& \& 1 \& B \& Bkis \& \({ }_{5712}{ }^{85}\) Aug 13 \& 8178 Feb 25 \& \({ }_{53}{ }^{33}{ }^{\text {5 }}\) Jab \& 7784 May \\
\hline \(59 \quad 5\) \& +88 \& *80 \& *80 \& * 80 \& 801 \& 6,...- \& rer \& 79 July 29 \& \({ }^{92588}{ }^{\text {s }}\) Feb 11 \& 82
141
Jan

Jan \& Kay <br>
\hline ${ }_{21}^{800^{-1}}{ }_{21}^{83}$ \& ${ }_{2112}{ }_{21} 2_{112}$ \& 22 \& *2 \& 221 \& ${ }_{* 70}^{2014}$ \& \& Brunswick Term \& Ry Seo-100 \& 18 \&  \& Jan \& Nop <br>
\hline $77 \quad 77$ * \& ${ }_{* 74}{ }^{74}$, \& *75 \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 75 & 80{ }^{\text {7 }} \\ { }^{74} & 78\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& 5118 Jul \& $8_{8112} \mathrm{Aug} 2$ \& Jut \& Nov <br>
\hline \& \& \& $2281_{2} 2307_{8}$ \& $2283{ }_{4} 231$ \& ${ }_{23018}{ }^{2315158}$ \& 10 \& \& 218 May 27 \& 26979 \& 19512 June \& 253 Nov <br>

\hline 22297 \&  \& ${ }_{* 95}^{2274}{ }^{22878}$ \& $22812{ }^{23078}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 95}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& 93 Aug 15 \&  \& | 98 Sept |
| :--- |
| 17512 June | \&  <br>

\hline $253-257$ \& $256{ }^{3} 42591$ \& $2577_{4} 2643_{4}$ \& $262 \quad 266^{1}{ }^{6}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}265 & 2701_{2} \\ 614 \\ 614\end{array}$ \&  \& 15,800
600 \& \&  \& ${ }^{192}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~F}^{\text {Feb }} 4$ \& ${ }^{1} 5$ \& 1884 May <br>
\hline \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}67_{8} & 678 \\ 9 & 914\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }_{9}^{614}{ }^{614}$ \& ${ }_{91}^{91} \quad 9{ }^{914}$ \& ,000 \& \& \& ${ }^{25} 5^{3} \mathrm{Febb}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{778}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& 68s May <br>

\hline \& $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& *20 32 \& \& - \& 28 Ma \& ${ }^{43}$ Feb 4 \&  \& $$
\mathrm{May}
$$ <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 53}^{* 24} 680$ \& * \& \& \& \& \& \& Pro \& 49 Jun \& ${ }^{6678}$ Feb \& ${ }_{918}{ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& <br>
\hline \& 15 \& 15 \& 14 \& 1434 \&  \& 5,200 \& chle \& $12^{3}$ \& \& ${ }_{2018}^{908}$ \& ${ }^{0} 3_{8}$ D80 <br>

\hline 4318 \& \& 43 \& $\begin{array}{ll}43{ }^{3} 4_{4} & 4412 \\ 355_{8} & 3712\end{array}$ \& 38 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3.000 \\
42,000
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& 43 July 20 \& 2214 Ma \& ${ }^{012} 1_{2} \mathrm{ADP}$ <br>

\hline $36^{5} 8{ }_{8}{ }^{381}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 7 Mar \& ov <br>

\hline $$
5758
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 77_{8} \\
& 5_{3} \\
& 59011_{4} \\
& 9012
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& $891_{2}$ 9014 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
583_{8}^{8} & 595_{8} \\
891_{4} & 90
\end{array}
$$
\] \& , \&  \& \& \& 134 \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 136}{ }^{813}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $136{ }^{13612}$ \& $13512{ }^{13512}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}135 & 140 \\ 136 & 138\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}140 & 140 \\ 1363_{4} & 13914\end{array}$ \& \& Preferred-1-10 \& 115 Ma \& $1427_{8}$ July 16 \& ${ }_{108}^{186}$ \& 1395 No7 <br>
\hline \& 137137 \& +13612 137 \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}136 \\ 106 & 106\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{106}^{106} 106$ \& \& \% \& 10514 M \& 108143 Jan 25 \& 105 D \& $1111{ }^{\text {May }}$ <br>

\hline 10634 \& ${ }^{106} 10{ }_{*} 1061_{4} 10018$ \&  \& \& ${ }_{98}{ }^{7} 8_{8}{ }^{1991}$ \& ${ }_{* 09} 100$ \& \& \& \& 10278 Feb \& 99 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } \\
\text { Maver }
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{3} 4$ \& *9 \& \& 12612 \& ${ }^{123} 12$ \& \& \& \& 101 Msy 28 \& \& \& Msy <br>

\hline 125 \& \& ${ }^{123} 10144$ \& $7070{ }^{7}$ \& ${ }_{* 6812} 74$ \& ${ }_{*} 681_{2} 74$ \& 150 \& First preferred------- 100 \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{lll}
80 & \text { Jan } 25 \\
721_{2} & \text { Mar } \\
5
\end{array}
$$ \& Ju \& 5 Mpr <br>

\hline *68 70 \& 70 \& *6814 70 \& 70 \& \& \& \& Consol RR of Cuba Dref.... 100 \& 50 Aug \& \& ${ }_{6812}$ D \& $75_{8}$ Juns <br>
\hline \& $\stackrel{*}{* 5}$ \& \& 20614 \& 212 \& ${ }_{212}{ }^{212} 21314$ \& 11,200 \& - \& 92 Ma \& 226 \& 1831. \& ${ }_{150}^{226}$ App <br>

\hline ${ }^{3}{ }_{8}$ \& ${ }_{1443_{4}} 12145{ }^{2124}$ \& 145 \& $145 \quad 146{ }^{2} 8$ \& $14434{ }^{14612}$ \& 145151 \& \& Delaware Lack \& Weatern. 100 \& ${ }^{12014}{ }^{1} 1 \mathrm{Jun}^{\text {d }}$ \& ${ }^{1601_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{July}} \mathbf{2 2}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
12514 \\
5012 \\
\mathbf{F}_{0}
\end{array}
$$ \& 4 $\begin{aligned} & A D P \\ & A D P\end{aligned}$ <br>

\hline 。 \& *7014 72 \& $70^{18}$ \& \& \& \& \& Dul \& ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ SJune 11 \& \& A \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 23} 3_{4}{ }_{6}^{312}$ \& \& ${ }_{*}^{* 234}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 33_{4} & 3 \\ *{ }^{5} 3_{8} & \end{array}$ \&  \& $*^{3}{ }^{3} 8$ \& \& \& \& \& \& May <br>
\hline \& 81 \& ${ }^{8}$ \&  \&  \& ${ }^{3} 58$ \& \& , \& Mar 26 \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}811_{8} & 827_{8} \\ 6158 & 62\end{array}$ \& 81 \& $611_{4} 617^{8}$ \& 78 \& $611_{2} \quad 61{ }^{3} 4$ \& $61{ }^{13} 4$ \& \& \& M \& \& \& <br>
\hline 126 \& \& ${ }_{5912}^{5912}$ \& \& $581_{2}{ }^{5812}$ \& \& \& \& 101 May 28 \& \& \& $1148_{4} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>
\hline 11678 \& 11712120 \&  \& $119 \quad 11978$ \& 119
11212121 \& 113115 \& 0 \& \& 100 May 15 \& 12214 July 22 \& ${ }_{9118} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& $1114{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ <br>

\hline $111 \quad 111$ \& \& 112 \& ${ }_{4512}{ }^{4512}$ \& $45 \quad 46{ }^{3}$ \& $461_{4} 481_{2}$ \& 0 \& 1 \& 3238May \& 103 \& $$
\mathrm{Av}
$$ \& 6178 May

109 May <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 120 \& \& \& \& \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
90^{12} \text { June } \\
\text { Feb } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
109 \mathrm{May} \\
17 \mathrm{I}_{6} \mathrm{Jung}
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& *6912 \& \& \& \& 875 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 4312 \& \& \& \& 2,700 \& Hudson \& Manhattan.-.- 100 \& 34 \& 583 \& 5018 Dec \& <br>
\hline $40^{3} 8$ \& ${ }_{* 70}^{4312} 4$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}4312 & 4312 \\ 70 & 781_{4}\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 411_{2} & 4312 \\ * 70 & 7814\end{array}$ \&  \&  \& 2,700 \& \& \& 84 Jan 18 \& 1 Oct \& ${ }^{9312}$ ADI <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& $1421_{4} 1431_{4}$ \& 143146 \& 5,600 \& IIInols Central.-.-.------- 100 \& ${ }^{1321212 M 8 y ~} 27$ \& 15312 July 20 \&  \&  <br>
\hline ${ }_{14140}^{14178} 1431$ \& \& \& $3_{4} 144$ \& \& \& \& Preferred..-.-.-.-.--- 100 \& 13312 May 31 \& 15112 July 20 \& 13018 \&  <br>
\hline *140 \& \& \& \& *73 \& $74{ }^{7} \quad 74{ }^{3}$ \& \& RR \& \&  \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{22}{ }^{3} 8$ \& * \& | 2058 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 14 | 211 |
| 14 |  | \&  \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}22^{38} & 22{ }^{238} \\ * 42 & 49\end{array}$ \& 00 \& Interboro Rapld Tran v t 0_100

Int Rya of Cent America- 100 \& \& 6 \& ${ }_{3612}{ }^{\text {2 Mar }}$ \& Ov <br>
\hline \& *441 \& 44 \& \& * 42 \& \& 00 \& Cert \& 4018 Jun \& 5912 Jan 25 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $691_{2}$ June 13 \& 8014 \& \& <br>
\hline 8 \& \&  \& ${ }_{99}{ }^{\circ} 9934$ \& ${ }_{99}{ }^{4} 101{ }^{15}$ \& $1011_{8} 10318$ \& ,700 \& Kansas Clty Southern...-100 \& 78 Mar 26 \& 1087 s July \& 3 Jung \&  <br>
\hline 98 \& ${ }_{* 65}^{99}$ \& ${ }_{* 67} 6$ \& $97 \quad 974$ \& ${ }_{6712} \quad 6712$ \& ${ }_{* 6612} 69$ \& \& \& \& 7012 Jan 15 \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{885}{ }^{34} 408$ \& \& \& 92 \& ${ }^{9114}{ }^{1} 811_{4}$ \& 00 \& Lehigh Valley --...-.-.-- 50 \& \& $10214{ }^{1}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& 143143 \& $14433_{4} 1443_{4}$ \& $1443_{4} 1443_{4}$ \& $14312{ }^{14312}$ \& $14314{ }_{4} 14314$ \& \& Loulsville \& Nashville ...- 100 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 37 \& ${ }_{* 25}^{373_{4}} 38$ \& 600 \& Manhat \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{23}$ \& *23 \& \& *25 \& \& \& 600 \& \& 2 \& $3^{354}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{* 4112}^{214}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{* 411_{2}}{ }^{2}{ }^{25}{ }^{8}$ \& 60 \& Minn St Paul \& 8 S Marie 100 \& 35 Ma \& \& \& <br>
\hline \&  \& ${ }_{* 70}{ }^{4112}$ \& ${ }_{* 70}{ }^{4112} 45$ \& ${ }_{* 70}{ }^{41}{ }^{2} \quad 45$ \& ${ }^{*} 70$ \& \& \& ${ }^{681} 4{ }^{\text {Ju }}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& $1{ }^{2}$ \& *5812 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}52^{58} & 54{ }^{3} 8\end{array}$ \& \& \& $5_{5312}^{541^{2}}$ \& [14 ${ }^{12}$ \& \& 51,400 \& Mo- \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 2105 \& 10412 \& $1041_{2} 104^{34}$ \& \& $10358104{ }^{1 / 4}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
00 \\
00
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& 120 Jan 2 \& \& 105 \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }^{78}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{* 77}^{13918} 81898$ \& ${ }_{* 77}^{13918} 18408$ \& \& \& 77 July 18 \& $885_{8}$ Jan 17 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& *222 225 \& *222 225 \& \& \& \& 239 Jul \& \& <br>
\hline *22112 223 \& ${ }_{2}^{225}$ \& ${ }_{* 17_{8}}^{225}{ }^{225}{ }_{214}$ \& ${ }_{* 22112}{ }_{178} 225$ \&  \& ${ }^{222}{ }^{178} 81{ }^{225}$ \& \& T \& \& ${ }^{358}$ Jan \& $2{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& $235{ }^{23914}$ \& $2393{ }_{4} 2431_{2}$ \& 132,700 \& New York Central ......-- 100 \& 17 \& 245 July 20 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{x 151} 164$ \& 164166 \& ,400 \& \& 108 \& 166 Aug 16 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{4}$ \& \& \& \& \& 1041051 \& 800 \& \& 100 Ma \& $1094{ }^{4}$ Jan 4 \& ${ }^{10412}$ Au \& <br>
\hline 106106 \& \& \& \& , \& *293 \& \& N Y \& 27712 June \& 379 Jan 18 \& \& <br>
\hline 310 \& $\begin{array}{lll}304 \\ 117 & 1183\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{1178}^{300} 118{ }^{3}$ \& \& 119 12138 \& $1221_{8} 1241_{8}$ \& 23,0 \& N N \& 8078 Jan \& 12418 Aug 16 \& \& <br>
\hline $1151_{4} 1173$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}117 & 1183 \\ 12918 & 12918\end{array}$ \& 11718
12914
1180 \& $1{ }_{131}^{1178} 181212$ \& *128 130 \& 13018131 \& 1,700 \& Preter \& 1458 \& $1311_{2} \mathrm{Aug} 14{ }_{4}$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{*} 12818130$ \& ${ }_{24}{ }^{4} 9$ \& 1294 \& ${ }_{243}{ }^{17}$ \& $24^{3} 4253$ \& $24{ }^{3} 425{ }^{3}$ \& 5,700 \& N Y O \& 2312 June 28 \& $$
32 \text { Feb } 4
$$ \&  \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $$
97_{8} \text { Feb 21 }
$$ \&  \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& $$
563_{4}
$$ \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{cc}
36 \\
2531_{4} & 2551_{4}
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
700 \\
7,800
\end{array}
$$
\] \& Nerfolk Southern_-......... 100

Norfolk \& Western....... 100 \& ${ }^{33} \begin{aligned} & \text { May } \text { Man } \\ & 198\end{aligned}$ \& ${ }_{263}^{4812}$ Jubly 16 \& 175 \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{249}^{249}{ }^{252}{ }^{3} 3_{4}$ \& $252 \quad 255$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
255 & 2567_{8} \\
851_{2} & 8512
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2531_{4} 2563_{4} \\
& * 851_{2} \quad 861_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{* 8512}^{2514} 8$ \&  \& Prefers \& 83 Feb \& 874 May 14 \& ${ }^{817} 7_{8} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }^{855^{58}} 18$ \& | 8512 | 859 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 10818 |  |
| 10914 |  | \& 10712110 \& $108{ }^{5} 8110^{3}{ }^{2}$ \& 1,200 \& North \& Ma \& 1187 g Jul \& ${ }^{922_{8}} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& 118 <br>

\hline 0 \& \& \& 10458 \& \& 10512106 \& 3,200 \& Oe \& Ma \& 1458 \& ${ }^{9018} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& <br>
\hline 1031210 \& 10 \& ${ }_{9} 10{ }^{3} 3_{4}$ \& ${ }_{9318}{ }^{19438}$ \& ${ }_{9458}{ }^{957}$ \& ${ }^{578}{ }^{2} 9714$ \& 09,1 \& \& M \& 99 Jul \& ${ }^{617}{ }^{7}$ Jun \& <br>

\hline | 9158 |
| :--- |
| $* 28$ |
| 28 | \& 93 \& *28 \&  \& *28 32 \& *28 \& \& Peor \& J \& 35 Ju \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& 196197 \& 196198 \& \& \& , 170 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 963_{4}} 97$ \& \& \& ${ }^{963}{ }^{3} 97$ \& \& \& \& \& 92 M \& ${ }_{97} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& 92 N \& <br>
\hline *94 95 \& *94 95 \& *94 95 \& 95 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& $140 \quad 1411_{2}$ \& *135 141 \& 135 \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}135 & 139 \\ 120 & 122\end{array}$ \& $$
13,200
$$ \& Pitts \& 101gMay 27 \& 12678 July 16 \& 946 \& <br>

\hline 12119 \& ${ }_{*}^{11912} 121221$ \& ${ }_{*}^{121} 21,121$ \& \&  \& ${ }_{* 4712}^{120} 12491_{2}$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {Rea }}$ \& ${ }^{1112}$ \& 47 July 12 \& $411_{2} \mathrm{No}$ \& <br>
\hline $21_{2} \quad 49$ \& * 42 \& ${ }_{*}^{*} 4212$ \& ${ }_{* 46}^{* 46}$ \& * 4512 \& ${ }_{* 45}{ }^{49} 4938$ \& -- 30 \& \& 4 \& 50 \& \& <br>
\hline * $* 6050$ \& ${ }_{* 60}^{* 45}$ \&  \& *60 \& * 60 \& \& \& Rutlan \& 63 \& 71 June 19 \& \& <br>
\hline $12418{ }_{8} 12514$ \& 125 \& 12718129384 \& $124 \quad 12714$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}1241_{2} & 1257_{8}\end{array}$ \& 1265812818 \& 15,900 \& St Lo \& 10 \& 133 \& \& <br>
\hline $9434{ }^{4} 943_{4}^{4}$ \& ${ }^{9458} 948$ \& 94189438 \& ${ }^{9414} 4{ }^{9412}$ \& \& \& 4.0 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 102 \& *96 98 \& ${ }_{*}^{98}$ \& ${ }_{* 90}^{983}{ }_{4} 101$ \& 4,0 \& Pt \& 87 June 14 \& 1 \& 89 ni \& <br>
\hline *90 \& 90 \& *90 93 \& \& \& \& 3,500 \& Seabo \& June 15 \& $211_{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& $115_{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& <br>
\hline 13 \& \& 1414 \& ${ }_{* 20}^{133_{4}}{ }^{137_{8}}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}133_{4} & 1378 \\ 2012 & 2012\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}13 \\ 19 & 19\end{array}$ \& , \& Pre \& $1{ }^{1614}$ June 14 \& 2412 Mar \& \& <br>
\hline 138344 \& 142 \& 14014 \& $140121421_{2}$ \& $140{ }^{3} 4{ }^{14214}$ \& $142{ }^{142} 14312$ \& 40 \& Sout \& 124 Mar 25 \& 150 \& 117 \& <br>
\hline 49 \& 14978 \& 14814934 \& 48 \&  \& $14812150{ }^{1}$ \& 5, \& So \& ${ }_{93}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jupe 14 \& July 16 \& ${ }_{9658}{ }^{1398} \mathrm{FeDt}$ \& <br>
\hline $5^{1 / 4}$ \& 9512 \& $6^{63} 4$ \& $96{ }^{3} 4$ \& ${ }^{9714}{ }^{\text {a }}$ 914 \& \& \& \& 104 Apr 4 \& 14073 Jan 14 \& 100 Ja \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 150} 1166$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 101 & 11 \\ * 160 \\ 17\end{array}$ \& 161 \& *15834 \& \& *159 1171 \& \& \& 155 May 28 \& 181 May 2 \& ${ }^{9912}$ \& <br>

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\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{rrr}* 160 & 171 \\ 14 & 14\end{array}$ \& - ${ }^{7} 7161$ \& *15834 170 \& ${ }_{* 12}{ }_{*}^{157} 170$ \& ${ }_{* 12} 159$ \& \& Third \& ${ }^{214}$ July 23 \& Feb 25 \&  \& <br>

\hline *40 \& ${ }^{4} 2$ \& 1012 41 \& ${ }^{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{401}$ \& 12 \& *40 4012 \& 40 \& \& 39 Ju \& J \& 4 \& <br>
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\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{18} 883$ \& \& Preierred.------------100 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^2]New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 2
here, see econd pate precedina.


[^3]
*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. $b$ Ex-div. $50 \%$ in stock. $g$ Ex-dividend and ex-rights. $x$ Ex-dividend

For sales durnas the week of tococks not recorded here, see fourth pase precoding.


New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 5


[^4]|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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[^5]

New York Stock Record—Concluded—Page 8


[^6]


o Due Feb. 1.

New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 4


1100
New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 5
 Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s
Wis Cent $50-\mathrm{yr}$
1960 J
 Wor \& Con East 1st 43/88_... 1843
INDUSTRIALS
Abraham \& Straus deb 51/38_1943


 Conv deb 6s serles Alleghany Corp co Allis-Chalmers Mfg deb Am Agric Chem 1strefs $173 / s^{\prime}$ ' 41 F Amer Beet Sug conv deb 68. 1935 F

 Am Mach \& Fdy 1 6s. Deb $61 / 58$ (wthal purch warr) 42 A 0 Amer Sugar Ret 15 -yr 6 s .....


## $35-\mathrm{yr} \mathrm{t}$ t deb 5 B . 20 -yest f 515 l

Conv deb $43 / 3$ $\qquad$ Am Type Found deb 6s....... 1940 A
 Am Writ Pap 1st g 6s
 Armour \& Co 1st 435s...... 1939], D Assoclated Oill $6 \%$ gold note Atlanta Gas L 1st 5s-
 Atlantlc Retg deb $\operatorname{sa}$. Baragua (Comp Az) 7158.
Batavian Pete gen deb $41 / \mathrm{s}$. Beldsng-Hemingway 68..... 1942
 Berlin Elec El \& Undg 63 Sas
Beth Steel lat \& ref 58 guar $30-\mathrm{yr} \mathrm{pm} \& \mathrm{mpps}$ i $5 \mathrm{~s} \ldots . .1$
Cons 30 -year 6 s serles A. Cons 30 -year $51 / 6 \mathrm{~s}$ ser
Bing \& Bing deb $61 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ Botany Cons Milts $61 / 58$.
BowmanB'way \& 7th Av 1 1ats cons 58 Brooklyn Clty RR 1st 5 s
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Bklyn Qu Co \& Sub congtd
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Consol 5 s Bush Term Bldgs 5 s gutax-ex 60 Cal G\& Coke lat $51 / 2 \mathrm{~B}$ ACal Petroleum cony debe $f 5$

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Cent Hud G \& E 5s.....Jan 1957
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 Clearfield Bit Coal 1at
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Colo F \& 1 Co gen 159
 Debenture 5s_...Apr
Columbus Gas 1st gold 5 .
Columbus Ry P
 Commercial Cable 1st g 4
 Computing-Tab-Rec s
Conn Ry \& L 1 at \& Stamped guar $43 / 59$
Consol Agrtcul Loan Consolldated Hydro-Elec Works
of Upper Wuertemberg 7s Cons C. al ofMd list \& rer 5s. 5950 J J
Consol Gas (N Y) Consol Gas (N Y) deb $51 / 58$.
Consumers Gas of Chie gu 5 s Consumers Power lit 58 . 15 -yr deb 58 with wart Copennagen Telep ext 83--1943 J Corn Prod Retg 1st 25 -yr ai $59{ }^{\circ} 34 \mathrm{M}$ Crown-Willamette Pad fa.... Cuba Cane Sugar conv 78... 1931
Conv deben stamped $8 \%$. 1930 Cuban Am Sugar lat coll 8



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New York Bond Record－Concluded－Page 6
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## Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Stock Exchange.-Record of trsanactions at clusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- |  |
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| RailroadBoston \& Albany $\qquad$ |  |
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| Boiton Elevated.-....- |  |
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## $\frac{\text { Swift \＆Co 1st } 5 \mathrm{~s} .}{\text {＊No par value }}$

Philadelphia Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange，Aug． 10 to Aug．16，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists：


| Stocks (Concluded) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Frdday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Prtce. } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. High | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheer. } \\ & \text { Shares. } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1/ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low. | Hlah. |
| Phila Elec Pow pref.... 25 | $323 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| hiladelphia |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preeierred | 4932 | 1/2 ${ }^{53}$ |  |  | 号 |
| Philadelphi |  |  |  |  | n |
| Rellance Insura |  | 193/8 19 |  | 1914. |  |
| Shreve El Dorado |  | 22 |  | $221 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Schatfer Stores | 227/6 | 223122 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{28}^{21 / 2} \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Scott Paper Co, 63/3 Preferre |  | $\begin{array}{lll}621 / 265 \\ 99 & 69\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Sentry Safety ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}99 & 99 \\ 178 & 191 / 2\end{array}$ | 1,600 | $11 / 2 / 8$ |  |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge- | 72 |  | 710 | ${ }^{36}$ | ${ }^{817}$ 9\% July |
| Telephone Security Corp |  | $\begin{array}{cc}5 & 5 \\ 14 & 14\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }_{14}^{41 / 2} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Tono-Belmont |  | 12064 276 | 1,000 | ${ }^{23} 4$ |  |
| Union Tractio |  | ${ }^{341 / 2} 385$ | 79 | 313/2 May | 351/8 Apr |
| Certificates |  | 3413 645 69 |  | 397/8 Mar | 751/2 May |
| Temp ctis prefer |  | 64 |  |  | y |
| nited Gas Improv | 285 | 274 $531 / 858$ 58 | $27,0$ | $\begin{array}{cc}157 & \\ 37 & \text { Mar } \\ \text { May }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{299} 593 \mathrm{July}$ |
| Common | 95 |  | $27,0$ |  | ${ }_{95} 9$ May |
| S Dairy Prod |  | 5332 | 1,60 |  | Mar |
| 1st preerred |  |  |  | 181/ |  |
| West Jersey \& |  | 48\%/3 | 600 | 42 Ju | 521/2 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unter |  |  |  |  |  |
| aited |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elec \& Peoples tr ct |  | ${ }_{49} 771 / 8{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,0 \\ & 13,7 \end{aligned}$ |  | an |
| Inter'State Rys coll tr ${ }^{\text {ss' }} 43$ |  | $40 \quad 40$ |  |  |  |
| ke Sup |  |  | ${ }_{32,5}^{14,50}$ | ${ }_{45}^{40}$ Jun |  |
| 5s stamped |  |  | 4,0 |  |  |
| ila Electric |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 41/8s serie |  | 1013/ | ${ }_{1}^{11,000}$ | ${ }^{95} 1003$ June | ${ }^{995}$ |
| list |  | 102 103 | 54,5 | 101 Ju | 105\%/8 Jan |
| 1 st lien ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 105105 |  | 1043/ Ju | 107 Apr |
| Phila Elec |  | 1043/3105 |  |  |  |
| rabridge |  | ${ }_{901 / 2}^{97} 93$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,00 \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{901 / 2} \mathrm{Aug}$ | ${ }_{99}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| - No par value. <br> Baltimore Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sto | $\left\|\begin{array}{cr} \text { Frdast } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { ertce. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. High |  | Range Stince Jan. 1. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Low. | Hioh. |
| ndel | 45 |  |  |  | ${ }_{2015}^{45}$ |
| At1 Coast L |  |  |  | 165 |  |
| timore |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{26}^{200}$ May |
| 1 -Joyc |  |  | 15 750 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 31 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| k \& Deck |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,288 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{32}^{37}$ | ${ }^{26}$ 59/3 June |
| Preterred |  | 27 27 <br> 42  <br> 200  <br> 200  <br> 1200  |  |  | ${ }_{42}^{27 / 2}$ July |
| Century Trust | 200 |  | ${ }^{5} 1$ | $1731 / 4$ | ${ }_{117}^{210}$ June |
| Ches \&Po TelorBalt |  | 200 $1151 / 200$ |  |  |  |
| Com Credit | $251 / 2$ |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{24}$ May | $26 / 3$27/3 June$101 / 5$ June |
| ferr |  | 243/3 25 | 140 |  |  |
| 61/\% | 134 | 93134137 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 91 } & \text { July } \\ 88 \\ \text { Mar }\end{array}$ | 1150 $11 / 2 \mathrm{Juno}$ |
| ol Gas |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 319 \\ 10 \\ 14 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100$1047 / 3 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| $51 / 2 \%$ pret w | -1073 |  |  |  | 103 Jan |
| 5\% preterre |  |  | 61 155 | 100 |  |
| Delion Tire \& |  |  | 1004.326 | ${ }_{271 / 4}^{1}$ Mar | 5.3, May$37 / 2 \mathrm{Lug}$ |
| Eastern Rollin |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4,326 | 1244 | ${ }_{14}^{146}$ May |
| Fidelity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fidelity \& Depos | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} -740 \\ 245 \\ 240 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 6319319195 | 230236AuAu | $\begin{array}{ll}314 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 250 & \mathrm{Aug} \\ \\ \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C |  | crer | 145 |  | 14\%年 Aug |
| cries $B$-ric |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ Mar |
| Finance Service co | 173/2 | 173/4 175 | 231105 | ${ }_{52}^{17}$ May |  |
| HoustonOllipref |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{36}^{92 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Mirs Finance |  | (17 | $\begin{array}{r}105 \\ 144 \\ \hline 104\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}15 & \text { Ma3 } \\ 127 & \text { Ma3 }\end{array}$ | 193/2/3 June |
| 2 d preferred | 135 | 155 $1151 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Maryland Casua |  |  |  |  |  |
| ereh\&MIner |  | 135 136 <br> 45 45 <br> 25 45 <br>  254 <br> 11 18 | $\begin{array}{r}67 \\ 424 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}43 & \text { Junf } \\ { }_{\text {25 }} 5 & \\ \text { May }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 47/2/ } & \text { Jan } \\ 27 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
| MononWPennPs |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & \text { Jan } \\ 361 / 2 \\ \text { July }\end{array}$ |
| Morrt Bond \& Titte |  | 113/421/2 | 743 | ${ }_{32}^{103 / 4}$ Jung |  |
| MtVern-WoodbMil |  | $\begin{array}{ll}131 / 4 & 131 / 4 \\ 88 \\ 80\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 544 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $733 / 2$ June | $\begin{array}{cc}182 \\ 295 & \text { Jan } \\ 295 \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
| Preererred | 80 |  |  |  |  |
| Nat Bank of |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 270 & 270 \\ 51 & 513 / 2 \\ 50 & 507 \\ 8234 & 823 \\ 0 & 016 \end{array}$ |  | 266 48 | ${ }_{523}^{295}$ May |
| National Sash | 2713 50 |  |  | ${ }_{50}^{48} \mathrm{Aug}$ |  |
| Newamstercam |  |  | 178 | 823/5 July | $\begin{array}{lll}321 / 6 & \text { Feb } \\ 116 & \text { Aug }\end{array}$ |
| Park Bank |  | ${ }_{10}^{291 / 4} 11^{291 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| Penna Wate | 1101/2 | $\begin{array}{ll}57 & 57 \\ 53 & 581 / 2 \\ & 58\end{array}$ |  | 813/2 MayStS0Aug | 57 <br> 57 <br> 50 <br> Aug <br>  |
| 2nd Sou Ba |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sou Bank Se |  |  |  | ${ }_{92}{ }^{40}$ Junly |  |
| Preierred- |  | ${ }_{4}^{95}$ | 36520 | 34 July |  |
| Union Trust Co |  |  |  | 76 July | 154 Jan |
| United Rys \& Eie | ${ }^{81}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}78 & 78 \\ 8 \\ 83\end{array}$ | 7503,636 | ${ }^{8} 1$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {W }} \mathrm{S}$ Fid $\&$ Guar ne |  | ${ }_{15}^{631 / 2} \quad 15$ |  |  |  |
| WestMdDalry Inc pr | 89 | ${ }_{521 / 2}^{15}$ | 3020 | ll | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { at } \\ \\ 54 & \text { JJan } \\ \text { Jeb }\end{array}$ |
| Prior preferred.-..-.-50 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4s School House ...- 1961 |  | 96\% 96 |  |  |  |
| 48 Dock Improvem't 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Condult |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 s Water Lo |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 ssewer Loa |  | 97.97 | 3,0 | 97 A |  |
| 48 Paving I |  | 963/4 96 | 2,0 | Jun |  |
| nex If |  | 96314 96 | 3,0 | ${ }^{95}$ June |  |
|  | 623/4 |  |  | ${ }^{2024}$ Mar |  |
| k |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |
| asol | 833/2 |  |  |  |  |
| ardCalrieTr | 821/2 | 8 |  | ${ }_{821 / 2} \mathrm{Au}$ | $931 / 2 \mathrm{Ja}$ |
| istor |  |  |  | Ju |  |
|  | ${ }^{93}$ |  |  | M |  |
| $\&$ ret 6 |  |  |  | $80 \quad \mathrm{Al}$ | - |
| 1st 4s..... |  |  |  | 793/ A | g |
| udential re |  |  |  | 100 |  |
| Porricsue |  |  |  | 90 Ju |  |
| United Ry |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{43}{ }^{65}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Fu}}$ | 49\% |  |  |  | n |
| $6 \%$ notes .-...-.-- 1930 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 |  | 68 | 1,00 | 68 | $831 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| hBalt |  | $77 / 4$ | 2.00 |  |  |

## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week's Range of Prices.Low. High. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Share. } \end{gathered}$ | anve Stnce Jan. 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Love. | Hioh. |  |
| Allegheny Steel com-...-.* | 3/2 |  |  |  | 312 |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{0}{ }_{0}^{\text {Mar }}$ |  |
|  |  | 3115150 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 50 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | 29$151 / 2$ |  | 101888 |  |
| Preterred |  |  |  | 17\%/6 July |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ark }}$ |  | 143/4 |  |  |  |  |  | 5, 110 4.902 | ${ }^{80} 36$ |  |  |
|  | 51/2 | 745/4 $775 / 3 / 4$ |  | 1,093 | ${ }^{61 \%}$ |  | ${ }^{8 / 3 / 8}$ Jan |  |
| Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  | 188 |  |
| Blaw-Kno: | $\begin{gathered} 52 \overline{2} 2 \overline{6} \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $517 / 85$ |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |
| negie |  |  |  |  | 147/6 |  |  |  |
| Devonian |  | 1136 |  | 1,270 | ${ }_{7}^{73 / 2}$ JJan |  | 131/2 May |  |
| Dixie Gas |  |  |  | 195 |  |  | ${ }^{80} 515 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Donohoes, |  |  |  | 140 | 703 ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $16 \quad 161 /$ |  | 10 | 400 |  | $431 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| Nat | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Follansbee B |  |  |  |  | 91 |  | ${ }^{993 / 1 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Independent | 994 |  |  |  | ${ }_{99}^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{1033 / 2}^{2} \mathrm{Aug}$ |  |
| pers Ga |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st preterr |  | (105 |  | 12,546 |  |  | 135 |  |
| ne Star | 425 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| McKinn | 2714 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 161 / 2 \\ & 27 / 3 \mathrm{May} \\ & \mathrm{Jan} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Fir |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ples Sav |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum Explo |  | ${ }_{500}^{29}$ |  | 6,260 |  |  |  |  |
| Phoenix Oil pret |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |  |  |
| tsburgh Coal | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 961 / 5 \\ 31 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{96}{ }^{6} 3 / 2$ |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| tsburgh On \& |  | ${ }_{20}^{31 / 2}{ }^{32}{ }^{31 / 2}$ |  | 300 | 20 |  | 34. |  |
| surgh Plat |  |  |  | ${ }_{8,942}^{1,97}$ | 64 |  | ${ }_{28}^{75}$ |  |
| Pgh screw | ${ }_{231 / 4}^{273}$ |  |  |  |  | 370.4 Jan |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  |  | 262 | ${ }_{20}^{221 / 2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Fan }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| sait Creek | 52 | ${ }_{4}^{49} 4$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{52}^{52 / 4}$ Aug |  |
| S |  |  |  |  | 2060 |  |  |  |
| United Er | 46 | $\begin{array}{lll}45 & 4 \\ 45 & 47 \\ 76\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,440 \\ 625 \\ 134 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Waverly |  |  |  |  | 241/ June |  | ${ }_{35} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Westinghouse A A Witherow Steel | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 67 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,120 \\ 500 \\ 400 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{80}^{67}$ | ar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 78 |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots-$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 191 & 191 \\ 25 & 25 \\ 993 \\ 35 \% & 99 / 4 \\ 35 / 4 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 55 \\ 300 \\ 4,402 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 180 & \text { Apr } \\ 23 & \text { June } \\ 96 & \text { July } \\ 243 / 5 & \text { Aup } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| its |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Aug. 10
inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:



Cleveland Stock Exchange.-For this week's record of transactions on the Cleveland Exchange see page 1079.

## New York Curb Exchange - Weekly and Yearly Record

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Aug. 10) and ending the present Friday (Aug.16). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bonds, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.





| Ranno Sthat Jan. 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lowo. | Hion. |


| Bonds (Continued)- |
| :---: |
|  <br>  Ercole Marel Elec Mtg <br> $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ with warrants. 1953 EurodMtz\& Inv7 ReprC 1967 Fairbanks Morse Co $5 s 1942$ Federal Suzar 68 <br> Federal Water Serv $51 / 28.54$ Finland Residential Mtge Bank 6s Frrestone Cot Milis 58.1948 Fircstone T\&R Cal 5 s .1942 |
|  |  |
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## $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}\text { Prthap } \\ \text { than }\end{array}\right.$



## Quotations of Sundry Securities



## 1112

Threstment and gixitroad gintetigente.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.-In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the first week of August. The table covers eight roads and shows $2.97 \%$ increase over the same week last year.

| First Week of August. | 1929. | 928. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian National. | \$5,118,131 | \$5,217,318 |  | \$99,187 |
| Georgla \& FIoridal | 3,945,000 | $4,188,000$ 46,500 | \$20,250 |  |
| M obile doil Chlo ... | 276.493 | $\begin{array}{r}283,719 \\ 303 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 67 | 7.226 |
| St. Lours Southwe Southern Railway | 441,599 | 449,070 | 10,167 | 7,480 |
| Western Maryland.-. | $3,667,037$ <br> 381,289 | $3,853,731$ <br> 356,180 |  | 190,694 |
| Total ${ }_{\text {Te }}$ | 210,254 | \$14,632,315 | \$55,5 |  |

In the following table we show the weekly earnings for a number of weeks past:


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 1 roads in the country.

| Month. | Gross Earnings. |  |  | Lenoth of Road. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929. | 1928. | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Inc. } \\ \text { Dec. } \\ (+)\end{array}\right)$ | 1929. | 1928. |
|  | 486,201,495 | 457,347,810 |  | ${ }_{240}^{\text {Miles. }}$ |  |
| February | , $478,780.516$ | 456,487, 431 | +18.239,.685 | ${ }_{242}^{240.834}$ | ${ }_{242}^{240.688}$ |
|  |  | 505,249,550 $474.784,902$ | +10.884.477 | ${ }_{241}^{241.185}$ | ${ }_{240.427}^{240.48}$ |
| May | 536,723,030 | ${ }_{510,543,213}^{4}$ | + + + $38,29.120 .124$ | ${ }_{241}^{240,956}$ | ${ }^{240.816}$ |
| June | 531,033,198 | 502,455,883 | $+28,577,315$ | ${ }_{241,608}^{241,280}$ | ${ }_{241,243}^{240,798}$ |


| Month. | Net Earntnes. |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929. | 1928. | Amoun. | Per Cent. |
|  | $\underset{117,730,186}{ }$ | 4,151,973 | 578,213 |  |
| Marchary |  | 108.987.455 | ++23.578,213 <br> $+17.381,793$ | +25.04 +1595 + |
|  | ${ }_{136.821 .660}$ | (10,884.575 | +7.516 .400 +25.937 .085 | +5.68 +23.39 +2. |
| May | 146,798,792 | 129.017.791 | + | +15 +23.39 +12.09 |
| Ju | 150,174,332 | 127,514,775 | +22,659,557 | +17.77 |

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.-The table following shows the gross, net earnings and net after taxes for STEAM railroads reported this week to the Inter-State Commerce Commission:
 El Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Earnings. -Below we give the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility companies making monthly returns which have reported this week:

## Alabama Power Co.

| Gross earnings from operations. <br> Oper. expenses, including taxes and maintenance-- |  | Month of <br> $\$ 1,459,246$ <br> 607,575 | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \text { Mos.End. } \\ \text { June } 30.29 \\ \$ 17,818.916 \\ 6,542,017 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total income - |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$933,665 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 12,320,683 \\ 4,101,266 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balance <br> Dividends on preferred stock |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balance for Meserves, retirements, \&---....-- |  |  | 85,977,288 |
| (Including The Kentucky Electric Power Cos |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $12 \mathrm{Mos}$. E 1929. |  |
| Gross earnings from oper _--- $1,561,612 \quad 1,450,699 \quad 18,675,97118,192,646$ Operating expenses \& taxes:- $861,875 \quad 1,769,17010,131,55310,266,167$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Net earns. from operation_- 699,737 <br>  70,756 <br> Other income  |  | 8,544,418 483,486 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other int. \& deductions....-:- 356,675 <br> 13,518  | $\begin{array}{r}301.279 \\ 58,983 \\ \hline 8.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,926,943 \\ \hline 485,373\end{array}$ |  |
| Bividence | 349,829 | 4,615,588 |  |
|  |  | 1,726,316 | 1,575,000 |
|  |  | 2,889,272 | 2,54 |

Appalachian Electric Power Co.
(Including The Kentucky \& West Virginia Power Co., Inc.)


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| earnings fr income $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 670,668 \\ 69,166 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 685,330 \\ 22,690 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,529,755 \\ 529,963 \end{array}$ |  |
| terest |  | . 270 | 9,0 | 8,198,3 |
| Other interest \&d | 56,675 15888 | 301,279 61,521 | $3,982,339$ 439 |  |
| ividends | 367,273 | 345,220 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,637,641 \\ & 1,753,548 \end{aligned}$ | 1,575 |
| Bala |  |  |  |  |

Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.


Baton Rouge Electric Co.


Blackstone Valley Gas \& Electric Co.
(And Subsidiary Companies)

| Month of June | 12 Mos. | nd. June 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929. | 1928. | 1929. |
| $\$ \$$ | $\$ 928$. |  |


| Gross earnin |  |  | 6.375 .478 | 6.015 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation.- | 510,174 253,492 | 481,564 252,807 | $6,375,478$ 3,053 | 6,015,152 |
| Maintenan | 203,492 31,341 | 252,807 30,880 | 3,053,771 | 3,108,503 |
| Taxes | 35,842 | 31,467 | 395,497 | 378,599 |
| Net operating revenue | 189,497 | 166,409 | 2,655,523 | 2,256,883 |
| Income from other so |  |  | 1,726 | 2,29,389 |
| Net income |  |  | 2,657,250 | 2,296,273 |
| Deductions |  |  | 105,500 | 2,105,500 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |
| Interest and amortization |  |  | 2,571,669 | $2,190,135$ |
| Balan |  |  | ,980,080 |  |

Boston Worcester \& New York Street Railway Co.

| Operating Revenue- | Month of June-  <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ 1929. <br> $\$$ $\$ 8$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { Mos. End. June } 30 \\ & 1929 . \\ & \$ \$ \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger cars...-- | 20,948 | 23,255 | 114,062 | 132,718 |
| Coaches | 22,628 | 22,936 | 121,660 | 135,422 |
| Busses | 11,672 | 8,429 | 79.180 | 59,379 |
| Rental busses | 2,079 | 1,37̄0 | 28,023 6,433 | 10.978 |
| Miscellaneou | 112 | , 388 | 1,012 | 2,308 |
| Total oper. | 66,457 | 56,360 | 350,373 | 340,808 |
| Operating Expenses- ------ |  |  |  |  |
| Maint. ways \& structures | 5,492 | 4,192 | 20,033 | 22,227 |
| Maintenance equipment | 5,669 | * 6,229 | 35,894 | *34,322 |
| Power | 8,087 11,965 | 6,371 8,583 | 49,388 | 49,424 |
| Traffic | - 2,158 | 1,512 | 70,810 | 89,983 |
| General \& miscellaneous | 8,802 | 9,169 | 56,428 | 67,282 |
| Rental coaches - --------- $14,422 \quad 11,483 \quad 65,489 \quad 69,075$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total operating expens | 56,598 | 47,543 | 305,749 | 340.655 |
| Net operating | 9,859 | 8.836 |  |  |
| Tax | 1,625 | 1,614 | 9,750 | 9,689 |
| Operating income Other revenue | 8,234 |  |  | 32,25 |
|  | 158 | 170 | 9,780 | 1,19 |
| Gross income Deductions from gross inc. | 8,393 | 7,391 | 4 | 3,451 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Int. on first mtge. bonds.- |  |  | 8,820 | a8,9 |
| Net income | 6,923 | 5,921 | 35,834 | 24,482 |

* Depreciation $\$ 1,118$ included. x Depreciation $\$ 7,638$ included. a $\$ 148$
notes, and $\$ 8,820$ bonds.


| Carolina <br> Gross earns. from operation_ Operating expenses and taxes | Power <br> Month <br> 1929. <br> 750,157 <br> 341,454 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Light } \\ & { }^{\text {Lune}} \\ & 1928 . \\ & 78 . \\ & 720,728 \\ & 372,540 \end{aligned}$ | Co. $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { Mos. End } \\ & 1929 . \\ & 9,259,876 \\ & 4,212,455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 30 . \\ & 1928 . \\ & 8,945.636 \\ & 4,677,274 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net earns. from operation_ Other income | $\begin{array}{r} 408,703 \\ 96,378 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 348,188 \\ 81,225 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,047,421 \\ & 634,488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,268,362 \\ 826,107 \end{array}$ |
| tal income | 505,081 | 429,413 | $5.681,909$ $1,966,252$ | 5,094,469 $1,760,567$ |
| Interest on bonds - Other int. and deductions.-- | 194,142 24,574 | 17,156 | 1,253,704 | 162,542 |
| Balance | 286,365 | 261,841 | $3,461,953$ $1,201,051$ | $3,171,360$ <br> $1,076,127$ |
| Balance |  |  | 2,260,902 | 2,095,233 |



| El Paso Electric Co. (Delaware). <br> (And Subsidiary Companies) <br> -Month of June - 12 Mos. End. June 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings | 1929. | 1928. | 12 Mos. End. June 301929. |  |
|  | 279,689 | 260,175 | 3,340,656 | 3.094.681 |
|  | 122,811 | 117.598 | 1,481,590 | 1,423.630 |
| Maintenance | +15,612 | $\begin{array}{r}17,303 \\ 21.739 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1978.374 | - 258,897 |
|  | 116,144 | 103,533 |  |  |
| Net operating revenue Income from other sourc | 116,144 |  | 1,384,770 | 1,20,623 |
| Balance |  |  |  | 1,235,428 |
| Eductions |  |  | 217,532 | 195,416 |
|  |  |  | 1,171,328 | 1,040,012 |
| Interest and |  |  | 8,433 | 10.717 |
| Balanc |  |  | 1,162,894 | 1,029,294 |



## Community Power \& Light Co



| Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR. Co. ${ }_{\text {Month of }}$ June - Mos. End. June 30- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight revenue-.........-- | 1929. |  |  |  |
|  | s | $\stackrel{8}{32,122}$ | ¢ ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 4.927 |
| Passenger rev.-steam div.- | 1.149 | 1.218 | 76.360 |  |
| Passenger rev--electric diy- | 35,472 | 48,393 | - 32,965 | 19,761 |
| All other rev. from transp.-- | 16,213 1,556 | 4,040 | 6,517 | 6,351 |
| Total ry. operating revs | 85.895 | 77.118 | 516,531 | 546.801 |
| Ry.oper.exps.(not incl. taxes) | 80,169 |  |  |  |
| Per cent (expenses to earns.)- | $93.33 \%$ | $75.79 \%$ 18.669 | $75.27 \%$ 127750 | $70.14 \%$ 163.250 |
| Net rev. from ry, operat'ns | 5,842 | 18,669 | 127,040 | 163,040 47, |
|  |  | 10.829 | 80.710 | 116,210 |
| Misc. operating inc. (or loss)- | 3 | $-1,500$ | -7,116 | - 7,343 |
|  |  | 9,329 | 73.595 | 108.867 |
| on-operating income | 57,454 | 14,098 | 74,744 | 43,649 |
| Gross | 52,807 | 23,427 | 148,338 | 152,516 |
| Deductions from |  |  |  |  |
| Rents for leasecr roads-ebits- | 3,265 | 3,010 | 20.502 | 20.075 |
| Interest on funded debt | 25.916 | 25,916 | 155.500 | 15,500 |
| Interest on unfunded debt-- | 1,170 | 1,192 | .141 |  |
| Amort. of disc. on funded debt Misceli, income charges...-- | 492 3,487 | 3,392 | 2,956 4,526 | 3,317 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot. deduc. from gross inc | ,032 | 34,629 | 194,826 | 192,702 |
| Net income (or loss) | 17,774 | -11,201 | -46,488 | -40,185 |


Total operating revenues.- $\overline{2,134,500} \overline{1,961,367} \overline{26,502,205} \overline{23,693,967}$

Operating Expens es | Operating Expenses- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railuay operating expenses_ | $1,245,930$ | $1,255,022$ | $16,962,071$ | $15,168,282$ |
| Coach operating expenses__- | 385,073 | 259,596 | $4,042,980$ | $3,248,210$ |


Gross income $\qquad$

| Deductions- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction bonds. | 66,745 | 66,745 | 5,875 |  |
| Purchase bonds-.-.---- |  |  | 135,140 | 140,792 203,360 |
| Add'ns \& betterm. bonds.: | $\begin{array}{r}16,892 \\ 21,862 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17,504 56,362 | -202,631 <br> 447,145 | 203,360 701,617 |
| Purch, contract (D.U.R.) Loan (City of Detroit) | 21,862 1,875 | 56,362 | 447,145 1,875 | 701,617 |
| Total interes | 118.453 | 152.170 |  | 1,831,645 |
| her | 22,152 | 6,198 | 151,973 | 65,290 |
| Total deductions | 140,60 | 158,36 | 1,724,641 | 1,896,935 |
| inco | 309,149 | 245,510 | 3.193,925 | 2,835,975 |
| Disposition ofNet Income Sinking fund: Onstr. bonds |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase bonds |  | . 295 |  |  |
| Addns, \& betterm. bonds.- |  |  | 160,000 |  |
| Purch. contract (D.U.R.)- | 151,816 | 151,816 | 1,787,518 | 1,787;518 |
| Loan (City of Detroit) | 41,666 |  | 41,666 | (es8 |
| Total sinking fund |  | 220,841 | 2,625,306 | 2,595,707 |
|  | 46,641 | 24,669 | 568,618 | 240,268 |
| Total | 309,149 | 245,510 | 3,193,925 | 2,835,975 |


| Gross earnings | Month 1929. S 895.223 | June 1928. 718,541 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d. June } 30 \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 883,538 | 310,815 | 8,110,046 | $7,477,338$ <br> $3,724.322$ |
| Maintenance | 47,801 | 36,970 48,543 |  |  |
| Taxes | 53,486 | 48,543 | 593,998 | 531,232 |
| Net operating re | 410,397 | 322,213 | $3,763,154$ 85,530 | 2,795.349 44.157 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| lance |  |  | ${ }^{3,847.685}$ | 2,839.506 |
| ductions |  |  | 1,273,467 | 1,095,225 |
| lanc |  |  | $2,574,217$ 551,753 | $1.744,281$ <br> 479,202 |
| Interest and amort |  |  | 551,753 | +479,202 |
|  |  |  | 2,022,464 | 1,265,079 |

Eastern Utilities Associates.
(and Subsidiary Companies)
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Month of June- } & 12 \text { Mos. End. June } 30 . \\ 1929 . & 1928 . & 1929 . & 1928 . \\ \$ & \$ & \$ . & \$\end{array}$






Balance applic. to res. \& Eastern Util Associates.-- $\frac{12,563,536}{2,198,238}$

Haverhill Gas Light Co.

| Gross earnings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ 1929 . \\ 57.034 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June- } \\ & \text { 1928. } \\ & 56,625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mos. } \mathrm{En} \\ & 1929 . \\ & 706.429 \end{aligned}$ | June 30 1928. 705,679 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation- | 34,734 | 34,392 | 456.751 | 465,549 |
| Taxes .--- | 6,222 | 5,488 | 71,103 | 65,121 |
| Net operating revenue-.- | 14,672 | 15,201 | 151.132 3.550 | 141,634 |
| Balance |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 154,683 \\ 10,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141,634 \\ 4,908 \end{array}$ |
| Balance |  |  | 144,297 | 136,726 |

Houston Electric Co.


## Hudson \& Manhattan Railroad Co.

Gross revenues

Operating expen | M M |
| :---: |
| 1929. |

| 192,059 | $3,672,637$ | $3,724,507$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Balance.

$\qquad$ End. July 31 $\begin{array}{ll}6 & \begin{array}{ll}7,23,934 \\ 7 & 7,724,507 \\ 3\end{array}\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}3,508,427 \\ 2,348,534 \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$ |
| :--- | $\frac{2,159,892}{}$




The Key West Electric Co.

| Gross earnings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month of June } \\ & 1929 . \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ |  | Mos. End. June 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{16.632}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\text { S0,270 }}{20}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ 238,349 |  |
| Operation---- | ${ }^{8} 108$ | 8.837 | 106.758 | 115.980 |
| Taxes_----- | 1,596 | 1,901 | 21,035 17.843 | 24.988 <br> 12,045 |
| Net operating revenu | 4,952 | 8,271 | 92.711 | 100.793 |
| and |  |  | 28,793 | 29,548 |
|  |  |  | 63,917 | 1,2 |

The Montana Power Co.
(And Subsidiaries)

| Gross earns. from operation Operating expenses \& taxes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { 1929. } \\ & 895,185 \\ & 287,311 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May- } 192 . \\ & 809 . \\ & 809.208 \\ & 295.679 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 12 \text { Mos. End. May } 31 \\ 1929 . & 1928 . \\ 10,864,183 & 9,489,115 \\ 3,570,699 & 3,448,808 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net earns. from opera Other income | $\begin{array}{r}607,874 \\ 8,562 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $513,529$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,293,484 \\ \hline 231,622 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 6.040,307 \\ 161,191 \end{array}$ |
| ter |  |  |  |  |
| Other int, and ded | 20,307 | $\begin{array}{r}193.8 \\ 12.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82, |  |
| Balanc | 416,195 | 313,37 | 5,070,3 | 3,734,946 |





Net operating revenue
Interest and amortization (public)
18,913 Int. \& amortization (Puget Sound Powr. \& Lgt. Co.) Balance -

The Pawtucket Gas Co. of New Jersey

| 1 |
| :--- |
| 1 |
| I |
| I |
| 1 |
| 1 |



While, naturally, in an integrated business of this kind there are generally
many contributing many contributing causes to aggregate results, the outstanding explanation level for export petroleum products. During the first 6 months of 1928 that year they reacted moderately and in $s$ doing entered 1929 substantially above Jan. 1928, but only slightly above June 1928 . The realtive
earnings of your company for the corresponding quarterly periods of the CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT, 6 MOS. ENDED JUNE 30. $\begin{array}{llllll} & 1929 . & 1928 . & 1927 . & 1926 . \\ \text { Gross income-_-.-.-. } \$ 75,855,645 & \$ 68,390,353 & \$ 71,427,157 & \$ 75,927,193 \\ \text { Raw mat'1, op.,\&c., exp. } & 59,161,277 & 55,170,327 & 64,286,357 & 67,255,273\end{array}$

 Deprec'n and depletion
Fed. taxes (estimated) Inventory adjustment-

Net income

 Adj. of sur. not incident
 P. \& L. sur. June 30_x $\overline{\$ 58,585,046} \overline{\$ 37,104,089} \overline{\$ 30,519,241} \overline{\$ 29,385,843}$
x The Atlantic Refining Co. interest, $\$ 58,612,496$, less deficit of minority interest $\$ 27,446$.
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.
 clated cos...$\begin{array}{rr}5,967,160 & 8,048,337 \\ 12,601,545 & 4,613,802\end{array}$ Preferred stock-
Cap. stk. of sub
 Oth. market secs
Accrued interest receivable--1.
Accounts recelvAccole........... able..............
Due from emple
 Prentories-.... ferred items-
Other curent Other current

assets........ 36,483,74 Total_.....-163,374,539 $\overline{142,658,807}$ | $13,351,598$ | $11,767,208$ |
| :--- | ---: | Total_-_-.-163, After deducting $\$ 52,471,912$ for Total_...... $163, \overline{374,539} \overline{142,658,807}$ x After deducting $\$ 52,471,912$ for depreciation and $\$ 5,466,622$ for deple-

tion and amertization. y Less reserve for bad debts. a After deducting
 z Consists of $\$ 48,612,982$ earned surplus;
$\$ 336,604$ capital surplus.-V. 129. p. 963 .

## Commercial Credit Company, Baltimore.

(Semi-Annual Report-6 Months Ended June 301929
A. E. Duncan, Chairman, July 31, wrote in substance: The operations of Kemsley, Millbourn \& Co., Ltd., are included in the operations for 1929, but not for 1928. since control was not accuired until and outstandings is as follows:

Consolidated Operations-Six Months Ended June 30.
 Average cash employed for interest and discount charges, prior to Federal taxes-.............--

Interest and discont chital stock, after Fed. taxes | 6.229 .277 |
| :--- |
| 2.98 .293 |
| 2.936 |

 Net income per cent per annum on average capital, 2.936,950 surplus and undivided profits
Divs. on all pref. stocks, incl. subsids., and $\$ 7,3 \overline{5} \quad 14.32 \% \quad 11.73 \%$
 Net inc. per sh. per annum on avge. com. stk.outst. Dividends on commo
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 679,666 \\ , 049,480 \\ \$ 3.08 \\ 333,447 \\ \hline 716.033\end{array}$

## Western Union Telegraph Co

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Month of June- } & 6 \text { Mos. Ended June } 30 \\ 1928 . \\ 1929 . & 1928 .\end{array}$

Gross revenues | $-13,381,036$ | $13,098,475$ | $72,610,036$ | $67,276,475$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1,177,533$ | $1,372,158$ | $7,508,533$ |
| $7,305,158$ |  |  |  |

## FINANCIAL REPORTS

Financial Reports.-An index to annual reports of steam railroads, public utility and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the first Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Aug. 3. The next will appear in that of Sept. 7.

## Atlantic Refining Company

(Semi-Annual Repori-6 Months Ended June 30 1929.) J. W. Van Dyke, Chairman of Board, says in part: During the period under consideration the directors called 200.000 shares transaction 666.66 shares of common stock were offered to the common
stockholders at $\$ 40$ a share stockholders at $\$ 40$ a share under the conventional procedure of subscrip-
tion warrants. The recipients of these warrants exercised their rights to the extent of $99.79 \%$ of the stock so offered.
This adjustment of capital structure resulted in an increase of equity to
common stock of $\$ 23,306,000$, after charging directly to surplus acty common stock of $\$ 23,306,000$, arter charging directly to surplus a account
(under the caption of ${ }^{\text {adjus }}$ adment of surplus not incident to current period" on the income statement) the full premium on the preferred stock called, together with the cost of underwriting and other expenses incidental to
the transaction. The new capital thus made available to the business. the transaction. The new capital thus made available to the business,
and approximating $\$ 3,306.000$, has been substantially ear-marked for and approximatindional piant and equinment for retail sales purposes.
investment in add
This expenditure is proceeding as conditions and opportunities appear This expenditure is proceeding as conditions and opportunities appear
favorable. The business experience of the company for the halr year was very satis-
factory. The volume of products sold was somewhat larger than for the factory. The
first 6 months of 1928 , and the earnings were about $55 \%$ greater.

## Consolidated Outstandings-June 30.1929 <br> 1928.

pen accounts. notes. acceptances, and industrial
installment lien obligations
Inthen
 $\begin{array}{llll} & \text { Amount thereof over two months past due on } & 71,784 & 60,687\end{array}$

 Consolidated net operating income for the six months ended June 30
1929, after Federal taxes, was $14.23 \%$ per annum on the monthly average 1929, after Federal taxes, was $14.23 \%$ per annum on the monthly average
capital, surplus and undivided profits of company, including its subsidiaries. This compares with $11.73 \%$ per annum for the six months
ended June $301928 ; 14.79 \%$ for the 12 months ended June 301929 , and $1721 \%$ per annum for the three months ended June 301929 .
included under current motor retail time sales notes
ind are liable for the balances due thereon. All known losses and doubtfu items have been charged off and the assets of company and its subsidiaries are in clean, uquid condition, practically all cash and current receivables,
and the figures show a minimum of past due items and repossessions The balance sheet shows large reserves set up to cover deferred income The
deducted in advance, collection expenses, probable losses, taxes and other contingencies. 1929 company received approximately $\$ 10,000,000$, covering
On Feb sale of 258.365 shares of common stock under valuable rishts
the to common stockholders. On July 241929 company received the proceeds of the sale of S15.000.000 class A convertible stock, series A $6 \%, \$ 2$, 000,000
of which has been added to the common shares of Commercial of which has been added to the common shares of Commercial Credit
Trust $\$ 500,000$ has been paid into the surplus of Commercial Co.. Inc.: si, 478.460 has been patd as an aditional investriant in ind the
capital stock of Kemsley, Millbourn \& Co.. Ltd., and, subject to the approval of the New York State Banking. Department, subject to the
shortly be added to the sruplus of Commercial Credit The proceeds of these two issues of capital stock have been chared all underwriting fees and cost of financing of both issues; all unamortized
discount on outstanding collateral trust notes of discount on outstanding collateral trust notes of Commercial Credit Co.
due in 1934 and 1935 , respectively; the amount of all good-will in nection with the acquisition of other companies; and a substantial in conreserve set up to cover contingencies. The financial statements herein
as of June 301929 are after giving effect to all of the as of June $\mathbf{3 0}$ nd its subsidiries effect to all or these charges. many different commercial lines. They enjoy quite a number of exclusive contracts with leading manufacturers in various lines, and they also do a very large business with a great many distributors and dealers who sell numerous articles made by other manufacturers. Anmple volume of de-
sirable and profitable business is currently being obtained, and the future
outlook is entirely satisfactory.

SUMMARY of OPERATIONS.
[Including Kemsley \& Co., Ltd. (acquired Nov. 17 1928) for 1929 only.] Comml. Cr. Co \& Subs. Comml. Cr. Co Alone
6 Mos. End. 6 Mos. End. 6 Mos. End. 6 Mos. End.

Operations-
Gross rec'bles purch. Gross rec'bles purch-sile
Average cash employed -1
Gross earning fromoper
Net opar. incs. prior to int.

Net inc. appl. to cap.


Consol. net income-
Net inc. appl. to
Net inc. net income
int. (K.M. mp . Co min
inta
Divs. on pf. stks. of tetd.) Net inc. of sub. cos. appl to comm. Cr. Co, berf
charging off furnitur charging off furniture
and fixtures

Net inc, appl. to cap.

| Net inc, appl. to |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$2,809,625 | \$1,609,395 | \$2,809,625 |  |
| \& $8 \%$ cl. B pref. stocks Dividends on com. stock | $\begin{array}{r} 559.936 \\ 1,033,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 559,915 \\ & 333,446 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 559,936 \\ 1,033,860 \end{array}$ | 559,915 333,446 |
| Net operating cre | ,215.82 | 8716,033 | \$1,215, | 33 |
| Furn. \& fixt. charged off | 101,278 33,987 | 9,403 | 101.278 33,987 | 9,403 |
| Recovery on special acet., |  |  |  |  |
| Net cred. previously set up-y | 2,321, $5 \overline{8} \overline{7}$ | 275,000 | 2,321,58 | 275,000 |

## \$2,936,949

7,325
120,000

$$
\$ 1,729,145
$$

$119,7 \overline{7} \overline{0} 0$

1,327,716
708,078 $\$ 1,609,395$ ${ }^{5} 5$

## 



$\begin{aligned} \text { Net increase in surplus } & 3,402,151 \\ \text { Surplus bal. Jan. 1.---- } & 4,642,299\end{aligned}$
Surplus bal. June 30
Common sto
-
\$8,044,450 Common stock, no par
shares, stated value._ $15,265,452$
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 981,629 & \$ 3,402,151 \\ 2,328,242 & 4,642,299\end{array}$


Tot. com. stk., no par
shs., per financial
statement June 30_.-\$23,309,902 \$11,309,871 \$23,309,902 \$11,309,871 x Extablishing foreign branches of K. M. \& Co., Ltd., less minority
interest, $\$ 1.324$, Commercial Credit Co. investment adjusted accordingly. interest, $\$ 1.324$, Commercial Credit Co. investment adjusted accordingly. on common and class A conv. stocks; all good-will paid for companies
acquired; unamortized discount on collateral trust notes due 1934 and
1935; and setting acquired; unamortized discount on collateral t
1935; and setting up a reserve for contingencies.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.
[Including Commercial Credit Corp., N. Y.; Commercial Credit Trus Ohicago, and Commercial Credit Co., Inc., New Orleans; and also in 1929, Kemsley, Millbourn \& Co., Ltd., N. Y.]

| ssets- | $\mathbf{x} 1929 .$ | $1928 .$ | Liablities- | $\times 1929 .$ | $1928 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash and due |  |  | Pf. stk, affil. $\cos$ | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| from banks. | 24,685,683 | 15.307,246 | $61 / 2 \%$ pf. stock. | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Open accounts, | ,085,683 | 15.307,210 | $7 \%$ pref. stock- | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| notes, accept- |  |  | Cl. A pref. stk-- | 15,000,000 |  |
| ances, \&c...- | 44,565,296 | 21,563,987 | Cl. B pref. stk -- | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Motor lien ret. |  |  | Minority interest | 206,210 |  |
| time sales |  |  | Common stock_a | 23,309,902 | 11,309,871 |
| notes.......- | 106,498,110 | 65,272,588 | Coll. trust notes | 10,390,500 | 48,068,000 |
| Sundry accounts |  | 65,272,588 | Notes pay., sec- | 11,128,783 | 3,949,612 |
| and notes rec. | 817,607 | 329,497 | Notes pay.,unsec | 83,844,960 | 12,390,000 |
| Customers' liab. |  |  | Sund. acets. pay | 1,747,909 | 555,321 |
| on for'n drafts | 21,255,000 |  | Accr. Fed., \&c., |  |  |
| Repossessed cars | 76,186 | 68,263 | taxes_-..... | 391,912 | 151,283 |
| Kemsely, Millb. |  | 400,375 | Res. for Federal | 394,35 | 73,993 |
| Investments-- |  |  | Conting. liab, on |  |  |
| Comm'l Credit |  |  | foreign dratis |  |  |
| Man. Co..- | 5,450 |  | sold. | 21,255,000 |  |
| Aviation Cred. |  |  | Contingent res. | 3,481,959 | 2,076,472 |
| CorD--.-.- | ,000 |  | Deal. partic. loss |  |  |
| Sundry stocks and bonds | 1,149 | 1,000 | reserve <br> Res. for possible | 3,255,330 | 1,960,574 |
| Sinking fund. | 1,303,662 | 147,757 | losses | 2,156,532 | 1,266,819 |
| Treas, stock.- | 42,521 | 419,899 | Deferred interest |  |  |
| Deferred charges | 1,133,843 | 1,103,071 | and charges.- | 5,759,189 | 3,611,738 |
| Furn. \& fixtures (cost $\$ 947,858$ ) | 5 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Total. | 01,322,543 | 04,613,684 | Total_.-.-.---201, | 201,322,543 | 04,613,684 |

a Represented by $1,037,052$ shares of no par value. x After giving effect to the receipt on July 241929 of the proceeds from the sale of $\$ 15$, Kemsley, Millbourn \& Co., Ltd., as an additional investment in its capita stock; and applying the balance as a reduction of outstanding unsecured short-term gold notes, and after giving effect to the sale of $2,3851 / 2$ share
of capital stock of Kemsley, Millbourn \& Co., Ltd., to miority interest.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30.


Total_.......-104,855,95363,097,805 Total 104,855,953 63,097,805
Note.-Contingent liability on guaranteed contracts, $\$ 39,419$
$\times 1,037,052$ shares, no par value. y After giving effect to refinancing.
After giving effect to the receipt on July 241929 of the proceeds from the sale of $\$ 15,000,000$ class A conv. stock, series A $6 \%$, and applyine as paid into surplus of Commercial Credit Corcial Aredit Trust: $\$ 500,000$ additional investment in the capital stock of Kemsley, Milibourn \& Co... Ltd,., and the balance being applied as a reduction of outstanding unsecured


Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis Railway.
-Income Account.-

Net revenue from rail
way operations Way operations-
Railway tax accruals-
Uncel Uncolect. ry. revenues-
Net railway oper. inc-
Miscell. \& non-oper. incGross income---..--


| $\$ 5,647,660$ |
| ---: |
| $1,354.424$ |
| 320,161 |
| 320.561 |
| $\$ 3,969.514$ |
| 779,892 |
| $\$ 4,749,406$ |
| 2,176566 |
| $\$ 2,572,839$ |
| $\$ 5.20$ |


| $\$ 4,899,955$ |
| ---: |
| $1,170.613$ |
| 612,975 |
| $\$ 3,523$ |
| $\$ 3,112,844$ |
| 422,130 |
| $\$ 3,534,95$ |
| $2,16,898$ |
| $\$ 1,418,076$ |
| $\$ 2.7$ |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 11,107,588 \\
2,714.380
\end{array}
$$

| $\$ 9,446,274$ |
| :---: |
| $2,92,236$ | shs. com. stock

-V .129, p. 468 . $\begin{array}{r}1,132,999 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}86,314,578 \\ 810,311 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 7,124,889$
$4,309,229$ \$2,815,661 5.45

 Total oper. revenue-
Maintenance of way and structures expenses --
Maint of equip. exp.Traffic expenses- --..-Miscellaneoous operations Net oper. revenue--
Railway tax accruals. Uncollec. railway rev Equipment rents......-

Net railway oper. inc_-
Other income..........
Gross income Int. on funded debt.-
Other income charges

Years EndedOpers expenses, mainte
nance $\&$ all taxes... Net earnings

Great Northern Ry.-Proposed Extension
and a 105 mile extension from Richey westward to Jordan Montana It is stated that the proposed new line will cost approximately $\$ 3,000,000$ The road also filed formal application for auth Klamath Falls, Ore., south to terminals to be located at or near Bieber. Calif., which will also be a Western Pacific.
Worer the Great Northern's portion of the 200 mile line to be built by the Great Northern and the Western Pacific from Klamath
In Helt RR Period End. June 30-
Railway oper. revenues.
Railwa oper. expenses.
Railway tax accruals Railway tax accruals--
Uncollect. ry revenus
Equip. \& jt. facility rents Net railway oper. inc-
Miscell. \& non-oper. incGross income--- Earnings and Expenses
Dec. $31.26 . D_{\text {ec. }} 31$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { Dec } \\ 50 & \$ 2\end{array}$ c. 31 '28. May 31 ' 29.
$2,466,296$

$\$ 2,606,722$ | $1,443,661$ | $1,423,510$ | $1,384,942$ | $1,444,798$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\frac{443,661}{749,302} \frac{1,423,510}{\$ 690,939} \frac{1,384,942}{\$ 1,081,354} \frac{1,444,798}{\$ 1,161,923}$

- V. 128, p. $\overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{4} \overline{7}$.

Est RR. Co. of France.-Earnings.
sos receipts,all Frs. 196, 979,333 1, 879, 464,416 $1,817,757827$
 Various disb'm'ts
 Total $-\ldots$ Frs
Prof.to becont. $1,859,208,088$
$1,777,449,217$
$1,615,857,119$
$1,428,535,699$ to rr. com. fd.
-V .128, p. 2455 .
Galveston (Tex.) Wharf Co.-Bonds Offered.-Arthur Perry \& Co, and Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., are offering an additional issue of $\$ 2,245,000$ ref. mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series B, at 100 and interest.
Dated. July 1 1929; due July 1 1944. Interest payable J. \& J. Prin.
and int., payable in New York. Callable as a whole or in part on first
 or portion thereop, resulting in a call price of 100 and int. arter July 11949. National City Bank of New York, trustee, interest payable milthout

Issuance.-Approver of President George Sealy, Galves ton, Aug. 3
Data from Letter or
Company. -Incorp. by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas. Company.-Incorp. by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas.
approved Feb. 41854 , as Galveston Whars \& Cotton Press Co. Certain approved
individual who owned and operated wharves and wharf privileges on Gal-
veston Island porated, accepting its capital stock in payment for their respective proper-
per to ties. Under an amendatory act, approved Feb. 11 1860 , its name was company was given the right to construct, own and operate a railroad in the City of Galveston in accordance with the general railroad law of the state,
also to make connection with any and all railroads which then or at any future time entered the City of Galveston, Company owns and operates valuable wharf, warehouse, Grain elevator
and terminal railroad properties in which the city of Gatveston has an undivided one-third interest. The entire property consists of 30,152 feet
or 5.9 miles of wharves (extending over 12.400 feet or in excess of 2.3
 trackage, $4,067,4111$ spuare e eet or over 93.3 acres of covered wharves and
warehouses; grain elevators which on completion of construction now in warehouses, grain elevators which on completion of construction now in progress necessary to carry on the extensive business of the port.
property
The importance of the property owned by Galveston Wharp Co. in relation to the total facilities of the port is evidenced by the fact that it comprises over $84 \%$ of the improved water front of the city about $75 \%$ of the
total wharf frontage including slips, and over $92 \%$ of the covered wharf area of the port.
Capitalization
Ref. mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series $A$ and $B$ Authorized. Outstanding
 Com. stock (divs. at an average annual rate of . 1.50 . $2,626,600$ 1932 and 1940. Y Additionaly secured by pledge of $\$ 76000$ Ist mtge. 6 s ,
1932 and $\$ 419,000$ 1st serial 5 s , 1940 . Z Company holds $\$ 46,000$ additional bonds of this series in its tre 1940 .
Security. - Bonds will be secured by a direct mortgage upon an undivided
two-thirds interest in the entire property. subject only to the liens of \$1, 505,000 closed mtge. bonds maturng in 1932 and 1940 and to certain
yaluable leases from which the company receives a substantial revenue
 further secure by the pledge of $\$ 45,000$ of pror then bonds, thus sharing
in the liens of these bonds to the extent of $24.8 \%$ of such bonds issued. Valuation.-The 1.-S. C. Commission as of April 31926 completed a dentative valuation report on the property of the $14,028,240$. Including the iepprevements to be made with the proceeds of the present financing, the
improve company will have expended since June 301917 for additions, better-
 clane 301917 was found to be in excess of $\$ 8.000,000$.
Purpose- Proceeds from the sale of $\$ 2,245,000$ ref. mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ gold
P, will be used for the construction of a modern fireproof bonds, series B, will be used for the construction of a modern fireproof
grain elevator which will have a total capacity of $5,864,243$ bushels and


Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Loses Appeal. rehearing or the Commissission's has decision the phetition of the company for a
the Wheeling \& Lake Erio to thich that month authorized
then its Ontario Street passenger station
 donmand and authororizing the sale of its site permitting the station aban- the Cleveland Union Ter-
minals Co. See also Wheeling \& Lake Erie below.-V. 129, p. 471 .

## Rutland RR.-Income Account.

 Ralway tax accruals--
Uncollect. r. revenues.
Equip. \& jt. facility rents
Net railway oper. inc-
Miscell. $\&$ non-oper. inc-
Gross income
Deduct. from gr Net income-..-1.

$\$ 472,886$
47,612

| $\$ 520,498$ |
| :---: |
| 228,944 |

$\$ 291,504$
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 2.54 & \$ 3.21\end{array}$
 The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2\% on
the outstanding common stock, par $\$ 100$, payable ot. 1 to holders of record Sept. 3 A A like amount was paid on April land July 1 lost. In each
of the opeceding eight quarters, a regur dividend of $13 \%$ and an extra
of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ were pidt
Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Committee Asks Aid in Finding Owners of Bonds.
The adjustment bondholders' committee in a notice to bankers and
brokers Aug. 12 says: brokers Aug. 12 says:
$5 \%$ As there has been no
$5 \%$ adjustment mort mage gold bonds, there is no complete list of the tine Ry. owners of these bonds. A very large part of the known holders whom it
has been possible to advise of the plan have deposited has been possible to advise of the plan have deposited their bonds there-
under but there still remain approximately $\$ 7,000,000$ of the bonds un-
deposited held in large deposited held in narge part by owners unknown to the company with whom
the conpany and the committee have therefore been unable to communicate. It is believed many of these unknown bondholders are customers
of bankers and brokers. Both the officers of $t$
of these bondholders are not advised of the plan. In the the belief that the
prompt deposit of any undeposited prompt deposit of any undeposited adjustment bonds is greatly to the the plan to the attention of all customers believed to own these bonds and
 the plan should deposit their bonds promptly with the deosositary, The
National Park Bank of New York, 214 Broadway, New York City.-V. 129, p. 792 .

Southern Ry.-Amended Complaint.-
against the Southern Ry. in substitution of its original complaint issued in April which makes the definite allegation that the effect of the purchase Orleans \& Northeastern may be to substantially lessen competition between the Mobille \& Ohio and the New Orleans \& Northeastern. The original plaint covers. The southern has until oct. 10 in which the amended com- to answer the Commission's complaint which seeks to compel divestment of these holdings.

Toronto Hamilton \& Buffalo Ry.-Income Account.-
 Railway tax accruals.-t. facility rents

Net railway oper. inc-
Miscell. \& non-oper. incGross income-..-...-: Net income

Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Refuses Taplin Request request of the Taplin interests. to A. Leighley at Cleveland has refused a the legality of the recent election of officers and directors of the Wheeling

Order Amended.-
The I.-S. C. Commission has amended its order authorizing the company to abandon its Ontario St. station in Cleveland by making the order
effective Aug. 20 instead of 30 days from July 9 as originally fixed. The extension was. granted upon a petetion to this effect by the Pittsburgh \&
West Virginia Ry.-V. 129, p. 792.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.


## Subs. Co. Drilling Operations.-

County, Ohio, in order to provide new plant now under construction at Mount Vernon, Ohio. It is expected cubic feet of gas daily upon completion of the new new plant.-V. 129, , p. 629.
American Community Power Co.-Power Output.-
 ago This in part. is the ressult or othe industrial. for the like period a year
west including the Northwest district of Texas contigment in the south-
wo marillo.
Approximately $7,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$ will bo added during the month of August, and add to sales of electrical energy of the American Commonwealths
system.-V. 129, p. 957 .

American Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings.
 Maintenancel plant. Maintenance

General \& Fe | 675,027 | 583,130 | $2,748,322$ | $2,091,255$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $192 ., 340$ | 736,242 | 3,471 |  |
| $1,227,347$ | $1,146,516$ | $4,713,413$ | $2,840,749$ |

 $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c}\text { public, } \\ \text { Amortiz of bond disct. }\end{array} \$ 1,046,259 \quad \$ 1,046,609\end{aligned} \$ 4,223,039 \quad \$ 3,815,437$





Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-To Link Holdings.
To facilitites and construction of new plants has interconnections, additions ciated Gas \& Electric system, it was recently announced, in order to ginning of the year and its former companies. by the system since the be An authoritative statement says:
The major properties of the
The major properties of the Associated System are already tied in with
the power pool of the Atlantic Seaboard. and further interconnections
of an important of an important nature are plianneaboard, and furt or iner interconnections
aiready served with electricity from Nar or the Associated territory is
ald outstanding surces or hydro-electric power in the East, and within a y year placed in operation in South Carolina. The greatest efforts of the Associated
strengthening further the position of its own manement are belng bent toward
 Philips interests a and of the General Gas \& Electric system from the Barstow interests has enlarged the scope of the improvements contemplated.
The Associated system now has over $\$ 800,000,000$ of revenue approximately $\$ 100,000,000$ a year. 000,000 of assets, and a gross The Associated system's interconnections with Niagara Falls are at
the Pennyylania-New York State line, where the Buffalo Nlagara \&
Eastern systan ciater group, and at two ther the Pennsylvania Electric Co. of the Associated interconnects with Mohawk-Hudson Power at Cortland and at Col
liers, N. Y., and inter-system connections are maintained between Binghamton and Elmira, with a further inter-connection under construction
to tap the line of the amton and Cortland connections. the Pennsylvania-New Jersey power territory, accurs at Fremansburg, Pa., In
Associated system also is this unit the Associated system also is interconnected with the Central Hudson Gas \& N. Jere is another interconnection between Associated properties at Dover,
Jersey and the Roseland substation of the Public Service Corp. of New Jerser. The Pennsylvania Power \& Light Cor. of of the Electric Bond \&ystem. the Philadelphia Co. of the United Gas Improvement group, and the Penn-
sylvania Wion sylvania Water \& Power stations of the Aldred system are also linked with
the Pennsylvania-New Jersey power pool of the Associated systed
In New sociated system nected with the Edisocociatectric, Illuminating Co. of Boston. whille the
Portsmouth, N. H. Pubssmouth, N. H., unit of the system is linked with the New Hampshire The South Carolina properties of the
pow tied in both with Stone \& Webster whle in Florida Associated properties A new high tension transmission line has been planned properties ${ }^{\text {Pennsylvania and Central and Northeastern Pennsylvect }}$ connected loop in the three leading industrial giving it a complete intersylvania and New Jersey - the greater portion of which will be owned findo-
pendently.-V. $129, \mathrm{p}, 957$.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.-Acquisition.
company of the prommerties of the susquehanna Valley Telephone by the -
V. 129, p. 957.
Binghamton (N. Y.) Gas Works.-Probable Sale.-
California Water Service Co.-Earnif.
Year Ended June 30-
Operating revenues





## Capital City Telephone Co., Jefferson City, Mo.

 Stock Authorized.The Missouri P, S. Commission has authorized the company to issue
2,500 shares of $6 \%$ pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ per share. This is to be sold at not less than par.
the telephoceeds are to be used in the construction of a new building to house cables and general betterment of plant, all improvements made and new issue of stock to cost $\$ 227,250$. The building and site will cost approximately
$\$ 100,000$.
The remainder of the proceeds will be used in liquidating short-term notes
Central Public Service
Each holder of class Service Corp.-Rights Expire Sept. $16 .-$ viously stated) for additional on or before Sept. 16 (not Sept. 15 as previously stated) for additional class $A$ stock at s40 per sharepin the propor.
tion of one share for each four shares of class A stock or common stock held-
o fractional shares of stock will be issued. Albert E. Peirce \& Co., 105
est Adams St.. Chicago, has been authorized by the company to purease and sell fractional, hightsee in authorized tace tilitate the exercise by Payments for each share of class A stock so subscribed for should be
Pade at the office of the company, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago, H1,., as
las. llows. \$10 per share on or before Sept. 16 . $\$ 15$ per share on or betore
ct. 16 and $\$ 15$ per share on or beroe Nov 161929. sistance in making subscriptions may communicate with Harris. Forbes
 arificient addaitional time to enable them to receive their warrants and
xercise their subscription "rights."- $\mathrm{V}, 129$, p. 958 .
Central \& Southwest Utilities Co. (\& Subs.).-Earns. Period Ended JUne 301929
oss earnings of subsidiaries
Net earnings of subs. for retire. \& stocks owned
by company

Totalearnings
nterest $\&$ other deductions.
Net for retirement \& stocks
Cen.p.31 Stas
Central States Electric Corp.-Stock Placed on an nual Dividend Basis of 40c. in Cash and $10 \%$ in Stock.-
 ior to the $200 \%$ stocks dividend the company paid 25 c . in cash and $21 / 2 \%$
stock quarterly. The regular quarterly dividend of $134 \%$ on the $\%$,
 n initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ in cash os 3 3-64 of a share of common
tock on the convertible optional preferred stock, 1929 series, were also clk on the convertible optional preferred stock, 929 series, were
Central West Public Service Co.-Notes Offered. B. Leach \& Co., Inc., Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and orter, Fox \& Co., Inc., are offering at $993 / 4$ and int. $1,000,0003$-year $7 \%$ gold notes.
 deral income tax not exceeding $2 \%$. Red, all or part on 30 days' notice $1011 /$ to July 31 1930; thereafter to July 311931 at 101 , and thereafter
maturity at 100; plus int. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago,

Data from Letter of Frank Milhollan, President of the Company
Company,-Incorp. in Delaware. Owns and operates public utility prop-
ies in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota: with other utility properties Nebraska and North Dakota owned through subsidiaries. Ice properties Nowa and Texas are also owned by the company. Company owns all re capital stocks and all outstanding funded debt of the subsidiary com-
anies, except a purchase money mortgage for $\$ 5,000$. The company ard its subsidiaries supply 206 communities with one or
 wer is supplied wholesale to a additional communities. The population the territories in which the electric, gas telephone and water properties
re located is estimated at more than 250,000 , and the number of such ustomers and subscribers exceeds 57,500 .
Ice is supplied in Dallas, Texas and in
Ice is supplied in Dallas, Texas and in Sioux City, Iowa. The Dallas or day and 22 retail ice service stations, and the business is the oldest and argest of its kind in that city. The Sioux City property includes two ice nanufacturing plants with a daily capacity of 195 tons, 12 ice service
tations, and buildings and equipment for storage of 93,000 tons of natural
Valuation. -The depreciated valuation of the principal properties is estinated to be in excess of $\$ 15.000,000$, based on appraisals by independent urchased property
Earnings.- The combined earnings from the properties now owned by the mpany or through its subsidiaries, for the 12 months ended June 30 29, before interest, tre reported by the company s audtor as follows.
 Net income before int., deprec, amortiz. \& Federal income tax $\$ 793.006$ nnual interest requirement of 10 -year convertible $6 \%$ debentures and 3-year 7\% gold notes...
 The above net earnings before interest, depreciation, amortization and he entire funded debt. includings this issue, The balance after deducting interest on first mortgage bonds, but before
epreciation, amortization and Federal income tax, is more than 2.8 times epreciation, amortization and Federal income tax, is more than 2.8 times
he combined annual interest requirements of the 10 -year convertible $6 \%$ he combined annual interest requrements onder lebentures and 3 -year $7 \%$ notes to be outstanding.
 st lien coll. $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series $A$ and $B$.
Jnderlying $51 / 2 \%$ and $6 \%$ 1st $m$ mtge. bonds.0 -year convertible $6 \%$ debenture




| $.456,000$ |
| :--- |
| 340 |
| 3 |
| 340 |

ommon stock no pari-........-200, 000 shs. 200,000 shs. Subsidary companies have no funded
xcept a purchase money mortgage for $\$ 5,000$.
$x$ Additional series may be authorized, under restrictions of the first lien ollateral indenture. y Reserve for the conversion of the 10 -year con-
ertible debentures. Purpose.- Proceeds will be used to reimburse the treasury of the com-
any for the cost of purchased property, additions and extensions, and for Mer corporate purposes.
Management.-The outstanding common stock (except directors' qualifyng shares is owned by McGaw Electric
ently invested $\$ 1,000000$ cash in additional common stock or comp cond these funds have been used for addititions, improvements, working
apital and other corporate purposes.- V . $129, \mathrm{p}$. 630 .
Chesapeake \& Potomac Telephon Co
Cesidenteake \& Potomac Telephone Co. of Va.-Obit.29, p. 630.
Chester Water Service Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.Year Ended June 30-
peration expense--


 V. 129, p. 128.

Cities Service Co.-Appliance Sales.-
Sales of gas and electric a appliances by subsidiaries of the Cities Service Co
 Electric appliances sold during the 6 months have an annual estimated
onsumption of approximately $7.000 .000 \mathrm{k} . \mathrm{w}$.h., while gas appliances sold re expected to consume $1,300.000,000$ cubic feet yearly . It is estimated
hat the revenue from this additional load will amount to $\$ 1,275,000$ anhat the
ually.

Sales activities during the first 6 months were centered on the larger
erenue producing appliances such as electric ranges, ice machines and bas
househeating equipment. Sales of electric ice machines totaled 5,413 units.
 heating installations amounted
half of last year.- V . 129, p. 7
Citizens Water Co. of Scottdale, Pa.-Sale.-
Citizens Water Service Co.-Earnings.
Year Ended June 30-
Operating revenues...

## Operating revenues Operation expense.

Maintenance--

\$26,191
$\$ 22,834$
200
ross corporate income
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.-Bal. Sheet June 30


 \begin{tabular}{lrr|rrrr}
Open accounts_-_ \& $2,338,363$ \& 896,193 \& Accr. liabilitles \& $4,955,278$ \& $4,586,586$ <br>
Current assets_- \& $13,491,659$ \& $14,907,123$ \& Reserves ..... \& $15,69,615$ \& $14,809,13$ <br>
Bond \& note dis_ \& $1,220,186$ \& $1,310,944$ \& Surplus_-...... \& $7,888,682$ \& $19,175,70$

 

Bond \& note dis_- \& $1,220,186$ <br>

Deferred charges \& 251,384 \& | 247,062 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Total_-..... 123,756,186 117,120,030 Total_-.....-123,756,186 117,120,030 Our usual comparative income
was published in V. 129, p. 958 .
Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings. Gross earnings Operating expenses $\begin{array}{rrrr}1929-3 & \text { 10s. }-1928 . & 1929-6 \text { Mos.-11928. } \\ \$ 27,063,495 & \$ 2,749,998 & \$ 61,823,913 & \$ 7,755,081 \\ 13,633,820 & 12,488,616 & 28,546,376 & 26,000,293\end{array}$

 | Net operating earnings | $\$ 8,733,013$ |  | $\$ 8,594,158$ | $\$ 22,594,245$ | $\$ 21,279,669$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other income........ | 139,621 | 295,468 | 246,326 | 472,683 |  |

 Int. charges of Columbia $719,951 \quad 670,823 \quad 1,452,640$ 1,377,906

Net income-....... $\$ 6,670,335 ~ \$ 6,647,462 \$ 18,371,443 ~ \$ 17,277,104$ Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30$\begin{array}{r}111,26 \\ - \\ \hline 55,1\end{array}$ Operating expenses Operating expenses
Reserved for renewals \& replacem'ts \& depletion
Net operating earnings.
Other income................. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 1928.
$101,776,637$
$49,637,738$ $\$ 38,002,61$
960,078 Total income

## Interest charges of subsidiaries

Preferred dividends of subsidiaries.-...................
Interest charges of Columbia Gas \& Elec.

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 33,992,935 \\ 1,050.351 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Net income Net innual dividend requirements on
outstanding as of June 301929
outstanding as of June 30 1929..................
A contract has been entered into, subject to approval of the New York
S. Commission, for the acquisition of common stock of Binghamton Gas Works, which supplies manufactured gas to upwards of 22,000 customers
in Binghamton, N. Y., and neighboring communities. Its distribution system can readily be connected to the pipe line purchased earlier in the year, running eastward from for mixture with the gas manufactured in ninghamton. It is expected that this connection will greatly broaden the usefulness of the gas service to the communities so served.
Since the last previous shareholders' letter there has been consummated the acquisition of additional pipe lines, formerly used for the transportation of oil, running from near Morgantown, the eastern part of that State. These the southern part of can realy be used for the transportation of gas.
On May 251929 corporation announced then stecks of Cincinnati Newport ties in exchange for the preferred and and the common stock and class B common stock of Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co. Pursuant to these offers there has already been acquired more than $75 \%$ of the pref. stock and $85 \%$
of the common stock of the former and more than $80 \%$ of each issue of the latter company.
The foregoing offers necessitated the creation of an issue of cum, pref.
stock, $5 \%$ series being the remaining portion of the $1,000,000$ shares of pref, stock authorized and not already designated as cum. $6 \%$ pref. stock. preries A), and also the creation of an additional issue of $5 \%$ gold debenture bonds, due April 151952 , both of which additional issues have.been listed
Commonwealth Edison Co.-Earnings.
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Shares of cap. stk. outst. } & 1,255,168 & 1,243,925 & 1,255,168 & 1,243,925 \\ \text { (par } \$ 100) . . . . . .- & \$ 2.72 & \$ 12.43 & \$ 12.08\end{array}$ Earns. per share
$*$ After taxes, interest, depreciation, \&c. $\$ 2.72$
V.
.

Commonwealth Utilities Corp.-25c. Cash Dividend.The directors have declared the regular dividend of 25 cents per share on the class B common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 30 . The company pays 25 cents cash on April 1 and O.
share in stock on July 1 and Jan. 1.-V. 128, p. 2627.
Consolidated Gas, El. Lt. \& Pr. Co., Balt.-Earnings.-


 | Gross income......... | $\$ 2,512,821$ | $\$ 2,336,257$ | $\$ 5,178,040$ | $\$ 4,779,393$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Fixed charges | $\boxed{655,223}$ |  | 758,972 | $1,441,548$ | $1,536,548$ |

 Surplus_-.-.-.-.-.- $\$ 788,528 \quad \$ 629,985 \quad \$ 1,727,278 \quad \$ 1,345,665$ | Shares of com. outstand- | $1,046,565$ | 941,281 | $1,046,565$ | 941,281 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ing (no par) ......... | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 1.44$ | $\$ 3.08$ | $\$ 2.97$ |
| Earns, per sh. on com_- | $\$ 1$ |  |  |  |

Duke Power Co.-Offers Rights.-
The stockholders of record Aug. 15 have The stockholders of record Aug. 15 have been given the right to sub-
scribe on or before oct. 1 , for additional capital stock at par ( $\$ 100$ ) in the
ratio of one new share to every 10 held.- $\overline{\text { ne }} .129, \mathrm{p} .793,631$.

Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates.-Listing of StocksExchange of Stocks for Other Companies.-
There have been authorized for the Boston Stock Exchange list, as the

 As of Aug. 15 there were outstanding 210,000 shares of the $6 \%$ cum. pref.
stock and $1,250.010$ shares of the common stock. The $41 / \%$ cum, prior preference shares are to be offered to holders of
the $4 \%$ pref. stock of the Massachusetts Gas Companies share for share, and
should the. complete exchas should the.complete exchange be made it will call for the 250,000 shares of
 common stock on the basis of one share of $6 \%$ pref. sttck and two shanes
of common stock of Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates for each commonsher of Massachusetts Companies common. The complete exchange would call
for 204,167 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock and 408,334 shares of common stock of Eastern Gas \& Fuel. Associates.
As to the shares now outstanding, there have been Issued to the organizers setts Gas Companies common stock, plus rimhts, and $. \$ 20,160,000$ in cash,
210,000 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref stock and 40,65 shat 210,000 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock and 403,635 shares of common stock.
The balance of the outstanding common stock, or 846,375 shares, has been issued in payment for $100 \%$ or the preferred and common stocks of The Connecticut Coke Co and Priladelphia Coke Co
Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates was
Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates was estabilished under the laws of Massalatter name changed to present. The shares as isuled are full paid and no assessable and no personalliability attaches to ownership as per the declaration of trust July 181929 . has voting rights except when four quarterly
The common stock only dividends are in arrears, in which voting rights excent the prior preferenee four quarterly have votes on a specified basis. In the event of a distribution of assets
the prior preference stock has a liquidating value of $\$ 105$ per share and acthe prior preference stock has a liquidating value of $\$ 105$ per share and ac-
crued dividends. if the liquidation is voluntary, and $\$ 100$ per share and
 ary, plus accrued dividends voluntary and $\$ 100$ per share if it is involunTo adjust the dividends on Massachusetts Gas Companies sommon share stock and Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates pref. stock which such holders receive in exchange for Massachusetts Gas Companies common stock, the pref. change of Massachusetts Gas Companies common shares, the dividends payaie hereon Oct il 1929 will be for two months only "Registrar, Peabody Trust Co., Boston. Mass.
has been created by the Koppers interest Massachusetts voluntary trust, of trust dated JJuly 18 1929. with the Mrassachusetts Commissioner of of
Corporations and Taxation. The trustes include Charles Ais Condide Corporations and Taxation. The trustees include Charles A. Coolidge,
Jr ...and Paul C. Cabot of Boston, and Thomas J. Michie, Jr. of Pittsburgh. The declaration provides the trustees with power to manufacture, produce, purchase, mine or otherwise acquire, hold own, use sell or otherwise

Eastern Minnesota Power Corp.-Earnings.Year Ended June 30-
Gross revenue ----
Operating expenses


## $\$ 122,298$ $\$ 112,212$

Gross income
Engineers Public Service Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings. This statement reflects results of operation, preferred dividends and pro-
vision for retirements of Puget Sound Power Light Co. only from date ${ }^{\text {of acquisition, Dec. } 11928 \text {. } 12 \text { Months Ended June } 30-1}$
Operation



Net operating revenue-
Income from other sources -..................-- $\$ 17.937,691$ $\stackrel{1928}{192}$ \$38.477
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 18,452,834 \\ -5,570,031 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total income-artization-
Balance
Balance-
Ams. on prep. stock of sup cos. applic. to com. stk. of subs. in hands of public
Amt
 Average common shares outstanding during period ${ }^{\text {Ean }} 1,278,283$ $\begin{array}{r}86,470,69 \\ 824,52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Earnings per share on average

ing charges for retirements) \begin{tabular}{l}
$13,326.919$ <br>
$2,400,077$ <br>
<br>
\hline

 $2,5 \overline{6} \overline{8}, 6 \overline{6} \overline{8} 8$ 

$\$ 11,989,814$ <br>
64,456 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consoli dated Surplus Statement June } 301929 .
\end{aligned}
$$


prior to acquisition_-........................- 424,167

Total surplus


Net direct charve \$21,738,656
Balance-
Dividends paid or declared-Subsidiaries, preferred.


9.
ance Sheet June 301929 . 12 months' period.

| Sheet June 301929. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 119,538 | Preterred stock...-.-...--.- $\$ 836,583,249$ |
|  |  |
| of sub | Common stoek...-.-.-.-.-. $\mathbf{z 5 1 , 0 0 9 , 1 9 9}$ |
| qussitio | Common stock scrip...--- 15.965 |
| 9,361,468 | Pref.stk.,667,150 shs.(subs.) $63,271,297$ |
|  | Pre |
| Notes receiv |  |
| Accounts recelvable......-- $6.288,192$ |  |
| Materials and supplies ----- ${ }^{0,280,}$ | No |
|  |  |
| Subscribers to stock....-.--1, $1,400,247$ |  |
| Sinking funds -............. $\times 11,469$ | Dividends de |
|  | Retirement reserve.......- 18,765,310 |
| Unadjusted debits | Operating reserves .-. -- -- 407,684 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Total_...............-8325,654,536 $\left.\right\|^{\text {a }}$ Total_.-...............-8325,654,536 |  |
| in Includes ¢11,509,500 bonds of subsidiaries held in sinking funds and |  |
|  |  |  |
| convertible preferred and 196,902 shares $\$ 5.50$ cumulative dividend preferred |  |
| of no par value. zRepresented by $1,659,919$ shares of no par value. |  |
|  |  |  |

Stock Offered Employees-Electrical Output.-
President C. W. Kellogg on Aug. 12 announced a plan for the sale or common stock to employees of the company and of the operating utility
companies which it controls. This will enable the 10,000 employees of this organization to purthase stock on time payments at $\$ 50$ per share. The
maximum subscrition allowed is one share of stock for each $\$ 30$ of annua salary and monthy payments will share of stock for each share. It is expeoted that 30,000 shares will be subscribed for under this plan.


Eastern States Power Corp.-Earnings Grons inchs Ented from ane 30-
Expources
Expenses, taxe from interest parces. .......................
Net income available for dividends

${ }_{\text {\$1,292, }}^{162}$ 192
 date of over $\$ 35,500,000$ and cash and notes receivable value on that $\$ 6$, preferred stock 60 consisted of 40,000 shares of series $A$ shares of class B common stock.--V. 128, p. 1553 .
Federal Light \& Traction Co.-Usual Stock Dividend.The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $371 / \mathrm{c}$. per share in to holders of record Sept. 13. Like amounts were paid on April 1 and July 1 last. A dividend of 20 . . per share in cash and $1 \%$ in stock was
this issue in each of the 15 preceding quarters.-V. $128, p, 4320$.
Federal Water Service Corp.-Earnings. Year Ended June 30
Operating revenues
Operation expense--.-.-.-.-.-.
Maintenance \& deprec.
companies, morttrages)
Taxes (excluding Federal income$\begin{array}{cc}1929 . & 1928 . \\ \$ 15.555,911 \\ 4,609,659 & \$ 13,67572 \\ 4,430,772 \\ 4\end{array}$

Net earnings from operations
$1,448,159$
$1,090,853$
$1,275,238$
907,153

Gross corporate income

| $\$ 8,407,240$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 478,041 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 7,044,409 \\ 401,381\end{array}$ |

Annual int. . .eq. on funded debt of subs. cos

Annual div. req. on pref stk of | $\$ 8,885,282$ |
| :---: |
| $3,984,480$ |
| 1 |
| 1,174 |
| 1 |

\$7,445,790 Annual div. req. on pref. stte. of subs. cos.-
Reserve for miscellaneous charges
Balance.................................
$\$ 3,573,894$
357,500
 $\$ 3,216,394$

Balance.-.- 473
82,229,904

## General Water Works \& Electric Corp. - Control -

Announcement is also made of the acquisition by American Equities Co. (see that company) of the entire outstanding class
General Water Works E Electric Corp.-V. 129, p. 128 .
Green Mountain Power Corp.-Earnings. Year Ended June 30-
Gross revenue Gross revenue
Operating expe $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 1929.18
$\$ 1,938,118$
701,047 \$1,804.83 Gross income $-\mathrm{F} .127, \mathrm{D} .3089$.
$\overline{\$ 1,237,071} \overline{\$ 1,124,771}$

## Houston Gulf Gas Co.-Earnings.-

The company and subsidiaries report consolidated gross revenue for the
6 months ended June 301929 of $\$ 3,531,989$, representing an increase of over $71 / 2 \%$, compared with the corresponding period in 1928. Consolidated after deducting all prior chared debt interest of Houston Guif Gas Co depletion, $\& \mathbf{c}$., was $\$ 1,591,902$, equivalent to over 4.8 times interest re nterest to over 4.8 times requirements for the period on the $61 / 2 \%$ deben tures.-V. 129, p. 793

## Illinois Bell T

 Total rovTotal exp
Interest
Net income $\qquad$ Dividends $\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,067,589 \\ 4,400,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}34,982,477 \\ 3,200,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 4,398,718$ Balance
-V .128, p. 2992.
$\$ 2,667,589$
$\$ 1,728,656$
$\$ 1,782,477$
$\$ 1,198,718$
Illinois Water Service Co.-Earnings. Year Ended June 30-I
Operating revenues

## Operation expense

Maintenance

## Gross corporate income $\$ 291,862$ 125.000 Annual interest requirements on total funded debt 125,000

\$242,167
Indiana Gas Utilities Co.-New Trustees.
mtge Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., corporate trustee, under the 1 st mtge. dated July 1 1926. in succession to National Bank of Commerco in
Nev York, has appointed AAthur E. Burke, individual trustee of the
trist trusts created by said mortgage in succession to C. Allson Scully, until
a newv trustee shall be appointed by the bondholders or the Indiana com-pany,-V. 126, p. 576.

Inland Utilities, Inc.-Stock Offered.-E. R. Diggs \& Co., Inc., New York, are offering 87,000 shares participating class A stock ( $\$ 1.70$ cumulative dividend) at $\$ 24.25$ per share and div., to yield over $7 \%$
The class A stock is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 81.70 per share per annum, payable $Q$.J.,. in priority to any dividends on the
common stock: in addition, it shall participate equall with the common
stor stock, class for class. in any additional dividends declared in and for such claendar year after dividends are declared on the common stock in amount
up to on- analf of the aggrezate amount of the class A stock cumulative
dividends paid or set apart for date of rhare, and thereafter at $\$ 75$ per and tha and incl. Dec. 31 in each case plus divs. in liquidation up to $\$ 30$ per share, plus divs.; thereafter any remaining neck assets are to be distributed equally between the class A stock and the com-
mon stock, class for class. No preferred stock may be issued which will
redin reduce net tangible assets. of the company and its subsidiaries, below 835
per share on the class $A$ stock, or which will reduce its consolidated net
income income, simillarly defined, below twice cumulativec dividend requirements on the class A stock. Non-voting unless dividends for 6 quarterly periods
are in default, in which event the class A stock is entitled to vote until such condition is is remedied
First Unsfor Agents: The Seaboard Bank of the City of New York, and Co. New York, and Chicago Trust, Co., Chicago,
Listed on the Ohicago Stock Exchango

Data from Letter of Robert Hall Craig, Pres. of the Company.
Sapplies, through its constituent Company.-Organized in Delaware. Supplies, through its constituent
companies. excess of 225.000 . Water or manufactured or natural gas for domestic and
industrial purposes is supplied to 15 centralized commities in Pennsylvana and 16 centralized communities in the Kanawha Valley and Coal
River districts of West Virginia, together with certain rural territories a capacity estimated to be in excess of $278,000,000$ gallons; and the gas and Water systems supply their respective services shrough more than 150 miles
of 4 -inch to 20 -inch mains. Water is suplied to approximately 6,610
Wen retail consumers, manufactured gas to approximately 1,230 retail con-
sumers, and natural gas to approximately 2,520 retail consumers. Subsidi-
arice surees, own 116 producing gas wells, and have 13,541 developed acres under
alease in the lonr-lived West Virginia and Kentucky fields with an estimated reserve of $53,000,000,000$ cubic reet. Various classes of service also are
supplied to $a$ number of wholesale consumers, natural gas in particular supplis supplied in large quantities under favorable contracts. Ice service and refrigeration service are furnished to Hagerstown, Md., Martinsurg,
W. Va., and Charlotesville and Fredericksburg, Va., together with a
Wher number of surrounding communities.
Capitatization-
Cold debenturesx
Prefertible $6 \%$ sto (no par) issuable
Petered
n series.

| Outstanding. |
| :--- |
| $\$ 3,250,000$ |

87,000 shss.
$340,000 \mathrm{shs}$.
$x$ Subject to divisional liens of $\$ 1,176,800$.
$y$
Further issuance of debentures
is limited und
500,000 shs.
30,000 shs. z 130,000 shares reserved for c
z 130,000 shares reserved for conversion of debentures.
Dividend Policy. The board of directors has announced a policy, which is subject to change, of permitting the holders of class A stock at their
option to apply such cash dividends toward the purchase of class A stock held, being at the annual rate of $10 \%$ in class A stock. In such cases the dividends will be applied, and the class A stock (or scrip certificates for fractional shares) purchased therewith wiil be dilivered to the stockholders
entitled thereto who request payment in class stock on or before the
phe date fixed in the resoluniote
Consolidated Annual Earnings of the Properties for 1928 (as per Footnote).

Net income before income taxes
Interest on $\$ 3,250,000$ debentures
Balance-
The balance shown above is equivalent to $\$ 3.52$ per share on the participating (\$1.70 cumulative) class A stock.
As computed from (a) individual audits by Lybrand, Ross Bros. \&
Mont four months ended March 31 1929, from present production of one gas company projected for the full year, as reported by Clark \& Krebs. Inc.:
(c) income of one storage company projected into an annual basis by the ended March 31 1929, and produce in storage at that date. (d) after neces-
sary adjustments of depletion and depreciation and elimination of nonsecurring income and expense, but without giving recognition to increases ment and increased operations. Clark $\&$ Krebs, Inc., estimate that the net income of three gas com-
panies will be increased $21 \%$ during the frrst year of operation by the devel-
one opment program of the new management. This alone is sufficient to increas
the above earnings to $\$ 4.18$ per share on the class A stock.-V. 129, p. 958 .
Internat'l Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Definitives.J. P. Morgan \& Co announce that on and after Aug, 19 , they will be
prepared to deliver derinitive 10 -ear conv. $41 / 5 \%$ gold debenture bonds. their office, 23 Wall St., N. Y. City. (Seo offering in V. 127, p. 3396.)-V. 129, p. 631 .
Interstate Rys.-Resumes Common Div.The directors recently declared a dividend of 35 c . a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 8 to holders of record Julv 20 . Three months ago the
usual quarterly dividend of 1715 c . was omitted, while 6 months ago the reguar qaurterly dividend of $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. was paid.
6 Months Ended July 31 .
Income fro
Expenses
Interest on




Massachusetts Gas Cos.-Exchange Offer.-
See Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates above.-V. 129, p. 280
Mexico Tramways Co. Interest Due March 1 1923.On and after Sept. 21929 , coupon No. 33, dated March 1923 , detached from the gen. consol. 1st mtge. 50 -year $5 \%$ gold bonds, will be paid at the
Bank of Nontreal, Toronto, Montreal London England, or the the agency
of the Bank of Montreal, New York, at the holder's option.-V. 129, p. 469 .

Middle West Utilities Co.-Earnings.-
 Net earns. of subsidiaries for retirement and stocks owned by Middle W
Total $\begin{array}{ll}4,250,018 & 19,714,539 \\ 1,846,479 & 6,304,368\end{array}$
 Net for retirement and stocks.-
The company has acquired the United Public Service Co., and Martin Insul has been electecd company operates utilities in, North and South
on Aug. 10. The United comple Dakota, Kentucky. Alabama. Loulsiana, Ohio and Indiana.-V. 129, p. 795.

Milwaukee Electric Ry. \&c Lt. Co.-Bal. Sheet June 30. | Assets- | 1929. | 1928. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Liablities- | 1929. |
| 8 | 1928. | 8 |



Cash
Notes
Acc
In
M
M
P
O
M
B

Minnesota Northern Power Co.-Capital Increased.The company has filed a certificate at Dover. Del. increasing its author-
竍 zzed common stock (
iz.
i26, p. 3754 .

Mississippi River Fuel Corp.-Bonds Offered.-Jesup \& Lamont, New York, are offering at 103 and int. $\$ 16,000,000$ (closed) 1st mtge. 15-year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds (with common stock subscription warrants). The major portion of this issue is being retained by the companies controlling the Mississippi River Fuel Corp.
Dated Aug. 15 1929; due Aug. 15 1944. Denom, $\$ 1,000$ c* Interest
payable F. A. A. without deduction for normal U.s. Federal income tax ap to $2 \%$ Red. all or part by lot on any int. date on and after Aug. 15 in the open market and surrender them for cancillation. Principal and Phenix Nationalts.- With each bond of a face value of $\$ 1,000$ is a detachable
Stock Warrants warrant entitling the holder to purchase upon the terms and conditions
set forth in the 1 st $m$ metge. and deed of trust. 10 shares (out not less) of the capital stock of the company, as at present constituted, at sio per share,
the right represented by such warrant to be exercised prior to August 15 the right represented by such warrant to be exercised prior to august 15
1933 Until uch privilege is oxercised the warrant holders are not entitled
Uativent to dividends or rights accruing to stockholders.

| Authorized. Outstandinn. |
| :--- |
| $\$ 16,000,000$. $\$ 16.000,000$ |
| 000,000 shs. |

 * Of the common stock authorized but not presentiy to be outstanding. first mortgage bonds, this issue, and 188,000 remain unissued. The project covers the construction of 450 miles of main pipe line, 22 inches in district; 25 miles of main line pipe, 16 inches in diameter, connecting the Richland Gas Field in northern Louisiana to the Monroe Gas Field; and approximately 0 mines of main inne pipe of 20 inches and smaller in diameter
through the industrial district in st. Louis and vicinity; together with five main compressing stations of $6,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. each, and the branch pipe lines incident to dellveries or munities along the route of the pipe pany's supply of natural gas is secured by contracts with the following producers which own the major part of the prove gas reserves in the
Monroe Gas Field and the Richland Gas Field, in Horthern Louisiana;
Hole Interstate Natural Gas Co.. Inc. and Hope Producing Co. (subsidiaries
 of the Electric Power Co. (subsidiaries of the United Gas Co.). The interest, above named, own all the common stock or the Mississippi River Fuel Corp. at
about Nov. 1999
Security,- Bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage covering the pipe
lines. measuring stations, compressing stations, and contracts mentioned: - Corporation hes contrals Contracts. Corporation has concluded contracts with large industrial
customers which itwili supply by direct connection in the st. Louis industrial
district and has application for gas from major industries in the district istrict and has application for gas from major industries in the district.
It has concluced contrats with the Missouri Industrial Gas Co., afriliated with the Laclede Gas Co. for deliveries of natural gas to other smaller
industries throughout the City of St. Louis, and with the Cahokia Manu-
 distribution in the East st. Louis, Granite City and other communities
in the st. Louis district east of the Missisispi River. Arangements are
being consumuated with the Arkansas Power \& Light Co., a subsidary of the Electric Power \& Light Corp., the Arkansas Natural Gas Co., a
subsidiary of the Cities Service Co..and the Misour Natural Gas Co. for sale or gas of these companies for distruution in communities along the After the completion of the pipe line, the earnings of the company should
be ample to produce a surplus after all interest charges and sinking fund. be ample to produce a surplus after all interest charges and sinking fund.
Sinking Fund-Beginning Aug. 15 1931, and seml-annually thereafter, the company will pay to the trustee a sinking fund of 562,222 , to be used
for the retirement of these bonds drawn by lot at 105 and int. and (or) to be used in the purchase of bonds in the oper market up to but not exceeding Manapement- The construction of the pipe line and the river crossings, meluding crossing the Mississippi River near st. Louis, is under contract to
Ford, Bacon \& Davis, Inc. The company itself is constructing its five than one-third completed pipe limes and stations of the company are more company, its operations will be under the engineering management of the Mississppi Miver Eng. Mitchell, Christy Payne, N. O. McGowen, Edwin Binney, O, R. Seagraves, Oscar Nelson. Pres. H. C. Cooper, Vice-Pres.;
Excutive officers. Crristy Payne, Pres.
H. C. Abell. Vice-Pres.; Edwin Binney, Vice-Pres.; Reid L: Oarr, Sec.;
H. A. Koeching, Treas.

Mississippi River Power Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.12 Mos. Ended June 30-
Operating revenues.......... Operating revenues.-
Operating expenses.Operating exp
Mantenance
Taxes
Net operating revenues
es............
Gross income
Interest on funded debt
Amort. of bond discount and expense Interest during construction

Net income --............
Preferred dividends....
Preferred dividends.... $\begin{array}{r}1929.195 \\ -\$ 3,86.69 . \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$

Bal. for common divs. and surplus. $\$ 1,497$, $\$ 1,329,138$ \$1,153,327
 Total -...........53.
Missouri Hydro-Electric Power Co.-Sale of Site.-
See Union Electric Light \& Power Co., St. Louis, below.-V.128, p. 2804. National Water Works Corp.-New Acquisitions.The corporation has acquired 7 new porperties. They include the Mount
Pleasant (Pa.) Water Coo., formerly owned by the Unites States Steel Corp. Citizens Water Co., scottdale, Pa.; Gettysburg (Pa.) Gas Co.
Buckhannon (W. Va.) Water Co., Kingwood (W. Va.) Water Co., and
俍 Philippi (W. Va.) Water Co.; Riverton \& Palmyra (N. J.) Water Co
These accuisitions raise the total of communitites served by the Na-
tional Water Works Corp to 42 in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia
and Tennessee.-V. 128, p. 2804.

New England Power Association.-Earnings.-
Income Account 12 Months Ended May 31 1929. Income Account 12 Months Ended May 311929 . Gross earnings from all sources
Net earnings
Int., amortizatio

, | $\$ 38,118,473$ |
| :--- |
| $21,022,014$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,579,305 } \\ -\quad 1,06,459 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Niagara Share Corp.-Contract A pproved. The holders of 433.598 shares, more than $72 \%$ of the outstanding stock of


 North American Co.-Listing. -
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 74,250
additional shares common stock (no par value) on official notice of issuance
in exchange for in exchange for additional shares of par value ston official notice of issuance
and Washing stoc or Western Power Corp.
and applied for to date.
commonstock 1929 , directors authorized the issuance of 74,250 shares of the
shares for delivery fromed time the rate of 10 per hatere) as follows (a) (a) 27,540 or the comemon stock of Western Power Corp. Whereupon the company will own 321,486 shares of the common stock of Western Power Corp out of a
total of 321,978 shares then issued and outstanding: and (b) 46,710 shares
for delive



North American Light \& Power Co. Common
North Am Placed on an 8\% Annual Dividend Basis Payable in Common Stock.-See last week's "Chronicle," V. 129, p. 959.
North American Water Works \& Electric Corp. Stock Offered.-Emery, Peck \& Rockwood Co., Chicago, are offering at $\$ 23$ per share (flat) 25,000 shares, class A common stock (no par value).
Preferred over the class B common stock as to assets and as to cumulative
dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share per annum payable 0 - - . with class B common stock, share for share, after that stock has received to \$40 per share in liquidation, whether voluntary or involuntary, and after
 share for share, with class B common stock, all by, virtue of charter and
contract provisions. Thiss stock is not subject to call Registrans. Chemical
Bank \& Trust Co., New York, and Continental Ilinois Bank contract provisions. This stock is not subject to call. Registrars, Chemical
Bank \& Trust Co., New York, and Continental Llinois Bank \& Trust Co.
Coicago. Transer agents, Guaranty Trust Co., New York and Northern Trust Co.. Chicaro
Listed. Stock isted on the Chicago Stock Exchange,
Data from Letter of Kinsley Van R. Dey, Pres, Business and Territory:-Corporation, incorporated as of the Corp. Water Works Corp. in Delaware, rurnishes directly or indirectly American
operating subsidiaries electric light and power and water service operating subsidiaries electric light and power and water services tho over
170 communities in Maine. Pannslvania, Ohio, Hlinois, West Virginia
17
 George, North Carolina and Kentucky. The tutility propertiues serve an
population estimated to axceed 377 . 500 . in terrritories where opportunities
for expansion of the system's business are faver

 The water properties have distributing systems aggregating about 758
miles of mains and over 3.508 hydrants
 18 manufacturing plants, having an aggresate daily capacity of overclud.00
tons and adequate delivery equipment. The territory served has a population of about 387,000 and includes Savannah, Georgia; Wilson a populaMout, Goldsbor, Kinston, Henderson, Fay Gettergilic Willson, Rocky City, North Carolina, and Corbin, Kentucky.
Capitalization-


Authorized. Outstanding.
 ing 111,880 shares held for the conversion of the $6 \%$ secured bonds. series $A$.
In addition, are $\$ 16,050,000$ of funded debt and $\$ 2,514,500$ of preferred stocks of subsidiaries, taken at liquidation values, outstanding with the
(Corporation and Subsidiaries) 12 Months Ended May 311929.

 minority interest-_....................................................

Balance--
Annual interest and preferred stock dividend requirements.-. 1,087,116 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 598,047 \\ 342,820 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 on these 25.000 shares class a common stock. Of the above net earnints,
approximately $83 \%$ is derived from electric light and power, or water serives. Purpose.-Proceeds will be used to reimburse the corporation for a portion purposes. Management. -The corporation is controlled by Atlantic Public Utilities, Inc., through the ownership of a majority of its common stock, and is

## Northwest Louisiana Gas Co.-Earnings.

 Gross earnings \& other income- MondOper. expenses, maint. \& taxes (except Federal inc. tax) \&c--....-- $\$ 244,620$
160,056



Northwest Utilities Co.-Earnings.-


Tnterest and other deductions.
Net for retirement and stocks of company
Ohio Water Service Co. (\& Subs. Year Ended June 30
Operatingrevenues Operatingreve
Operation exp
Maintenance


Gross corporate income Annual interest requirements on total funded debt
3. Months.
$\$ 2,890$ Months.
475,053
$\$ 11,500,557$
4 $\begin{array}{rr}475,004 & 2,004,685 \\ 1,761 & 47,589\end{array}$

$\$ 472,621 \overline{\$ 2,035,790}$


Oregon-Washington Water Service
Year Ended June 30Operating revenues.
Operation expense Maintenance Taxes (excluding Federal income tax)
Net earnings from operations.
Other income.
Gross corporate income
Annual interestrequireme
Annual interestrequirements on total funded debt-
Peoples Gas \& Fuel Co., Inc.-Earnings. Gross earnings Income Account 6 Months Ended June 301929. Gross earnings \& other income-----
Operating expenses, maint. \& taxes (except Fed. inc. tax) \&c. Net earnings
Interest requirements on entire funded debt
Other interest \& miscellaneous deductions.

Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.-Rights.-
 Ilinois Commerce Commission. of an application to increase the capital
stock by 56,640 shares. or $10 \%$.


Peoples Light \& Power Corp
12 Months Ended June 30-
Consolidated revenues of
$1929 . \quad 1928$.

 After annual interest and dividend requirements on subsidiary companies
securities and annual interest on the corporation's funded debt
mained mained a balance of $\$ 1,207882$, which compares with annual dividerd re-
quirements of $\$ 421,862$ on the fower Corp. After such pref. dividends, the balance of $\$ 786.020$ available shares of class A stock outstanding on June 30 1929. 19 a share on the 128 the 175.790
. 3826
Extraladelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Petition to Enjoin of The petition of Roy F stone Sor an Winthdrawn.
of an extra dividend on the commor stock recently do restrain the payment
 his argument to the court stated that his reprentented the taxpayer, and in to some specific fund in the company's account. Tividend if it was charged procuced in evidence the minntes of ste meeneting at which the directors
declared the extra dividend and shes had voted to pay the extra out of the surplus profits of the company.
-V . 129 , p. 796, 632 .
Philadelphia Suburban Counties Gas \& Electric Co. -Reduces Rates.
Reductions in rates for electric service to customers of this company.
effective Sept. 12, were announced by President Wiliam
duction Ther ductions approximating 8700,000 a year will apply to residential. com-
mercial lighting and agricultar mercial lighting and agricultural service in Eastern Schuykill and main
line divisions of the company. The Delaware County divis
is supplied by it. Electric service in this territory is supplied by the service
ware


Pittsburgh Suburban Water Service Co.-Earnings.Year Ended June 30-
Operating revenues
Operation expence.

## operating revenues Operation expense Mainten

Maintenance-- (excl. Federal income tax) $\qquad$
Net earnings from operations
Other income

Radio Corp. of America.-Loses Patent Suit.--
See Dubilier Condenser Corp. under "Industrials" below-- .
Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings.-
Period End. June 30- $1929-6$ Mos.-1928. Gross sales $\begin{array}{lllll} & \text { After oper., taxes \& res- } & 1,470,149 & 1,206,575 & \$, 738,640\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { - V. 128, p. 2092, 1728. } & 694,706 & 446,147 & 2,720,480 & 2,065,891\end{array}$

## Rochester \& Lake Erie Ontario Water Service Corp. - Larnings.



\$250,527
San Bernardino Valley Traction Co.-Tenders.receive bids for the sale to it of not to exxeed 83,000 Ist \& $\&$ ref. mtge. $5 \%$
gold bonds, dated Sept. 1903 . -V .127, p. 823 .
Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co.-Earnings. Year Ended June 30
Operating revenues. Operation ex
Maintenanc $\qquad$
Net earnings from operations. $\qquad$



Southern California Edison Co.-Bonds Sought.to issue $\$ 15,000,000$ op $5 \%$ ref. Mtge. bonds to mature in 1954. The proceeds
would be used to would be used to retire 8,252, ,ooo of $51 / 58$ now outstanding and to reimburse
the treasury for capital expenditures.- $V$. 128 , p. 2806.

Southeastern Power \& Light Co.-Earnings.-

 Gross operating revenue (incl. ot ther income) Oper, exps. maint., taxes \&r renewals \& replacem'ts 22
Amerest on funded debt of subsid. co. s onet Preferred stock dividends of subsid. companies -
Int. on funded debt of Southeastern Pow. $\&$ Lt. Oo.

Balance (before Federal income tax) -.........- $\$ 7,750,153 \$ 8,340,477$
Southern Natural Gas Corp.-Transfer Agent.-
The Equitable Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer
Sounest Gas Co. (\& Subs.).
Income Account, 6 Months Ended June 301929.
Gross earnings and other income-- (except Federal inc, tox Operating expenses, maint., taxes (except Fe
Interest requirements on entire funded debt llaneous deductions
Balance a vailable for deprec., Federal income tax, \&c. -V. 128, p. 2463.
Southwest Gas Utilities Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.Income Account 6 Months Ended June 301929 Operating exps, as purches, maint., taxes (except Fed. inc $\$ 1,338,28$
 Net earnings $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}644,287 \\ 152.587 \\ 81,250 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Interest on 1st lien $\&$ secured $61 / \%$ bonds
Bal. avail. for pref. divs. bef. deprec., deplet. \& Fed. inc. tax_-
Preferred dividends.
$\$ 410,449$
99
Bal. avail for com. stock before deprec., deplet. \& Fed. inc. tax $\$ 311.146$ Times interest on first lien $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds earned Times preferred dividends earne
Times preferred dividends earned ver-a
Earned per share common stock ( 155,182 shares) as above
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Listing.
The Newr York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of not to exceed
142.055 additional shares common stock (no par value) upon official notic of issuance and payment in full, making the total amount ancial notice not to exceed $1.979,435$ shares of common stock.

Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Including Sub. and Affil. Cos.).
12 Months Ended March 31-
 Net earnings, including other incole, retirement re-
Bal. after int \& divs. (to public)
serves
serves, deple., amort, and minority interests
proportion of undistributed earnings of sub
 and amortization of debt discount \& expense.

Balance -
Stand. Gas Elec. Co.s.
Balance
5,718,537 14,666,906 2,401,190 2,556,764

 for properties now comprising the system; net earnings of properties disfor prop of are included in other income.-V. 129, p. 632 .

Union Electric Light \& Power Co. of Illinois,-Earns. 12 Mos. End. June $30-$
Operating revenues....
Operating expense $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { expenses-----: } & \$ 3,661,867 \\ 30,548 & \$ 3,454,046 & 19,643 & \$ 2,707,636 \\ 20,529 & \$ 2,436,479 \\ 7,677\end{array}$

 Amortiz, of bond disc't Other interest charges
Balance
Preferred dividends.-.

## Balance for common divs. $\&$ surplus

- 

$\begin{array}{lll} \\ \text { roperty } & \text { \& plant_34,633,884 } \\ \text { Cash } \\ 33,788,825\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Discount and ex- } \\ \text { penses on secur's } \\ 1,038,306 & 1,048,946\end{array}$
 -V. 128, p. 3352.
Union Electric Light \& Power Co., St. Louis. Purchases Site for Osage River Project.
The Missouri P. S. Commission has granted the application of this
ompany for authority to purchase the site for its proposed $\$ 30,000,000$ hydro-electric power dam and plant on the Osage River near Bagnell, A certificate of convenience and necessity to construct, operate and maincain the dam and power plant has been issued. The site will be purchased
from the Missourl Hyroklectric Power Oo. of Kansas City, Mo about two years ago started preliminary work on the profect, but was
forced to abandon the work because of financial difficulties.

In its order the Commission said: "We find that the construction of this project will be of great economic benefit, not only to the city
but to all of the communities along the transmission line and to Miller by the camden and Benton counties, (Mo.) which are directly affected The buns of the power that will be power plated." the new plant will be
The ted
The the furnished to the St. Joseph Lead Co. at River Mines. MLO. as that company must be furnished by 1931. to complete the new dam and power plant in The Union company plans to complete the new dam and power plant in
about two years. Some power from the new plant will be brought into St. The Fiis. .deral Power Commission has granted the Union company a ifense to purchase the dam site and ered ant $\$ 20.000000$ and the transproject. The dam and power plant mission lines and substations required about $\$ 10,000,000$. The Union company will pay the Missouri Hydro-EIectric power
$8766,939.27$ plus interest from May 31 1929, for the site and preliminary work and $\$ 200.000$ for, preliminary services and promotion fees.
Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30 (Including Subsidiaries) Operating revenues
Operating expenses
Maintenance
Maintenance
Net operating revenues
Gross income
Interest on funded debt
Amort. of bond disct. and expense Interest during construction Preferred dividends of subsidiaries Appropriations for depreciation reserves
Balance

$\qquad$ 870.000 $\$ 6,525.563$
870,000

## Balance for common dividends and surplus. $-\mathrm{V}, 128$. .3352 . $\overline{\$ 7,057,112} \overline{\$ 5,655,563}$

Union Water Service Co. (\& Subs.) Year Ended June 30 Operating revenues
Operation expense Maintenanc



$\$ 279,546$
Annual int. req.
-V .129, p. 130
United Gas improvement Co.-Earnings
Earnings Slatement of the U. G. I. Co. 6 Months Ended June 30 Invidends on stocks
Dis. Interest on bous income
Total income


Salaries, traveling exps., office rentals, supplies, \&c General expenses-payable
Interest on notes pay


Noft income-1.-. $\$ 11,752,455 \quad 9,690,155$
 a. 1. Co. and 1929, excluding the Philadelphia Gas Works and the Welsbach Co., for the


## Operati Electric.

Gas.-.-.......
Street railway
Bus.......
Bus-1.....
Steam
Water_...
Total
Ordinary-
Menewals and replacements
Federal taxes -..-
Total $\qquad$


Operating income--.-
Gross income-
Amortization of debt discount and expense.
Other deductions. Earni

Total

Earnings available for common stock, stock



Total earns. of subs. applic. to the U. G. I. Co $-\overline{\$ 12,614,418} \overline{\$ 8,995,042}$
Other Income of the U.G. $I$ Co.Int.\& divs. on invests. \& profits from other opera-

$$
\text { Shares outstanding June } 30 \text {........ }
$$

Balance applicable to capital stock
Shares outstanding June 30 .----- $\qquad$ Earnings per share ----- The above does not inde profit from sale


United Power \& Light Corp. of Kans.-Development.The corporation announces plans for an extensive 5-year development pro-
sram. It will include a new brick and steel building to house the hydro-electric plant at Rocky Ford, together with the installation of a new 3,000 kilowatt
synchronous condensor. Work is to synchronous condensor. Nork is to go forward as soon as materials arrive.
The power plant at Junction city is also to be rebuilt, with its capacity Increased by the installation of two $1,000 \mathrm{~h}$.p. generatitg w uits. The plans
also call for the construction of a 66,000 volt. steel-tower also call for the construction of a 66,00 volt, steel-tower transmission
line from the Tecumseh station or the Kansas Power \& Light Oo. near son. Kan. A survey is already being made for the link between Junction
City and Salina. When City and Salina. When completed this new line will provide a more thor-
ough tie-in between the Tecumseh plant and the various plants of the
United Power \& Light Corp. V . 127 .

United Public Service Co.-New Control.--
See Middle West Utilties Co. above.-V.
Sen Mided West Utillties Co. above.-V. 128, p. 2632 .
United Rys. \& Electric Co. of Balt.-Earnings.-

$\xrightarrow[\text { Washington Gas \& Electric Co.-Transfer Agent.-- }]{\text { The Equitable Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent }}$
 West Virginia Water Service Co. (\&
Year Ended June $30-\mathrm{C}$ Year E Ended June $30-$
Operatigrovenue
Operation expense..... ODeratingreo
Oparationex
Taxes
Taxes (excl


Wisconsin Electric Power Co-EArrings.-
12Mos. End June 30 . 1929 .

Net oper. revenue
Int. and amortizu
Other int Int. and amortiz-1.
Othin int chartes
Depreciation reserv

$\underset{\substack{\text { Bal. for com. divs. } \& \\ \text { surplus } \\ \text { Condensed Balancen } \\ \$ 725.673}}{ }$ Prosseds
 Cashial
Cost
Notes
Not

 | S614,493 |
| :--- |
| Sheet June 30 |
| S. | 8569,426

 Dena accounts | Den accounts |
| :--- |
| Bond $\&$ d note diso |

 Resecaurred secuir $-\mathrm{T} .128$

## 128.-1....-2

Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings.12 Mos. End. June
Operang revenue.
Oporating expenses.:-
Net operating revs-
Non-operating revenues $\xrightarrow{\text { Gross income- }}$ Ind idibt Amort iot bond discount
Other interest chargess.
Deprecalition reesrye


Bal.for com.divs $-\quad$| 103,621 |
| :--- | sur \$1,146,453

Condensed Balan
$\qquad$
 929
746
7

 $\begin{array}{r}8330,207 \\ 3,354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 8333.561

 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,603.543 \\ 520.451 \\ 416,579 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 859.032$ |
| :---: |
| $162: 534$ |

$$
\$ 496,498
$$


 $3,595,500$
3,913
143,683
123,53

3

Torporation has also $\$ 51,306$ Tot.......................... $\$ 5,151,306$ chase warrants evidencing the right to purchase 267,500 shares of common W. G. Herron has been elected Vice-President.-

Air Reduction Co., Inc.-Registrar.-
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar for
6,000 shares of capital stock.-V. 129, p. 633. Allied Kid Co., Boston.-Pref Peabody \& Co., are offering at $\$ 100$ per Offered.-Kidder, $\$ 6.50$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (no par value). Conv. pref. stock has preference over the class A and common stocks
as to assets and dividends; is entitled to cummulative dividends at the rate
of $\$ 6.50$ per share of $\$ 6.50$ per share per annum, payable $Q,-$ F $^{2}$, is redeemable in whole or in
part at $\$ 110$ per share on any div. date upon 30 days' written notice. part at $\$ 110$ per share on any div. date upon 30 days' written notice.
Transfer agent, Peabody Trust Co. of Boston. Registrar, First National
Bank of Boston.

Data from Letter of S. Agoos, President of the Company.
Company--Incorporated in Massachusetts. Is a consolldation of the
businesses and properties of the McNeely Co., Quaker Oity Morocco Co., the Standard Kid Co. and Standard Kid Mfg. Co. of Delaware, well-known
and successful kid manufactur and successful kid manufacturers and distributors. Existing plants of Wilmington, Del, are conveniently located for the discharge of raw stocks
from foreign ports and for the direct shipment of finished products to from foreign ports and for the direct shipment of finished products to
facts and agents throughout the world.
The company, the largest producer of kid in the world, manufactures a complete line of stock in black, brown, and, colored kid; also suedes,
prints, and linings of kid for men s. and women's shoes. These products
are sold from branches and agencies throughout the world are sold from branches and agencies throughout the world under well-
known trade names-McNeely Supertand, Quaker Oity, Standard, and
Vode Capitalization-
Capitalization-
$\$ 6.50$ cum. conv. preferred stock (no par).

* Class A stock (no par) $\qquad$ uthorized.
5,000 shs.

Outstanding.
25,000 shs. *.Class A stock (no par)
 200,000 shs. * 200,000 shares reserved for conversion of common stock, share for share. lative dividends at the rate of 75 c . per share in any calendar year before any dividends are declared on the common stock in such year. After a
dividend of 75 c . per share has been paid on the common stock in any then the class A stock and common stock are entitled to equal additional are entitled to share equally and ratably share for share in common stock of the company upon any liquidation and dissolution.
in exchange for class A stock on the basis of $\$ 25$ per share $\$ 100$ per share $1931, \$ 30$ per share prior to Jan. $11932, \$ 35$ per share prior to Jan. 11933 ,
$\$ 40$ per share at any time after Jan. 1933 . Provision is
 protection of the conversion privilege in the event of the issue of additional
shares of class A stock or common stock distributed as a stock dividend.
If the $\$ 6.50$ cum If the $\$ 6.50$ cum, conv, pref. stock is called for redemption the conversion
privilege may be exercised as above at any time up to and including the privilege may be exercis.
the Boston Stock Exchange. Sales and Earnings.-The
companies for the four years ended Dec. 31 1928, after eliminating a non-
recurring loss of extent of $\$ 34,000$ on indebtedness retired through part interest to the of this financing and after all depreciation and taxes at present rates, as
 During the first quarter of this year pref. dividend re
entire year were earned by the constituent companies.

$$
\text { Pro Forma Balance Sheet Dec. } 311928 \text {. }
$$

LAfter giving effect to (a) issuance of 25,000 shares of $\$ 6.50$ cum. conv
pref. stock and 200.000 shares of common stock for the constituent companies and $\$ 680,000$ in cash, subject to the liabilities of mo constituent companies: (b) application of the $\$ 680,000$ to liquidation of
mortgages of $\$ 41,000$, notes payable of $\$ 421,000$, and balance of $\$ 218,000$
to working capital.] Cassets-

| Cash _-............................. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Notes \& accepts. |

Notes \& accepts., \& accts, rec
Alvances on consignments.... Merchandlise inventories
Marketable securities. Marketable securities....
Life Insurance

 | Mnv. In afriliated company.... | 207,059 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Land | 25,000 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Land, buildings, mach'y, \&c-- } & 838,106 \\ \text { Prepald expenses...... } & 25,617\end{array}$

x Represented by 25.000 shares of $\$ 6.50$ cum. conv. pref. stock (no
par value) and 200.000 she

Forms New Subsidiary.-
The Allied Specialty Leather Co. of Peabody, Mass., has been formed as
T subsidiary of the Allied Kid Co. The company's plant is running at
capacity.-V. 129 , p. 961 .
Airstocks, Inc.-Earnings.- 14 of the application for listing on In connection with the approval Aug. 14 or tificates representing 100.000
the New York Curb Market of voting trust shares of the capital stock, the corporation reports
Exchange net profits before taxes of $\$ 530,849$ equivalent to $\$ 5.30$ per
bequan share for tuly 291929 .
tions, to Jrivately financed by White, Weld \& Co. last The corporation was privately financed by White, Weld \& Co. last
Tanuary, through the sale of 50.000 shares at $\$ 42$ per share. Subsequently
Stise
 The balancestheet as of July 29 shows cash at $\$ 98$
at cost amounting to $\$ 3,989,750$.-V. 128, p. 1907 .

## American Ice Co.-Earnings.- <br>  <br> Exp., maint. \&c. <br> Exp., maint., \&c --..... <br> *Profit <br> Com. divs- <br> $\qquad$ <br> $\underset{*}{\text { Surplus }}$ <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { \$1,582,991 } \\ & \text { epreciation and Federal t } \\ & \text { Consslidated Balance } \end{aligned}
$$ <br> $$
\begin{gathered} \$ 257,965 \\ \text { axes. } \\ \text { Shoet June } \end{gathered}
$$ <br>  $\$ 181,962$ <br> \$342,023  <br> AssetsLand, bldgs., ma-- chinery, dec.a.a34, $904,811 \quad 32,933,551$ Good-will, water \& <br> od-wil, water \& <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Dise. on $5 \%$ <br>  <br>  a After depreciation. b Represented by 600,000 no par shares. -V .129 ,

American Lime \& Stone Co.-Tenders.Th Bankers Trust Co.. trustee, will until Aug. 26 , receive bids for the sale to
suffricent to to
125. p. 1055.

Allied Motor Industries, Inc.-Sub. Co. Contract.Ahis corporator throustr its subsidiary, the Van Sicklen Corp, has
Tlosed a contract to furnish a harge autombile manufacturer with 50.000
and new gasoline pumps for which Van Sicklen Corp. holds exclusive rishts of
manufacture and sale. This pump has been adopted as standardo equilment
by by the automobile company and delilvery of
soon as they are produced.-V. 129. $\mathbf{p}$. 961 .

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Stock Split-Up.-
The directors have called a meeting of the stockholders for Sept. 20 to
vote on an increase in the number of common shares to $2,000,000$ from
 shares now outstanding there would be 1.144,000 shares of the new stock.
It expect that the dividend on the new stock will be the annual
It rate of 82 a sha
rate now paid.
rate now paid. © the company's business is increasing and if this capital change is anderoved it is expected that in the near future a limited amount
of the unissued shares will be offered for sale to stockholders.-V. $129, \mathrm{p}, 633$.
Amalgamated Leather Cos., Inc.-Earnings.-
Am Monins Ended
Grixs profit (anter d
Costs and expenses. $\qquad$
Operating profit
Other income

| Total income | \$102.044 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Interest Federal taxes | 4,927 |


| Net profit.... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earns. per sh. $17 \overline{5 l}, 000$ |

## Amerada Corp.-Receives $\$ 5,000,000$ as Initial Payment

 on Sale of Leaseholds.-The corporation this weel received a payment of $\$ 5,000,000$, representing
the initial cash consideration due under the recently signed contract for the the initial cash consideration due under the recenty signed contract for the
ale to the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, through its subsidiary, the Dixie
 Kansas leasehold of Amerada Petroleum Corp. on which production had
not been developed up to July 3 . half interest in some 490.000 acres was
not sold for $\$ 10,000,000$. of which half has now been paid in cash, the balance
o be paid, free of all costs to Amerada, out of one-half the Dixie's interest in oil a resuluced from the the above paymert.
As a result of the above payment, a marked improvement was made in Amerada's working capital position. It brought cash on hand up to over
$\$ 7,500,000$ as agannst $\$ 3,435.346$ on Dec. 311928 Current assets now approximate $\$ 12,500,000$, and current liabiilties $\$ 750,000$ a ratio of 16.6
On 1 Dec. 31 i 1928 , current assets totaled $\$ 6,270,243$, and current to 1 , On Dec. 311 1928, current assets totaled $\$ 6,270,243$, and current
liabiiities $\$ 1,288,610$, ar a ratio of 5.1 to 1 .
since the deal was, closed, some oil production has been developed from wells drilled for the joint interest.and 166 wells are now doveliling, some of
which are due to be completed soon.--V. 129, p. 797, 475 .
American Commercial Alcohol Corp.-Earnings.The corporation and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 301929
report consolidated net earnings of $\$ 228,968$ after all charges including report consoidated net earnins cents per share on the 300,229 shares
preferred dividends, equal to 76 cen
common stock outstanding. This compares with net earnings of $\$ 123.009$ available for common stock during the period from April 25 to June 30
1928: since the corporation was organized on April 25 1928, earnings for
 For the 6 months ended June 301929 , shite year, and consolildated ne earnings, after all charges inctuding pere of common stock. Based on the
$\$ 493,083$, equivalent to $\$ 1.64$ per share of prices specified in existing contracts for a total the banace of the the eareeding tesults in
corporations alloted production for the the above 6 months indicate that net earnings for the
$\$ 5$ per share on the common stock.-V. 129, p. 962 .

American Equities Co.-Stock Sold.-E. H. Rollins \& Sons have sold. 600,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 29.50$ per share. Stockholders will have no pre-emptive rights to subscribe for additional stock or securities convertible into stock.

Transfer agents: Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.. New York; Con-
inental Illinois Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago, and Atlantic National Bank tinental Inlinois Bank \& Trust Co, Chicago, and Atlantic National Bank
of Boston. Registrars: Bank of America National Assocation, New York;
Central Trust Co. of Hlinois. Chicago, and the First National Bank of Central
 x Includes subscriptions for 82,632 shares at $\$ 19$ per share ( 52,632 shares due on or before Aug. 11930 and 30,000 shares on or before Aug. 11934 . stock. stock in the company owned by any of the executives or associates of E . H. H. Rollins $\&$ \&ons is included in this offering, but on the contrary
their stockholdings have recently been increased through additional pur-
has chases. None of the monent riased from this financing widl be used for
he purchase from E . Rollins \& Sons of any securities now owned by them. Company--Incorp. July 201929 in Delaware, for of a substantial and
others, of acquiring ail of the voting common stock of
apidly apidily growing public utility holding corporation and generally to control,
managemand operate enterprises; to buy, sell, hold and exchange securites of any kind; to participate in syndicates. onderwritings and ors as its board
transactions; and to exercise such other of its charter powers of directors may from time to time determine.
Co., it is announced, has acauired the entire outstanding class B common stock of American Water Works \& Electric Corp. Its principal operations
will be the accuisition of majority or substantial minority holdings in the
mim mon stocks of public ntily common stocks of pubic utility and other corporations with a mien to
aiding in and benefiting by the gowth and development of such companies.
It will maintain a techical personnel for its own use and for the use of suci companies, in which it has or may have substantial holdings, as desire to aval themselves of its services. ${ }^{\text {Ther }}$, or the company is the result of the successful operations
of corporation of substantialy the same name (American Equitites Co.)
which wwe ino Which was incorp. in Dec. 1922 , all of whose voting common stock has at
all times been held by executives and associates of E. H. Rollins \& Sons, and the assets of this older company are in the process of being acquired by American Equities Co. The eariier company during the period of its existence from time to time
owned substantial interests in the capital stocks of a number of public utility holding companies. Certain of these capital stocks were sold at
sulbstantial profits which, together with profits derived from the sale of othier securities forming a small portion of the holdings of the eariier com-
pany, enabiled the earlier company in the thers from 1925 to 1029 to diss-
onten investment. acquisition of the securities in the portfolio of the earlier company, American Equitieies Co. Wil own alio theotstanding roting common and substantial holdings in the conmon stock and other securities or sim. will
concerns. In these situations the holdings of American Equitios Co. .ill
 American Equities Co. will have interests and cant the Phillippine Islands
United states but also in Europe. South America, the
and the West Indies. In adicition the company is acquiring participations in the promotion or development of certain hydro-electric power proiects stock interests in utility. industrial and other corporations.
Assets.-Upon the completion of this financing company will total
wine assets (including those acquired from the earier comp
$\$ 36.500,000$, of which over $\$ 27,000,000$ will be in cash.

## Management.-The management of the company will be closely assive

 ho management or other foes but may, in the event they render unusual services, charge and receive fees from the company, but in ressect or thesefees and in any other transactions hetweo the company and E. H. Rollins
E. \& Sons. the
transactions.
Listed. Listed on Boston Stock Exchange.

Terms of Exchange.-American Equities Co. (organized in Dec. 1925) had an authorized capital or | (pares are outstanding, a and $\$ 25$ ) of which 40.000 share shares of |
| :--- | common stock without par value, or which

Holders of these class A participating shares will receive 1 1-10th shares of the common stock of this new corporation for each share of class $A$, and holders of the
common share.

American Paulin System, Inc.-Control.-
American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp. Listing.- $\quad$ Aas authorized the listing of 50,000 The New York Stock Exchange has authorized
additional shares of common stock (no par value) on official notice of issu-addutonal shanese, in part, for certain of the assets of Thomas Madocks
ance in exchaw
Sons Co (New Jersey), making the total amount of common stock applied sons Co. (New Jersey), making the board of directors on July 231929
for $10,10481.781$ shares.
The executive committee of the authorized the acquisition of all the assets of Maddock wing the exception aut certain assets having an aggregate book value or ament for such assets
 the corporatork; (2) pay to Maddock $\$ 13,728$ (being in the nature of an
common stock; agreed adjustment in respect of dividends paid subsequent to March 6,695 outstanding
(3) tender to Maddock for cancollation and retirement the (3) tender to Maddock for cancellation and retirement the
shares of preferred stock of Maddock (reperesiting an investment by the shares of preferred stock and (4) assume the liabilities of Maddock as of
corporation of $\$ 708.833$; and March 311929 to the extent that the same shal be subsisting been incurred of such acquisition, and such additional liabilities as may have been March 31 1929 and the date of closing.
to be contemplated that the corporation will cause the assets of Maddock to bubsidiaries con thand subsidiaries.
The 50,000 additional shares of common stock of the corporation will be capitalized on the books of the corporation at 88.92856 per share, such amount being the average capitalized value oreach. 4 . 477 .
American Solvents \& Chemical Corp.-Plan Approved. The stockholders on Aug. 15 approved a phan for the re-adjustment of the capital structure as outlined in the mortyage as required by the original indenture covering the dor their exercise sufficient shares of $\$ 3$ cum. conv. preference stock and common stock, thereby according warrander the the old preference stock under Present preference stockholders will. receive in exchange for each shace held one share $\$ 3$ cum. conv. preferencessoch 100.000 shares having Of the preference stock of the predecessor company 100,000 shares
dividend arrears of $\$ 4.50$ per share will receive 1-10 share of $\$ 3 \mathrm{cum}$. conv. preference stock in discharge of such arrears. Holders of preference stock, of the predecessor company, issued upon the
He me exercise of warrants, on which there ane no divivends in arrears, Mor or stock,
one share of new preferencestock, and $1-5$ of a hare of new common
she Tholder after conIn case, by reason of the ratio of oxchange, any stockholder after con-
solidating his holdings would be entitied to receive a fractional share of $\$ 3$
竍 cum. conv. preferance stock, or new common stock, such stock $\$ 50$ for a
the election either (1) to receive in lieu thereof, cash at the rate of $\$ 50$. 84 for
 fircraful share of preference stock, or at the rate of s40 for a fun exchange
new com mon stock, in which case such stockholder will recelve in
nem. conv for such fractional share and such cash one full share or new preferencestock or common stock, as the case may National Bank of the City
The transfer agent of the stocks is the Chase Nationa
of New York. Pine and Nassau Sts.. New York Clty.

Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 1929 (Incl. Subs.)
After giving full effect to the consummation of plan for re-adjustim capital structure.] Cash Asts-
Acts. \& notes rec. (Iess allow.) Invent. of dre inventories (less ano..)
Sundry accus.., 1nvest., dep Land try blytee Land, bldgs. mach., equip.
Cesss depreciation). Patents \& good-will
Deferred charges_-


 159,936 yCapital stock \& surplus....- $4,745,935$
$x$ Secured by closed first mortgage required under indenture of pre
decessor company. deessor company.
$\$ 3$ cum. conv. pref. stock Authorized To Be Presently
 a Includes 47,500 shares reserved for exercise of detachable debenture Warrants. b Includes 509,500 shares reserved for eexercisa of debenture
debentantenabe
p. 962 .
American Stores Co., Phila.-Sales Increase.-

American Utilities \& General Corp.-Initial Dividends. class B stock and the reeguared an inititial dividend of 10 c . a share on the
class A stock, both payable quarterly dividend of 321 , c a share on the initial quarteri $\begin{aligned} & \text { dividend of } 321 / 2 \mathrm{ct} \text {. a share was paid on the class } \mathrm{A} \text { stock on } \\ & \text { June } 1 \text { last. }\end{aligned}$
American Woolen Co.-Earnings.-
Six Months Ended June 30--
Net prorit after taxes_-......

Net loss
Pureferred diviands.-....
Subsidiary dividends

American Yvette Co., Inc.-New Laboratories.tories in comjuny has han withounced the formation of CatherinI Day Laboramanuacture and distribution of tom pot preparatationsies of New York, for the
will take over the entire plant of Post plaboratories and
Then wistribution or the entire plant of post laboratories and will give national


Armour \& Co. (IIl.).-Cites Reasons for Petition for Modification of Consent Decree.
summary or the reasons cited in the petition for modification the following decree, filled Aug, 10 in the Supreme Court of the District of Colum consent Which the four national packing companies are restricted in the cocree, by their business and are prevengenteompanies are frestricted in the conduct or
more dire diret distribution between farmers and cotizing their facilities for restrictions imposed by the deanges in methods of marketing make the including chain food stores, have unnecessary. So many organizations,
monopoly or restraint of trade is wholly imped to such a point that any (2) The restrictions on the four natly impossible.
interest because they forbide them to make ackers are contrary to public
tribution faclities thus causing wo m their existing dis(3) The decree is unjust and contrary to the to the public. na rizair and open competition. It permits other packers to assure free rom doing, although they have the four national packers and other orThis decree, therefore, itself creates unfaities for doing them economically ompetitors not affected thereby and the packer defendants, a situation Regarding the changes in the mar filed the petition points out that charket situation since the decree was sales exceeding $\$ 3,000,000$ in 1900 and 1,000 chains with 70,000 stores and


 tion, of which 58 , not including the four
income Ereater than $\$ 680.000,000$ yearly.
Particular rer
Particular reference is made to the Packers and Syockyards Act, which
Congress passed in 1921, after the decree had been entered. and stockyards, with an adecuate personnever the business of packers rulings a criminal offense. The $1 .-\mathrm{S}$. C . Commission diss fard or or his
over riction over refrigerator cars of packing companies and over stockyard termina
railways. The change in marketing conditions, together with the Government
supervision provided by law, makes monopoly impossible and the restai-
tions of the dicr The petition for modification also points out that the decree prevents the four packers from fully using also points out that the decree prevents
This means that the entire cost of tacing facilities of distribution. facilities must be carried by their business in meats and houses and other could be bistributed through the same chane which withots if the additional expense Other producers, such as fargmers, same channels if the decree allowed.
marketing their , goods through the facilitives, are also provented from has national packers. In addition, the recent decline in cattle production as the meat business alone is is not always surficient to distributing hauses,
These faintain them waste which is necessantily reffliciected in in in distribution and cause an economic waste which is necessarily reflected in prices.
The injustice of the restrictions is
business trends on the restrictions is supported by a review of recent
which the four national of competitors. Who are free to adopt methods which the four national packers are forbidden to use. Very many methods There is a distinct tendency on the decree. own their distributing facilities by the decree, ,to obtain they on the part of packers, who are not restricted perates 50 retail meat markets, another has a chain pa reter, for example all except the four national packers are free to arrange in these ways for similarly, while meat food proction. meat markets, the chain food producers are tending to establish retall are tending to reverse the process by accuiriring the sources which produce
the goods they sell. One of them, with 2 or meat packing slants. One of them, with 2,70 the meat marces which produce
retail meat distribts. owns two retail meat distribution is a somusage factory. Indications are that the
even more rapidiy than is the case into the hands of food chain systems The decree therefore sets up an arth aroceries.
petitors by forbidding only four to do whatifial discrimination between cominto in peincon for modirication also states that the decre wallod to do or contemplated violation and that it expressly denies any violation of law In general, the decree prevents the of the four packers.
any food products except meat and meat national packers from handling yards or stock marke. It also forbids them to have an inter restrictions.--V. 129, p. 063,634 .
Anglo-American Shares, Inc.-Further Expansion.European bankers relative to the acquisition of interests in Euron with
aviation companies as the first step in the world-wide expansion plans an arranged for extensive holdings in such British companies as Hy HandleyPage, Ltd., Rolls-Royce, Ltdd, Fairie Aircraft Co., Ltd., and in Handley-
telsey Manufacturing Co, of Brider Whit-
Art Metal Construction Co-Earnings.


- V. 128, p. 3 190.
$\$ 0.73 \quad \$ 0.48$
$\$ 1.31$
$\$ 1.02$

Bastian-Blessing Co.-Shipments Higher. in Julys Gh. Blessing, Vice-President, on Aus. 13, reported that shipmente A substantial order for pany from the Standard oil Co valves has of inst been received by the comquired a large block of bastian-Blessing interests in the country has ac-

Aviation Corp. (Del.).-Listing.-
shares of common stock (no par value), which are issued and outstadin in stock authorized to be with authority to add additional shares of common be issued on official notice of for the following purposes: 14,527 shares to
 Arways Corp: and 73,528 shares approximately 29,054 shares, of Colonial
from time to time upon a canistion ofricial notice of issuance outstanding options exercisable in in to of additional outstanding stock of or, the and
maviversale Aviation Corp making the total amounct applied for $3,120,465$ shares
The corporate
has acquired interests in the following owned or controlled companies:
Subs. of Avtation Corp:: Bustness Univ.Avia.Corp.(Del.). Holding Co Embry-Riddle Avelition Holaing Co
Corp. (Del.)...ation Holding Co, Southern Air Transport, Holing Co
Inc. (Del.)
 Aviation Pat. \& Research
Corp. (Del
 Colonial Arr Transport,
Inc. (Conn.)

Colonial Western At
Inc. (Del.) ........... Air Line
Can. Colonial Arways,
Inc. (Del.)
Air Line
Colonials'thern Airways,
Inc. (Del)
Inactive
Colonial Flying Service,
Inactive Subs. of Unitersal A Atation Corp.:
Robertson Alrcratt Corp nubertson Aircraft Corp
(Mo.).............. Air Line
N'th'n Airlines, Inc. (Del.) Air Line
Continental Airlines, (Ohio) irill................ Air Line CentralAlrlinesco.(Kan.) Air Line Inc. (Mo.)... Mid-Plane. Siales\& Transit
Co. (Del.) EsyptianAIrwaysCo.(III) School
Portertiel
Subs Sats. of Embry-Rtddie A Atation Corp.
Embry Riddle Co. (Ohio) AIr Line
Subs. of Southern Atr Transport, Ince
Tex.AirTransp.Ine. (Tex) Air Line Gulf Airlines, Inc. (Del.) Holding
St. Tammany Gulf Cost St. Tammany G Guir (Deas.)
Alrways, Inc. (Las.) .-
T.A.T. Flying Service,
Inc. (Dei.)

Sthe. (Del.)-a....... Air Line
Inc. (Tex) (Tive Serv.,
T.A. Fiver Fivng Schools,
Inc. (Tex)

Service
School

(Del.)
Motor Coach
Service
Falros. of Fatrehld A Alation
Service
Corp.:
Corp. (N. Y.) -.......
Aerial Cameras
Pref. 8100
Com. 8100

Co. (N. Y.).
Fairchind A Areraft, Itd
(Canada)
FairchildEngineCo.(NY.) Engine assembly
S. M. Fairchild Flying

Kreider-Relsner AIrcratt Inactive Alrplane Mfg.
${ }^{\text {Pref. }} \mathbf{\$ 1 0 0}$ Income Statement for Four Months Ended June 301929
ICorporation and $100 \%$ Owned Subsidiary Corporations.

## Interest earned Dividends earn


Total income
Administrative
Interest paid
Ios general expenses.
Los
Loss on sale of se
Total expenses _
Net income, before Federal income taxes

| Balance Sheet June 301929. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Accounts payable | \$333,316 |
| Marketable secur. at cost_...-8, 8 ,778,844 | Acerued interest payable |  |
| Accounts recelvable -.........- 13,447 | Com. stk. (3.011,574 4-5 shs.) | 38,208,34 |
| Accrued interest receivable -. $\quad 142,060$ <br> 1050 | Paid-in surplus-1-A | 14,986,097 |
| Dividends receivable ........ Invests. in \& adv, to sub. \& controlled companies $\qquad$ | Earned surp., before Fed. tax |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Treasury stock (at cost) } & \text {-..- } & 167,017 \\ \text { Furniture } \\ 13,189\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Organization expenses......- 207,149 |  |  |
|  | Total | 4,335,825 |

Bates Manufacturing Co.-Balance Sheet June 30.-



## Cecurtices Canterest Interent

Interest accrued.-
Notes receivable
Ace tr receevabivio-.
Inventories
Inventories - -......
Deferred charges

Deferred charges.
Insurance prepald.
Total_.........

- $\mathrm{V} .129, \mathrm{p} .800$.
$\overline{10,536,118} \xlongequal[10,522,675]{ }$ Improvement fund
Res' ver forrec
Reserve or Federal

(Ludwig) Baumann \& Co., N. Y.-Net Deliveries.-
 Belding Hemingway Co.-Earnings.-

 current liabilities of only $\$ 254,815$, a ratio of 30 to 1 . The company had
$\$ 700,000$ on call.-V. 128, p. 1230 .


## Bellanca Aircraft Corp.-Earnings.-


Cost of sales
Selling expens

 and current liabiilities of $\$ 122,732$. Cash and call loans totaled $\$ 1,118,312$.
-V. 127, p. 2960 .

Best \& Co., Inc.-To Increase Capital-Proposed Split-Up.
The stockholders will vote Sept. 9 on increasing the authorized common The stockholders will vote Sept. 9 on increasing the authorized common
stock, no par value, from 150.000 shares (all outstanding) to 500 . stock, no par value, from 150,000 shares (all outstanding) to 500,000
shares and on approving the issuance of two shares of new stock in exchange for the present common stock.
President Philip LeBoutilier, on Ang. 13 , announced that the company had leased for 10 years, beginning in 1930 a a store now being built for it Arts Building at, Palm Beach, F1a., had been extended for 5 years and the
(H. C.) Bohack Co., Inc.-Gross Sales.-
five corporation reports gross sales for the month of July to Aug. 3, a period of 1929 adjusted to compare with the four-week period of 1928 shows a net increase of $\$ 364,992$, or $151 / 2 \%_{0}$.
Gross sales for the six months ending Aug. 31929 were $\$ 13,997,410$ as
and
 Briggs Manufacturing Co.-Earnings.-
Petiod End.June 30- 1929-3 Mos.-1928. 1929-6 Mos.-1928.


British Type Investors, Inc.-To Increase Capital and
Split Stock 2-for-1-Rights.-
The stockholders will be asked to approve an increase in the authorized
capital from 500,000 to $3,000,000$ class A shares at the special meeting to be held Ang. 26 The present 500.000 A shares at the special meeting to
Tol
will then make record Sept. 3 , will be given the right to subscribe on Oct. 7 , at $\$ 12$ a share to one new share for each 10 old shares held. The regular bi-monthly divi-
dend of 15 c . a share was declared payable Oct. 11929 to holders of record
Sept. ${ }^{3}$. is the third split-up and the second series of rights the class $A$ holders
have received in less than 2 years. The orginal stock was first split 4 -fors 1 on March 1928 when rights were also given to buy one new slare at $\$ 25$
a share for each old held: split again 4-for-1 on June 41929 and now comes a 2 -for 1 split with valuable rights. Total resources now exceed $\$ 9,000,000$ without bank loans or borrowed money of any kind. Cash and cail loans
are $38 \%$ of this total, bonds $40 \%$ and stock $22 \%$.-V. 128 , p. 4008 .

Brown Paper Mill Co., Inc.-Bonds Offered.- Continental Illinois Co., Inc., Estabrook \& Co., and Whitney Trust \& Savings Bank, New Orleans, are offering an additional issue of $\$ 1,500,000$ 1st (closed) mtge. sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds, series B, at 99 and int., to yield $6.10 \%$.
Dated June 1 1929; due June 11 1944. Principabland int. (J. \& D.)
payable in Chicago or Now Orleans. Interest payable without deduction por any Federal income tax not in excess of $2 \%$. Denom. \$1,000 and $8500 \mathrm{c}^{*}$.
Continental National Bank \& Trust Co of Chicago corporate Continental National Bank \& Trust Co, of Chicago, corporate trustee.
Redeemable at the option of the company, in whole or in part, on any int dade on 30 days' notice at 100 and int. plus a premium of $1 / 2$ of of $1 \%$ tor int each.
year or part thereof of unexpired life, the call price in no instance, however to exceed 103 and int.
and kraft paper board used int manufacturer and distributor of kraft paper ping paper, bags and container board for paper boxes. Company owns and operates a modern pulp and paper mill at Monroo, La., having a present
capacity of about 150 tons per day Upo completion, in the summer of
1930 of proposed additions to plant and equipment, the capacity will be capacty or aboud additions per to play. Und and equipment, the capacity will be
i930 of propere
increased to about 350 tons per day. Purpose.-Proceeds from the sale of these $1,500,000$ 1st mtge. $6 \%$ bonds
and from $\$ 3.000 .0006 \%$ debentures will be used, together with other cash appropriated by the company, for the additions to plant and equipment Capital- sinking fund 6\% bonds- Authorized. Outstanding,

 Common stock (no par value).-.............- 3300,000 shs. 240,000 shs.
x The remaining
y Includes 60,000 shares to be reserved for conversion of debentures.

Security. - The series B bonds, together with serial $6 \%$ bonds, will be
ecured by a first (closed) mortgage on all the fixed properties of the company now owned or hereafter acquired, including the additional plant and equipment to be constructed.
Earnings.- The predecessor company began to produce paper in Sept.
 earnings as estimated by George F. Hardy, upon completion or contem-
plated additions, are as follows:

 Balance available for
int. \& F Federal taxes
$\$ 379,125$ $\begin{gathered}\$ 670,029\end{gathered} \begin{aligned} & \$ 619,039 \\ & \$ 2,200,000 \\ & \$ 231,000\end{aligned}$
 As shown above, net earnings after depreciation for the six monthe tine interest requirements on 1st mtge bonds to be outstanding, and more thna 3 times total annual interest requirements. Such annual estimated net earnings are more than nine times the 1 inderest requirements. 5y times total annual interest requirements.
Sinking Tund. Trust deed will provide for annual sinking fund pay-
ment beginning April 1932 of a sum sufficient to retire not less than $\$ 75,000$ principal amount of these series B bonds annually. Sinking fund payments may be made in whie operation of the sinking fund will be canceled.
acquired through thicago Stock Exchange. See also V. 129, p. 801 .

Calumet \& Arizona Mining Co.-Earnings.The company reports for the quarter einst $\$ 1,655,000$ in the June quarter Including New Cornelia Copper Co. for the quarter ended June 301929
The
ross income from sales and other sources was $\$ 4,723,751$. The six months cross was $\$ 12.515 .502$ and the profit before depreciation and depletion Was $\$$, 4.95,942. In the quarter ended March 31 1929, gross income was
$\$ 7,791,751$ and profit before depreciation and depletion, $\$ 3,692,617$.-
Campbell, Wyant \& Cannon Foundry Co.-Output.The company pronaced approx mately 51,300 tons of finished castings
in the six months ended June 30 , an increase of about $40 \%$ over the turnin or or 36.600 tons in the corresponding period of 1928. It is estimated
out
that for the full current year production will total 84.000 tons of castings Carpel Corp.-Stock Sold.-Waggaman, Brawner \& Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., announce the sale at $\$ 22.50$ per share of 22,500 shares, common stock (no par value). Transfer agent. Riggs National Bank, of Washington, D. C. Registrar. Capitalization-

Authorized. Outstand'g.
$25,000 \mathrm{shs}$. $22,500 \mathrm{shs}$ Common stock (no par) -..............................25,00 Data from Letter of Harry L. Carpel, President of the purpose of acquiring control
History.-Corporation was organized for the through stock ownership, of the food distributing business of the Carpel Co.. Inc., of Washington, D. C., established in 1918; H. L. Carpel orbaiti-
more, Inc., established 1923; H .. L. Carpel of Richmond, Inc., established 1923, and The Food Products, Co., Inc., of Norfolk, Va., which business
was acquired in 1926. All of these companies are under the same management. Earnings. - The consolidated net profits of the four companies for the 3 years ending Dec. 311928 and for the first quarter or 1929 aller all Year-
Yet profits.
 Dividend. The management has declared its intention of immeriately
placing its stock on an annual dividend basis of at least $\$ 1$ per share, payable quarterly beginning oct. 1 Listing. Application will be made in due course to list this stock on the
Lis. Washington Stock Exchange.
Carr Fastener Co.-Merger, \&c.-Stockholders of the company have happreved voted to chane the name of the company
States Fastener Corp. and have. Stockholders also approved the calling and to United-Carr Fastener Corp. Sastener Co. authorized preferred stock, authrerized the issue of $\$ 2,000,00010$-year $6 \%$ convertible debentures and an
increase in the authorized capital stock of the company by 440,000 addiincrease in the authorized capital stock of the company by
tional shares. See also United-Carr Fastener Corp. below.

Celotex Co.-Listing.- has authorized the listing of 10,000 additional shares or common stock (no par value) on official notice of issuance, of 500.000 shares.
Under an agreement with Dahiberg Porto Ricon Co., dated Oct. 30 1926, and authorized by the board of directors on Oct. 23 1926, the corroration,
in consideration of the acquisition and control of certain patents and patent In consideration or shares of its common stock as follows:
To issue 10,000 shares when tex Co. is operaich has attained a daily production of 200,000 square feet, and an additional 10,000 shares without further consideraet.
tained a daily production of 400,000 square feet. And also issue 10,000 shares without further consideration when the corpon stock for funds for further production in Louisiana. Porw Rico and
mon
elsewher and (or) for additional working capital in the operation of its business, an wortionate part of this 10.000 shares may be issued in proportion to the number of 20,000 shares which have been issued as above An option is also extended, effective for five years, to purchase not more than 16.000 shares co mon stock the corporation has sold 20,000 shares of its common stock for funds for further production in Louisiana (Porto Rice and elsewhere, and (or) tion of its business, and accordingly has become entited and now proposes
to issue to Dahlberg Porto Ricon Co. 10,000 shares of its common stock.to issue to Dahibe
V. $128, \mathrm{p} .4009$.

## Certain-teed Products Corp. (\& Subs.).-EArnings.

 6 Mos. End. June 30-Gross profit after repairs.



Chapman Ice Cream Co.-Sales To Expand.-
Month ofGross sales-
 The company has closed the Catalina Island franchise contract and plans to enter Texas. Of the 22 stores now in operation, 11 have been
opened since the new management came in.-V. 128, $p .254$, 116 .

Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Consol.-Extra Div. of 50c.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 C . per share and the
usual quartery
par $\$ 55$, both pividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 3.000 .000$ common stock,


Chicago Air Service, Inc.-Stock Offered.-Harry C Watts \& Co. and Florian, Plaut \& Co. of Chicago are offering at $\$ 10$ per share, 37,500 shares of no par value common stock.
Transfer agent, Chicago Trust Co., Chicago. Registrar, Continental
Ilinois Bank $\& \in$ Trust Co., Chicago. Company.-Organized in Delaware to acquire all of the capital stock or
all of the properties of (1) Gray Goose Air Lines, Inc., overating Sky Harbor and (2) of the North Shore Airport Co., owners of Sky Harbor, Chicago's Gray Goose Air Lines, Inc, was organized on Sept. 71927 and has
pioneered in furnishing high tywo of general aviation service at the Chiccago
Municipal Air Port, including sighteeeing taxi and privy service, hangar service, and flying instruction. The company owns two
hangars at the Municinate the the cago. These are filled to to capacity and have a total lrom theo space of of 29,236
square feet in acdition to a machine sho
area with floor space of 2,088 square feet suspended above airplane storage
 The flying field, thoroughly graded and tile drained, is an "all way." frestid;
having four runways eacha approximately onothalf mile long The hangar
is of new design with a clear space of 100 repair facilities, having a fully equipped suspended machine shop
Profits. The earnings of Chicaro Air Service, Inc, will be derived from the following airport services: sightseeing flights, private charter service, oil and accessory supply sales, sale of planes, automeberile paree, gasolinne,
aviation passenger ticket sales, student instruction, and miscellaneous, Purpose.- The proceeds of the sale of these securities will be used for past
and future development at sky Harbor, and to provide working capital
 common stock (no par value), 37,500 sharizes of caphital or 100 . Whatts. upon completion of this financing. There are outstanding options for sis months ior the purchase of 22,500 additional shares, and the board or direc

## Listed.-Stock listed on Chicago Stock Exchange.

(The) Chicago Corp.-New Directors.
Arthur M. Cutten and David A. Crawford, President of the Pullman
Co., have been elected directors.-V. $128, \mathrm{p} .3192$.
City Ice \& Fuel Co.-Acquisitions
The company has acquired the Bison Ice \& Coal Co. and the Gould Ice
Co., Inc., of Buffal., Y. Y. With these acquisitions the company first of the year 7 plants in Pittshe company has also accuired since the
 Mich. The daily capacity, Troy, N. Y., and oankwod plants purchased and and Port Hurt Huron,
In 1929 is 3,665 tons. The company has acquired a total of acquisition or merser in 1929 . The company now operates i15 ice plants with a daily capacity of 19,370
tons in 21 states and in
Fort $W$ Orthada

Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp., Ltd., Los Angeles.-Acquisition.-
Paul D. Howse, President of this corporation, in a letter to the stock-
holders of Claude Noon Electrical Products, Inc., an Arizona corporation,
on Aug. 5 said. on Aug. 5 said.
The directors
and to the best interests of that corporation having deemed it advisable Corp., Ltd., has been incorganized, the Claude Neon Electrical Products consisting of 75,000 shares of $7 \%$ cumul., pref. stock, par aut $\$ 20$ per share and
500.000 shares of common stock, without
car carrying out the plan of reorganization and possible expansion.
per share, whereas the redemption price of the preferred stock of the $\$ 23$ zona corporation is $\$ 22$ per share ${ }^{\text {Holders of pref. stock of the DDelaware }}$ (ompany may on or berore Jan. 1930 , convert their preferred stock into
 stock for each $21 / 2$ shares of preferred converted; conversion rights terfor redemption.
may pursuant preferred stock, par $\$ 20$ per share of the Arizona corporation, may pursuant te the plan of reorganization exchange their stock, share for
share for preferred stock of the Delaware corporation.
Hoiders of common stock without par value in th. may pursuant to the plan of reorganization exchange Arizona corporation share, for the common stock of the Delaware corporation and it appears
to their interests to do so as the equity of the com through the conversion or redequity of the common stock will be increased ware corporation purposes to increase the dividend rate of the common
stock. The exchange of stock will involve no expense on the part of Arizona
corporation stocktholders individually and there will be no income tax When all Arizona company stock has been exchanged for stock of the stock and company, there will be outstanding 60,000 shares of preferred poration. However, a permit has been socured from the Califosentia cor-
poration commissioner to issue not exceding 30,000 additional shares of
common stock. which stock tockin into common, which stock wefered provide for the conversion of prefer or
main unissued at least 285.000 shackholders may elect. There will is contemplated may bo used in bringing under the ownership or of which Oregon and Colorado, which, poration ownership or control of the Claude Neon industries west of the
Rocky Mountains. This exchange of stock will not become effective until 30,001 or more
shares of preferreed stock of the Arizona corporation and 92,501 or more shares of the common stock of the Arizona company have been offered for
One of the outstanding purposes of the reorganization is to obtain the
divantages to be derived from operating under the laws of Delawe aws having been adjudicated and legally defined to the advantaze of both The principal offricers of the De Delaware company are as follows: John B. and Otto L. Little, Vice-P-Presidents; Morris B. Mresident: John W. Harris Miller, Paul D. Howse, W. Ii Hollingsworth Jelaware company: John B.


Claude Neon Electrical Products, Inc. of Ariz. See Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp., Ltd.-V. 129, p. 966. Cleveland Quarries Co.-Extra Dividend.addition to the the regular quartarterly extra dividend of 25 cents per share in
payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. of 25 . 2 cents per share, both
pike amounts were pati payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. Like amounts were paid
on June 1 last.

## Cleveland Wrought Products Co.-Initial Dividends.



## Colonial Investors Corp.-Extra Dividends.-

An extra dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared in addition to
the rogular semi-annual ilvidend of 50 cents per share, both payable Aug.
to holders of record July 31 , Columbia Pictures Corp.-Earnings.-


$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { On preference stock -- } & \$ 22.07 & \$ 10.00 & \$ 6.22 & \$ 2.40 \\ \text { On common stock } & & 4.77 & 1.75 & 0.81\end{array}$ | $\times$ Available for dividends after all charges and Federal taxes at current |
| ---: | :--- | Goddard \& Co., in their analysis of the company, state:

FFor the fiscal year which will end June 301930 the prod and 15 feature pictures, all of which will be $100 \%$ talking. The scherdule
also calls for 78 short subiects. of which 26 will be Coll


Combined Trust Shares (Phila.). Initial Dividend.The trustees have declared an initial semi-annual dividend of 24 692-1000
cents per share, payable Aug. 15 . Pursuant to an agreement for the ro-organization and merger of the
Marland Oil Co. and the Continental Oil Co., 4 shares of Continental Oil
Co. Delaware cortor Co., Delaware corporation are now included." in eaches unit in substitation
for shares of Continental Oil Co. orginally included. Following re-adjustment of the capitalization of the Indiana Pipe Line Co. 12 shares of Indiana 4 shares of the par value op $\$ 50$ orginally included, and the cash to be
received as capital distribution will be distributed as part of the dividend
for the 6 months period ending Jan. 31 1929.

Commercial Credit Co.-New Contract.-
Works of Kanysas city, Mo., whereby it will finance the Witte Engine
 engines, power saws, and poweralizing in the manufacture of gasoline
over $\$ 1,000,000$.-V. 129, p. 966 . pumps. It does an annual business of
Commonwealth Securities, Inc., Cleveland.-Pref. Stock Offered.-Otis \& Co., First National Co. of Detroit,
Inc., the Harris Forbes Corp., the Dominion Corp. and Banks, Huntley \& Co., are offering $\$ 10,000,000$ $6 \%$ cumul. conv. pref. stock at 99 and dividend.
Dividends payable Q.-J. Red. all or part by lot at any time on 30 days'
notice at $\$ 105$ per share plus divs. Entitled in voluntary liguid \$105 per share plus divs., and in involuntary liguldationtary to liquidatation to
plus divs. In preefence to common shares and founders' shares. The com-
pany has agreed to pay such present ohio statutes, exempt the holder from listing this as stock for taxat the
as pers
and as
present normal Federal income tax. Transfer agents. The National city
Bank Bank \& New York and Union Trust Co., Ceveland. Registrars, Chemical
Bo. Now York, and Guardian Trust Co., Cloveland shares at $\$ 95$ a share up to and incl. Aug. 1 1930 , at $\$ 105$ per share thereshares at \$95 a share up to and incl. Aug. I 1930, at 105 per stare there-
atter upp ond incl. AuI. 11931, at $\$ 15$ per share thereafter up to and incl.
Aug. 1932 , and at $\$ 140$ per share thereafter tup to and inct Al on which date the conversion privilege expires. The amended certificate
of incorporation includes provisions safeguarding this conversion privilege. Data from Letter of T. H. White, President, Cleveland, Aug. 9. Company, II the successor by change of name to The William Camp in securities of all types, both foreign and domestic, and to participate in
the underwriting of securities. Company also acuires for ternporary investment minority or controlling interests in established inin value, or both.
stocks. All is now a participant in four syndicates and owns 22 different 0 . L. G. Watson, Sec. \& Treas.; D. Dwight Douglas, Ralph Gilchrist . Pres. Edwardse, Harvey Stee. Firestone Jr., John J. Mitchell, Jamees Q. Goudie,
Du Bois Young S. Capitalization-
Preferred shares (par $\$ 100$
Common shares (no par) $\qquad$
 ommeserved for conversion privileges of conv. pree y Includes 105,263 aption 3.900 shares reserved for an unexercised was equival and Equity.- Net income for 12 months ending June 291929 during the period. Such net income. atter all charges, including Federal vided by this financing, totaled the rate of $6 \%$ on the new capital to be proannual dividend requirements on ail of the company's pref. stock to be
inasmuch as substantial reflect the full use of the company's present capital period. The company had, in addition, on June 291029 unte 12 months of over $\$ 4,500,000$ based upon indeated mark presently outsting per stock to be Provisions of Comm
otherwise provided by law, and subject to the voting privileges as may beer
upon the conv. pref. stock in the upon the conv. pref. stock in the event or default of fourg puarterly dividerred
the voting rights are confined exclusively to the common sher stock After all accumulated and unpaid dividends on the conv. pref. stock and have been paid or prity with or priority or proference over conv. pref. stock
tive dividen, the common shares are entitled to cumula capital surplus attributable to the commonount to $11 / \%$ on the capital and certicate or incorporation) on the first day of the preceding quarter before
any dividends can be pal
found quarterly on the can be paid only after the cumulative dividend of $11 / 2 \%$ for not only for the current quares, as stated above, has been paid or provided after which founders, shares, as a class, are entitiled to dividends in an
amount equivalent to $25 \%$ of the net earnings, as derined, in excess of such
quarterly divicent excess of the prefs of $1,1 /$ on the common shares before any dividend in net earnings is cumulative. Remaining net earnings accrue to the comIn case of
received its shares on or involuntary liquidation, after the pref. stock has attributable to the common shares (as defined) plupital and capital surplus
jividends at the rate of $11 / 2 \%$ quarterly, and the founders' shares, as a
lass, from remaining net assets, to a sum equivalent to any unpaid balance class, from remaning net assets, to a sum equivatent to any unpad balanice
of such $25 \%$ of the net earnings accruing tot them but not theretore dis-
ributed. The balance of assets is then distributable to the common shares. Pro Forma Balance Sheet as of June 291929.

Pro Forma
Asses.
portion of pro-
sale of conv.
Cash, incl. portion of pro-
ceed stom sale of conv.
pres. stock not otherwise

made on syndicates.....- $\mathbf{x}$ Unpald subscrip. to
Accrued dividends.
Total_-................- $\quad \frac{2,752}{\$ 22,030,789}$
$\times$ In addition to the parments $\$ 22,930,788$ Total....................... $822,930,788$ The company had 3,900 shares of participations whisen, as and if called
mmitmed common stock reserved Cor an unexercised option and 105.263 shares are re
of convertible preferred stock.-V. 129, p. 966. 802.
Consolidated Aircraft Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.-Acquis. Major Reuben Fleet. President and General Manager, on Aug. 14
 Ilendale, Calif, Besides this, the Consolidated corporation takes title
othe National Flying Schools, Inc., which was organized by Major Fleet
o the ast winter and which now operates a flying scci 100 acres of land in Canada near Buffalo, suitable for a factory site and flying field. He contemplates establishing a Canadian factory.
The Fleet Aircraft Corp. the announcement said, will continue in operaonsolidated group. F. L. Morse, President of the Thomas-Morse company, is to join the
I Consolidated Automatic Merchandising Makes Exchange Offer to Preferred Stockholders.-
President $F$. J. Lisman announces that an offer has been made to holders ommon stock of the company on a basis of $71 / 2$ shares of common for each share of preferred. The privilege of exchange may be exercised at any
tme up to and including Dec. $311929 .-\mathrm{V} .129$, p. 637,286 .

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.-Listing.-
The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 400,000
res of common stock (no par value).-V. 129, p. 286.
Consolidated Mining \& Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. -Semi-Annual Statement.

 Production for First Six Months of 1929
Lead (tons)
Copper (tons)
Gold (ounces
Silver (ounces $\qquad$
Consolidated Naval Stores Co.-Earnings, \&c.-Carnings.- Net earnings of the Consoidated Navar Co and its $\$ 638,023$ and for the first six months of $1929 \$ 326,824$, or at the annual rate
of $\$ 653,648$
Balance Sheet July 11929 (Incl. Consol. Land Co.)
Assets-
 bonds avable-... Inventories Indrial Co. bonds.
Ind................. Property \& equil ment.........
Land \& timber ................ s.259,763
$2,293,38$
2 Liablutites-
ccounts payab
 Reserve for commisssions.
Reserve for incomet taxes. $\begin{array}{r}8189,238 \\ 10,538 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total. Capitaterred surpius \& undivided profits. $\begin{array}{r}2,475,300 \\ 6.427,134 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.-Sales.-
 The above figur
V. $129, \mathrm{p} .481$.
Container Corp. of America.-Earnings.3 Mont s Ending June 30-
Depreciation--
Federal taxes
Net profit-
Surplus
Shared per share
Ev. 129, p. 967

$\square$ ${ }^{0}$| 1928 1.18.03 |
| :--- |
| 304,358 |

## Continental Mills, Boston.-Trust Formed.-

A trust has been formed by the stockholders of this company holding 250 per share in any sale of the property. The trustees are Reginald Foster, Henry B. Estes (treasurer or the company), Charles Stetson and

Cotex Corp., Newark, N. J.-Taken Over

## Coty Inc.-Earnings.-

Gross profit...........- $\$ 1,655, ~$


$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shs. cap. stk. outstand. } & 349,045 & 327,762 & 1,349,045 & 327,762 \\ \text { (no par) } \\ \text { Ears. phar share.......... } & \$ 0.57 & \$ 1.99 & \$ 1.44 & \$ 4.57\end{array}$
Crown Cork International Corp.-Subs. Operations.The corporation reports for its principal subsidiary, Criown Cork, Ltd..
of Southall, England. unifiled orders of Apris 30 1929 of $3,014,089$ gross
net profits in the first 5 months of the current year $30.68 \%$ above the same-
period of 1928 . The Brazilian department showed an increase in profits pro the 5 months of $24.50 \%$. Lepar or
The Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Ltd.. of Toronto, another subsidiary, shows
 over the corresponding period
in profits.-V. 128, p. 3357

Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.-Balance Sheet.Balance Sheet June 30 (United States Operations Only).
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total_........17,558,440 } & 15,111,289 \\ \times 145,500 \text { no par shares of } \$ 2.70 \text { pref. stock and } 275,000 \text { no par shares }\end{array}$ common stock. Y Represented by 275,000 no par 6 months ended June 30 The usual comparative ing.
Crutcher \& Starks Bldg. (Levy Brothers Realty Co., Inc.), Louisville, Ky.-Bonds Offered.- Stein Bros. \& Boyce, Louisville, recently offered $\$ 150,000$ 1st mtge. leasehold $6 \%$ serial gold bonds at 100 and interest.
 and
Denom. \$500 and $\$ 1,000$ Red. all or part on any int. date upon 30 days;
notice, to and incl. July 1934 at 102 and int.; and thereafter at 101 and int. interest payable without doduction for normal Federal income tax Bank \& Trust Co.. trustee. . The building is situated on the North East corner of Fourt and Sts., Louisvime, Ky. . total land area of approximately 8.000 sq. ft., fronting
property comprises heirht. ft . on 4th St. and abolity Co. The bonds will be the direct oligation ortgage on the leasehold estate, and in addition, will unconditionally and personaly guaranteed, jointly and seeverally, by the five partners of Levy Brothers one or the largest men s and
boys' department stores in the south. The leasehold estate has been boys' department stores in the south. The 1 leasehoi estate has been
valued by real estate experts at approximately $\$ 275,000$, maling this about a $55 \%$ loan
Levy Brothers have leased the entire building for a period extending
Lital beyond the maturity of these bonds at an annua Goods Co. has subleased the the building $100 \%$ rented. The efferson Dry
lower flour floors and basement for a period beyond the maturity of these bonds.

Cuba Cane Su zar Corp.-Certificates of Deposit Listed.Certificates of deposit for preferred and common stock deposited under been listed for trading on the New York stock txchange, and appication has been made tolist cermicatte has ayain called attention to the fact that before the plan can be declared operative, substantialy an security holder berore tindicate their agreement to it by d.
mus been set as the last date for deposit.
May Cease Operations if Reorganization Plan Fails.-
The corporation will be compelled to cease operations and will face an
immediate receivership if, by Aug. 20 , or shorty thereatter, the plan for immediate receivership if, by Aug. 20, or shortiy therearter, reorganization of the cogm. 12 to security holders by the reorganization com-
in a letter sent out Aug. mittee, urging prompt co-operation in consummating the plan According to the letter, the lomg after Aug. 20 , unless it can obtain new credits from its banks to furnish about $\$ 6,000,00$ required to cover dead
it
seaso enpenses for the next four months. The company cannot obtain season expenses for the next four months. helders deposit their securities,
new credits until substantially all its security hom new credits untin it reastanabaly certain that the plan can be carried. out. thereby maiking the resition of debenture holderer the letter says: "Although the book value of the company's properties indicates a very substant al
equity for the stockholders, its debentures are seling in the market at
en its common stock at about 2 , about 60 , its preferred stock at about 6, its common stock at abe
making a value for the company's properties, as indicated by the market
 ons.ovo 000 of of oustanding debentures. While the reorsanization com-
mittee does not believe that the market reflects either the intrinsic or the motential value of the company's properties in any normal sugar market.
poter
nevertheess it may reflect all or more than the company's security holders nevertheless it may reflect all or more than the company s securty hored sale of
would be able to realize under present circumstances upon a forced its properties.
Debenture holders are warned that, in the event of receivership they will have to arrange for substantia company's asricultural properties is to
 receivership will jeopardize and probably wipe out their interest entirely
The latter points out that. while depositing stockholders wil recive
the subscription warrants entitling them to purchase common stiock or to purcompany on or berore aug. 20 and option wa, up to 1940 , the subscription warrants do
chase additional common stock not have to be exercised, and there sew money under the plan. He may positing stocknoder to wirant or permit it to expire. Whether or not he
sell his subscription war
exercises his subscription warrant each depositing stockholder will receive an option warrant which he may hold or sell. However, the committee recommends the exercise of subscription warrants in expectation, or the
return of more prosperous conditions in the sugar industry.-V.129, p. 967 .
Curtiss Aeroplane \& Motor Co., Inc.-Earnings.-






 Common stock and surplus.......
$\mathbf{x}$ Includes common stock and surplus. $-\mathrm{V} .426,129$, p. 803.
Cushman's Sons, Inc., New York.-Earnings.-
 Curtiss-Wright Corp.-Plan Declared Operative.-
The plan of the deposit committee (Richard F. Hoyt, Chatrm The plan of the deposit committee (Richard F. Hoyt, Chal
declared effective on Aug 15. The statement follows in part:
"The plan involves the stockholders of 12 different companies and over
30.000 tndividual stockholders. During the past few weeks a very care
ful surver has been
 immediately the coordination of the activities of the various units. should result in a great saving and enlargede efriciency at a very uerly date.
The certificate of incorporation was carried by airplane to Wilmington, The certirifcate of incorporation was carried by airplane to Wilmington
Del.,.on Aug. 9 , and filed there the sme day.
The holders of certificates of deposit due course of the exact date on and after which their certificates of deposit accordance with the provisions of th stock of the Curtiss-Wright Corp. in Application has been made to the tist the stock of Curtiss-Wright Corp. Aividangements have been made with the new company whereby the
 nautical Corp. on Aug. 15192 will be paid to the holders of certificates
of deposit representing stock of Wright Aeronautical Corp. as of Aug. 15
1929. Similarly the dividend declared by the Curtiss Aeroplane \& Motor Co.
Inc., payable Sept. 16 to holders of record on Aug. 31, will be paid to the Tnc., prer
holder
Motor Motor Co., Inc., as of Aug. 311929 , or to the person orisinally receiving
stock of the Curtiss-Wright Corp., in exchange therefor, if delivered prior to that date. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deposits of stock of the } 12 \text { companies composing the new corporation } \\ & \text { had been declared to have reached from more than } 50 \% \text { of some of the }\end{aligned}$ Companies up to $95 \%$ of others. Residard F. Hoyt, as Ohairman of the Board, and C, M. Keys, as
Preat head the new Curtis-Wright Corp. The other officers elected
at the org at the organization meeting were: Charles L. Lawrence, V. -Pres.;
Smith, Sec. \& Treas.; John Sanderson, Asst. Sec. \& Asst. Treas. Messrs. Hoyt, Keys and Lawrence also were elected directors, as were Leonard Kemnedy, Walter J. Rich, W. A. Tompkins, Grover Loening, Wister
Co The rertining Trust Co. has been appointed registrar for Bankers Trust Co. certificates representing the deposit of shares of the common stock
and votify trust certificates and units of Curtiss Aeroplane \& Motor Co.,
Inc.; Curtiss-Robertson Airplane Mpt. Co. Curtiss Flying Service Inc. Curtiss Aeroplane Export Corp.; Curtiss Airports Corp.: Curtiss-Caproni Corp.; Wright A Aronautical Corp.; Keystone Aircraft Corp, Moth Air
craft Corp. New Nork
Terminals, Inc.-V. Vork 129, p. 287 , 969 . Air Lines, Inc., and New York Air

\section*{Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Sales, \&cc-} | Perio |
| :---: |
| Sales |
| Pronit |
| -V .12 |

-V. 128, p. 4162.1738 .
Derby Oil \& Refining Corp.-Earnings.-

Earrings of Der
Sales
Cost of sales----

Gross income
Tank car mileage
Other income.
Total income
Lease rentals,
Depletion
Depreciation
Net profit

## n-productive development

(Derby Consolidated Bulance Sheet June $\mathbf{3 0} 1029$

## Realest., bldgs. \& equilp., \&c. y $\$ 3,560,502 /$ Notes payab Liabrluttes.

 Cash in bank and on hand c.... $83,560,502$ Notes payable 28963
 Investmento at cosit
Total... $\qquad$

Total pref. stoce excess assets over liabilities, represented by: $\$ 4$ dividend
os. -1928 .
$\$ 1,878.780$
. -1928.0
115,780
1195

195
Dewey \& Almy Chemical Co.-Dividends.A regular semi-annual dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on the pref. stock
and a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, have been de-
clared payable on clared payable on So cents per share on the common stock, have been de-
paid on March 1. holders of record Aug. 21. Like amounts were A commonstock dividend of $900 \%$ was payable on Jan. 191929 to holders
of record on that date.-V. 128, p. 735 .

## Drug Inc.-Listing.-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 25.000
additional shares of capital stock (no par value) upon ofricial notico of
issuat making the exchange for all of the stock of Three In One Oil Co. (N. J.). The issue of 25,000 add appitiod for $2,411,0,011$ shares of capital stock.
consideration for thas the therized by directors as full

 par value. Company is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of the well
known Three In one oil used as a hubricant, cleanesr and polisher. Said
product also prevents rust and tarnish. Company
 occupying a floor space of approximately 8.400 sq sq. .ft. The real estate
and the properties thereon are owned in fee.-V. 129, p. 803.
Dubilier Condenser Corp.-Patent Suit.-
Judge Morris in the U.S. Circuit at Wilmington handed down an opinion Aug. 12 in the patent infringement suit of Dubilier Radio Condenser Corp.
against Radio Corp. of America, holding that the defendant had infringed
on two The court overruled the special defense that the patent if valid was the
on in property of the U. S. Government and not of the complainant. The pat-
ents cover improvements to radio sets, principally the elimination of
batter atteries.
Press reperted that the case will be taken to higher courts on appeal.
will be that infringement damaves will be likely, but this could not be confirmed. President Harbord of the
Radio eorp. Was auoted as saying that the case was not as serious as some
held-Ed.]-V. 127, p. 1532 .
Eastern Aircraft Corp.-Financing-
Financing for this corporation, which will make the initial introduction
ito United States of German archer country of the famous all-matal aircraft through the manuracture in this of a new issue or 70 ,oons shares of Mo parschmitt planes will take the form
shorthy by Charles s. Rodd \& Co. The American stock and will be offered
conpany has concluded a

 factured by the German company. The Eastern Aircraft Corp. Will begin
production of three of the models at the start-the 3 -passenger and 7 -pas-
senger

The planes all of which have been designed by Wilheld Messerschmitt, Department of Commerce. In revealing that the all-metal planes will be manufactured in this
country Ray C. Van Arsdale. President of the American company points
out that the company will be in a position to start immedian out that the company will be in a position to start immediate production
of the all-metal ships under the direct supervision of engineers sent to America from the German plant, where all engineering and development whe American company, so that all problems of ed they will be passed on to will be centralized abroad, making the American organization strictlly a
manufacturing and distribution concern with no expense for experimental Officials of the German company, who recently returned to Augsburg, together with officers of the Eastern Aircrar a two months survey of the country. The company has purchased the entire plant and equipment of
the Pressed Metal Co. at an advantageous price while very few changes will be made at the plant since it is already equipped with the necessary machinery for the pressing out or metal sections for the planes, Mr. Van
Arsdale states. In addition the plant is adjacent to the "What Cheer Airport, one of the finest in New England.
R. C. Van Arsale, President of the newly formed Eastern Aircraft
Corp. which will mer Corp., which will manufacture and introduce to America the all-metal schmitt and two other representatives of the Bavarian Aircraft Corp have been named to the board of directors.
The directorate, in addalition to Mr. Van Arsdale and Mr. Messerschmitt R. W. Reid. Treasurer and Director of the American company, follows:
Provid
R inquidation of $\$ 60$ per share). Issued, 50,000 shares (of havich a value in issued, 271 ,i Common stock, authorized 500,000 shares no par value: $\$ 2,996,523$ depreciation and depletion. 2154.5 After $\$ 13,235$ reserve for $\mathbf{z}$ Afterbt

Devonshire Investing Corp.-Earnings.Income Statement from Dec. 15 . 1928 to June 301929.
Interest (mlscellaneous) $\$ 39.317$, cash divs. received, $\$ 9,356$.
stock divs. sold, $\$ 514$ : total income. Expense (miscellaneous), $\$ 11,296 ;$ taxes, $\$ 4,036$; total deducProfit on securities sold
Total income
Dividends, $\$ 34,000$;
tax
on
Reserves and surplus to date_-

## Balance Sheet June 301929.

Investment stocks Assets. Notes recelvable (cail loans):- 8897,456 Cap. stk. ( 34,000 Latro no par | Interest recetvable |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Henry B. Sawyer, Treasurer, in a letter to stockholders, says in part: ${ }^{32.118}$ Vame of thy started operations Dec. 15 1928, and since that time the asset
computed aftermon stock has shown steady growth. This asset value in the manner specified in Federal income taxes and ali accrued expenses,

 A list of the stockks that have appeared in the investment portfolio from
Dec. 151928 to June 30 1929 follows.

Bankers Trust Conk. Stocks.
Bank of Montreal. (New York).
Public Utility Common Stocks.
Consoildated Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co of Baltimore.
Detroit Edison Co.
Dedron Edisen Co.
Boston.
Ensinerers Publlc Service Co
Engineers Pubic service Co,
Norther States Power Co.
Pacific Llghting Corp.
Pacifle Lishtiling Corp.
Southern Calfornal Edison Co.
Standard Gas \& Electric Co 0 .
Industrial Common Stocks.

Firestone Tife \& Rubber Co
Gillette Safety Razor Co.
Gimette Sarety Ro.
W T. Grant Co .
Interiationat Cement Corp. Internat. Match Corp. (partic. pref.)
Southern Ice Co. ( $7 \%$ pref). Southern Ice Co. (7\% $\%$ pref.)
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. Steam Ratlroad Common Stocks.
Atch. Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry . Chesapeake \& Ohlo Ry. Chicago. Rock Island \& Pacific R
Great Northern Ry. (pref.) Great Northern Ry, (prer.)
N. Yulsvile \& Nashyille RR. N. Y. Chtcang \&s St. Louls RR.
Southern Pacific Co. Providence, R. I., and the Taft-Pierce Mannufacturing Co.. Woonsocket,
R. I.: Zenas Crocker Jr., of Boston, Mass, John President Bavariemans Halske Engine Co., Frank Ludwig Habbel, ViceGermany: Abbott Phillips, Director National Bank of Commerce, Provi-
dence, R. I. and L. J. Leebrun, former U. S. Army Aviation instructor,
Pawtucket, R, I.

Eastman Kodak Co.-Listing.-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 205,590
dditional shares of common stock (no issuance and payment in full, making the total amount applied for $2,264,210$
At a meeting held on July 29 directors authorized an offer to be made to
common stockholders of record Aug. 30 of the right to subscribe at $\$ 150$ pommon stockholerers of record Aug. sore share of the right to subscribe at $\$ 150$
pubscription price is paymon took for each 10 shares held. The The 205,590 shares of common stock will be capitalileor at sot $\$ 10$ per share. he stated balance sheet va
stock has been capitalized.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of Now York has been appointed transfer
agent for 205,590 shares of common stock, no par value.-V. 129, p. 969 . Effron Stores Corp.-Transfer Agent.-
shares of no par value stock. has been appointed transfer agent for 80,000
Electrical Products Corp. of Colo.-Possible Control.-Electrical Products Corp. of Oregon.-Possible Control. ,
Electrical Products Corp., Seattle, Wash.-Possible Control.
See Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp.,Ltd., above. V. 128, p. 4329
Erie Share Corp.-Initial Dividend.-
per share on the class B common stock, and the the re dividend of $371 / 2$ cents of $37 / 3$ cents per share on the class A stock, both payable Sept. 1 to holders
of record Aug. 15.

Erskine-Danforth Corp. ("Danersk").-Extra Div. A quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ regular and 25 c . extra per share has been
declared on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 28 .
and the and the rezular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of $2 \%$. payable was also paid on of the cormmont. 26 . An extra dividend of 25 c . per share
June 1 last.-V. 128, p. 3691 .

Exchange Buffet Corp.-Sales Increase.-


Fairfax Airports, Inc.-Common Stock Offered.-Woods, Faulkner \& Co. and Studebaker Securities Co. of Missouri, Kansas City. Mo., are offering 120,000 shares common stock (no par) at $\$ 15$ per share Transfer Agent, Central Trust Co.
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago. History,-Company has beon organized in Delaware to acquire the business and assets of the Fairfax Arport or Kansas City has to operate in ar commery ports. Nat recornized as an arirport since 1924. It is located
in and
within five minutes of the retail center of Kansas City, Kan. and within 10 minutes of the center of the business district of Kansas Clity. Mo. The evel land.
Purpose.-While the corporation proposes to engage primarily in the peration of the airport and auxiliary fields, its charter provides that it carrying passengers, freight and express. The proceeds from the sale of
cat ont o improve terminal port and auxiliary fields, to provide funds for the ngs, run-ways, landscaping and other field improvements and to provide additional working capital. Management. The following we the officers and directors: Mark W. Woods, Chairman; Guy S. Stanley, Pres; Franklin Moore Vice- Pres. \& Gen. Mgr.i. A. E. Faulkner, Chairman of executive committee: W. J.
Breidenthal Arthur Hardgrave, R. L. Nafziger. Erle P. Falliburton,
J. W. Wilson, C. S. Jones, Halsey Dunwoody, George J. Woods, C. F. Alexander, John J. Seerley.
The corporation has inged the services of Love-Sultan, Inc., St.
Louis, as consulting engeineers, Chas. A. Smith, Kansas City, as consulting Louis, as connsulting engineers, Chas. A. Smith, Kansas City, as consulting
architect and Ernst Herminghaus, Lincoln, Neb., as landscape architect. architect and Ernst ierminghaus, an authorized cas atalization of 200,000
Capitatization.- Company has at shares of no par value common stock or whach $i$ issued in exchange for all the assets of the Firifax Airport Co. Upon the completion of this financing an aggregate or 180,000 shares will be presently
outstanding. 20,000 shares are unissued but under option to the underwriters for a period of two years at the offering price.
Profits.-The property is at the present time producing a sufficient gross income to return a profit above all operating costs. This is derived through
 School a and various other air lines; also through the sale of casoline, storage
other sources of income will be developed as the field and concessions. Other sources of income will be developed as the field
is improved, such as renta of hangars and sales space, sale of tickets,

Fleischmann Co.-Extra Dividend-Merger.on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 3 to holders of record Aus. 24 directors also announced that a special meeting of stockholders wourchase all of the property and assets of the company stard Brands, Inc., to consists of the assumption by Standard Brands, Inc., of aul oblinations and
liabilities of the Fleischmann Co., 11,250,000 Standard Brands common shares, \$3,000.00 il ischmann cand and an amount in Standard Brands common
sividends on the Fleischmann preferred stock cash equal to any accrued Joseph Wilshire. President of the Fleischmann Co. said that as of
Aug. 14 more than $90 \%$ of the common stocks of the Fleischmann Co. and the Baking rpeferred had been deposited under the Sterred and $74 \%$ of Royal
consolidation prands. Inc..

Ford Motor Co., Detriot.-Record Production. Word production of Ford passenger cars and trucks for July broke all deliveries to customers also were brokene Deses say A All records for retail is placed at considerably more than 200,000 . Production of Ford cars and trucks in thed States during July was 180,804, and for the rest of the world 15,701 , atotal of 196.505 . Re-
tail deliveries to customers in the United States totaled 170.676 for the tail deliveries to customers in the United states totaled 170.676 for the
month. This was more than a third of the total car and truck business
of the United States

Fox Film Corp.-Acquires Ohio Chain.-
13 hou corporation has bought the controlling interest in a theatre chain o
Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus. Ohio, and Grand Rapids,
Fraser Companies, Ltd.- $\$ 500,000$ Notes Sold Privately The shareholders on July 30 authorized the issuance of $\$ 3,000,000$ of
$6 \%$ 3-year conv. coll. trust notes and an additional $\$ 500,000$ of $6 \% 3-y$ ar onsecured convertible notes.
unssued a few weeks ago by Royal Securities Corp.: Wood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd., and W. C. Pitfield \& Co. but were brought out on an if, when and as issued basis.

(Chas.) Freshman Co., Inc.-Proposed Change in Name - Presiden Increase.

Presient Clarence A. Earl say in substance:
A stockholders' meeting has boen called for Aug. 19 to change the name
the company to the Earl Radio Corp. Production did not actually get und. until May of this year when 6.034 sets were made. Thit Passaic, Will be 32,000 sets and September production will be 40,000 sets to meetion the sales increase for June an
ago. .uly sales showed a satisfactory net profit to the company.-V. ${ }^{\text {p. }}$, 640 .
Galland Mercantile Laundry Co.-Extra Dividend.per share and an extra dividend of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per share on the no par common stock, boun payable sept. 3 to holders or record Aug. 15 . It is understood
the board plans to make a $\$ 1$ quarterly distribution the rery were paid, as compared with quarterly payments of 75 c . per share in 1928 -V. 128 . p. 3692

Gannett Co., Inc. (\& Subs.).-EEarnings.Gross revenue
Commissions,

Expenses
Depreciation.
Net operating revenue
Other income
Dividends from controlled companies
Total profit.-1
New York State fra
Federal income tax.
Net profit
Equity of co
ebates, allowances and discounts.
or company in undistributed profits of controlled co's $\begin{array}{r}83,768,974 \\ -\quad 84,491 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Consolidated net profits.
The consolidated net profit after all charges and taxes of $\$ 827,346$
$\$ 827,346$ pares with \$478.814 for the 7 months ended July 311928.
Gannett Co.. Inc., is a newspaper holding company ownis. through stock ownership 16 newspapers distributed in New York State,
New Jersey and Connecticut.-V. 128, p. 2639.

Garlock Packing Co.-Will Probably Pay Common Dividend in the Near Future - Earnings. President George L. Abbott states: "At the next meeting of the directors
I intend to reommend the payment of a, conservative dividend at the conclusion or the third quarter of the year." the present level of general
Mr. Abbott continued: "Maintenance of indus. Anial activity should permit the company to round out the year on the satisfactory bassis revealed by the returns In addition, there are under development various new products which in In addition, therse of events should add to the company's future earnings.' The company for six monts shous ended June 30 1929 reports consolidated
net income of 414,538 after interest, Federal taxes, certain non-recurring net income of $\$ 414,538$ after interest. Federal taxes, certain non-recurring
items, \&c., equivalent to $\$ 2.07$ a share on 200,000 no-par shares of common stock. balance sheet as of June 301929 shows total assets of $\$ 4,979,893$ and
The bate
Turplus of $\$ 1,405,36$. Current assets amounted to $\$ 2,785,679$ and current surpius of $\$ 1,405.306$. Current asset
Gemmer Manufacturing Co.-Earnings 6 Months Ended June $30-$

## Comparative Balance Sheet.

$\underset{\$ 296,686}{ } \quad \stackrel{1928 .}{\$ 335,398}$




 | 140.262 |
| :--- |
| 228.071 |
| 25,005 | Acc'ts recelvable

Note Notes receiva
Inventories Suventories......
Other curr G'd-will, pats.. \&c nvestments.,
Unamortiz.
Diset.

$\qquad$ 150,000 | Lebenture bonds- | $\begin{array}{c}5030000 \\ \text { Land contract.....0.0. } \\ 80,000\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: | 588.000

120,000 Deferrec charges
,
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ - $83,977,843$ \$3,600,477 x Represented by 40,000 shares of no par participating preference stock
and 100,000 shares of no par common stock. $y$ Includes $\$ 41,957$ Government taxes due in 1929 and $\$ 103,449$ reserve for Government taxes in 1930 .

General American Investors Co., Inc.-Consolidation. President Frank Altschul, in a letter to the stockholders, dated Aug. 6, says.
The directors have been considering the advisability of merging the
company with Second General American Investors Co., Inc., and have decided that such
A plan of merger has been prepared and unanimously approved by the board of directors of both companies. The agreement provides in subscance frestors Co.. Inc., under the name of "Gneral American Investors Co.. Inc" The merged Company is to (1) assume the debenture obligations of this company and issue common stock on a share for share basis
for the common stock of this company, and (2) maintain unchanged the outstanding preferred and common stock of Second General American Investors Co. Inc., and the obligations of Second General American In-
vestors Co.. Inc. to issue additional common stock pursuant to existing warrants and options.
The directors belis. be that merger on the terms proposed is to the ad-
rantage of the holders of securities of both companies. There alread vantage of the holders of securities of both companies. There already
exists a considerable identity of interest between the two companies. Both exists a considerable ided and are conducted under the banking sponsorship
companies were created of Lazard Freres and Lehman Brothers. The directors, officers and stockholders are to a considerable extent the same, stockholders of this company
having been offered rights to subscribe to stock of Second General American Inestors Co., Inc., at its inception.
The plan of merger has been informally discussed with many of the large holders of the company's stock, who cave unicormly expressed their approval and given assurance of their adherence. Messss. Lazard Freres
and Lehman Brothers who hold substantial amounts of the common stock of the company have stated their intention of voting in favor of the plan
nd of recommending the merger to their clients. and of recommending the merger to their clients. In order for the merger plan to be effective, it must be approved by the
holders of not less than two-thirds of the stock of each of the companies. A meeting of the stockholders of this company has been called to be held Sept. 4 1929. for the purpose of
will be submitted to the meeting.

Balance Sheet June 301929 (General American Investors Co., Inc.) Giving effect at that date to the exercising prior to July 101929 by $\$ 15$ per share and the application of the proceeds in part to the liquidation of indebtedness. 1
Syndicate participations.-.
Receivable for securs sold
Cash Divs. rec \& interest........ $\qquad$ $5 \%$ debentures series A.....
Int. accrued on debentures.
Reserve for Fed. \& State taxes $77,500,000$
156.250
55,271 Divs. rec. $\frac{\text { d interest acerued }}{}$
Unamort. disct. on debs
\$19,402,985
Total
Total-....................10, Note.-There are authorized but unissued 15,000 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative
preferred stock of $\$ 100$ par value. Balance Sheet as at June 301929 (Second General Am
Assets-



Total_..................... $\$ 18,322,257$ Tota1-............................ $818,322,257$ Note.- 700,000 shares of common stock have been reserved against
options and subscription warrants outstanding as more fully set forth in Pro Forma Balance Sheet as at June 301929.
[Giving effect as to merger of General American Investors Co., Inc.a 1929 by stockholders of rights to subscribe to 400,000 shares of the first name

 \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|}
Syndicate participations.-.... \& 353,041 \& Int. accrued on debentures. <br>
Receivable for securities sold. \& 246,724 \& Res. for Fed. \& State taxes <br>
\hline

 Cash...........................2,434,685 $\quad 6 \%$ preferred stock-....... 

Divs. rec. and int. accrued -- \& 182,521 \& Com. stock $(1,300,000$ shs. $)$ \& $10,000,000$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} zed disct. on debs Capital surplus.

| $4,779,292$ |
| :--- |
| $7,727,083$ |

$\widehat{\$ 37,725,242}$
.-837.725,242 Notes.-(1) The aggregate market value as of June 301929 of securities
owned exceeds the above book value (after reserves for taxes at present owned exceeds the above book va $\$ 2,340,352$.
rates on the would be warrants and (or) options outstanding providing for
(2) There
aubscription to 700.000 shares of common stock as follows: 200,000 shares
against warrants attached to preferred stock entitling holders to subscribe at $\$ 10$ per share during 1930 (or earlier at the option of the company) at at $\$ 10$ per share during 1930 (or ear at $\$ 15$ per share during 1932,1933 and
$\$ 12.50$ per share during 1931 , 19 an
1934 . 500.000 shares against options issued to Lazard Freres Brothers, as follows: 100,000 shares at $\$ 10$ per share, 100,000 shares at Brothers, as follows: 100,000 shares at $\$ 10$ per share, 100,000 shares at
$\$ 12.50$ per share, 100,000 shares at $\$ 15$ per share; 100,000 shares at $\$ 17.50$
per share, and 100,000 shares at $\$ 20$ per share.-V. 129, p. 971 .
General Baking Co.-Estimated Weekly Output.Chairman F. H. Frazier says: "For the first 6 months of this year the
total weekly bake of our 50 plants over the country averaged $9,319,103$ total weekly bake or Nur 10 plants over the country averaged $9,319,103$ bread. There were 506,744 loaves of whole wheat bread and 488.996
loaves of rye included in these average sales."-V. 124, p. 2127.

General Bronze Corp.-Listing.The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 12,225 ad-
ditional shares of common stoke (no par value upon official notice of issuance in exchange for the entire assets and business of the Wisconsin Orna-
mental Iron \& Bronze Co., and 3,500 additional shares of common stock

 property, assets and good-will of Wisconsin Ornamental Iron \& Bronze
Co. and Garanty Iron \& Steel Co. at $\$ 1,19.710$ From said amount there
shall be deducted the alance of $\$ 11109,710$ Is the consideration to be received by the corporation ceived an amount equal to \$10 per share of the stock so issued will be allocated to capital account and the balance of the considerati
cated to paid-in and capital surplus.-V. 129, p. 971,805 .
General Cigar Co., Inc.-Listing.share of com York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 81.514
for 489,08 shares. The stock is to be offered to common stockholders of record Aug. 5
for subscription at the rate of one share for each five shares held at the subscrition price of S60 per share, such subscription period to expire
Aus 26 This offer has bear underwitten at the subscription price
subject to usual commisstons. The purpose of the isuance of the additional chares Is to retire bank loans. Stock issued pursuant to this offer will be
capitalized at $\$ 1$ per share the balancor the rosideration
crecitited to capit1 sturplus. - V .129 p. 971 .

## General Foods Corp.-Listing.-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 100,000
(no par value) on official notice of issuance in and 46,233 sharses of com comm stock stock of Diamond Crystal Salt Co. par value. on official notice of
and issuance in connection with acquisition of substantian all of the assets noc. making the total amo The board of directors on July 301929 authorized the issuance of 146,233
shares of common stock, an follows. (1) 100,000 shares in exchange for
140,000 shares of common stock outstanding of Diamond Crystal salt Co. (2) 46,233 shares of common stock and $\$ 1,125,000$ in cash for the
acarisition of substantiall all of the assets of the North Atlantic Oyser
Farms. Inc., including business and good will, free and clear of all enIt is expected General Foods Corp. will capitalize the shares proposed
to be issued at the value of the net tangible assets to be acquired. Consolidated Balance Sheet.
$\underset{\text { Inventories }}{\text { Assets- }}$
Inventorles-
Acets.
recelv Accts. recelvabie
Loans \&
Marketates rece
Lerle Marketable sec...

Inc Postum Co
Ither Investments
Ont Other Investment
Property eccounts
Trademarks
Pats rrademarks
$\&$
good wii
eterred conarges
to operations

> June $30^{\circ} 29$. Dec

Total_-.......-66,268,542 $\overline{56,546,699}$ Total ..........-66,268,542 $\overline{56,546,69}$ x Represented by $5,200,076$ shs. (no par value) taken at $\$ 70,140,778$,
less good will of sub. cos. acquired written off, $\$ 25,409,898$.-V. 129 ,

General Instrument Corp.-Organized.
With Vincent Bendix as Chairman of the Board, Orvill W. Thompson,
 the American Paulin System, Inc.. of Los Angeles (V..123, p. 22664 and
the Tiffany Manufacturing Co. of Newark. Negotiations progress for the absorption of other companies which will give the General neering and technical instruments. The Vice-Presidents are H. E. Linden,
O. W. Curtis and H. L. Blackman. The other member of the board is N. Bard.
of quality gaye Marsh Co. brings to the new corporation its complete line tributes a line of ammeters, oil pressure and other gayese used in quantitity
by some of the largest motor car manufacturers. The American Pailin by some of the largest motor car manufacturers. The American Paullin
System, Inc., gives the General corporation a line of precision instruments System, Inc., Gives the General corporation a line or precision instruments
among which is an altimeter which indicates the altitude of an airplane
within 3 feet, with provision for barometric correction when there is radio within 3 feet, with provision for barometric correction when there is randio
communication with ground stations. Other products of this company are gauges, \&c. In Europe instruments under the Paulin patents are made by O. E. Johanssan, inventor of the Johanssan blocks which are accurate
in dimension to a few millionths of an inch and are used in checking the gaumes by which precision motor car units are built.
There will be immediately available $\$ 2,000,000$ in car operating requirements and the preferred and commonn stock in cash be listed operating in Now
York, Chicazo and Los Anseles, it is announced. York, Chicago and Los Anseles, it is announced.

## General Motors Corp.-July Sales.-

In July, General Motors delivered 181,81 automobiles to consumers,
according to an announcement made by President Alfred P. Sloan Jr: according to an announcement made by resident Alfred Sales by the manufacturing division of the corporation to dealers totaled 189,428 cars, an average daily output of 7,900 cars, compared with 169,473 for July of last year.
The following tab
by dealers to ult tabulation shows monthly sales of General Motors cars of General Motors to their dealers:
Dealers Sales to Us


General Motor
Overseas Sales Reach Record Figure in Second Quarter.Sales to overseas dealers during the June quarter this year amounted to
93,979 automobiles, against 80,533 in the same period last year. For the six months ended on June 30, sales were 144,1,11 automotiles. as compared
with 137,470 in the corresponding six months of 1928, an increase of $7.8 \%$. sold to overseas dealers in the last $21 / 2$ years.


General Parts Corp.-Stocks Offered.-Harry C. Watts $\&$ Co., Inc., are offering 50,000 shares conv. preference
stock (no par value) and 10,000 shares common stock (no value) in units of one share conv. preference stock and 1-5 share common stock, at $\$ 17$ per unit. This stock has been purchased from individuals and does not represent ditional company financing.
The conv. preference stock shall be entitled to cumulative dividends at
the rate of $\$ 1.20$ per share per annum payable $Q$.- F . Is entitled to $\$ 21$
 at any time up to date of redemption. Transfer agents, Chicago Truss Co.. Chicago. III. and Guardian Trust Co. of Detroit Registrars.
Continental IIlinois Bnak \& Trust Co., Chicago, and Fidelity Trust Co.,
Detroit, Mi Capitalization-
Convertible preference (no par value) --..-- $\begin{gathered}\text { Authorized. } \\ 50,000 \text { shs. }\end{gathered}$ Outstanding.
50,000 shs.
 Data from Letter of L. H. Bridgman, President of the Corporation. History,-A Delaware corporation. Was organized in March 1929 and
has acquired the entire business of a Michigan company of the same name including several wholly owned subsidiary companies. The originai supply various maintenance and accessory parts direct to the user of service parts are now supplied are electric locomotives, gasoline engines,
locom and more thsn 25 makes of automobiles. The patterns, ifs, dies and drawings for all such parts are owned by the company
The business, bein arlonost exlusively direct with the user, its sales are largely either cash with order, or on a
hand is necessarily large to provide the prompt, accrute aservice that has
been been the reason for its success, but it most conservatively priced, boing
im most instances but a small portion of reproduction costs. Company has
in band Corry, Pa., where warehouse stocks are maintained as well as at the company's principal offices and plant at Fiint, Mich., affording most Earnings.-Earnings have been substantial, and liberal dividends have been paid in each year since the orranization of the company. For the
past three years net earnings, based on estimated inventories and after adjustments for revised officers' 'compensation, non-recurring charges and times preference dividend requirements. For 1928 adjusted net earnings
were 8243,117 , equal to over four times preference dividend requirements, and arter providing for such requirements show $\$ 1.83$ earned per share on
common stock. Sales for the tirst five months of 1929 are over $181 / \%$
creater the
 a quarterly dividend at the annual rate of $\$ 1.20$ per to declare regularly preference stock, payable Q.-F. It is also anticipated that the common


General Tire \& Rubber Co.-Operating at Capacity.of crude rubber." says President $W$. O'Neill in response to a query prices his opinion on the tendency in prices and the prospects for business in the been." Mr. O'Neil said. "They are based on low contracts for cheap cot ton and, principally, on the very low average cost of rubber. The lifting consumption of crude rubber is now catching you to its production at capacity oneral company has been operating all year at peak capacity. It is the ather "However, when you figure in the introduction of new lines and the tires for complete stocking, we do not regard the stocks as any larger than "Our sales for the first six months of this year showed a unit gain of $20 \%$ over the same period last year and a gain in cash revenue of $8 \%$, du
to the lower prices of tires."- V. 129, p. 805.
(Forrest E.) Gilmore Co.-Debentures Offered.-Federal Securities Co., Portland, Ore., are offering \$1,000,000 5-yea $61 / 2 \%$ sinking fund gold debentures, series due Aug. 11934 (with non-detachable stock purchase warrants), at 100 and int. The debentures are being offered subject to the prior right of stockholders (see below)
Dated Aug. 1 1929; due Aug. 1 1934. Red. on any int. date as a whole
or in part after 30 days' notice at 105 and int during first year outstandin nrincipal rand in a price decreasing at the rate of $1 \%$ each year thereafter Principal and int. payable at Bank of California, N. A., trustee. Denom r Warrants. - The holder of each $\$ 1,000$ debenture will be entitled to purJuly $311931, \$ 2.50$ per share; thereafter to and incl. July $311932, \$ 3.50$ per share: thereafter to and incl. July 31 1033, $\$ 1.50$ per share: thereafter
to and incl. July 31 1934, $\$ 5.50$ per share. Each $\$ 500$ and $\$ 100$ debenture
may purchase common stock in proportion.
Date from Letter of Hilmar Papst, Chairman of Board of Directors. gasoline. Company conducts purely a mure of natural or cashinghead not engased in drilling for, , producing. or daaling in crude oul, Company's
notoperties, which are locate in the Mid-Continent Field in the states of
prop $\$ 2,971,055$. The National Petroleum Engineering Cor placed the depreciated value of the company's plants at $\$ 2,681,672$, The
total appraised value of the properties and gas reserves is substantially in
excess of funded indebtedness.
Capitalization- $\quad$ Authorized.
Outstanding
$1,000,000$
 * Includes 100,000 shares common stock reserved to provide stock for
the holders of purchase warrants, together with common stock necessary to cover rights given to holders of preferred and common stock.

Earnings-
Gross income

## Net inc, before depr. \& inc. tax $\ldots \quad \$ 80,444 \quad \$ 259,632 \quad \$ 224,809$

The corporation's earnings for the first six months of 1929 reflect only that net for the last fixm new plants acquired May 1 , and it is estimated that net for the last six months of 1929 will approximate $\$ 623,389$, making
a total for the year of $\$ 848,199$. This is equal to seven times interest requirements on this note issue.
Further increased earnings are anticipated from increased production as a result of plant estension and improvements installed from part of
the proceeds of this loan. Any increase in gasoline prices will further increase earnings
If the company realizes its present plan for increase in production and


Sinking Fund.-The corporation will establish and mantain a continuing sinking fund on a graduated scaie Fasoine prices and sales, payabie quarterly to the trustee begning shane bonds in the open market at or
(These funds shat to to purchas to
below call price, and if not aavallable at these prices, bonds shall be called below call price, and if not aavailable at these pricess bonds shall be called
by lot.) On this graduated scale and proposed increased production,
and by lot. On this graduated scale atire issue between 3 and $41 / 2$ years.
these payments should retire the entir
Purpose. Proceeds will be used to provide, in part, purchase money, for the acquisistion of four new plants known as the "Cushing properties,
and their adjacent gasoline reserves, for plant extensions and betterments and their adjacent gasoline reserves, for plant extensions and betterments
and for other corporate purposes, enabiling the company to increase presen and for other corporate purposes, enabling the company to incr
production of 85,000 gallons to 130,000 gallons or more per day

Offer of Gold Sinking Fund Debentures to Stockholders for Subscription. -
The directors have voted to offer to the preferred and common stockholders of record Aug. 5 the right to subscribe on or before Aug. 20 to
$5-\operatorname{year} 61 / 2 \%$ sinking fund gold debenture bonds, with stock purchase warrants.
The above stockholders are entitled to subscribe for $\$ 100$ of $61 / \% \%$
debentures with non-detachable warrants for each six rights given on the preferred and common stock respectively held. Each share of $7 \%$ preferred stock entitiles holder to two rights. Each 100 shares of common stock
entitles holder to two rights. An owner of six full rights is entitied to entities holder to two rights. An owner of six full rights is entitled to
purchase on a three-payment basis $\$ 100$ of the debentures and will receive on completion of payment six shares of common stock
Payment for above debences may be made in full when rights are


Glidden Co., Cleveland.-Sales Expand.-

(B. F.) Goodrich Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-

 Net profit_-........ | $\$ 7,633,574$ |
| :---: |
| $1,241,011$ |


 Net income
 T1 Pref. dividend $\left(31 /{ }^{2} \%\right)$
Comion dividends.
Res. for gen. conting.--

- Balance, surplus Previous surplus-....-Amt. pald in settlement
of old fabric contract Div. credits on emploct.
stock accounts....... Adjustments for Federal tax Exp.in acquir. of affili.co 163,600
205,390


$$
\text { Balance Sheet June } 30 \text {. }
$$

Assets-
Real
estate
and Real estate and
plants.
and







Seattle. Wash., this month when the store management division made it
possible for the store to be opened three months bofore it had beem anticipossible This advance date of opening made possible a saving of $\$ 40,000$
(R.) Hoe \& Co., Inc.-Earnings.-

6 Months Ended
Operating income.
Interest
British
$\begin{array}{r}\text { June } 30 \text { ' } 29 . \\ \$ 599,980 \\ \hline\end{array}$
June $27{ }^{2} 28$.
British income taxes
$\begin{array}{r}41,650 \\ 139.265 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net profit
$\$ 202,649$ 96,000
$\$ 2.11$
$\begin{array}{r}8187.308 \\ 80.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Earnings per share

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet.
 Assets
Real
estate,
e equipm.t.t.t. Real estate
\&atenum
Patents
Cash



 $\times$ Represented by 96,000 no-par shares of class A stock and 160,000 Holly Oil Co.-Earnings. -

Income Account Year Ended June 301929. Crude oil sales \& transfers, less royalty Decrease in inventory
Crude oil purchased

## Crude oil purchased-








Earned surplus, June 301929 -
. 290,17


 Federal income taxes payable_-
Gssolinn $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$910.000 } \\ 31 ., 638 \\ 7.500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Reserve for depreciation.
Surplus. $\overline{\mathbf{8 6 , 6 5 0 , 9 7 9}}$ Total.
. $86,650,979$
Home \& Foreign Securities Corp.-Initial Div.-
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75 c . a share
on the $\$ 3$ cumul. pref. stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of on the $\$ 3$ cumul. pref. stock, no par value, pay
record Aug. 20 . See offering in $V$. 128 . p. 4166 .

Hudson Insurance Co.-Split-up-Rights.-
The stockholders will vote Sept. 10 on approving a plan to split up the
shares on a 5 -for-1 basis, by changing the present 10,000 shares of capital stock, par $\$ 50$, to 50,000 shares, par $\$ 10$.

Imperial Sugar Co., Sugar Land, Tex.-Preferred Stock Offered.
The company, with offices at Sugar Land, Texas, is offering at 100 and
div. 10,000 share $\$ 7$ preferred stock (no par value), with解 version into common stock on basis of shares ore common tror one share or
S7 preferred at otion of holders before Feb. 28 193. Free from present
normal Federal income taxes. Free from State, county and city taxes in Texas.

## Capilalization-

$\times$ Preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) $\quad 25.000$ shs July 121929 .
 $x$ Convertible into $\$ 7$ preferred stock share for share. y Conversion privilege Business \& Equipment.- A Texas corporation. A comparison of the initial
daily output in 1908 of 120,000 pounds of refined sugar with that of $1,500,000$ pounds at present forcibly illustrates the development of the bus,000 Company's imperial pure-cane sugar, well established through 22 years of Oklahoma, but elsewhere in the Mid-Continent territory. The refinery group embraces several units with modern machinery, modern electrie
plant, general office, by-product mill, machine shop, \&c., with provision for future expansion. The plant is fully protected by insurance.
Sales \& Earnings.-The sales have increased from 48.000 .000 pounds in 1912 to approximately $300,000,000$ pounds in 1928 . Earnings for 1928 , to approximately $41 / 2$ times dividend requirement on preferred stock and
no dividends were in arrears on this stock at Dec, 311928 . Since the incorporatid on the preferred company in 1924. full quarterly dividends have been paid on the preferred stock on each regular dividend date.
Assets. Nett assets, at Dec. 31 1928, as shown by J. A. Phillips Co.,
were $\$ 5,622.307$. Purpose.-Proceeds will be used for plant improvement now in progress
or contemplated, and to provide for additional working capital Banters Who Parlicipate in offering.-J. E, Jarratt \& Co © and and B. F.
Dittmar Co., San Antonio; B. V. Christie \& Co., Iouston; Unted States National Gank; Galveston; Dallas, Fort Worth and other houses participating in
belman offering are in process of arrangement now.

Income Properties of Califor
This corporation owning several large holdings of Reincorporates. corporation to one under the Nevada laws has changed from a Delaware former capitalization of $\$ 5,000,000$ represented by 50.000 shares of $\$ 100$ of class A preferred and 200,000 shares of class B preferred stock, all of no par value. The exchange of stock to conform to the new basis has been authorized by the reanited net of $\$ 17.967$ for the first
but stated that considerable sums had been dirawn from surplns of 1929 . recent construction in the East Bay district. Six months surplas for the about $25 \%$ of annce invidend requirements for the preferred stock out-
standing. Net after interest for the year ended Dec 311928 was 8111 . Industrial Acceptance Corp.-Earnings.- was $\$ 111,626$. The company reports earnings before taxes, \&c., of $\$ 501,778$ on a total
volume of $\$ 46,000,000$ for the first six months of 1929 . This is equivalent
after deducting reserve for taxes and all preferred dividends to $\$ 1.32$ per
common share, compared with earnings of $\$ 545,000$ or $\$ 1.36$ per share for the corresponding six months of 1928 .
The total volume of $846,000,000$ for the period compares with a volume
of $\$ 38,000,000$ for the corresponding period of last ear.-V. 129, p. 137 .

Insull Utility Investments, Inc.-Pref. Stock Offered.Utility Securities Corp.; A. B. Leach \& Co., Inc.; CentralIllinois Co.; E. H. Rollins \& Sons; A. G. Becker \& Co.;
the National Republic Co.; Hill, Joiner \& Co., Inc.; Russell, Brewster \& Co.; Emery, Peck \& Rockwood Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co., and Insull Son \& Co., Ltd., London, are offering at $\$ 100$ per share 450,000 shares preferred stock (no par value) $2 d$ series. Dividends, $\$ 6$ per share per annum, cumulative (with common stock conversion privilege)
 Co. or Hinois, Chicago.
These shares or preferred (ntock par value), 2 d series, are fully paid
and non-assessable and are callable at any time after Dec. 31 1931, on 30 and nonssessat s105 and divs. por share. By agreement between the upon such stock shall be pard unless at t the time or payment an dilividends
which shall have accrued after July 20 1929, and prior to June 1 1934, on the preferred stock, 2 d series, and all other preferred stock that may

 ate of $\$ 6$ per share per annum.
Data from Letter of Pres. Samuel Insull, Chicago, Aug. 12. Business.-Company was organized in Hlinois on Dec. 271928 , to carry
on an investment business and to acquire, hold, sell and underwrite securities of an kinds.
This company now owns, among other securities, substantial blocks of
stock of the Commonwealth Edison Co., The Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.. Middle West Utilities Co. and subsidiaries. and Public Service Co. of sidiary, Insull son \& Co. Inc. And other assets owned by the company and Aug acquired is in excess of $\$ 156,0000,000$. Purpose.-Proceeds will be used to discharge indebtedness incurred and
toward acquiring securities of public utility companies in accordance with ontracts already entered into.
Capitalization-
S5.50 prion pref. stock (no par)
Preferred stock (no par) 1st series.- $\qquad$ Authorized.
250,000 shs
Outstanding.
a. 40.000 shs
Com series stock (no par)
on mat , series $\mathrm{A} \% \%-\ldots . .-\quad 3,000,000$ shs. $\mathbf{c} 2,104,408$ shs. a Of the 60,000 shares of the $\$ 5.50$ prior preferred stock originally issued,
the company has purchased on the open market and now holds in its
treasury 20,000 shares. b Maximum

 which may hereafter be issued to satisfy an option siven the st st serines prof
stockholders nor 360,000 shares of common stock which may be issued during 1931 to satisfy warrants attached to pref. stock, 2 d series. c Of the the
$\$ 6,000,0005 \%$ gold debentures, series A . originally issued, the company has purchased on the open market and retired $\$ 2,000,000$ in principal amount. Conversion Privilege.-Each certificate of preferred stock of this issue will hich a non-deta that stock pime during the year 1031 by texercise of transferring to the company any number of pref. shares represented by his certificate will be entitled to receive a number of shares of the company's in and transferred. Earnings.- Follo

Net income after deducting all expenses and general taxes
Balance $\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,967,509 \\ 200,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Dividends accrued to Dec. 31 1929, on pref. stock, 2 d series Dividends paid \& accrued to Dec. 31 1929, on pref. stk., 1st series \$4,767,509 Balance 80,000
 X Subsequent to July 31 1929, the annual dividend requirements on the
prior pref. stock now outstanding will be 320.000 . outstanding upon completion of present financing will be $\$ 2.700 .000$. to be stock riphts on tracts already made. Based on existing market prices of such stocks it is
estimated that therishts recel estimated that the rights received and to be received during 1929 will have a
value in excess of $813,000,000$.
 The President and the two Vice-presidents, have agreed. to Asst. Treas.
pany through the years 1929 and 1930 without compensation.



Insurance Securities Co., Inc.-Acquires New York Indemnity Co.
See National Surety Co. below.-V. 129, p. 975.
Insuranshares Management Co.-Dividends.shares ing. 15 the directors delared semi-annual distributions on the " $A$ "
$H-27$ Sept. 3 to certificate holders of record Aug. 15, and on series B , 28 of of 30 cents payable Sent. 3 to certificate holders of record June 30 . (See also
V. 128, p. 1566,412 ; V. 127, p. 961.)-V. 128, p. 3198.

International Arbitrage Corp.-Initial Dividend.The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $2 \%$ and an
extra stock dividend of $12 \%$ both payable Sept. 2 to holders of record Ang. 15 -See offering in V 128, p. 3523
The company reports net earnings of $\$ 8.52$ per share for the first two
months' operations ending Aurg. 1 This is after deducting management compensation to Nehemiah Friedman \& Co., Inc., managers. These earnings. it is stated, are equivalent to an annail rate of $102 \%$ on the com-
pany's stock of $\$ 50$ par value.-V. 128 , p. 3523 .

International Carriers, Ltd.-Stock Sold.-Calvin Bullock has sold at $\$ 23$ per share 400,000 shares capital stock (no par value).
Transfer agents, Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York, and Old Colony
Trust Co., Boston Registrars, Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York, and the First National Bank of Bootor, Boston, Boston Stock
Listing.-Capital stock has been approved for listing on the Boston Exchange. Capititaization-
Capital stock (no par value).

Authorized.
$1,000,000$ shs.
Outstanding.
400,000 shs.  (

Stockholders will
stock or securities.
Busines
no pre-emptive right to subscribe for additional primarily of invempany has been organized in Maryland for the purpose
the certificate in securities of pubtic carriers, although and it is the intention of the company to invest somewhat in other fields, particularly in allied and related industries.
Holdings.-Company's initial investments will include common and pre-
ferred stocks of the following companies Alleghany Corporation

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.
Bangor \& Aroostook RR.
Canadian Pacific RT
Central RR. Coific Ry. of New Jersey
Chesapeake. ©o Ohi R
Chesapeake \& Ohio RY. RY Pac. RR
Chicago Miliw. St. Paul \&
Chicago \& Nort. West
Chicago \& North Western Ry.
Erie R R R
Enck Island \& Pacific Ry.
Erie RR.
Kansas City
Southern Ry
London Midland \& Scottish Ry
Missouri Pacific RR.
New York Central RR.
New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.
Norfolk \& Wetern Ry.
Northern Pacific
Northern Pacificic Ry.
Pennsylvania RR
Pere Marguette Ry,
St. Louis Sanctrancisco Ry
Southern Pacific Company
Southern Paccific Company
Southern Railway
Mana southern Ry
Southern Railway
Union Pacific RR
Management-Subject to the control of the board of directors, the
quartery's investments will be supervised by Calvin Bullock \& Co. For a quarterly fee of $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ of the average assets of the company.
opptions. Officers and directors are receiving by way of a together with the bankers, options for the purchase in the aggregate of an issued pursuant to such options) at the public offering prices of suct stock Organization expenses will be paid by the bankers.
Directors.-W. G. Besler (Chairman Central RR.
 Bullock (President, International Superpower Corp.); W. W. W. Colpitin
(Coverdale $\&$ Cols Coverdale \& Colpitts), Alfred Jaretzki, JF. (Sullivan \& Cromwell); Theo-
dore G. Smith (Vice-Pres., Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.).
International Cement Corp.-Subs. Closes Mill.during the past winter and throughout the current year, the Norfolk mill of the Lone Star Cement Co., Virginia, Inc., a subsidiary and its raw on Aus. 10, executives of the company announced. Low priced porion
cement admitter the reason for the shutdown
space for the cement produced , just as long as we could provide storage explaining the shutdown. "We have operated at a reduced capacity for over a year in an effort to keep as many men as possible on the payroll
over an extended period. Now andinued and extensive use of imported cement by highway contractors Carolina for it constructors in South Garolina, by the State of North city contract this year to foreign cement."-V. $129, p, 486$.
International General Electric Co.-Participation in Acquisition of Brazilian Company. See Pirelli Co. of Italy below.-V. 128, p. 3694
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Larger Dividend.
common directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share on the
Previon stock, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Aug. 31 . Earnings for -
Earnings for-
Earnings.-.
Other inco
Total income_.....-.
Admin. \& gen. expense.
Reserved for Reserved for taxes.-. Interest paid \& depletion interest paid \& accrued-
Retirement system \& ins.

Balance-
Earns. per sh. on com.


A
Assets-
Property
Property
Investments.

 on subsserpiptions
for come stock
dot
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { for com. stock.-. } & 194,242 & 151,320 \\ \text { Advances. } & 87,335\end{array}$

 Total(each side) $177,630,164 \quad \overline{95,999,408}$ $\begin{array}{r}7828.069 \\ 474.197 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 874,197 |
| :--- |
| 678,230 |
| 732,696 |
| 103 | $\$ 7,860,709$

527,729
748.698
738.648
104
151,252

151,191 $\begin{array}{r}15,688,778 \\ 1,001.926 \\ 1,426.928 \\ 1,471,345 \\ 207.706 \\ 342,698 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | June $30-$ |
| :--- |
| 1928. |
| $36,996.759$ |
| 129,488 |
| $8,12,24$ |

 a Issued or issuable in exchange for stock of International Nickel Co.
(now Nickels Holding Corp.) and of the Mond Nickel Co... Ltd. b Repre-
sented by $13,75,208$ no par shares June 301929 and $11,258,208$ shs. Dec.
311928. V. 128, p. 3523 .

International Safety Razor Corp.-Earnings.Earnings for Period Jan. 1 to July 311929.
Profit after selling, admin. \& all other expenses.........
Reserve for depreciation--
Reserve for Federal taxes-
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 391,476 \\ 8,126 \\ \hline\end{array}$ -Net profit $-\overline{29}, \mathrm{p} .48$
$\$ 337,348$
International Petroleum Co., Ltd.-Production.84,133 , in Peru and Colombia in the first half of this year, compared with $14,20,041$ barrels, or 78,066 daily, in the corresponding period of 1928 .
This represents an increase of 6,067 barrels daily. Peruvian production
 in Colombia, in the first half of last year.
The yield totaled 899,251 barrels, or 29,975 a day, in Peru in June, while
in Colombia the company produced $1,741,155$ barrels, a daily average of 58,037. Rate of yield in Peru in July was 30,226 barrels a day. of 56,353 in the first 6 months of 1928 . Peruvian shipments amounted
to $2,311,764$ barrels, or 12,773 daily, against 1,297419 or 7,129 barrels a day, in first half of last year, while shipments from Colombia totaled
$8,872,885$ barrels, or 49,021 daily, compared with $8,958,781$, or 49,224 The company completed 138 producing wells, with a daily initial yield
averaging 385 barrels, in the first 6 months, comparing with 120 wells with Of the total, 89 completions with an average initial yield of 158 barrel. were in Peru, against 66 in the first 6 months of 1928 , with a daily averags
nitial yield of 186 barrels, and there were 49 completions in Colombi
with a daily average initial yield of 801 barrels, compared with 54 comple-
tions in the first half of last year, with a daily average initial of 1,093 barrels. June completions in Peru numbered 17, averaging 179 barrels initial, and Colombia completions totaled 5 , with a daily inital average of 809
Kermath Manufacturing Co.-Earnings.-
The net earnings of the company for the first 6 month of the current year were $\$ 182,043$, or $\$ 2.02$ per share on the 90,000 shares com. stock.
Earnings for the first half of this year were greater than earnings in any
previous full teat
previous full year. Balance Sheet as of June 301929.

## Cassets <br> less reserve accounts receivable

less reserve
Inventories
Prepalat taxes. , insur.,.
Life inc.,ce
Lisurance polcies..... tock in subsidiarairy cos........
Total
V. 128, p. 4167

Investment Trust Associates.-Rights.
The common shareholders of record Aug. 15 have been given the right are for each two shares held. After giving effect to exercise of these rights, eresources of the trust will be in excess of $\$ 16,000,000$

Investment Trust of New York, Inc.-Dividend.-
The trustees have declared a dividend of 44c. a share on the collateral rustee shares which is equivalent to $6 \%$ on the present market value of
 arrants and fractional shares or stock dividends, 18 c . a share; from
rofits made on holdings in surplus account, 4c. a share Vice-President J. H. Lang, in a notice dated July 31 1929, to the holders
of all outstanding certificates for collateral trustee shares, issued pursuant agreement dated Jan. 31 1928, says:
The following com. stocks during the past 6 months have been transferred m the reserve list, as a result of being included in the unit: American
n Smelting \& Refining Co.: International Harvester Co.; National Cash egister Co., class A; National Tea Co., Phillips Petroleum Co.; Union
arbide \& Carbon Corp.; F. W. Wcolworth Co The corporation proposes to substitute therefor the following common
tockss: U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.; Ingersoll-Rand Co.; Loose-Wiles


Investors Syndicate.-Increase in Loans Funded.-
The Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis funded 1,442 loans totaling taling silightly more than $87,500,000$ during the compared to 2,377 loans

Island Creek Coal Co.-Coal Mined.
utput (in tons
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { July '29. } \\ 476,529 & \text { June '29. } \\ 503,370\end{array}$
$J u l y$
412,703
Jantzen Knitting Mills.-Sales Increase.-

(Spencer) Kellogg \& Sons.-Further Expansion.-
The company has just completed negotiations for the purchase of the
ant and business of the Copra Milling Corp. of the Phillipine Islands
d New York. d New York. This acquisition will increase the cocoanut oil manufacring facilities of spencer Kellogg \& Sons in the Phillipines by approxi-
This announcement marks further the expansion of the company in the coanut oil field, having purchased in March of this year the
business of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. of Kansas City.
The corporation has also purchased a fleet of five tank steamers for
rrying oil from the Orient to Atlantic and Guif ports. These ships are the same size and are at present in use for the same parpo purpose to which m Manila to Now York. This service will enable the compan the mailings y a small amount of chartering in the outside market, as its new line will


Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corp. (\& Subs.) -EAarnings.
 The increase in the number of shares of stock outstanding resulted from consolidation of Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corp. and Wire Wheel Corp. of
nerica, which took place in April 1929, and the offering of rights to the mmon stockholders to subscribe for 107,065 shares of common stock of
Isey-Hayes Wheel Corp. at $\$ 30$ per share.-V. 128, p. 3363 .
Kenmore Manor Apartments, Chicago.-Bonds Offered. Garard Trust Co., Chicago, are offering $\$ 875,0006 \%$ nds at 100 and interest.
Bonds are due Jan. and July 15 1932-1941 and are being issued for con-
uction of building:
Knickerbocker Insurance Co. of New York.-A group aded by H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., has sold privately a ok of common stock.
rransfer agent: Lawyers Trust Co. Registrar: Bank of New York \& apitatization-
muative $7 \%$ preferred, 5,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par value)
mmon stocks, 100.000 shares ( $\$ 5$ par value)
plus and voluntary reserves (Dec. 311928 )
ta from Letter dated Aug. 21929 of R. A. Corron, Pre- $1,778.723$ tistory. - Company was incorp. in 1913 with a a pair-in capital of of $\$ 250,000$.
1919. Corroon \& Reynolds, Inc., accouired control of the capital has been increased from time to time to keep pace with the wth of the business. The company has made steady and healthy progress
he development of ts busines. It absorbed the Atwod Fire Insurance
 ler the firect supervision of the Insurance Department of the State
New York and of the other States in which it is licensed. Comparative Grouth Dec. 31.


Operating Results. - In the year ended Dec. 311928 , the company re-
ported net earnings and gain to stockholders of $\$ 1,095,390$ or the equivalent of $\$ 10.95$ per share of common stock. Operation during the first 6 months or the current year indicate for 1929 a very substantial increase in net earn-
ings and gain to shareholders over those reported in 1928 since its ganization, the company has palid cash dividends of $\$ 1,288,296$ and stock
dividends of $\$ 300$,ona dividends of $\$ 300,000$. The present annual dividend rate is $30 \%$ or $\$ 1.50$ per Mane payabere quarterly
nolds.
Management. - Company is under the management of Corroon \& Rey-
nolds, Inc. - . 128, p. 4167 .
Kolster Radio Corp.-Listing.-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 100,000 addivional shares of common stock (no par value) on ofricial notice of issu-
ance thereof on conversion of 100.000 shares of preferred stock from time
to time and
to time after July 11930 , on the basis of one share of preferred stock for tone
share of common stock and 2 and share of common stock, and 2,000 additional shares of common stock (no
par value) upon official notice of issuance and payment in full in settlo par value Racon offaim, making the total amount of said common stock
ment of Rat applied for 925.829 shares.-V. 129, p. 48
Kreuger \& Toll Co. (Aktiebolaget Kreuger \& Toll). -Listing.The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 50,000,000$
$30-\mathrm{year} 5 \%$ secured sinking fund gold debentures, due March 11959 Lake Superior Corp.-Settlement.-
The directors have unanimous. 14 says:
London with the committee representing bond tholders agrent entered into in London with the committee representing bondholders of the Algoma Central
\& Hudson Bay Railway and the Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd. The agreement will be submitted to the shareholders of the Lake Superior Corp.
about Oct. 3 for approval, following which it will be submitted to the bond-
hoor holders.
all obligations as provides for the release of the Lake Superior Corp. from on which $\$ 9,000,000$ unpaid interest has accumulated. In return the Lake Superior Corp. is to turn over $40 \%$ of the stocks of the Algoma Steel Corp.
Ltd., and $\$ 100,000$ par value of common stock of the Algoma Railway. Lake Superior then will be in a position to finance the extension of Algoma Steel.-V. 129, p. 138
Lane Bryant, Inc.-July Sales.-

Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc.-Increase Ratified.Ltockhoiders have formally ratified the issuance of 10,000 shares " A " and
10,000 shares " B " stock to bankers.- V . $128, \mathrm{p} .2102$.
Libbey-Owens Glass Co.-Listing.-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 1,772,052
shares of common stock (voting) without par value on official notice of issuance of such certificates bearing the corporate title of Libbey-Owens the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co. of themmon stock bearing the name have been issued and are outstanding in the hands of the public, such
exchange to be made on the basis of four shares without exchange to be made on the basis of four shares without par value for each
one share of the par value of $\$ 25$; with authority to common stock without par value on official notice of issuance and parment in full of such certificates under an employees' stock plan previously adopted
by the company, making the total amount now applied for $1,892.052$ by the company, making the total amount now applied for $1,892,052$
shares of common stock without par value.- V . $129, \mathrm{p} .808$.
Liberty Baking Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.

Federal taxes
Other income.

| $\$ 437,514$ |
| :---: |
| 25,074 |


Depreciation-
$\$ 46.588$
195028
158,414
Net income.
$\$ 254,529$
Assets-
Balance Sheet July 131929.
Land, bldgs., machinery \&

Acts \& notes receivalle
Due from employees for pur-
chase of stock............
Inventories.
Inventories-ad.....
Invest, and advan
Deferred charges.

## $\begin{array}{r}345,440 \\ 177,011 \\ \hline 2250\end{array}$

$\qquad$ Common stock
Notes payable
Accole Accounts payable $\$ 3,773,000$
$\mathrm{y} 292,407$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Accrued expenses, de.........-- } & 15,261 \\ \text { Res, for Feden } & 20,053\end{array}$
 Lindsay Nunn Publishing Co.-Initial Pref. Div.50 c. a share on the $\$ 2$ div. series (no par) conv. pref. stock, payable Sept. 1
to holders of record Aug. 20 . See offering in $V$. L.

Loblaw Grocerterias Co., Ltd.-Pref. Stock Called.have been called for redemption fromaining in the hands of the public Prior preferred shareholders depositing , Canada. Their sto exchanging each share for $\$ 140$ cash plus proportionate cumulative dive of
dends or for 6 shares of dends or for 6 shares of class A stock. Shareholders electing to exchang ror class A stock will receive the right to subscribe for additional class A
shares at $\$ 10$ per share on the basis of one share for every 10 class A sha
held. After Aug. 24 the held. After Aug. 24 the company of one share for every 10 class A shares
method of payment shall be made to shareholdersht to determine which method of payment shall be made to shareholders who have not deposited their stock by that date.
4 Weeks Ended June 29 -
 per share on the class B shares have been declared for the quarter ending quarterly distributions of like amount were paid on these issues on June
1 last.-V. 129, p. 644,487 .
Logan Gear Co., Toledo, O.-Consolidation.
The Logangear Products Co. and the Bingham Stamping Co. have been merged into a new company to be known as Logan Gear Co. The been
will have an authorized capitalization consisting of 60.000 sher
par par value cum. pref. stock and 130,000 shares of no par value common
stock. C. O. Miniger. Pres, of the Electric Aut man of the Board and J. B. Nordholdt will be President of the new be Ohair-

Luther Mfg. Co., Fall River.-Capital Decreased.standing capital stock from $\$ 525,000$ to $\$ 350,000$, by purched and out-
( $\$ 100$ ) and cancelling $\$ 175,000$ of the issue.-V. $129, \mathrm{p} .976$.
(P.) Lyall \& Sons Construction Co., Ltd.- $2 \%$ Stoch Dividend.
The directors have declared a $2 \%$ stock dividend for the quarter ending
Aug. 311929 , on the common shares, no par value Aug.ers of record Aug, 20 . A similar stock par vistribution was made sept. 5 to
issue on June 5 last. In Sept. and Dec, cash dividends of 75 cents per share were paid. See also V. 128, quarterly
(J. B.) Lyon Building Corp., Albany, N. Y.-Bonds Offered. S. W. Straus \& Co., Inc., are offering at 100 bonds.



 tax up to $3 \%$ of interest per annum and Mass, state income tax $\&$ Trust Co. of New York, trustee.
The bonds are secured by a direct closed first mortgage on two parcels
of land in fee and improvements located in Albany, N. Y., and its immediate northern suburb, the village of Menands. The Albany property is the home of the J. B. Lyon Co, the largest printing company east of Chicago,
founded in 1876 . The Menands plot will be improved with a new plant ounded in 1876 . The Menands plot wil efe improved wind inev pase its
The total amount of the bonds represented approximately $62 \%$ of the appraised valual rental earnings directly applicable to these bonds, derived from a 30 -year lease to the printing company, will amount at a minimum to more than the greatest annual interest and sinking fund charges; this puny is to be augmented oy a penands plant, designed to be one of the best and most modern of its type in the country. is located number of other large plants in the immediate vicinity. Through the operations of a sin Jng fung a balance to be paid July 1944 of $\$ 345,500$.
MacMarr Stores, In - - July Sales.-

Maddux Air Lines Co.-Bal. Sheet June 301929 Cassets-
Accounts recelvable-
Notes receivable-..........--
Accrued interest recelvabie


(Thomas) Maddock's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.-Merger See American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp. above.-V. 119 ,
(B.) Manischewitz Co., Cincinnati. $\mathbf{- 1 \%}$ Stock Div.The directors have declared a quarterly dividend or $1 \%$ in stock, payable
Sept 3 to holders of record Aus. 20-V 127, p. 3714. Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Co.- $25 \%$ Stock.The directors have declared a $25 \%$ stock dividend, an extra cash dividend of 40 cemts pers share and a semi-annual cash dividend of 60 cents pe
all payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 2.-V. 128, p. 4333 .

Merritt-Chapman \& Scott Corp.-Acquisition.-
President William H. Baker announces that the corporation has accuired th . Yoodity. The latter concern was established about 20 years ago and has been enzaxed principally in the
New York harbor. -V. 128, p. 3696 .
Minneapolis-Honey well Regulator Co.-Pref. Stk. Called All of the outstanding 7\% cum. conv. pref. stock has been called for re-
demption at 110 and divs. on Nov. 151929 , at the office of $J$ \& \& $W$. Seligdemption at 110 and divs. On N. City. Up to the redemption date, holders may exercise the privilege of converting their shares into $21 /$ shares of common stock for each share of preferred. © The Guaranty Trust Co. of New
York and Continental llininos Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago as transer agents, are prepared to effect this conversion. M
lssue has already been converted -V. 129, p. 977
Missouri State Life Insurance Co.-Business.Company reports a large gain in paid-for production during the first seven months of 1929 , with a total of $\$ 205,420,387$, ordinary and group
life, according to Hillsman Taylor, President. This is a gain of $31 \%$ over iffe, according to Hillsman
the corresponding perrod in 1928.
During July of this year $\$ 32.388,292$ of insurance was reported paid-for, as against $\$ 20.890,275$ during July, 1928 . This is an increase of $\$ 11,498,017$ reported for the month of July 1929 , compared with the same month
in 1928 . The total written production for July, 1929 , is $\$ 35,083,108$. During the past elght months of 1929 written production has totaled
$\$ 223,812$,08, an increase of nearly $\$ 51,000,000$ over the corresponding $\$ 223,812,087$, an increase of near
Motor Wheel Corp.-Liberal Cash Dividend Policy in the Future.-
President H. F. Harper, Aug. 15, says in substance:
On Aus. 1 the stockholders. were advised of action by the board of On Aug. 1 the stockholders were advised of action by the board of
directors declaring a cash dividend of $\$ 1$ per share, payable Sept. 20 .
and a stock dividend of $20 \%$, payable Oct. 1. both to holders of record and a stock divic
Sept. 5 this year.
Since this announcement we have received so many letters from stockholders asking about our rut
At the time of the organization of this corporation in 1920 , there was
issued $\$ 2,500,000$ in 1st pref. stock, and in $1923 \$ 2,000,000$ in 1st mtze issued $\$ 2,500,000$ in 1st pref. stock, and corporation paid cash dividends
bonds. During the period $1920-24$ the cors. bonds. During the perryon the common stock. Since that time we have
of 80 . per share yearl
paid cash dividends of not less than 500 . per share quarterly. The board considered this conservative policy necessary as iong as we had preferred stock and bonds. Tn 1925 alled in and retired.
off and in 1927 all prefered stock was alle
Since 1920 we have pa.d out of earnings the following:


-----------\$13.255.408 After the payment of the $20 \%$ stock dividend on Oct. 1 next, we will
nave patd out in common stock dividends since our organization a total of 425.000 shares. bills, with saless of far this year exceeding $\$ 25,000,000$, and with net earning
for the first six months of this fiscal year $\$ 2,432,998$, after all taxes and ample depreciation. Sales for the first seven months of this year were about $10 \%$ greater
Now outside of the automotive field are increasing and stabilizin our sales After 137.500 shares are paid as stock dividend on Oct. 1 next, we
will have 825.000 shares of common stock outstanding with nothing ahead of it to share in our earnings. Earnings for the first six months of this year were approximately $\$ 3$ per share on these 825,000 shares.
While the directors have not committed themselves to a fixed dividend policy, in view of the above and the fact that our surplus is now amply sufficient for future operations. it is evident that a
can be maintained in the future.-V. 129, p. 978 .

Murray Corp. of America.-Ruling.
Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that the common stock of the co
until Sept. 3 . See also V. 129, p. 489 .

National Radiator Corp.-Earnings. The company reports for the year ended June 30 profit, before deprec adjustment a net loss of $\$ 1,280,847$. June 30 showed total current assets of $\$ 6,8$
The balance sheet as of
as compared with current liabilitites of $\$ 677,261$. -V. $128, \mathrm{p} .3008$.

National Republic Investment Trust.-Stocks Sold. A. G. Becker \& Co. announce the sale of 100,000 cur conv. preference shares (non-voting) and 100,000 non-voti common shares (in the form of allotment certificates callin for units of one share of each class at $\$ 55$ per unit) repr senting beneficial interest in National Republic Investme Trust, organized as a trust in llinois to deal generally securities of all kinds. The trustees are all executi officers of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago. Allotment certificates, representing one cum. convertible preferen to trading on a when, as and if issued basis on the Chicago Stock Exchan Compare also V. 129, p. 978.
National Shirt Shops, Inc.-July Sales.-


National Steel Car Corp., Ltd.-Annual Report.- Profit for year bldge for deprec mach of
Interest on boip. $\begin{array}{cc}1929 ., \\ \$ 602.230 & \$ 534,849\end{array}$ 1927,
\$288,76䩃 Interest on bonds.....
Loss due to disposal of
used motor trucks, \&c.
Balance-
Dividends.

Balance June $30-1$ $\$ 231,536$
$2,170.023$
$C r 2,250,000$

Balance June 30-...-
Shs. cap. stock outstand.
212,136
28,558
211,110
54,970
215.250
76.521

Earns. per share

### 130.000 $\$ 2.78$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\hline \$ 268,768 \\
\hline . .-.
\end{array}
$$

def. $\$ 3,005$ def. 830 Earns. per share

Land, bidgs., plant Land, bldgs., plant
and equilment Patents \& goodwill
 Acts. suren. va
Cate insurance
IIt Ife insurance-
Sundry investm' Comparative Bala Inventories...$-{ }^{\text {In }}$
Deferred charges.

698.250 83 . 496,273 $\begin{array}{r}72,500 \\ 4,126 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}195,221 \\ 400,000 \\ 189,184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,221 | F |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0,000 |  |
| 9,184 | $A$ |
| $A$ |  |

 bonds...ece $6 \%$
Acounts payable.
Acct

 | Ree. for conting.: | 100,867 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Reserve for dep. | 50,859 |
| Reation |  | Reserve

clation. x Represented by 130,00
value.-V. 128, p. 3201.
National Surety Co.-Casualty Branch Joins Insura Securities Group. -
Fusion of the New York Indemnity Co., one of the largest casualty Funion or the country , with the Insurance securities Co. group, Was offic
announced on Aug. iz by William B. Joyce, chairman of National su Co., the world's largest surety company, of which the New York Indem Inc., through W. Irving Moss, its President, confirmed the addition o
New York Indemnity Co. to the fleet of insurance companies owned - perated by Insurance Securities Co., Inc

The merger of these interests marks a new and close relationship bet wo of the largest and most active insurance groups in the country. announcements followed a series of meetings betreent Moss of Insur Securities Co Inc The National Surety Co. becomes a larger hold stock in Insurance Securities Co. as an investment. A number of directors of the National company will become dired
 ment of the Insurance company.
The following are identified on the Board of the Now York Inden
 and Samuel Sloan.
 Moss Brothers, who built up that enterprise, are Rudoli, Hecht. Butler, New Orleans; Felix P, Vaccaro, New Orleans, A D.Geogh New Orleans, and John Thayer, Boston. These and other membe
Insurance Securities Board will join the Board of the New York Inder
 $\$ 1.000,000$ and a surplus of $\$ 679,799$. Its total premium writing las
were $\$ 7,33 \mathrm{i}, 748$ and its unearned premium reserve amounted to $\$ 3.04$ The addition of the New York Indemnity gives the Insurance sec Co. a complete diversification in all branches or insurance underwritin
materially enhances its already strong position in the Metropolitan . b. 4334

Naval Stores Investment Co.-Status, \&c.- The following is taken from a circular letter of Bake. Fentress
Company.-Incorp. in Illinois in 1923 with an authorized cap 50,000 shares of com to purchase and hold for investment, 3,594 sh preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) and 7,188 shares of common stock ( $\$ 10$
of the Consolidated Naval Stores Co, of ancksonville. FHa. Subsegu Were acquired and in July
Sto
Stores nyvestment Co. Was increased from 50,000 to 90.000 shares in
to bring its ownership of Consolida to a majority of that company's stock;
24,753 jutstanding, being presently held.
Capitalization-
Campon stock- $\quad$ Author ized.
Wficers.-CCAIVin Fentress, Pres; O. Wi. Worcester, Vice-Pres., C
Chicago.
Directors-The above and: E. P. Strong: O. M. Cavenee, OI
Henry F. Chaney, Portland, Ore.; George L. Glikey, Merrill, wisc.

## Balance Sheet Juty 261929.

Cash on hand \& in banks $\$ 57.749$ Rills payables- \& accrued int-Consolldated Naval stores Co. coma, stock ( 12,868 shs.). $5,790,600$ Capital stock (76.450 shares) $\begin{gathered}\text { C surplus (incl. apprec.). }\end{gathered}$ stock ( 624 shares) .........
Total.
$85,867,248$

Nedicks, Inc.-Sales Increase.-

Increase,
\$444,974
New Jersey Zinc Co.-Earnings.-
 come from Tulsa Fuel
Nifg. Co. in process of
N.

 x After deductions for expenses, taxes, maintenance, repairs, deprecia-
on, depletion and contingencies. Includes two extra dividends of $2 \%$
aid June 14 and July 10 . z Par $\$ 25$. a Par $\$ 100$.-V. $128, \mathrm{p} .3698$. New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co.-Debenture olders' Committee Formed.
In response to requests from holders of a large amount of 15 -year denture sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due Sept. 1 1941, the following have did to take such protective actions as may be necessary.
The committee states that as a result of unforseen difficulties encouned since the bridge was opened for traffic, revenues of the company nling fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due Sept. 11941 and a receiver has been ap-
ointed by the United States District Cout, Eastern Division of Louisiana. in order that some definite plan may be adopted for the adequate proebenture holders unite their interests without delay and that debentures posited with The Bank of America National Association, 44 Wall St.


 979.

New York Rio \& Buenos Aires Line, Inc.-Stock fered.-A block of 50,000 shares of no par common stock being marketed by International Founders Corp. at 17.50 per share. This offering represents no new financing the part of the company, the entire outstanding stock of 48,066 shares having been privately sold or subscribed for. The company which has been organized under the laws of Delaware operate a passenger, express ann tha Atantic seaboard of North and
ew York and Buenos Aires along the
uth America through a wholly owned subsidiary, holds a contract with e Argentine Government for the transport of air mail from the Argentine
the United States. It also holds a contract with the Government of rusuay for the transport of air mail from Uruguay to the United States
he mails from these two countries comprise over $65 \%$ of the postal tivity of south america.
The operation of the line accordance with special schedules which
 greater saving of time than has ever been effected by any other air maii ne in either North or South America. o The company is now negotiating
milar contracts with the Government of Brazil and other South American untries. It will operate initially on the basis of a weekly trip north d south and on these trips the planes will fly only during the day and
ill cover a period of seven days. on a seven-day schedule there will a saving or f11 days over the e assest resualar service now available between
Wis York and Buenos Aires. The company announces that it expects increase its service to three round thipany per woekces that it expects
ventually operate a daily service and also nitht flying which will reduct
vile ventually operate a daily service and also night flying, which will reduce
he trip to four days after the installation of beacons along the route ase stations and fueling bases along the route are now being established s well an accomodations for passengers and adequate facilities for proper aintenance of equipment.
The company's equipme
Ommodores, eight-passenger wilk include 20-passenger Consolidated rimotor Fords, a number of which have already been received and are operater and mail service . Based on conservative
年 $5 \%$. per mile, which is only $40 \%$ of the obtainable rate, and carrying e first year of $\$ 742,111$, equivalent to $\$ 2.15$ per share on the outstanding mmon stock after all charges including depreciation, insurance and ederal income tax. This estimate the company says, does not take into merica, express shipments, or special passenger trips. e Atlantic seaboard of North America, thence through, the West Indies uba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Trinidad,
South America, with a branch to Caracas; thence eastward through the
 The route wiil be the shortest practical air line to Buenos Aires; the er the entire distance: the average distance between ports of call is tance of 90 miles, so that the arrliner is ever out of sight of land for mor a an 20 minutes. There are excellent natural harbors for landing at al oute. make it possible to effect safe emergency landings at practically ny stage of the flight.
ranklin $Q$. Brown, George Dists of the following: Bucklev, Thichard B. Bevier, Alejandro
Bung obert L . Hague, Loring R. Hoover. Seymour H . Knox, Wiliam B. Mayo and Jr., George A. Rentschler, J. E. Reynolds, Paul Schoellkopf, Arthur
Application will be made to list these shares on the New York Curb
North American Investment Corp.-Balance Sheet.Balance Sheet June 30 .

 $\begin{array}{llll} & \text { ashh, secured loans } \\ \text { and literest. } & 1,290,349 & 305,326 & \text { Subscript's to pref. } \\ \text { copital stock } & 20,700\end{array}$ sat. on cap. stk:
bonds..........
iscell. assets....

## 

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Total (ea. side) } \\ \$ 9,654,516 & 86,097,823 & \text { Tax reserve-.....- } & 73,489 & 22,589 \\ \text { Surplus } \& \text { reserve } & 767,800 & 270,872\end{array}$ - Includes $\$ 2,000,000$
ock.-V. $129, \mathrm{p} .979$.

North Butte Mining Co.-Development Progressing.In July the company shipped 153 cars of copper ore or approximately hoo tons, according to President Paul A. Gow. The water in the Granite
ountain shaft is down more than 75 feet below the 3 ,000 level and should
be below the 3,200 level before Aug. 20 , it was stated. When the 3,400
level is reached the Edith May stopes will be opened, these stopes bet he 3 .㲘 ault and the high grade copper veins east of the Continental fault will e cut som 128 in
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc.-Stocks Offered.Lane, Piper \& Jaffray, Inc., St. Paul, are offering 18,000 shares convertible preferred stock, series 1 (no par value), cumulative dividends $\$ 6.50$ per share per annum, at 99 per hare and div., and 18,000 shares common stock (no par value) at $\$ 21$ per share.
Each share of convertible preferred stock, series 1, is convertible at the 1034 ; thereafter into $21 / 2$ shares of of common stock on or before Sept. 1939; and thereafter into 2 shares of common stock stok. Convertible preas to assets and dividends. Red. at the option of the corporation on any
and
div. parable Q.-. . Dividends exempt trom present normal Federai income tax.
Transfer Qagent: First Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Registrar: Minnesota Loan \& Trust Co., Minneapolis.
Corporation has agreed to make application to list its convertible preCorporation has
Stred stock serie
Stock Exchane.

Data from Letter of C. E. Wickman, President of the company. Business and Properly.-Company has been formed in Delaware to acquire ahich onerates the leading motor bus transportation system in the Northwest. The lines of the system are 3,30 ery city of importance in Minne-
Minneapolis and St. Paul to practically every cind sota, except the southeast portion, and reaching also citities on the consota, except ters of Canada. Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.
tiguous ororder
During 1928 the buses of Northland Transportation Co. traveled $8.425,844$ During 1928 the buses of Northland Transportation co. traveleo $8,425,84$ miles, carrying $1,163.80$ passengers.
of the parlor car type each seating from 25 to 38 pusssengers. Porn Povsision
is made for systematic maintenance and repair of coaches at well equipped Earages and service stations operated by the company along its routes.
Passenger terminal facilities are owned or leased in the principal cities served. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., will also acquire a favorable option }\end{aligned}$ to purchase all of the outstanding capital) The lines of the latter extend from made with the coast to coast bus transportation system of Motor Transit Corp. and its afriliated companies. as to routhland fransportation and schedules by the public service commissions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota. Company owns certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by these commissions giving route mileaze. Manisement and Control.-The principal common stockholders of Northern Railway. Motor Transit Corp. owns and operates, trough sub sidiary companies, the Greyhound aer and the Atlantic Seaboard. Throug affiliated companies the corporation also owns substantial interests in the Pickwick, Yelloway and Southern Pacific motor bus lines operating be tween the Mississ it mping thies form a bus transportation system of national scope, covering over 31,000 miles of highway and serving prac-
tically all of the important cities in the United States on daily schedules. of Ralph Budd, R. F. Pack. C. E. Wickman, O. S. Caesar, G. W. Traer, Earnings. - The earnings of Northland Transportation Co. during the two years ended as certified by the comptroller of Great Northern Railway interest charges,
were as follows:
Operating revenues-1.-- including depreciation.

Net operating income

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 283,891 \\ 14,472 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 365,823 \\ \hline 44,140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 298.363$ | \$409,963 54,117 |

Gross income-
$\$ 296,423 \quad \$ 355,846$
Net income avallable for dividends vidends during the calIt is expected that net earnings available for
endar year 1929 will be approximately $\$ 405,000$. Capitalization- $\qquad$ Conv. pref. stock, series 1 (no par value)
Common stock (no par value) Authorized. Outstanding.
$50,000 \mathrm{shs}$. 18,000 shs. *54,000 shares reserved for conversion of convertible preferred stock, series 1, presently to be outstanding. by upthiand Greyhownd Lines. Inc. of all of the outstanding capital
stock of Northland Transportation Co.
North River Insurance Co.- $100 \%$ Stock Dividend. -
At a special meeting, the stockholders approved the proposed change
in the par value or the capital stock to $\$ 10$ from $\$ 25$ and an increase in capitalization to $\$ 4,000,000$ from $\$ 2,000,000$ In accordance with the
vote of

Novadel-Agene Corp.-Earnings-
Gross Income Account Six Months Ended June 301929.







Comparative Balance Shet:

| Assets | . Mar. $31{ }^{1} 29$. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | 280,007 |  | Prete |  |  |
| cts. re |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposit on |  |  | Co |  | 853,755 |
| Invent |  |  |  | 65,654 |  |
| Investment |  |  |  |  |  |
| (less deprec.)... | 55,896 | 30 | Res. taxes \& cont. | 108,514 | 5 |
| Deferred charge |  |  | Accruals, com., do. |  |  |
| Patents _....... | 2,567,004 | 2,625,654 | Surplus | 371,043 |  |
|  |  |  | Total_-........ |  | ,29 |

Oliver Farm Equipment Co.-Sub. Co. Acquis. This corporation, through a Wisconsin subsidiary, has acquired the
heperties and business of the McKenzie Manufacturing Co. of Lacrosse s., manufacturer of a complete line of potato machinery.-V. 129, p. 140.

107 West $86 t h$ Street, N. Y. City.-Certificates Offered. The Prudence Co., Inc., is offering $\$ 825,00051 / 2 \%$ guar. Prudence-Certificates
Leval for trust funds in State of New York. Interest payable April 1
and Oct. 1. The purchase of one of these certificates makes the holder the owner of a participation equal to the amount of his subscription in a first mortgage made by 107 W West 8 thth St. Corpo.ont the property described below,
The mortgage is a first lien on the land and newly conpleted 16 story and
and The mortgage is a first lien on the land and newly conpleted a 16 story and
basement frireproof apartment house at 10 . West 86 th
St M Manhatitan. It basement freproor apartment house at
is situated on the north side of the street 50 ft . West of Columbus Ave. and
occuise a plot fronting 100 ft on West 86 th St. with a depth of 100 ft .
ocuph 81 inches
The build
and contains 12 is of steel frame, concrete, brick and stone construction, The grade floor contains a spacious entrance lobby as well as four modern shops, two physicians suites of two rooms each, and also a three and a four
room apartment. The buildinz is equibped with two passenger and one service high speed electric elevators, and there are two attractive pent
house apartments of three and five rooms on the roof. The building is well house apartments of three and fire rooms on the roof. The building is well
planned and contains splendid light and air features. The apartment house, althoush just completed, , is alread.
Outboard Motors Corp.-Earnings.-
For the three months ended June 301929 the company reports gross quarter's operation for the nev company, which is a combination of the old

## Packard Motor Car Co.-To Extend Operations.

 The company has started commercial production of its a aviation Diesel monthly. The success of this engine, which in the opinion of Hornblower Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, is a marked tribute to the scientific and engineering skill of the company's engineers, is expected to bring aenont a widening markeo for the company's Diesel engines. the company's outlook in part say: "We forsee in the near. future first,the marketing of the Packard-Diesel encine: second, the wide use of the Diesel marine engine thirc, the increased importnace of the United states in the aviation export business under the leadership of Packard, and finally,
the evantual development of a Diesel engine for automobilie use."-V. 129: he eventual
p. 980,140 .
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.-Rights, \&c.
The stockholders of record. Aug. 14 will be entitled to subscribe on or
before Sept. 30 for one additional share for each 10 shares held at 50 a before Sept. S for one additional share for each 10 shares held at 50 a
share. No rractional shares will be issued.
The stockholders this week formally approved the directors' proposal to
 issuance of 40,000 additional $\$ 10$ par shares. This capital increase is in line
with the program to increase the capital a similar amount each year for the next 10 years, when the present capital stock will be doubled.
Panhandle Prod. \& Refin. Co.-Earns. (Incl. Subs.).-

 | Operating expenses | $1,--027,380$ | $1,057,776$ | $1,952,944$ | $1,978,075$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Admin., selling \& taxes. | 340,270 | 277,447 | 588,069 | 529,525 |

Net earnings.
Other income

Balance, surplus
 Propert
Other i
Cash.. Cash.
Materlals \& suppl
Work in progres Work in progress Due from officers and employees
Total (ea. side) . $\$ 7,114,123 \$ 7,329,424$

## .537 def $\$ 51,623$

The corporation's receipts from domestic film rentals for the first 6 week
of the third quarter, commencing July 11929 , were $37 \%$ ahead of tho
for the corresponding weeks of 1928 or the corresponding weeks of 1928 .-V. 129, p. 812 .
Paraffine Cos., Inc.-Earnings.
Years End. June $30-$
Profit after exp., interest
$\&$ depreciation
Federal taxes...
Net income
Preferred dividends
Common divs. (cash)
Surplus.
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 3,073,258 \\ 210,000 & \$ 2,699,476 & \$ 2,487 \\ \\ \end{array}$
1926.

$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ Notes \& acect..........................
Marketable securities res.)
 Land, bldgs,, mach , \& co.--
Patents, tr.-mhs. \& good-will

Prepd. ins. \& miscellaneous.| $\$ 1,568,698$ | Liar:ilities |
| :---: | :---: |
| Notes payable |  |
| $2,085,565$ | Aceounts payable |

Accounts payable-...........-
Provision for Fed. Income tax
Res, for roofing guaran Res, for roofing guaran., \&c.
©om. stock ( 458,170 shs.)
*Surplus $\$ 200,0$
618,6
210,
143,7
$9,773,7$

$6,232,7$ | 98,553 |
| :---: |
| 29,301 |

Total_................- $\$ 17,178,875$ Total_......................... $\$ 17,178,87$ * After giving effect to the $2 \%$ stock dividend declared May 211929
payable June 271929 to stockholders of record as of June 171929 .
V. 129, p. 980 .

Parker Trading Corp.-Regular Dividends.
share on the class A participating convertible common stock and class common stock, both payable Sept. 3 to holders of record Aug. 15 . S
(David) Pender Grocery Co.-July Sales.1929 July -1928 .
$\$ 1,259,040$ \$1, 130,804
Period End. June $30-$ Net sales.
Net income bofore Fed
\& State inc. taxes.
Assets-
equildingent,
eqgs,
equipment, de.
Cash.
Notes \& acts...........
Notes \& accts.rec.
Inv. In other cos.
Inventories
Inventories-
Deferred char
Insur, fund
Suspense account.
Good-will
$\qquad$

Good-will .....-
$92,216 \quad 96,534$
Balance Sheet June 30.

Tota1 _......... $\overline{\$ 2,829,301} \overline{\$ 2,616,244}$
$\begin{array}{r}9,965 \\ 627,225 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\underset{\sim}{x}$ Represented by 30 , shares class B no par common stock. X After deducting $\$ 730.412$ reserve
for depreciation and amortization. for depreciation an
-V. 129, D. 296 .
(J. C.) Penney Co.-Earnings 6 Mos. Ended June 30 .
 Balance
Other income $\qquad$ $\$ 3,306,148$
418,928

| $\$ 2,661,428$ |  | $\$ 16,994$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 242,364 \\ 471,096\end{array}$ |  |

$\$ 2,061,70$
420,17
 Surplus
Of which
83,019
$\$ 3,182,324$
$\$ 2,444,544$
$\$ 2,230,526$
$\$ 2,156,14$
$\$ 3,179,306$ plicable to common.

| ssets- $\begin{gathered}1929 . \\ \$ .\end{gathered}$ | $1928 .$ |  | 1929. | $928 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Furniture, fixtures, |  | $6 \%$ pret, stoc | 9,692,100 |  |
| land, de.-....- 8,553,934 | 5,971,377 | Classified common | 555,167 | 1,155,667 |
| Cash_-.-........ 12,329,968 | 6,586,697 | Common stock _- . x | 21,374,590 | 4,716,2 |
| Merchandise ...--47,447,726 | 41,949,004 | Acc'ts payable.- | 11,124,560 | 11,336,12 |
| Empl, notes rec | 27,111 | Notes payable. | $2,150,000$ | 8,500,00 |
| Stk, subscrip. held for employees |  | Fed'1 tav reserve | 2,412,338 | 2,243,3 |
| Ior employees--, Ace'ts recelvable, | 172,651 | Mortgages payabl | 106,500 |  |
| advances, de... 3,350,903 |  | Reserve for fir losises, \& |  |  |
| Inv. in sub. cos.- 50,000 | 50,000 | Surplus | 16,296,377 | $11,286,$ |
| impts, and lease- holds, Less amort. $3,866,574$ | 3,213,346 |  |  |  |
| Treas, stk. (com.) | 62,700 | Tot. |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}1,075,080 \\ 25,902 . & y \text { Rep- }\end{array}$

Paramount Famous Lasky Corp.-Listing. The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 369,350
additional shares of common stock (no par value) upon official notice of issuance as follows:

Thes for the acquisition of an interest in the stock and (or) (2) 58,823 shares for the acquisition of an interest in the stock of Columbia (3) 67,000 shares for the
anser (4) 30,000 shares for the aequisition of an interest in the stock and (or) (5) 85,000 shares for the acguisition of the entire capital stock and (or) (6) 107,777 shares for the acquisition of an interest in the stock and (or)
assets of Saenger Theatres, Inc. If, as and when this stock, is listed, the corporation will acquire therefor
$75 \%$ of the common stock of the Kunsky Theatres in Detroit, Mich the other $25 \%$ being owned by Balaban \& Katz, another subsidiary of Paramount, $50 \%$ of the Dent Theatres. Inc.. operating theatres in the State of stexas, the and $90 \%$ of the cemgmonned clas A stock of stanaenger Theatres, Inc.,
which operates theatres in the 11 southern States, with headquarters in New
which Orleans; $70 \%$ of the stock of Great States Theatres, Inc., Which operates
theatres in the pinricpal cities of Illinois, the other $30 \%$ being owned Balaban \& Katz another subsidiary of Paramount; $100 \% \%$ of the preferred stein Circuit, operating theatres in Minnesota, North and South Dakota
and Wisconsin; and $50 \%$ of the stock of Columbla Broadcastin Sy which system is one of the principal radio broadcasting companies in the dities in the country. In commenting upon the application to list additional stock, Ralph A. pany believes that the acquisitions to be made with the issuance of this stock will greatly enhance the stability of the company and will add at
least $\$ 2,500,000$ per annum to the profits of the company in the first year
of the consolidation, with a resaonable expectancy that this increas profit will become greater in subsequent expectancy that this increase of realized from these additional acquisitions will be better than $\$ 6.75$ per
share on the additional stock listed for the purpose of acquiring these properties.'
Earnings.-Corporation in its consolidated statement which includes earnings of subsidiary companies reports combined net profits of $\$ 2,574,878$,
for the 3 months to March 301929 , after deducting all charges and reserves for Federal income and other taxes. The above earnings amount to $\$ 1.17$

Prentice-Hall, Inc.-Common Dividend No. 2.The directors have declared a dividend of 7 Cc . per share on the common


Prairie Oil \& Gas Co.-Resumes Dividends.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 c a share and an extra
dividend of 25 c a share, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Anu. 31 . These are the first disbursements on the stock since Aug. 31 1927, when a
quarterly payment of 50 c a share was made.-V. 128. p. 1414.
Prairie Pipe Line Co.-Extra Dividend of 50 Cents. The directors on Augs 15 declared an extra dividend of 50 c . per share
and the regular quartery dividend or 75 c per sharo on the new no par
Ond

V. 129, p. 980 .
Price Building (Price Realty Co.), Mount Clemens, Price Building (Price Realty Co.), Mount Clemens,
Mich.-Bonds Offered.-Federal Bond \& Mortgage Co., Inc., Detroit, recently offered $\$ 300,000$ 1st mtge. serial real estate gold bonds at par and interest.
Dated July 5 1929, due serially July 1932-1941. Normal Federal income
tax up to $2 \%$ paid by borrower tax free in Michigan. tax up to $2 \%$ patd by borrower tax rive in michigan. mortgage on the land
These boods are directy secred by a cosed first mind
owned in fee by Price Realty Co., and a new building and completed build-
 The Price Building is now under construction and will be a 7 -story and
full basement fire-oproo building containing 6 stores on the first floor and offices on the floors above. The building is to be of re-inforced concrete
construction. This building will connect with a completed 2 ztory and
basement fireproof newspaper plant building immediately adjoining in the rear land has been appraised at $\$ 180.000$; based on contractors' bids, The land has been appraised at $\$ 180,00 ;$ based on contractors
architects. estimates, and other estimates, the bankers have valued the new
store and office building at $\$ 296,900$; value of present buildings, $\$ 94,900$; total valuation, $\$ 571,800$.
Thilding, 1 resent 2 story
1 store and the entire second floor of the
the The present 2 -story buiding, 1 store and the entire second foor or the
new building are leased to the Leader Press Coo owners of the Mount
Clemens Dail LLeader for 20 years, noncencebie wile mortgage is in Clemens Datily Leader for 20 years, non-cancelabie while mortgage is in
force. at an anual rental $\$ 21.000$ estimated income from balance of
new building, $\$ 57,770$; income from Cherrolet Service Building, $\$ 3,000$;


Purdue University.-Bonds Offered.-The Peoples State Bank, and Breed Elliott \& Harrison, Indianapolis, are offering at prices to yield from $4.40 \%$ to $4.75 \%$, according to maturity, $\$ 400,0005 \%$ bonds, issued by the trustees of Purdue University for the Purdue Memorial Union Building. Dated July 1 1929; due July $11932-1952$; denom. 8500 ; interest payable J. The Purdue Memorial Union Butldingy Which wiil be completed by this
financing, is located on the Campuis of Purdue University on property financing, is located on the Campus of Purdue University on property
doeded to the trustees or the University under an Act of the General Assemdeeded to the trustees or the University under an Act or the General Assem
oly on the State of Indiana, 1929 for the purpose of financing.
The University at present has approximately $\$ 600,000$ already invested The University at present has approximately $\$ 600,000$ arready invested
in the building tand contents. The building is used as a general headquarters
for student activities under the mana These bonds haven beon issued as the obligations of the trustees, pursitant to an Act of the General Assembly of 1927, to be secured by a first mortgage By virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the Stat
1929, these bonds are exempt from State and county taxes.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.-Expansion.President Hiram s. Brown, announces that by an agreement entered
into on Auy 8 with A. B. Schwartz and H . Clay Minor, representing into on Aus. 8 , with A. H. Schwartz and H. Clay Minor, representing the
Century Circuit, Inc.. the theaters of that chain. Comprising over 26
modern playhouses in Broolyn Queans and Nassau and Suffolk counties, $\frac{\text { modern playhouses in Brooklyn, Queons and Nassau, and Suffolk counties, }}{\mathrm{N} \text {. } \mathrm{Y} \text {., have become associated with the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. }}$ This outstanding group of independent theaters now operated and con-
trolled y the Century Crciutit. Inc., include the Patio, Kingsway, Albemarie
 and Empress, in Brooklyn; the new Sheepshead Bay Theater, Sheepshead
Bay; the Merrick and Rialto, in Jamaica: Queens, in Queens Village; the Grove and the Freeport, in Freeport, Beacon, Port Washinston, and
Huntington in Hutingon, and theaters now
Honder construction in

Rand (Gold) Mines, Ltd.-Div. on American Shares.The Bankers Trust Co., as depository of certain ordinary sterling shares
has received dividend No. 52 of $50 \%$ and is payink to holders of its cer-




## (Daniel) Reeves, Inc.-Sales Higher.- <br> 

Richfield Oil Co. of California.-Listing.-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 25,000,000$ ist mtge. \& coll. trust gold bonds, series A $6 \%$ convertible, due May 11944 ,
and 700,005 additional shares of common stock, upon official notice of issu-

 franchise), subject to its liabilities; and 450,000 shares upon conversion of
the 1st mtge. \& coll. trust gold bonds, series A $6 \%$ convertible, due May 1 1944, making the total amount of common stock applied for to date 2,726,568.24 shares (Dar $\$ 68,164,206$ ),
To keep pace with the rapidly
any's products, known under tho thing consumers' demand for the company's products. known under the trade names "Richfield" (gasoline),
 Co. through the purchase of $100 \%$ of the outstanding class " " 4 " common
stock (ooting). Which in turn owns $100 \%$ (excopt directors
sualifying
 of Pan American Western Petroleum Co., to that it now owns over $85 \% \%$
of the total outstanding capital stock of that company. In order to effect of the total outstanding capital stock of that company. In order to effect
economies in operation and secure maximum efficiency, the company has economies in operation and secure maximum erficiency, the company has
consolidated the operations of Pan American Peroleum Co. under its own management. This consolidation substantially increases the company's
facilities in each branch of the industry and materially strengthens its individual position in the industry. fornia, the acquisition of the property and assets of Pan American Western potroleum American Western Petroleum Co. of 1166,670 shares of common stock of
the company as partial consideration for the transfer and assignment to
the company of all of the property and assets (excepting the corporate fran-
chise), subject to the liabilities of Pan American Western Petroleum Co. At the same time the board of directors of the company also authorized the evidencing the risht to receive a maximum amount of 83,335 additional shares of the common stock of the company, as additional consideration
for the transfer and assignment of said property and assets, contingent upon the final disposition of the suit brought by the U. S. Government The company has made a written offer to Pan American Western Petrol-
eum Co. for the purchase by the company of the above-mentioned property and assets (subject to the liabilities
Consolidated Income Account

Interest -
Net profit-----
Balance, surplus
stock outstanding (par \$25)
$\$ 3,896,484$
Shares of common
American Western Petro...................

82.03 1, 81.75
x Includes PanAmerican Western Petroleum Co. and subsidiaries.
but excludes Richfield oil Corpor of New York. y Excludes Pan American
Western Petroleum Co. and subsidiaries.
This company and a group of Los Angeles and San Francisco capitalists ther Universal Consolidated Oil Co. James A Tarbot will succeed Roy N. Bishop as president of the Universal company, The latter is one of the oldest producing companies in Caifornia, having
started operations in its Lost Hills property in 1910. Later, its operations tarted operations in its Lost Hils properntin 19 Springs,
 were, after all charges, including depletion, depreciation and Federal
Riverside Orchards, Inc., Los Angeles.-Bonds Called. There have been called for redemption on Sept. 1 next, 840,000 of 1 st
itge. serials. f. gold bonds, dated sept. 11926 at at 105 and int Payment will be made at the Bank of America
Los Angeles, Calif.-V. 128, p. 1245.
Rollins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa.-Pref. stock Offered.-R. P. Minto \& Co., Inc., Bard \& Co., and Ifred L. Baker \& Co. Chicago, are offering at $\$ 55.50$ per share to yield $61 / 2 \%, 40,000$ shares $\$ 3.60$ cum. conv. pref. stock (no par value) Convertible at the option of the holder into common stock on a share for
share basis at any time, and if caled for payment, up to the date of re-
demeter demption. Cumul. conv. pref. stock is preferred as to cumul. divs. up to
$\$ 3.60$ per share per annum, payable $Q$.-F., and as to assets in the event of voluntary liquidation up to $\$ 65$ per share and div, and in the event of inor in part at any time on to $\$ 62$ per share and div. Redeemable as a whole are exempt from normal Federal income tax. Reaistrar: Continental and Savings Bank, Chcago.
Listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Capitalization- } \\ & 51 \% \% \text { 1st merge. serial gold bonds } \$ 130,000\end{aligned}$

uthorized. Outstanding.
$\begin{array}{rl}881,000,000 \\ 5520,000 \\ 40 & 000\end{array}$ The $\$ 350,000$ bonds authorized but unissued may be issued in accordance with the terms of the mortgage unless objected to by holders of at least
Data from Letter of President Ralph E. Rollins, August 6.
Company.- A Delaware corporation. Will acquire all of the assets
and business of the Rollins Hosiery Mills, an lowa corporation, which with its predecessor companies has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of
hosiery since 1893 The company manufactures a full line of women's full-fashioned silk hosiery which it sells under the trade name of "Roilins Run-stop," together These products, together with men's and children's fancy hose. golf hose. tcores are sold direct through its own sales orrganazation to cover 12,000 retail
the the United States and in many foreign countries. Branch offices are maintained Francisco. $\quad$ The company's manufacturing plants are located at Des Moines and
Boone, Ia. The buildgings in Des Moines contain about 4 acres of floor space, approximately one halr being in buildings which are virtually new, All of the buildings are in excellent conaddion. The equipment likewise other equipment, 52 full-fashion machines, practioally all of which have been instaled within the past two years. 10 additional full- washion ma-
beines ane on order and will be installed during the latter part of 1929 . Company has over 1,000 employees on its payroll.
Earnings.- Since 1902 the company has shown a profit in each year
and for the past 12 years average annual net profits adjusted to reflact and for the past 12 years average annual net profits adjusted to reflect
Federal income taxes at current rates and executive salaries on the basis of

 approximately $\$ 30,000$ annualiy for the first three periods
profits silghtly in the last period, have been as follows:
For 52-Wk. Period End.-Dec. 25, '26. Dec. 24, '27. Dec. 22 '28. July 6 ,'29
 Net earns. per sh. com. stik july 61.2
of those ther the same ended period in 1928

Pro Forma Balance Sheel July 61929.
Assets-
Cash and resources-....
Customers' acets. recelvabie-
Other recelvables
Inventories.-1.............
Prepatd ins. salesmen's sam-
ples, $\mathrm{\& c}, \ldots . .-$
nvestments,
Plant \& equip...........................
Unamortized bond discount.

\section*{| $\$ 79,497$ | Accounts pasable |
| :--- | :--- |
| 789,495 | Accrued liabilities |}

> | . 2,976 |
| :--- | 844,533

31,894

Total.... $\qquad$ \$3,536,544 Total 74,638
240,000
$\times$ Represented by $\$ 3.60$ cumul. conv. pref. stock, authorin.......... $\overline{\$ 3,536,544}$ 40,000 shares of no par value: common stock authorized, 80.000 shares

## Ruud Manufacturing Co.-Earnings.-

Taxes for the first six months of 1929 , or $\$ 2.29 \mathrm{a}$ share atter Federal income of no par value common stock outstanding. Comparable figures for 1928 were not published. The management ic financing quarterly statements items of inventory, profits shown are considerably in advance of 1928. The be the opinion that fine company condition with current assets 1929 , shows an extremely strong
 Business for July was the largest for that mont iabilities.
tory. Business on hand for August is thaty month in the company's hiss
last half of the year are excellent according to the madications for the

Safeway Stores, Inc.-Registrar.-
The Bank of America N. A. has been appointed registrar of the $7 \%$
preferred, $6 \%$ preferred and common stocks, effective Aug. 21 .-V. 129, Sally Frocks, Inc.-July Sales.
Severiva,
Sansac Security Co., San Francisco.-Organized.This company has been formmed by Zellerbach to construct a 20 -story
office building at the southwest corner of Sasome and Sacramento Sts
San Francisco, Calif., San Francisco, Calif., adjacent to the building recently purchased as head-
quartors for the Orown Willamette Co. Wince thile new company was organized by Isadore Zellerbach and associates and has no connection with
the Crown Zellerbach Corp it is understood a portion of the new building
hill be rented or leased to the corporation for to
 15,000 shares of $\$ 100$ par stock and is authorized to
Schiff Co.-July Sales.-

Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Expanding.-
Plans for the addition of 25 new wholesale and retail department
stores to its nationide chain are announced by the company through L . J .
Rosenwald
 The company also plans to locate 30 chain stores of the retail miscel-
laneous merchandise type in smaller towns and ctties in the near future,
Mr. Rosenwald states.-V. 129,
Second Founders Share Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.-Stocks Offered.-J. M. Erickson, Inc., Buffalo, recently offered the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 50$ ) and the (no par) class A stock in units of 1 share of each.
Corporation was incorporated in New York in Feb. 1929. Its activities
re now confined to the investment and re-investment of its resources in are now connined to the investment and re-investment of its resources in
the securities of the American Founders Group of investment companies. Capitalization
Preferred stock (p)
Preferred stock (par \$50)
Class A stock (no par value)
Class $\mathbf{B}$ stock (no
--:Authorized. a Outstanding
10,000 shs. 4,500 shs
 * 10,000 shares class A stock reserved for the conversion of the prere.
stock, a As of May 1 1929. b Entire issue of class B stock is owned by
Foun stock, a As or May
Founders Holing Co, Inc.
Preferred Stock. The holders of pref. stock shall be entitled to receive out of surplus or net profits, dividends at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum payable and divs. and is convertible into class A stock when called for redemption
or when such privilege is offered to the holders thereof or when such privilege is offered to the holders thereof by the company's
board of directors. Class $A$ and Class $B$ Stock.-Dividends as declared by the board of
directors will be paid annually per share on the above classes of stock, in the following priorities: First, up to 82 per share on class $A$ A next, up to 50 c . per share on class B; then, up to share on class B; then, up to $\$ 1$ per share on class A; then, up to 50 c. share on class B. Thereafter additional dividends shali' be paid equally on In the event of dissolution distribution of assets shall be made in the $\$ 50$ per share: (3) class B, $\$ 25$ per share. Therearter the remaining assets

Summary of Income and Income, realized investment profits May 11929 .
Income, reaized investment prost
Expenses of organization, \&c.
Net income for the period
Dividend on preferred stock
$\begin{array}{r}813,588 \\ 1,209 \\ 4,469 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Surplus, May 11929
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 7.909 \\ 312 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Merger.-
See General American Investors Co., Inc. above.-V. 129, p. 982.
Segal Lock \& Hardware Co., Inc.-Acquisition.-
The company has completed negotiations for the acquisition of the locks and hardware in the United States. The Segal company manufactures the burglar-proof lock bearing the name of the inventor. Sam Sega, are in use throughout the world. The combined companies will have the most complete line of hardware known.
The combination of the two companies is expected to not only effect a large seving in management and operation, but will also give to the enlarged of its having the only completely rounded out line of both burglar-proof The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents (Frank G.) Shattuck Co. (The "Schraffts Stores"). 200\% Stock Dividend-Capitalization Increased. -
The stockholders on Aug. 12 increased the authorized no par capita
stock from 400.000 shares to 1.500 .000 shares. It is the intention of the directors go give stockholders a stock dividend of two new shares for each stock to $1,050,000$ shares from the present 350,000 shares. The stockholders of record of Aug. 15 will be entitled to receive the new shares on
Aug. 30 .
The stockholders also ratified a recommendation of the directors that time to time to employees. The 400,000 shares of unissued stock will be reserved for future issuancee at the discretion of the directors.- V . 129 ,
Shell Union Oil Corp.-Initial Preferred Dividend.The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $13 / 8 \%$ on
the outstanding $51 / 2 \%$ cum. conv, pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Oct. 1 to
holders of record

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp.-Extra Dividend.-

The andectors on Aug 14, declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a par value, both payable Oct. 1525 cents a share on the common stock, no | 6 Mos. End. June 30-1 | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gross earnings \& miscell. | 1926. |  |  | Gross earnings \& miscell.

income, excl. inter-co.

exp., maint., insur.,
men.

Income available for
sur, \& reserves-x $\$ 16,449,250$
x Subject to Federal income tax.-V. $\$ 9,452,956$. 28, p. $4337,539,049$
\& Sisto Financial Corp.-Capital Stock Sold.-J. A. Sisto \& Co., New York, announce the sale of 100,000 shares of capital stock (no par) at $\$ 53$ per share. A portion of the authorized stock has been reserved for sale in England and Continental Europe; to the employees of J. A. Sisto \& Co. and to the stockholders of Investors Foundation, Inc., and Foundation Securities Corp

 Company. - Has been formed under the New York to buy, sell, trade in
or hold stocks and securities or any kind, to orisinate and to participate in
and act as manager of syndicates and and act as manager of syndicates and underwritings. and to oxercise such
other charter powers as its board of directors may from time to time
determine. In is expected that the corporation will commence business with $\$ 5,000,000$
Sisto copon the sale of 10,000 shares of its cappital stock, and as $J$. A.
So. will pay all of the expenses in connection and the issue and distriutution of thinses in cock, thenection with the organization
corporation. of the thill be net to the
of theo purchased by J . A. Sisto \& Co, at $\$ 50$ per share.
partuectors. A . majority of the board of directors will be composed of the Contract.- Under the terms of the management contract which the
corporation has entered into with J. A. Sisto \& Co., that firm will receive
no compensation whatsoever ixce stan
 as or tre beginning or each year. In any year, however, in which the realized
net profts and dividends equal or exceed this $8 \%$, the firm will be entitled
to extent that the payment thereof will not reduce the pret profits onl divide the
paid below $8 \%$. For the year 1929 the firm will become entitled to com the rate of $8 \%$ per annum on its capital for the portion of the year during ment for the annual earning of net profits and payment of dividends of $8 \%$
shall be cumulative, os that if in any year the corporation shall fail to have
net earnings or pay dividends of thyt good in ingss or payy dividends of that amount, the definiency must be made
other Provisions. The berore the firm will be entitled to compensation ment contract contain provisions to the following effect, amone manage(1) Ald stock now ssued or authorized is of the same class, and all shares
have identica rights as to voting, dividends and otherwise.
(2) All stor
 action between them, J. A. Sisto \& Co. will acecpt responsibility for the
fairness of all transaction fairness of all transactions.
shares on the New York Curb Exchange.
Southern Ice Co.-Earnings.-
 $\begin{array}{r}1928 . \\ \begin{array}{r}197.447 \\ 715.750 \\ 66.199\end{array} \\ \hline 8.8180\end{array}$


 $\$ 368,700$
51,041

Gross income
Interest \& amo

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 323,346 \\ 64,570 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Southern Sureties Co.-Business Increases.management net premiums written in excess of $\$ 5,000,000$, an increase of $371 /$ \% over the first six months of 1928 for the oid company. During
this period, admitted assets from $\$ 11.698 .016$ to $\$ 13,250,288$. This
figure was arrived at after deduction of dividents ganization expenses. Premiums written in July 1929 were in excess of $\$ 1,200,000$, an increase of $84 \%$ over the same period or 1928 . man making this report, Norman R. Moray, President, stated that the management has been making and is competent to make connections witi
some of the most important insurance agencies throughout the country.

## Southwestern Investors, Inc.-Registrar.-

The Irving Trust Co. has been appointed Registrar for 720,000 shares
class B Btock, 250.000 units allotment certificates and 350,000 shares class B
stock option warrants.
Standard Brands, Inc.-Deposits of Securities.
See Fleischmann Co. above.- $-\mathbf{V} .129$, p. 814 .
Standard Federal Fire Insurance Co., Davenport Iowa.-Stock Offered.-A W. Clutter \& Co., Chicenport, Richardson \& Co., Davenport, Iowa, recently offered an additional issue of 5,000 shares cap

Data from Letter of W. L. Taylor
History:-Company was organized in 1923 in Iowa under thempany. Central Federal Fire Insurance Co. as a running mate to the Federal Surety
Co. for the purpose of writing Co. for the purpose of writing automobile fire and theft insurance which coumd not be legally written by a surety company. On Dec. 311927 , the
company took over all of the assets and assumed the liabilitie oo the Standard American Fire Insurance Co of nlinois. A A Headjustment of the
canital strume capital structure was made at that time and the name changed to the
Standard Federal Fire Insurance Co Capitalization
 Assets.- The balance sheet as of Dec. 311928 , adjusted to give effect to
the present financing, shows total assets of $\$ 1,106,119$. The capital
net surplus and net surplus after giving effect to the present financing will be capital and
Purposes.the company to increase its premium income through stock will enable forces without any additional expense and likewise to extend its operation earned territory and thereby reduce its operating expense to premiums earned.
Earni
fledged firs - insurance company writing general lines, its balance sheet of
Dec. 31 yir Dec. 311928 shows a coimpany net surplus forneral the year of its balance sheet of
lent to $\$ 1.80$ per share. It is estimated that wit of $\$ 63,779$ or equiva writing which will bere. It it it estimated that with the increased under-
and the expansion of the possible through the use of additional funds
and and the expansion of thade compansibe through territory, the use of additional funds
approximately $\$ 2$ per share on its outstanding capital.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. - Stock Increased, \&c. The National City Bank of Now York has been appointed by the above
company to act as depositary of shares of the Pan American Petroleol Transport Co. A special meeting of stockholders or the Stiandard Oil Co.
of Indiana will be held on Aul. 27 to act on an incten
 American. The exchange will be effected on a basis of 7 shard stock for Pan
for 6 shares of Pan Amdard
St for 6 shares of Pan American for a period ending Nov. 30 O 1929 . The
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana at present owns about $15 \%$ of Pan American
series A and B stock and by reason of its owners.
 ment issued by the management. To continue the development and ex-
pansion of Pan American activities, more capital is required.-V. 129 , p. 649

## Standard Steel Propeller Corp.-Merger.-

 The corporation has and Transport Corp. through an exchange merge on the basis of one share of United Aircraft common for each $21 / 2$ shares of Standard common stock. The Standard company will have outstanding stock has been converted into common stock, and the common stock warrants exercised.stockholders. The princingen owners of the company are the Hillman stockholders. The principal owners of the company are the Hillman
interests, and officials of the organization, it is stated.-V. 129, p. 142 .
Standard Textile Products Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.3 Months Ended June 30Net sales
Cost of sales.
Net earnings_
Total income.
Interest Interest Discount on bonds
$\qquad$ 1927.
$\$ 3,629,519$
$3,162,397$

## Net income

 James T. Broadbent, President, says in part. $\$ 127,028$ The attention of stockholders is drawn to the recent announcement to the effect that the company has taken over the Cotex corp. of Newark,manufacturers of leather cloth and rubber cloth. The writer has inti-
mated to the stockholders at various times that it would be necessary in the near future for the company to either purchase equipment for rubberizng fabrics to meet this compe having such an equipment. The latter method would probably save one year's time in getting our new rubber products on the market, and, as the Cotex Corp. could be purchased upon reasonable terms, your company is now in a position to enter the Fall trade
with a range of products that will answer almost every purpose in the
leather cloth field, whether made from oil, rubber or pyroxylin. The Cotex plant and organization will remain as at present under the will be continued. J. T. Broadbent was elected. President succeeding and Treasurer. Who I. . . Blackburn was also made a director and Vice-President
of the Cotex Corp. of the Cotex Corp.
 a After deduct a After deducting $\$ 5,760,567$ Tot. (each silde) -17,633,132 $17,246,302$ shares com. stock, all of no pref., 40.000 shares class B pref. and 186,650
$\$ 2,047,036$.-V. 128, p. 4021 . value , totaling $\$ 9,000,000$ and surplus of

Station "M" Post Office (National Postal Buildings Inc.) New York.-Bonds Offered.-Love, Bryan \& Co., St. Louis are offering $\$ 125,000$ 1st mtge. $6 \%$ gold bonds at 100 and interest.
Dated March 15 1929; due March 15 1932. Int. (M. \& S.) payable at
Franklin-American Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., corporate trustee. Red. as a whole at 101 and int. Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax not in excess of $2 \%$. Corporation also ayrees to reim-
burse holders of the bonds for certain Pema., Maryland, Mich., District of
 Post Orfice Station on Amsterdam Ave. is a one- and two-story building of
brick and cut stone construction. The front, two stories in height, is entirely of cut stone, while the side and rear wanlle are of brick. Whille it has been
ospecially designed for Post office purposes in accordance with plans
ent especially designed for Post Office purposes in accordance with plans
approved by the Post Office Department, the building could be readily adapted for business use at slight cost. direct first mortgage upon the land
Theso bonds will be secured by by
and and building owned in fee simple, together with all equipment, fixtures and Forbes, Inc., at $\$ 190,00$. The Post Office building and equipment have
been appraised at $\$ 50,000$ thus making the total appraised value of the Earnings. - The entire building is under lease to the Post Office Department of the United states for a period extending beyond the maturity of
these bonds, at an annual rental of $\$ 9,500$. Gross rents aggrezate $\$ 100$. 40 . After deducting taxes and operating expenses the net rental will be $\$ 7,700$.
whereas annual interest charges are $\$ 7,500$.

Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.-Expansion.-
This corporation operating 50 retail furniture stores in 8 Southern States,
on Aug. 15 announced the opening or acquisition of 5 additional retail on Aus. 15 announced the opening or acquistion of
stores at strategic points in the South, accordinn to President $J$. $G$. Sterchi who reports net earnings of the chain for the first half of the current year
to be $111.67 \%$ of the same period of last year.-V. 128, p. 3205 .

Sterling Securities Corp.-Extra Dividend.-
The directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend at the rate of
$51, \% \%$ per annum and in addition a non-cumulative dividend at the annual
rate of 1, of $1 \%$ on the preference stock both payable sient rate of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ on the preference stock, both payable Sept. 1 to holders
of record Aug. 19. Like amounts were paid on June 1.-V. 129, p. 649 .

Stinson Aircraft Corp.-Sales Higher.-
7 Months Ended July 31 -

Studebaker Corp. of America.-July Deliveries.-
were delivered at retail during July. This figure has been exceeded only
 that period. Further increases in sales are expected as a result of price
reductions on Presidents, Commanders and Dictators, effective Aug. 5.V. 129, p. 983

Stutz Motor Car Co. of America, Inc.-Orders Increase. Figures for July announced by the company this week show a continua-
tion of record breaking sales. Despite the fact that dealers' deliveries during July exceeded factory shipments, the number of unfilled orders on hand at the end ond 82 . were greate than at the close of July 1928 . "The
the end of June, and
fact that our percentage or unfiled orders is increasing every month, notwithstanding our greater production, is a true barometer of the growing populany, in siving out the figures. With the price reduction recently
compance
and ive every indication of shattering all August records, it is announced.-

Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.-Financing.A banking syndicate headed by Furlaud \& Co. Inc., and including
MeGowan, Cassidy \& White, Crawford, Dyer \& Co., Collins Moore \&

Co. and George T. Matthews \& Co.. will offer shortly a block of 63,250
shares of common stock. This offering will not represent any new financing shares of common stock. This offering will not represent any new financing
on the part of the company. The stock has been listed on the Chicago Curb Exchange.
Company is a large manufacturer of milling machines and automatic Company is a large manufacturer or mining machines and automatic
stab tathes. The high rating of the company's products is evident by its
large sales to manufacturers of automobiles, aeronautical engines farm large sales to manuactrrers electrical machinery and industrial equipment. For the year 1928, the company's net earnings after all charges were
$\$ 348,479$, equivalent to $\$ 4.40$ per share. For the four months ended Aprin
1920
192 rate of $\delta 6.12$ per share. The common stock is at present on a $\$ 2$ annual
dividend basis. rate of $\begin{aligned} & \text { rividend basis. }\end{aligned}$

Sun Investing Co., Inc.-Earnings.-
Income Account for the Period April 24 to July 11929. Income from divs. \& interest-1--
Profit from arbitrage transactions.
Net profit from sales of securities
$\$ 77,895$
30,871
19,387


##  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> De

 <br> De}sued" against "when issued" contracts.........
Accrued interest recelvable.
Accrued dividends Accrued dividends rece
Furniture \& fixtures.. Total

Balance Sheet July 11929 .

Total_...................... $\$ 7,248,584$ Total_-.......................... $\$ 7,248,584$ x Approximate market value $\$ 3,633,927$. y Securities to be received in
exchange for those long in arbitrage account have been sold for $\$ 797,104$ on when, as and if issued contracts for delivery about Sept. 251929 . z $\$ 3$ convertible series, without par value, having a preference in liquidation
of $\$ 50$ a share, being convertible into $11 / 2$ shares of common stock after
May 1930 , up to April 301934 , and after May 11934 , up to April 30 1938, May 1 1930, up to April 30 1934, and after May 1 1934, up to Apris 100 1938, shares; issued 85,000 shares, a Authorized 750,000 shares without par
value ; 127,500 shares reserved for conversion; 80,000 shares reserved against
exercise of option warrants at $\$ 27$ a share up to May 1 1939; issued 115,000 exercise of option warran
shares.-V. 129, p. 984.
Superior Oil Corp.-Listing.-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 776,979
(new) shares of stock without par value on official notice of issuance in (new) shares of stock without par value on official notice of issuance in
exchange for certificates of (old) capital stock without par value on the basis of one share of new stock for each three shares of old capital stock
(John R.) Thompson Co.-Sales.-

Threefoot Realty Co., Meridian, Miss.-Bonds Offered. -An issue of $\$ 375,0006 \%$ 1st mtge. gold bonds was recently offered at par and int. by A. K. Tignett \& Co., Memphis; Meridian Finance Corp., Meridian, Miss.; Merchants Bank \& Trust Co., Jackson, Miss., and Citizens National Bank, Meridian, Miss.
Dated Juyl 1 1929: due serially July 1 1931-1943. Denoms. $\$ 500$ and
S1.000. Prin. and int. (J. \& J.), payable at the Citizens National Bank, Meridian. Miss.or or arrice of A. K. TTgerett. © Co. Red. Nat or part on ank
int date after July 11931, upon 30 days' notice to the trustee, or registered it. date at 10 and int.
holder, apote, it is estimated, by March 11930 or
earhier, friee from all liens or encumbrances except this issue of bonds.
 reasonable aliowance made for vacances, in estimated thisee times the annual interest requirements of this issue.
Tri-Continental Allied Company, Inc.-Organized by J. \& W. Seligman \& Co.-Financing Next Week.
J. \& W. Seligman \& Co. on Aug. 16 announced the formation of a second Avestment corporaw organization will be the holding by the Tri-Continental Corp. of warrants to purchase 500,000 common shares and the immediate
purchase of 150,000 common shares for $\$ 3,750,000$ in cash. The amnounce purent further states:
The never corporation, will be named Tri-Continental Allied Co., Inc.,
and an offor unit certificates representing preferred and common
and shares is planned for early next week. The banking firm and its assommocian
will buy for cash 100,000 shares of common stock of the Allied company The Tri-Continental Corp. Will manage the now company, and the board of directors of the Allied company is expected to be substantially identical
with that of the Tri-Continental Corp., which now consists of 15 members, of whom six are partners of the Seligman firm, The board of the latter
corporation consists of the followving: Earle Bailie (Chairman and Pres.):

 Co.): Carl W. Painter (of Cravath de Gerscorff. Swaine \& Wood), Abort
Col Wirgin Chairman of the Board of Directors of Chase National Bank)
H. Col John R. Simpson (President of Ouba Cane Sugar Corp.): Arthur F.
White of Toronto, President of Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd. and Vice
President of Canadian Bank of Commerce), and George O. Fraser (of It was not indicated whether both companies would be developed along the same lines, but charter powers of the Allied company will be of the same
broad character as those of the Tri-Continental Corp. and it was thouxht broad character as those of the Tri-Continental Corp. and it was thought
likely that investment policies would be virtually the same, at least at the
Thie new company will have authorized and outstanding 500.000 shares
of $6 \% \$ 50$ par value preferred stock, with warrants, and $1,000,000$ shares The public offering $3,000,000$ shares of common stock without par value
 will be exchangeable for stock certificates on March 15 1930, or earlier at Warrants attached to the preferred stock will entitle the holders to purchase 250.000 shares of common stock at the rate of $1 /$ share of com.
for each share of preferred on or after Jan. Aug. 151939 . The 500,000 warrants received by the not later than
Cri-Continental Corp. will be exerclsable on or after Jan. 1 1932. and not tater than Aug. 15
1939. All warrants will be exercisable at $\$ 33$ a share of common stock

## Tri-Continental Corp.-Earnings.-

6 months corporation reports for the period ending July 31 1929, covering a value of the common stock of $\$ 5.29$ per share. This is after giving effect to the market value of securities owned as of July 31 1922, and after providing and State income taxes on realized profits, as well as a reserve for such taxes on the difference between cost and market value of securities owned.
The liquidating value of the common stock was greater at the close of busi-
ness Aug. 12 than on July 31 1929. Tri-Continental Corp. common stock
Was offered by J. \& W. Seligman \& Co In Jan. 1929, at which time the
iquidating value was $\$ 25$ per share.-V. 128, p. 3015.

Trico Products Corp.-Earnings.-

 torles at cost, der
chareses
nnce
 Land batrfil. cos.s.s. less res. for depr.
\& amortization.

## Total_-.......-85

## 1, <br> 5,1

Two Park Avenue Building (Two Park Avenue Corp.), N. Y. City.-Bonds Offered.-S. W. Straus \& Co., Inc., are gold bonds Dated July 15 1929, due July 15 1939. Federal income tax paid by
borrowing corporation up to $2 \%$ per annum. Various state taxes refunded if proper application is made within 4 months. from date tax is due. Trustee
Straus National Bank \&\% Trust Co Sccurity. This issue is secured by a second mortgage on the land in fee
occupylng the entire block front on the west side of Park Ave. between 32 nd and 33rd sts. N. Y. City, together with a 25 -story orfice, store and lien of a mortgage or deed of trust securing $\$ 6.500,000$ first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds and subject to certain existing leases \% rented. Leases in ina interest after amortization charges on the first mortgage anount to $\$ 524,000$. This leaves
a balance available for the requirements of this second mortgage of $\$ 369,516$, which is more than twice the interest charges on these second mortgage
bonds and more than $\$ 140,000$ in excess of the combined maximum annual


Tyre Bros. Glass Co.-Pref. Stock Offered.-Citizens National Co., Los Angeles, are offering at 100 and dividend, $\$ 500,0007 \%$ cum. pref. stock
Preferred over common stock as to cum. divs. at the rate of $7 \%$ per
annum. Divs. payable $0 .-\mathrm{M}$.
 per share chereafter plus divs. Exempt from Calif. personal property tax. trar: Citizzens National Trust \& Savings Bank, Los Angeles Calif.
Data from Letter of Louis Tyre, Secretary of the Company.
Capitalization-
7\% cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ).
Common stock (par $\$ 100$ )


| 1 uthorized. | Outstanding. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 500,000$ | 8500,000 |
| 1,000 |  |

 to take over the assets and business of the Tyre Bros. Glass Co., a co-
partnorship which Was established in Lo Aneles in 1908. Company is
one of the largest distributors on the Pacic one of the largest distributors on the Pacific Coast of plate glass, window
glass, rolled glass , and all other flat glass lines used in the building trade
 shatterable and bullet-proof glass under the trade name Tyrex. It it is
contemplated that a subsidiary company will in the near future manufacture this product.
The company owns and operates a distributing plant at 31st and San
Pedro Streets in Los Angeles; a plant in Fresno, and operates plants in Pedro Streets in Los Angeles: a plant in Fresso, and operates plants in
San Francisco and Oakland, Calf. Real estate owned by the company
in Olal in Oalcland woll be held for future development.
Earnings. N 他 sales and net earnings of the company after deprecia-

 Net earnings shown above have averaged more than twice the amount
of the
Fividend on the preferred stock during the 4 years 1925 to 1928 . For the first 5 months of 1929 net income has been \$44,637. These earnthree times the preferred stock dividend.
Purpose.- Proceeds will be used for additional improvements and for ther corporate purposes.
Sinking Fund
an annual sinking fund bepinninc s sue by June 1 1944. Such sinking fund shall be befred to purchase stock
United Aircraft \& Transport Corp.-Acquisition.-
ee Standard steel Propeller Corp. above.-V. 129, p. 650, 494.
United Business Publishers, Inc.-Permanent Notes.Permanent 15 -year $51, \%$ sinking fund secured gold notes, with stock
purchase warrants attached, dated Feb. 1 1929, and due Feb. 1 1944, are now ready in exchange for interim certificates at the offices of Lee, Higgin-
son
D. 2107 .). in New York, Boston, and Chicago. (See offering in V. 128 . d.
 Earnings per share
-V .129 , p. 298.
United-Carr Fastener Corp.-Debentures Offered.The First National Corp. of Boston and Central Illinois Co., are offering $\$ 2,000,000$ 10-year $6 \%$ convertible sinking fund gold debentures, at 99 and int., to yield about $6.13 \%$.
Dated as of Sept. 11929 ; due Sept. 1 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500 \mathrm{c}^{*}$.
Interest payable M. \& A ., without deduction for the normal Federal income Interest, payabeeding \& $\%$., without deduction for the normal Federal income

 mate at Firist National Bank oo Bontorest. Principal and interest pay-
ables.
aew York, and Central Trust Co. of Illinois. Chicago National Corp., Sinking Fund commencing Joly 1 1 1931, of a m minimum of $\$ 50,000$ per
years plus $10 \%$ of net earnings, as defined in the trust indenture for the years plus $10 \%$ of net earnings, as defined in the trust indenture. for the
preceding year, to be used for the purchase of debentures in the open
market at not to exceed the current redemption price and (or) for the call
of debentures by lot for redemption on the next interest date following the
date of each sinling Taxes.-Company will agree to
resident in the respective states. upon timel owners of these debentures to be specified in the trust indenture, the following taxes paid in respect
of these debentures or the inderast

 exceeding 4 mills on each dollar of the taxable value in any year; or any
Maryinnd personal property or ecurity tax not exceeding in the agreate
$41 / 2$ mills on oach dollar of the taxable yalue in any vear: or any Colit or Kentucky personal property tax not exceeding in any year 5 mills on exceding 5 mills on each dollar of the taxable value in any vear. tax, not
 redemption $m$ thereafter to matur'ty. Notice of call of debentures for may be effected at any time up to 5 days before the date set for redemption.
Stock Offered.-The same bankers are offering 105,000 shs. common stock (no par value) at $\$ 21$ per share. The shares were acquired from stockholders and involve no new financing in behalf of the company.
Exempt from present normal Federal income tax and from present
Mass. income tax. Transfer agents: First National Bank of Boston, Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, and Central Trust Co. National. Rank Rogistrars: Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. Boston: Ohase
Bank, Ohicago of the City of New York, and Harris Trust \& Savings Dividends. It is expected that quarterly dividends will be declared, at
the rate of $\$ 1.20$ a year, payable on the first day of March, June, Sept. and Dec
Data from Letter of Pres. Sinclair Weeks, Boston, Aug. 151929.
History and Business.- Corp the Carr Fastener Co...oricininaiy organized in 19.0. Company has grown
to be the largest manufacturer and distributor of metal fasteners in the worid and has recently contracted to accuire, contemporaneously with this than oldest company in this field in the United States. This acquisition
thill
will rest will result in further rounding out the business of the company. The
principal products manufactured include a complete line of fasteners for automobile, aeroplane and motor boat curtains, carpets, tops and upholcaps and many other kinds of cloothing. Company also manufactures
automatic fastener attaching machines which are leased to its customers. In addition the company makes radios whice pire eased cilips and sockets, ackso
buckles, screw machine parts. bag frames and miscellaneous metal products The company directy or through subsidiaries operates 6 plants located
at.Cambridge and South Boston, Mass.: Chicago, M1.: Hamilton, Ontario, The company maintains stock warehouses in Adetroitde. So. Australia.
Among its 3.600 customers are included all the leading automobile and
automobile body manufacturers in the United States automobile body manufacturers in the United States, as well as such repre-
sentative concerns as Bellanca Aircraft Corp., Carter's Ink Co.. Fairchild
 Capitaiization
10 -year $6 \%$ conv, sinking fund gold debs...... Authorized. Outstanding. $x$ Issuance of additional debentures is subject to the restriction 250,000 shs. trust indenture. y 150,000 shares have been reserved for (a) conversion outstanding warrants and (c) against the exercise of Earnings. -The combined
for the 3 years and 4 months ended Aprii 301929 , after and its subsidiaries a department recently por year resulting from the everimination of profits of a department recently sold and crediting net profits with salaries of cer-
tain executives, amortization of patents now charged non-recurring charges averaging for the period $\$ 36,881$ per year, have been
as follows: as follows:

Year-
1929 (4 mos

Minority
Int., \&
$\$ 32.986$
19.991
47.592
47.592
23.276
Deb.
Int.
$\begin{array}{lll}40.000 & 24,732 & 614.148 \\ 263.544\end{array}$
Earnings avalable for dividends on the common stock were $\$ 2.45$ per
share in 1928 For the first 4 months of 129 such earnings were $\$ 1.05$ per share, which is at the annual rate of $\$ 3.15$ per share.

| Cassets- |  | Llabilites - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Notes स nccountare | 8269,964 | No |  |
| entorie | 1,2129 | Accru | ${ }_{56,950}$ |
| Life Insuran |  | Re | 147771 |
| Miscell a accounts recelvable | 44,353 | Deferr | 2 |
| nd, bldgs, equipment, \&c | 2,128,204 | Mftuority |  |
| Licenses, pa |  |  |  |
|  | 27,438 | Capital stoek and surplu | 1,638,134 |
|  | 34,226,331 | Total |  |


\$4,226,331
United Department Stores (Inc.), Anderson, Ind.Stocks Offered.-The Meyer-Kiser Bank, Indianapolis, recently offered 1,500 shares (par $\$ 50$ ) $7 \%$ preferred stock, and 1,500 shares no par value common stock in units of 1 share of each at $\$ 64$ per unit (plus pref. div) . The orme bankers offered a limited amount of common stock ( 1,000 shares) at $\$ 14$ per share. The offering does not represent new financing in behalf of the company
Pref. stock is entitled to preferential cumulative dividends payable $Q$-F.
(first dividend being payable Nov 1 1929) at the rate of 70 . Arst . Red. on 30 days, prior nov. 11929 at at the rate of $7 \%$ from Juiy 1
1929 any dividend date at 110 for 10
years and 105 thereafter. Stoclk matures at par in 25 year

Data from Letter of Ray Weiler, President, July 101929.
Company,- -Has been formed by representatives of several of the leading
department stores of Indiana for the purpose of acquiring a chain of departdepartment stores
ment stores throughout indiana and the Middl Wuest a chain of department stores throughout Indiana and the Middie West. It is planned to
accuire only well-established, profitable stores thereby adding thoroushly
and experienced management to stores already successful, and as a result making As its first investment company has a
Store, Anderson. Ind The Banner store aired all the assets of the Banner most successful department stores, carrying a complete line orson's oldest and
customarily carried in much storestandise customarily carried in such stores, Its business is all done on a cash basis,
eliminating annoying credit problems. Capitalization-
$7 \%$ patalization stock (par $\$ 50$ )
Common stock (no par value) $\qquad$ Authorized. Outstanding. Sinking Fund.-Arties be paid each year to Mrteyer-Kiser Bank. trustee, and to be nsed ing fund to
pref. stock prame, equal to $71 / 2 \%$ of the net earnings of the call price or by cacling the Encome tax and payment of dividends on the pref. stock. Larnings.- As certified by George s. Orive, certified public accountant,
earnings tor the company for the calendar years 1926,1927 and 1928 , after
 or 3 -year period, $\$ 23,937$; dividend requirements on pref. stock, $\$ 5,250$;
balance for common stock. $\$ 18,687$.

Net earnings available for the pref. stock dividend have averaged 4.5
imes the dividend reguirements, and the amount available for dividends n the common stock is equivalent to $\$ 1.86$ per share.
 cided to place the stock upon an initial dividend basis of 90 cents per are per year, and have declared a quarterly dividend of $221 / 2$ cents per
United Founders Corp.-Financial Position, \&c.-
The continuity of the present management and policies necessary for the s now assured through the purchase during the past few months of approxiounders Corp. and
ag $\$ 150,000,000$ A A balance sheet at June 30 1929, adjusted to give effect
o the completion of current financing, shows investments of $\$ 96.980 .259$ present market value $\$ 106.531,056$ ); cash and call loans, $\$ 50,524,502$; apital stock, $\$ 88,700,000$ : surplus and undivided profits, $\$ 55,799,134$.
An increase in the common shares of United Founders Corp. from
$.000,000$ to $15,000,000$ was authorized at a special meeting of stockholders d in Baltimore on July 25 . The entire issue of $5,000,000$ common shares iginally issued was sold without any public offering being made. Every o the treasury of the corporation for investment.
Now that United $F$ Founders has achieved its first objective, namely, ood that authorization given for the increase in the number of commer nancing at increased prices will not only increase the asset value behind il the common shares, but will have an important bearing on future earn-

Assets-
vestments
sh and call loans -...........- $\$ 96,980,260$ Class A stock-


- $881,000,000$
$\mathbf{y 8 7 , 7 0 0}, 000$ 3,080,858

In a statement made in connection with the listing of additional com-
stock it was pointed out that after some further allowances had been made stock it was pointed out that after some further allowances had been made
from surplus in the current year there will have been written off all that is deemed necessary to cover intangibles.
Accruals for amortization of excess of cost of subsidiary company stock,
over tangible values at the end of 1928 amounted to $\$ 450,000,000$. It is over tangible values at the end of 1928 amounted to $\$ 430,000,000$. It is year to bring the total to $\$ 508,302.500$, the amount of common stock originally outstanding.
It may be pointed
It may be pointed out that the decision to stop charges against earn-
ings for the good-will item indicates satisfaction on the part of the manage ings for the good-will item indicates satisfaction on the part of the manage-
ment with the values behind the common stock, and paves the way for increased dividends or other benefits to come to common holders in the not distant future. set aside for a nortization of good-will during the past 26 years equals about $\$ 2$ a share per annum on the common stock so that this amount is now released fore the junior issue and will be reflected
in the yearly earning in the future. in the yearly earnings in the future.
See also under "Indications of Business Activity" on a preceding
page.-V. 129, p. 790 .
United States
The Old Colony Trust Co. trustee under an indenture executed in 1923,
has brought suit in the Suffolk (Mass.) Superior Court agninst the company to recover the principal amount of $\$ 2,853,100$ debentures outstanding and interest, or a total of $\$ 3,389,316$. The plaintiff says that, under the provisions of the trust agreement,
The relating to default in payment of interest on April 26 last, the entire unpaid principal amount of the debentures
payable immediately.-V. 127, D. 226 .
$\frac{55,824,134}{\$ 147,604,992}$
x Represented by $1,000,000$ no par shares. y Represented by $5,000,000$
par shares. z Market value July 25 1929, $\$ 109,682,110$.-V. 129, p. 651
Parshares.
Earnings for Six Months Ended June 301929
perating expense
enses.-.-
818,505

Operating profit
income after all charges, including taxes.
Current assets as of June 301929 amounted to
current assets as of June 301929 amounted to $\$ 528,089$, as against
rent liabilities of $\$ 179,907$, a ratio of nearly thre noned to $\$ 1,644,913, ~$ Surplus as of June 30 (after $\$ 42,000$ paid in
nounted
idends on class

United National Corp - Balance Sheet June 30192 Giving effect to the issuance and sale of the 100,000 shares of partic.

Sh and callloans
sh and call loans..... -Com, stks, of contr.
pret. stks. of contr. cos.
her investments er investments.
V. 129
120. p. 651.

United States Finishing Co.- Split-up Approved.-
 S100 par ralue to 200, ,000 shares without par value. After the split-up


## United States \& Foreign Securities Corp.-Balance eet June 30 .

 Represented by 222,203 shares of no par value. y Less depreciation
373,761 . z After deducting reserve of $\$ 1,622,650$. a Includes $\$ 2,856,-1$.

| uir usual comparative income account for |
| :--- |
| ed June 30 was puiblshect in $V$. $129, \mathrm{p} .651$. |

United States Steel Corp.-Steel's New Policy Helps nmon Stock.-Discontinuing Good-Will Charge Against nings Enhances Possibilitites for Higher Dividend.-
he following is taken from the "Wall street Journal
n important development in United States Steel, which has escaped
raal attention, Is the increase in earnings for the common stock heen
 Ing Jan. 1 last, the management discontinued the charges against

United Verde Extension Mining Co.-Output (Lbs.).Januarper Output)
January-
March_

July -129, p. 818,495
1929.
$4,675,640$
$4,047,610$
$5,207,946$
$5,364,570$
$5,464,000$
$5,020,000$
$4,470,000$
1928.
$3,265,898$
$3,247,052$
$3,397,172$
$3,208,628$
$3,448,222$
$3,340,316$
$3,585,742$



Universal Cooler Corp.-To Retire Pref. Stock.
The entire issue of preferred stock which has been called for redemption Sales for the first 7 months of the fiscal year which ends Sept. 301929 The company is bringing out an entirely new which will be announced within a short time.-V. 126, p. 4101 .

Universal Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.-Earnings.-
 Net premiums.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 1,573,055$ | 850,593 | $\$ 789,414$ | $\$ 2,875,993$ | Insurance business now comes to the company from 32 States, as against with 1,000 on April is 1929, 865 on March 15 1929, 176 on July 7 1928, and

Prior to 1928 fire insurance was only a minor part of company's business, into premiums being reported in 1927. Additional capital permitted entry most important activities, producing in 1928, gross premiums of $\$ 959,404$ approximately $\$ 1,801,000$ gross and $\$ 971,000$ net against $\$ 132,000$ gross
in 1928 to June 28 and $\$ 85,000$ net in 1928 to June 28 and $\$ 85.000$ net.-V. 128, p. 4175.

Universal Pipe \& Radiator Co.-Earnings.-
Net incomd. 1929-6 Mos.-1928. $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { deprec. \& Fed. taxes } & \$ 115,241 & \$ 161,897 & \$ 125,864 & \$ 172,507 \\ \text { Shs. com. out. (no par)- } & 458,287 & 358,271 & 458,287 & 358,271 \\ \text { Earnings per share. } & \$ 0.13 & \$ 0.34 & \$ 0.07 & \$ 0,25\end{array}$ Earnings per share--- by the $\$ 0.13$ company says: $\$ 0.34$ While trade conditions generally are favorabs the decline is of a temporary, nature only and that the third quarter will show a further improvement."-V. 128, p. 4175.

Vacuum Oil Co.-Obituary.-
p. 985 .

Vanderbilt Building (Nassau Street Holding Corp.).
After 67 bids, rising from $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 980,000$, the 14 -story Vanderbilt
Building at $15-17$ Beekman St, and the 4 -story annex at 11-13 Beekman Building at 15 -17 Beekman St, and the 4-story annex at 11-13 Beekman St Thomas A. Tunney, an attorney acting as chairman of a bondholders committee in a foreclosure action. Thomas F. Burchill conducted the sale The sale was the result of a mortgage judgment of $\$ 1,323,120$ obtained
(The) Vortex Mfg. Co. (Del.).-Stock Sold.-Paul H. Davis \& Co., Alfred L. Baker \& Co., Chicago, and Harris Small \& Co., Detroit, announce the sale of 71,000 units each unit consisting of 1 share class A stock and 1 share common stock at $\$ 64.50$ per unit. The stock has been purchased from individuals and represents no new financing for the company.

Class A stock is preferred as to cum. divs. at the rate of $\$ 2.50$ per annum preferred as to assets up to $\$ 45$ per share and divs., and redeemable upon
60 days' notice at $\$ 45$ per share.and divs. The class A stock is conver tible into common stock, share for share, at the option of the holder, any or before the date fixed for redemption of said class A stock. Capitalization-
Class A stock (no par value)
Authrized. Outstanding Common stock (no par value) -...............-. 350,000 shs. 105,000 shs.

Data from Letter of P. T. Potts, President of the Company.
History and Business.-Company is the largest manufacturer in the
world of paper drinking cups, soda cups and sundae dishes, with output World of paper drinking cups, soda cups and sundae dishes, with output The important advantages are lower costs and compactness in packing number of pending applications. The Vortex trademark is registered in the principal foreign countries.
unprofitable year. It has attained its present size throus never had an of surplus earnings after payment of over $\$ 1,000,000$ in cash dividends issued as a dividend vortex cups are in daily use by thousands stoc largest concerns in the United States.
Company's plant and real estate is owned in fee and is located at West
ern and Austin Avenues, Chicago. Total floor space is ern and Austin A
120,000 square feet
Earnings.-Consolidated net earnings for the past three years, amortization of patents on ases, deprecias and ances for income taxes, depreciation, \&c., as stated by Arthur Andersen \& Co., were as
follows:



of a seasonal factor in then


Per Share
Com. after
Cl. A Div. the rate of $\$ 2.50$ a share per the class A stock will be payable the year

1929, for the period from Aug. 15 1929. The directors will authorize the
payment of dividends on the common stock at the annual rate of $\$ 1.50$ payment
per share.
Manag
Manaement.- P. T. Potts, President; W. J. Hamlin, V.-Pres. in charge
of sales; F. C. Smith, V.-Pres. in charge of manufacture, and Cesare Barof sales; F. C. Smith, V.-Pres, in charge of manufacture, and Cesare Bar-
bieri, consulting engineer. Representatives of the bankers will be chosen to serve on the board of directors.
Listed. -Class A and common stocks listed on the Chicago and Detroit Stock Exchanges.

Vulcan Detinning Co.-Balance Sheet June 30.-
 Plant and equip-
ment.....-.-.
Patents, good-will, \&cc.
Investm Accts. rentivable-.-.
Advance Advances
Total....-....-Total_-..-....- $\$ 7,463,180 ~ \$ 6,934,175$ ( reserve for depreciation preferred A stock. x After deducting $\$ 1,254,945$ reserve for depreciation.
Our usual comparative income account for the 3 and 6 months ended
June 30 was published in $V$.

Walworth Co. (\& Subs.).-E
Period End.
Net sales.-..
Other income Total
Cost, adm. \& sell, exp.
taxes, charges, \&cc--
 Interest.-1.--
 Shs. com, stk. outs
Earns. per share.
-V. 128, p. 3016.
$\$ 6,511,405$

Warner Co.-Tenders.-
The Tradesmens National Bank \& Trust Co., trustee, will until Aug. 25,
receive bids for the sale to it of 1st mtge. $6 \%$ s. f. bonds, dated April 1 1929, receive bids for the sale to to
to an amount sufficient to
and int.-V. 129 , p. 652 .

Wayne Pump Co. (\& Subs.).-EAar nings.-
Seven Months Ended June 30$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Seven Months Ended June 30- } & \text { 1928. } \\ \text { Net earnings available for interest \& Federal taxes } & \text { 1929., } & \text { \$537,697 } \\ \text { Net. } & \$ 402,667\end{array}$ Net earnings avai

Welch Grape Juice Co.-Extra Dividend.-
The directers have declared an extra dividend of 25 c . a share together both payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 15 . Like amounts were paid
on Nov. 301928 and on Feb. 15 and May 151929 . V. 128, p. 4177 . dividend was paid Aug. 1 last to holders of record July 15.-

Wells-Newton National Corp. -Transfer Agent.The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent
for 250,000 no par value common shares and 50,000 shares of no par value prererred stock. Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar for
The Equitable Tre
the preferred and common stocks and for the voting trust certificates for common stock.

Western Auto Supply Co.-July Sales.-


Westfield Mfg. Co.-Common Stock Underwritten.The directors have approved a plan of refinancing which will simplify
the company's capital structure, it was announced by President Wilbur C .
Walker. Upon completion of the plan, which calls for retirement of the Walker. Upon completion of the plan, which calls for retirement of the
outstanding $\$ 1,100,0008 \%$ cum. pref. stock, the company will have
outstanding only 125,000 shares of no par value common stock, outstanding only 125,000 shares of no par value common stock.
In connection with the refinancing plan that portion of the new issue of
45,000 shares of common stock, not used for conversion purposes, has been
 \& Co. of Springfield, Mass. Offering of the new stock is expected to be
arranged by this banking group in the near future. There will be no chang e
in management as a result of the proposed financing. in management as a result of the proposed financing.
Commenting upon the refinancing, Mr. Walker stated that application
will be made to list the additional stock on the Boston Stock Exchange and that the directors propose to place the entire issue of common on a $\$ 2$ annual
dividend basis effective Nov. 151929 , compared with a current rate of dividend basis erfective share.
$\$ 1.50$ a
In its letter to preferred stockholders, the company announced that "earnings are now running at a considerably higher rate than last year, and last fiscal year" when the company earned $\$ 288,969$. Estimated earnings
for the fiscal year ended Aug. 311929 are $\$ 350,000$, the largest in the history
of the company exclusive of profits from war time contracts. Net assets of the company, exclusive of profits from war time contracts. Net assets
on June 301929 totaled $\$ 2,716,351$ and net quick assets $\$ 1,205,246$. The company has extended until Sept. 10 , the time for deposit of the already deposited. The offer is conditional upon its acceptance by not less
than $70 \%$ of the preferred stock, or 7,700 shares. See also $V .129$, p. 818 .

Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-New Vice-Pres.President. The Westinghouse company has purchased, subject to confirmation by
the City Commission, at public auction from the City of Newark, N. J. the Oity Commission, at public auction from the City of Newark, N. J..
22 acres of land situated at Haynes Ave, and the State highway in the port
Newark development. The company plans building a warehouse and a Newark development. The companyy plans building a warehouse and a
service station to serve the Northern New Jersey industrial area.-V. 129 . service stati
p. 652,299 .

West Michigan Steel Foundry Co.-Earnings.Consolidated earnings for the six months ended June 301929 , as reported and Federal taxent, wer at the annual rate of $\$ 15.41$ per share on the convertible preference stock after making allowance for dividends on prior preferred. After making allowance for all dividends on the preferred stocks, earnings
were at the annual rate of $\$ 5.62$ on the common stock outstanding. Earnwere at the annual rate of $\$ 5.62$ on the common stock outstanding, Earn-
ings for this months period wer ein excess of those for the entire year
1928 .-V. 129, p. 497.

Western Air Express Corp.-Earnings.-
 Gross passenger revenue-
 -V. 129, p. 299.
Westvac
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.-Earnings.-
6 Months Ended June 30 -



| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Surplus for common. } \\ \text { Earns. per share on } 200.000 \\ \text { Ehs. com. stk. (no par). }\end{array}$ | $\$ 504,265$ | $\$ 261,188$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| W. 128, p. 4177. | $\$ 1.30$ |  |

Wextark Radio Stores, Inc. - $5 \%$ Stock Dividend.The directors have declared an extra dividend of $5 \%$ in stock in ad
tion to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 c ., payable Oct. 1
holders of record Aug. 15.-V. 128, p. 1753 .

Wheeler Metal Products Corp.-Extra Dividend.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50c. per share a no par value, payable Sept. 14 to holders of record Sept. 5 . An init
quarterly dividend of 50 c . per share was paid on this issue on June
Whitaker Battery Supply Co.-Stocks Offered.-H. I Byllesby \& Co. recently offered 30,000 shares cum. con $\$ 2$ preference stock and 10,000 shares common stock units consisting of 3 shares cum. conv. $\$ 2$ preference sto and 1 share common stock at $\$ 100$ per unit. ject to dividend adjustment, and in event of its call for redemption sh be convertible up to one day prior to call date. Dividends on cum. eon $\$ 2$ preference stock are cumulative at the rate of $\$ 2$ per share per annu
and no more. from June 11929 payable Q-M. Preference stock in liqu
dation is entitled to receive, and will be limited to, $\$ 35$ per share and in preference over the common stock. Red., all or part, on 60 days' not at $\$ 35$ per share and divs. Transfer agent, The
Data from Letter of J. P. Whitaker, President and General Manage Company.-Originally a partnership, but now incorporated in Delawar
Began in 1921 in Kansas City, Mo., the manufacture and marketing
battery cables and battery cabbistributing terminals for autobiles. The principal manufacturi plant is located in Philadelphia to facilitate distribution to the Easte market. The growth of the business of the company has been rapid, $t$, one. Company to-day is a dominant factor in its field and the scope its business extends throughout the United States and Canada. Co
pany's products are also sold in over 30 foreign countries, and while
volume of this business is this field is increasing at a rapid rate. In line with almost universal aut motive sentiment the company anticipates that a much larger percenta
of American automobile sales in the next few years will be abroad a plans to intensively develop the foreign field for replacement factured battery cables used for replacement in the United States a Canada. While only a small percentage of sales in 1928 was to manuffa
turers, the customers so sold included such concerns as Willard Stora turers, Battery Co., Electric So sorage Battery Co Gould Storage Batt inctora Prest-O-Lite Co., Graham-Paige Motors Corp., Nash Motors Co., Marm
Motor Car Co., Reo Motor Car Co., Willys-Overland Co. and Indiana Tru Corp. Net sales for the last three years have averaged in excess of $\$ 9$
per annum; net sales for the year ended Dec. 311928 were $\$ 943,669$.

Capitalization Capitalization - - ${ }^{\text {Cumul. Conv. }}$, stock (no par $\qquad$ | $30,000 \mathrm{~s}: \quad 30,000 \mathrm{sl}$ |
| :--- |
| $* 90,000 \%$ |


lative convertible $\$ 2.00$ preference stock. adjusted to give effect to the elimination of non-recurring charges $\$ 46,50$ as certified by independent auditors, were as follows:
Net earnings, after all prior charges, available for income taxes
 The above balance of $\$ 143,463$ available for income taxes and divide shares cumulative convertible $\$ 2.00$ preference stock outstanding and deducting such dividend requirment the balance was equivalent to $\$ 2$
Whittelsey Mfg. Co., Inc.-Listed.-
There have been placed on the Boston Stock Exchange list tempora
certificates for 106,039 shares (no par value) class A stock with author certificates for 106,059 shares (no par value) class A stock with author
to add on official notice of issuance and payment in full, 133,961 addition shares. company was organized in Delaware Oct. 4 1923. Originality t
This
company had an authorized capital of 10.000 shares (par 810 ) $7 \%$ cum company had an authorized capital of 10,000 shares (par 810 ) $7 \%$ cun
lative preferred stock and 50,000 shares (no par) common stock.
Apr. 181929 , by amendment to the certificate of incorporation, the ferred stock was re-clasififed into class A stock, holders to receive 2 ch
A shares for each preferred share, and the common stock into class
stock, holders of common stock to receive 6 shares of class $B$ stock for, ea share of common. The new capital authorized was to consist of 500,
shares of class A stock and $1,000,000$ shares of class 3 stock each with classes at such times and prices as they might determine, subject to reservation of shares of class B stock for conversion of class A stock.
these shares 106,039 shares class A are issued and paid for and 380 , The company is engaged in the manufacture of motor bodies and Wh Transfer agent: First National Bank of Boston, Boston, and Irving Tr
Co., New York. Registrars: Old Colony Trust Co., Boston and T
Farmers Loan \& Trust Co., New York, N. Y.-V. . 28. , Warmers Loan \& Tru Products Cork. N.-V. 128, p. 3207.

Widlar Food Products Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.
 Adjusted operating profit, exclusive of depreciation_------
Other deductions, net (incl. $\$ 15,000$ for general contingencies) -

Adjusted net profit
Consolidated Balance Sheet April 301929.
Land, buildings, machinery
 Customers' 1,129,092 nventory-.................... insurance (net)
Personal \& miscell. notes and Bond redemption ary assets Bond redemption \& int. funds
Deferred........
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Commonon stock.
Votes payable Letters of credit.-
Accounte payablo-
Acrued accounts.
First mortgage serial $6 \%$ gold
Acerued interest
Reserve for insurance \& gen-
eral continencies.......-
Nominal pret. stook of sub-
sldiary company
stdiary
Surptus.

| 604 |
| :--- |
| 512. |

Total_...................... $\$ 3,706.423$ Total
Represented by $\$ 3,706$ x After deducting $\$ 544,448$ depreciation. y Represented by 154 ,
shares.-V. 128, p. 3702. Williams Alloy Products Co., Elyria, O.-Record port Orders-New Director.
President V. A. Dorsey announces that export orders for "Packing-o Australia, totaled over $\$ 100,000$ in the past two months, a new reco Announcement is also made that the company is preparing to incre $H$.E. Waldron, Vice-Pres, and general sales Manager of the Wlant.. W . A. Sha
fer Pen Co., has been elected a director.

Windsor Wilson Building, Chicago.-Bonds Offered Garard Trust Co., Chicago, are offering $\$ 825,0006 \%$ bor at 100 and interest.
Interest payable Feb. \& Aug. 1. Bonds are issued for construction
building.

Winton Engine Co.-Earnings.et profit after deprec. Fed. taxes, \&cc arns. comer share. ou
V. 128 , p. $43 \overline{9} \overline{9}$. tstanding (no par) $\qquad$
$\square$ 1929.
8384.511
65.000
55.22
(L. A.) Young Spring \& Wire Corp.-Listing.-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 82,500
ditional shares of common stock without par value upon official notice
 ares. See also V. 129 , p. 986 .
The Guaranty Trust Co.
Of New has been appointed Registrar for

Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-Common Stock In-ased- $20 \%$ Stock Dividend. - The stockholders on Aug. 15 creased the authorized common stock, no par value, from 000,000 shares to $2,000,000$ shares. The directors have clared a $20 \%$ stock dividend, payable Sept. 9 to holders cord A-g. 26.
The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.25$ a
tare on the common and $13 / \%$ on the preferred stocks, both payabl
ct. 1 to holders of record

## Zenith Radio Corp.-Orders Increase.-

Orders from distributors. of Zenith radios total thus far this year more
an $\$ 30,000,000$ an increase of $\$ 18,000,000$ over the same period last an $\$ 30,000,000$, an increase of s18,000.000 over the same period last
ear, accoring to a statement ssued by President E. F. MacDonald.
Production. Mr. MacDonald states, should be increased to

 he company claims that the Zenith aatents covering automatic tuned
dio control entirely dominate this field.
Mr. MacDonald states that the recent addition of a wood-working Mr. MacDonald states that the recent addition of a wood-working
lant for the manuracture of many oo the Zenith cabinets was financed
ithout resorting to bank loans or permanent financinging, and that substanal economies should be effected through the operation of this plant.
The corporation has 500.000 shares of oommono stock authorized, of
hich 400.000 shares are issued and outstanding. Annal divin and outstanding A Annual dividends, ore
The corporation has no funded debt, po

## The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent for 0.000 shares of no par common stock.-V. 129, p, 499.

Zonite Products Corp. - Earnings.-
Period-
ot profita after charges \& taxes 3 Mos.
June 30.29.
$-\quad \$ 69,096$ $\qquad$ ${ }^{6}$ Mos. End
 irns, per sh. on
stock (no par)
V. 129, p. 299.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Saturday, Aug. 17, M. J. Meehan \& Co., members of the New York an liners sailing almost simultaneously from either side of two famous Berengaria of the Cunard Line which from either side of the Atlantick, and the Leviathan of the United States Lines, leaving Now Now Europe. Both branches will afford States Lines, leaving New York Europe. Both branches will afford complete brokerage services in
urities and commodities. Sailing of the Leviathan marked the first rrities and commodities. Sailing of the Leviathan marked the first kerage office nch while Con board. M. R. Meyer will be in charge of the Leviathan rengaria. The Leviathan office is situated in a similar capacity on the room on the Leviathan orfice is situated in what was formerly the ice is on the starboard side of the promenade deck and the Berengaria d the lounge. Through arrangements with the Radio-Marine Corpory n of America. M. J. Meehan \& Co whith the Radio-Marine Corporawerful radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., which provides for constant 1 instantaneous communication between the headoffice of the firm Broadway and the branch offices on shipboard. Quotations will be shed directly to the ships as they appear on the tape through the R. C. A. d affice at 66 Broad St. by remote control. Orders will be radieed from ship to Tuckerton and immediately transmitted over M. J. Meehan \& 's private wire to the firm's order room. The operation is handled by rt wave transmitters and receivers which eliminate interference with the amercial and other business of the ship's wireless.
-Charles C. Younggreen, Vice-President, Klan-Van Pieterson-Dunlapunggreen Inc., and President. International Advertising Association, is speech before the Twent y-Fifth Annual Convention of the InternationAdmittedly, advertising is, and serla, said:
rce which has become essential to industrial progress; but there is stil ing that full acceptance by industry of advertising, not there is still e alone, but as an influence, a guide, which permeates and acts upon y phase of industry and especially upon the relation of the successive ss in production and distribution.
Advertising is still to be accepted as a power which moves concurrently h the industrial line of continuity rather than a power to be directed y upon one element of that continuity. Indeed, so to limit advertising develop its influence upon selling alone (and that means nothing more less than selling for the individual producer and not for production as a ole), without any attempt to correlate its efforts with the other conuting factors in this chain, would be to court defeat of its own objectives it would necessarily tend to disturb the essential industrial balance." e also states that: "No two individuals exhibit identical emotional ttions even to identical forces under identical conditions. And full sideration must be given to this variation in any discussion of the comcial application of advertising, are not made to the mass, but to individual, to the unit.
-The possibility of a bounty for domestic beet sugar growers is remote, he opinion of Farr \& Co., 90 Wall St., New York, whose current market or testifies to the relief felt in the sugar trade at the abandonment of silding scale plan. Summarizing the sugar situation in its relation to lopments at Washington during the week, the review says: "The sliding e plan, as expected, has been abandoned and the sugar trade is breathing gh of rellief. A good deal is being written in the newspapers about a ible bounty for domestic beet growers but this also is not likely to $t$ with favor. The probable result will be a moderate increase from the ent rate but well below the House rate and the passage of the bill towards end of November. The Finance Committee is expected to make public -sugar schedule during the next two days. If an increase is included heir recommendations, holders of September futures will be more ined to accept delivery thereby narrowing the switch into later months.
he other hand, if no increase is recommended, the switches may widen.:
-H. M. Byllesby and Co., Chicago, has announced that Robert H, Matthews, who for eleven years has been in the investment securities business in Illinois, has become associated with the Byllesby organization in charge of sales throughout the State. For the last two and one half years Mr. Matthews has been with Hill, Joiner and Co.. having been Manager of their St. Louis office for a year and a half and Manager of their Detroit office for a year. During the preceding four and one half years Mr. Matthews represented the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank in Illinois.
-A 32-page booklet, representing a pocket-size edition of the "National Code of Practices for Marketing Refined Petroleum Products" and concan Petroleum Institute able to the petroleum industry generally. It.will be supplied in small quantities without charge to members of regional, State or sub-committees desiring to distribute it for educational purposes.
-Geo. H. Burr \& Co. and E. Naumburg \& Co., bankers for I. Miller \& Sons, announce that the death of I. Miller in Paris will in no way affect company some tim ative operation the business rested with hive sons.

- Smith Brothers \& Co., investment bankers, 116 South Fifteenth St. Philadelphia, have published an analysis on the Hydro Electric Securities corp. in which is given a list of the investment hold companies that the late Alfred Lowenstein, the Belgian banker, was interested in
-The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of New York, recently remed to 10 Park Place, Newark, has issued an Hilustrated circular detailing what the New York motorist must do to protect himself under the provisions of the New York State law governing operation of motor vehicles anywhere, which law takes effect Sept. 1.
-Frank J. Denison, formerly President of the Torrington National Bank, Torrington, Conn., has become affiliated with the investment will serve the organization as head of the Philadelphia office.
-Hornblower \& Weeks 42 Broadway, New York, have prepared a special analysis of the Grand Union Co. It shows that average sales per unit are nowss af a unit are now
that new un
-Smith Brothers \& Co., members Philadelphia Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their offices to 116 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, where they will occupy the entire building which was formerly the central city office of the Tenth National Bank
-O'Brian, Potter \& Stafford, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Benjamin E. Guibert, formerly with Muir \& Loomis, has become associated with them as Manager of the new business department of the New York office.
-Chas. D. Barney \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange have prepared for distribution a circular setting forth the earnings of Vick Ohemical Co., and discussing the outlook for the makers of Vaporub.
-Hanson \& Hanson, 25 Broadway, New York, have issued a comprehensive survey of New York banks and insurance companies including capital, surplus, earnings and dividends per share, yield and price.
-Jones, Miller \& Co, associate members New York Curb Exchange and members Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, have prepared a circular on Standard Brands, Inc.
-Gilbert Elliott \& Co., 11 Broadway, New York, have issued special Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection \& Insurance Co
-Boenning \& Co., 1606 Walnut St., Philadelphia, have prepared a pamphet on the whe common stock was pamphiet on the Now York Stock Exchange.
-Mackenzie, Williams \& Co., members of the New York Curb Exchange, annouckenzle, Wenjamin F. Feiner. Jr., and Daniel S. Holder have been admitted as general partners in their firm.
-Edwin Barrell, formerly with the Interstate Trust Co., and Walter S. Sickels, have formed the firm of Barrell Co., to do a general investment business at 120 Liberty St., New York
-Clark, Childs \& Co., with offices in New York, Boston, Albany, Detroit New Childs \& Co., wase and Washington, announce the opening troit, New Bedford, Syracuse and
of a branch office in Providence, R. I.
-Wisner \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. New York. announce the admission to general partnership of Alan L. Eggers, member of the New York Curb Exchange.
-C. C. Collings \& Co., Packard Building, Philadelphia, announce that Exchange.
-Otis \& Co are distributing an analysis of rubber companies in which they make a comparative analysis of 13 of the leading companies in this field.
-J. Robinson-Duff \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, New York, announce that George Brown has been admitted to general partnership.
-Potter \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 5 Nassau St., New York, have issued a special circular on the American Bank Note Co.
-Simons, Blauner \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have leased the entire ninth and tenth floors of 70 Wall St., Nem York. -Dominick \& Dominick, 115 Broadway. N. Y., have published a booklet reviewing The Public National Bank and Trust Co. of New York.
-McGlinn \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their Philadelphia office to 1418 Walnut St.
-Drayton, Pennington \& Colket, have removed their Philadelphia office to the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building.
-Ralph B. Leonard \& Co., 25 Broad St., New York, have issued a 5 -year analysis of New York bank and trust companies.
-Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., New York, announce that Louis J. Groch has become associated with their organization.
-Bauer, Pogue, Pond \& Vivian, 20 Pine St., New York, have prepared a study of E I du Pont de Nemours \& Co
-Hoit, Rose, \& Troster, 74 Trinity Place, New York, are distributing a circular on the United Founders Corp.
-Stanley \& Bissell, Inc., 120 Broadway, New York, have prepared a booklet on the Paris Pattern Co.. Inc.
-The Philadelphia office of Prince \& Whitely is distributing the August a nalysis of Ncu Ycik kork stocks.


## The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> 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 this paper, immediately following the editorial matter, in a
BUSINESS ACTIVITY..

Friday Night, Aug. 161929.
COFFEE on the spot was dull at 22 to $22 \frac{1}{2}$ c. for Santos $4 \mathrm{~s}, 153 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for Rio 7 s , and 15 c . for Victoria 7-8s. Milds were also quiet but steady. Fair to good Cucuta, 20 to 21 c .; Ocana, $191 / 2$ to 20c.; Bucaramanga, natural, 20 to 21 c .; washed, $213 / 4$ to $221 / 4$ c.; Honda, Tolima and Giradot, 22 to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Medellin, 23 to $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Manizales, $221 / 4$ to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Mexican washed, 24 to $241 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Surinam, $201 / 2$ to 21 c .; East India Ankola, $281 / 2$ to 34c.; Mandheling, 34 to 37 c .; Genuine, Java, $311 / 2$ to 33c.; Robusta washed, $193 / 4$ c.; Mocha, $261 / 2$ to $271 / 2$ c.; Harrar, 25 to 26 c .; Abyssinian, $211 / 2$ to 22c.; Guatemala, prime, $231 / 2$ to 24 e.; good, $221 / 4$ to $223 / 4$ e.; Bourbon, $211 / 2$ to 22 c . On the 12 th inst. cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to lower. On the 15 th inst. because of a holiday in Brazil cost and freight offers were smaller. Prices were unchanged to 25 points higher on Santos grades. Bourbon 4 s for immediate shipment sold at 19.80c. and 4-5s for prompt shipment at 19.70 c . Rio offerings small and not many from Victoria. Santos Bourbon $2-3 \mathrm{~s}$ for prompt shipment were quoted at 21.80 c . to $221 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 3 s at 21 c .; 3-4s at $21 \mathrm{c} . ; 3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 19.45 to $21.40 \mathrm{c} . ; 4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 19.20 to 20.15 c . 5 s at $191 / 2$ to $19.90 \mathrm{c} . ; 5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at $19 \mathrm{c} . ; 6 \mathrm{~s}$ at $17.90 \mathrm{c} . ; 6-7 \mathrm{~s}$ at 17 to $181 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 14.20 to 15.10 c .; Part Bourbon, 3-5s, at $193 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 19 to $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 5 s at 19 c .; 6 s at $173 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$-7s at 18.10 c . Peaberry, 4 s at $193 / 4$ to 21.15 c ., $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $19.55 \mathrm{c} . ; 5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 19 to $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; rain-damaged $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 20 c .; Peaberry $5-7 \mathrm{~s}$ at 16.35 c .; $7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 15.60 c ., and Victoria $7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
To-day the few cost and freight offers here were generally 10 to 25 points higher. They included for prompt shipment Santos Bourbon 3 s at 20.85 c .; $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 20 c . to 20.35 c .; 4-5s at 19.60 to $19.95 \mathrm{c} . ; 5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 19.85 to $201 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 18.35 to 19.10 c .; 6 s at $18.10 \mathrm{c} . ; 6-7 \mathrm{~s}$ at $181 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 14.40 to $171 / 2 \mathrm{e} . ;$ peaberry 5 -6s at $183 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. ; rain-damaged $6-7 \mathrm{~s}$ at 16.90 c .; Rio 7 s at $15.20 \mathrm{e} . ; 7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 14.95 c ., and Victoria $7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 13.60 to $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Later spot prices weakened under the strain of dulness of trade and keen competition. Santos Bourbon 4 s , $213 / 4$ to $221 / \mathrm{c}$. Rio $7 \mathrm{~s}, 151 / 2$ to $153 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Victoria $7-8 \mathrm{~s}, 15 \mathrm{c}$. Futures on the 12 th inst. declined on Santos 14 to 28 points net with sales of 38,000 bags and Rio fell 29 to 35 points net with sales of 17,750 bags. Liquidation in September and selling by foreign interests told on Santos prices, especially as there was no aggressive buying until the afternoon, when Brazilian interests are said to have bought September freely. Still, liquidation was too pressing to permit of any rally, Rio fell on liquidation, due to bearish advices from Brazil. Futures on the 13th inst. advanced 8 to 22 points on Rio with sales of 41,750 bags, and Santos rose 12 to 20 points with transactions of 37,000 bags. Stronger cables and Brazilian buying accuunted for the rise with some covering of shorts. Cost and freight offerings were small.

Futures on the 14th inst. advanced, spurred by Brazilian buying and support and covering by local shorts in September, while offerings were small. Rio advanced 15 to 23 points with sales of 29,500 bags; Santos rose 10 to 28 points with sales of 53,750 bags. It was therefore a larger market. September and December were mostly traded in; after these came March. Considerable switching was done. The two Marches were exchanged at 574 points; March "A and "D" at 106 to 110 points. September and May "D" at 330 points; September and March "A" at 105 points, and September and May " A " at 122 points difference. Futures on the 15 th inst. advanced 3 to 18 points on Rio and Santos with total sales of 41,750 bags, and Brazil apparently giving support. Shorts covered. Brazil, to all appearances, has its hand on the lever. It is apt to turn out that way. Today prices closed 12 points lower to 5 points higher on Rio with sales of 20,000 bags, and 3 points lower to 10 higher on Santos with sales of 14,000 bags. Private cables estimating the next Santos crop at $8,000,000$ to $10,000,000$ bags caused buying. The Sao Paulo Coffee Institute reports stocks in interior warehouses and at railways on July 31 at $10,448,000$ bags, against $8,785,000$ bags on June 30 . It estimated the world's visible supply on Aug. 1 as $5,448,403$ bags against $5,269,630$ bags at that time last year. Final prices show an advance of 20 to 34 points for the week on Rio futures and 26 to 36 on Santos.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows

 Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

COCOA to-day ended 2 to 8 points higher with sales of 257 lots. August closed at 10.66 c .; Sept. at 10.78 to 10.79 c .,
and Dec. 10.30 to 10.32 c. Final prices for the week ar 3 points higher on Sept. but other months are 18 to 19 poin lower.
SUGAR.-Anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 bags prompt Cuban raws were sold, it is said, on the 12 th inst. a c. London reported Moderate sales of raws afloat at 8 $41 / 2 d$. c.i.f., equivalent to 1.70 c. f.o.b. Cuba. The slidin scale of duties is said to have been abandoned. Receipts a U. S. Atlantic ports for the week were 73,552 tons, agains 68,961 in previous week and 24,509 same week last year meltings 72,529 tons, against 72,056 last week and 60,17 last year; importers' stocks 403,310 , against 397,810 i previous week and 304,944 last year; refiners' stocks 239,704 against 244,181 in previous week and 105,877 last year total stocks 643,014 , against 641,991 in previous week an 410,821 last year. Receipts at Cuban ports for the wee were 53,270 tons, against 33,120 last year; exports 85,71 tons, against 70,099 last year; stock (consumption deducted 942,449 tons, against 940,641 last year; centrals grindin none. Exports were distributed as follows: Atlantic ports 31,854 tons; New Orleans, 14,536 tons; interior Unite States, 3,969; Galveston, 6,232; Canada, 1,636; Chin 6,114; Europe, 21,372.

There were vague rumors at one time of complications i connection with the single seller plan. One says that th big producing interests in the island have been requeste by the Government to pledge themselves not to sell on th New York future market. It is even said that one of thes arge interests has posted a bond to insure the Governmen that he will observe this requirement. The trade was no disposed to pay much attention to such reports. The tota domestic crop of beet sugar on Aug. 1 is estimated by th Government at $7,617,000$ tons, against $7,101,000$ last year If an average extraction of sugar is obtained, about 990,00 short tons of beet sugar may be expected from this year beet crop, compared with $1,061,000$ short tons made from th 1928 crop and an average of 975,000 short tons from the pre vious five beet crops. The forecast of Louisiana cane suga production remains unchanged from July 1 at 218,000 shor tons, against 132,000 short tons from the 1928 crop and a average of 101,000 from the previous five cane crops. Der ver wired that the Great Western Sugar Co. preliminary est mates, recently issued, for this company's 317,000 acres growing beets, forecast an average yield of close to 13 ton per acre. In Colorado, where the bulk of the contracts ar located, the average is estimated at 13.5 tons; Nebraska 12 tons, and the Montana-W yoming territory, 11 tons pe acre. While realizations of these estimates depend o continued favorable growing conditions, it is believed tha under present circumstances the figures are conservative Little or no abandonment of acreage in the company's te ritory has been reported this year. In fact considerable i crease in actual plantings over the contracted acreage is $t$ rule.
Geneva cabled: "In a concerted effort to overcome t world-wide sugar crisis which has resulted from the stupen ous overproduction of recent years, the Council of League of Nations will shortly request members of League and "other interested countries" to consider wheth they can lower their excise duties on sugar in order to crease consumption. The official report of the Commit of Sugar Experts, who under League auspices have made exhaustive survey of the situation shows that production cane sugar in the present commercial year will be $8,000,0$ tons greater than in 1914. Beet sugar production $h$ increased in the same period by about 500,000 tons." Futur on the 12 th inst. closed 2 to 5 points lower with Wall Stre selling of December a feature though liquidation of Septer ber dominated. Washington reports were rather disturbin It was said that the tariff bill may not be enacted into 12 until the regular session convenes in December. Repor from Cuba said to be of an authoritative nature although n official said that no definite program had yet been arrang for the carrying out of the edict creating the co-operati Selling Agency. Havana reports said that central selli agency plans will not be known until Senator Tarafa returned to Cuba after having studied sentiment here and Washington. One report was to the effect that the propo to sell Cuban sugars through the agency on an f. o. b. ba was gaining in favor. Many here would look with favor such a plan. It would enable operators to buy in blocks shipment for over 60 days to resell to refiners and hed on the exchange
Futures advanced 1 to 3 points on the 13th inst. on t. of Java drought menacing the crop there and the techni position better. The closing was unchanged, however one point lower after covering had subsided. The sa were 64,300 tons. Futures on the 14th inst. advan 2 to 4 points with sales of 53,250 tons of which about 20
were switches. The buying was mostly by trade and Cuban interests. Prompt sugar showed more strength on the increased firmness of futures. A rumor that a cargo of Cuban had sold at $21 / 2$ c. was authoritatively denied, but 12,000 bags of Cuba August loading sold at 1.90c. f. o. b. Cuba or about 2.05c. c. \& f. New York. There was it appears a market for late August or early September shipment to operators at 21-32c. but refiners talked 2 c . and not very interestedly at that. Refined was 5.50 c . with little new business but a brisk withdrawal demand. Havana cabled on the 14th inst that a program for the regulation of the Co-operative Selling Agency will be published on the 28th inst. London cables reported a better feeling on the 14th inst.
On the 15 th inst. there was a rumor that 16,000 bags of Cuban raw sugar loading next week had been sold to an refiners were reported to be asking for firm offerings for September shipment at 21-16c. c. \& f. and operators were buyers for late August or September shipment at this price One of them was said to be bidding $21 / \mathrm{c}$. for October shipment. As to reports that owing to drought the Java crop may be reduced to $2,800,000$ tons one cable said the Trust estimate of $2,000,000$ tons for its own production and 950,000 tons outside production, making a total of $2,950,000$ tons was considered fair by them. Senator Smoot said yesterday that the sugar schedule will be reached Friday and disposed of that day or Saturday. The work of revising the House schedule will be completed this week and the new schedule will be made public Tuesday. Refined was 5.50 c . Resale sugar is expected to be in large supply for a time

Manila makes the exportable total of the Philippine crop this year about 700,000 tons, of which 610,000 tons are centrifugals and 22,000 tons Muscavados, balance representing home consumption. New Orleans, it turned out, bought 26,500 bags of Cuba for first half Sept. shipment on the 9th inst. at $21-16 c$. c. \& f., and 10,000 bags, ex-store New Orleans, on the same terms, or 3.83 c . delivered. Of Cuban raw, 30,500 bags sold to New Orleans on the 14th, it seems, at $21-32 \mathrm{c}$. On the 15 th inst. $21 / \mathrm{sc}$. was asked. Futures on the 15 th inst. advanced 4 to 6 points with sales of 35,300 tons. There was less activity and also less pressure to sell To-day futures ended 5 to 6 points lower with sales of 31,750 tons. Some 10,000 bags Porto Rico for early Sept. arriva sold at 3.83 c . delivered, or 21-16c. c. \& f. Final prices on futures for the week are unchanged to 4 points lower
Prices were as follows:

## Spot (unofficial) 2 Soptember-.-.-ecember_ <br> 1-16| January <br> -------------2.23 ${ }^{2} 16$ yay.-.-----2.29 @ 2.30

LARD on the spot declined at one time; prime Western 12.00 to 12.40 c .; Refined Continent, $125 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; South American, $131 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; Brazil, $141 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Later prime western was 12.30號 and Liverpool was unchanged to 3d. lower but the technical position of lard was evidently better. Hog receipts at Western points were 24,200 against 33,400 last week and 20,500 a year ago. Futures on the 12th inst. closed unchanged. Contradictory factors kept things in equilibrium. Grain was off but hogs were 10 to 15 c . higher. The receipts at Western points were smaller than expected. Total clearances of lard last week were $9,177,641$ lbs. against $3,915,000$ the week previous. Most of the exports were to the Continent. Futures on the 13th inst. ended 5 points lower to 3 points higher. Firmness of hogs with smaller receipts largely offset the decline in corn. The total movement of hogs was 87,100 against 82,900 a week previously and 75,000 last year. Sept. ribs dropped 40 points. To-day prices advanced 10 points with hogs and grain higher. Final prices for the week show an advance of 25 to 30 points.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO, September
October.
PORK firm; mess, 32 , Somily, 37 , 12.20
$\$ 29$. Ribs, 12.82 c . Beef firm; mess, $\$ 25$; packet, $\$ 26$ to $\$ 27$; family, $\$ 28$ to $\$ 30$; extra India mess, $\$ 42$ to $\$ 45$; No. 1 canned corned beef, $\$ 3.10$; No. 2, six pounds, South America, $\$ 16.75$; pickled tongues, $\$ 75$ to $\$ 80$ per barrel. Cut meats quiet and steady; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., $221 / 4$ to $231 / 4$; pickled bellies 6 . to 12 lbs ., $183 / 4$ to 22 c .; bellies clear, dry salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs., $161 / 8 ; 14$ to 16 lbs., $163 / 8$. Butter, lower grades to high scoring, 38to $441 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese, flats, $221 / 2$ to $291 / 4$ c., daisies, $231 / 2$ to 28 c. Eggs, medium to extra, 30 to 37 c.; closely selected, $371 / 2$ to 39 c.
OILS.-Linseed was quiet. The local inquiry was a little more active. Raw oil in carlots was 12.8c. cooperage basis and single barrels 13.6 c . Jobbing demand was fair and the movement against old contracts was good. Later linseed prices were reduced 1 point to 12.7 c . in carlots cooperage basis. Very little new business is being done. Single barrels were offered at 13.5 c ., while in 5 to 10 barrel lots 13.1c. was quoted. Cocoanut, Manila, coast tanks, $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $67 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; spot N. Y. tanks, 7 to $71 / 8 \mathrm{e} . ;$ corn, crude barrels, tanks, f.o.b. mills, $71 / 2$ c.; olive, Den., $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.30$; Chinawood, N. Y. drums, carlots, spot, $143 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Pacific Coast, tanks, futures, $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; soya bean, tanks, coast, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; edible, olive, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.40$. Lard, prime, $151 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; extra strained winter, N. Y., 1434c. Cod, Newfoundland, 62c. Turpen-
tine, 51 to 52 c . Rosin, $\$ 8.40$ to $\$ 9.30$. Cottonseed oil declined to new low levels for the season owing to a bearish cotton crop report. A larger cotton crop, it is believed, will mean an increase in production of oil. To-day prices advanced 6 to 13 points with sales of 21,000 barrels. Prices closed as follows:

PETROLEUM.-Gasoline recently was rather quiet with prices generally $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in tank cars refineries and $101 / 2 \mathrm{e}$. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade. It was intimated, however, that business could be done on a firm bid at as low as 9 c . Bunker oil was in better demand and steady at $\$ 1.05$ for Grade "C" at local refineries and $\$ 1.10$ f. a. s. New York harbor. Contract deliveries are still large. The crude oil outlook is more promising, what with Oklahoma operators talking of curtailment and the California conservation law which goes into effect Sept. 1st. Kerosene was in fair demand and steady at $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for water white 41-43 gravity and $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade. Pennsylvania lubricating oils were more active and steady. Later on gasoline was in better demand and firm at 9 to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in tank cars refineries and 10 to $101 / \mathrm{c}$. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade. On Friday there was a further reduction in Pennsylvania crude oil, the decline being 25 to 35 c a barrel. our department of ":"Business Indications." in an article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products.
RUBBER.-On the 12 th inst. was 10 to 30 points lower with sales of 216 lots or 540 tons. The London stock fell off last week 507 tons to 31,444 tons. London fell $1 / 8$ to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore declined $1-16$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Here sellings of Sept. bought Dec. Outside trade was quiet. Sept. here on the 12 th inst. ended at $20.70 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Oct., 21c.; Dec., 21.60 to 21.70 c.; Jan., 21.80 to 21.90 c. March, 22.20 to 22.30 c.; May, 22.90 to 23 c . London closed on the 12 th inst. with spot and Aug., 105/8d.; Sept., 10 11-16d.; Oct.-Dec. 107/8d.; ar. 11 3-16d.; April-June, $117-16 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore, inst. pries after declining 10 to 20 ., 111/4d. On the 13 th inst pingare points on lower London changed to 10 points net higher. The trading was mostly in Dec. and Sept. Far Eastern stocks increased in July 3,610 tons. That was rather bullish than otherwise because it was considered a relatively moderate increase. The sales sales here on the 13 th inst. were 431 lots or 1,077 long tons or about double the business of the previous day. Outside trade was also noticeably larger. At New York on the 13th inst. the closing was with Sept. at 20.70c.; Oct., 21 to 21.10 c.; Dec., 21.70c.; Jan., 21.80 to 21.90c. Outside prices: Ribbed smoked spot and Aug. $207 / 8$ to $211 / \mathrm{se}$.; Sept., $211 / 4$ to $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Spot. first latex $217 / 8$ to $221 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; thin pale latex $221 / 8$ to $223 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; clean thin brown crepe $173 / 4$ to 18 c .; rolled brown crepe $127 / 8$ to $131 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; No. 2 amber 18 to $181 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. London Spot, Aug. and Sept., $109-16 \mathrm{~d}$. on the 13th inst. Singapore Aug., $101-16 \mathrm{~d}$.; Oct.-Dec., $103 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., a decline of $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.

On the 14th inst. New York ended unchanged to 20 points lower. At one time on that day May was 80 points higher and other months were up 40 to 50 points, as July consumption, though 1,700 tons smaller than in June, was the largest on record for July and was some 4,000 tons larger than many had expected. It is true that stocks gained, if there was less rubber afloat, i. e., 38,859 tons, against 46,036 tons a month ago and less than on July 31 in 1928 or 1927. But pronit taking set in later and carried prices downward. London weakened for the same cause. Outside prices were firm and unchanged. At New York September ended on the 14th inst. at 20.70c., December 21.70c., January 21.80 to 21.90 c ., March 22.20 to 22.30 c ., May 22.80 to 22.90 c. London ended on the 14th inst. $1-16$. up with spot and August $105 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., September $103 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., Oct. Dec. 10 15-16d., Jan.-Mar. 11 3-16d., April-June 111/2d. closing barely steady. Singapore up 1-16 to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., August 10 1-16d., Oct.-Dec. 10 13-16d., Jan.-March $101 / 8$ d. Consumption of crude rubber of all classes of manufacturers in the United States in the month of July is estimated at 41,526 long tons, according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association, against 43,228 long tons for the month of June and 37,407 for July 1928. For the first seven months of this year the total consumption by American manufacturers is estimated at 310,834 long tons as against 248,972 in the same period last year. These estimates are based on reports from $90 \%$ of the consumers in the United States. Domestic stocks on hand and in transit overiand on July 31 were put at 95,536 long tons, against 92,062 long tons as of June 30 and 83,243 tons on July 31 1928. Crude rubber afloat for United States ports on July 31 was estimated at 38,859 long tons against 46,036 long tons on June 30 and 42,304 on July 31 1928. These estimates are based on reports on July sociation which are believed to represent $95 \%$ of the total for the United States.

Dealers' stocks of crude rubber at principal primary markets in the Far East totaled 36,651 tons at the end of July, against 33,040 tons on hand June 30. Singapore stocks were 28,505 tons, against 24,930 tons in the previous month; Penang, 5,354 tons, against 5,473 tons; Malacea, 2,576 tons, against 2,387 tons, and others 216 tons against 250 tons, Harbor stocks at Singapore and Penang on July 31 were 1,614 tons, against 1,458 tons at the end of the previous month. Singapore harbor stocks were smaller at 445 tons
against 711 tons on June 30, but Penang stocks were sharpiy up at 1,169 tons as against 747 tons on June 30 . On the 15th inst. New York fell 30 to 60 points with sales of 623 lots due to the fact that consumption figures fell flat and that foreign markets declined. New York closed on that day with Sept. 20.40c.; Oct., 20.50 to 20.60 c .; Dec., 21.20 to $21.30 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Jan., $21.50 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Feb., 21.60 e .; March, $21,80 \mathrm{c} .$, and
May, 22.20 to 22.30 c . Outside prices: Ribbed smoked, spot and Aug., $201 / 4$ to $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Sept., $203 / 8$ to $205 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; Oct.Dec., 21 to $211 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Jan.-March, $211 / 2$ to $213 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ;$ spot first latex crepe, $203 / 8$ to $205 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; thin pale latex, $215 / 8$ to $217 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; clean thin brown crepe, $171 / 4$ to $171 / 2$ c.; specky crepe, $167 / 8$ to $171 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ;$ rolled brown crepe, $123 / 8$ to $123 / 4$ c.; No. 2 amber, London spot and Aug., 107 -16d.; Sept., $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; Singapore, $101-16 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Oct.-Dec., $1013-16 \mathrm{~d}$. To-day prices ended unchanged to 20 points lower with sales of 544 lots. Sept.
ended at 20.30 c .; Oct., 20.50 to 20.60 c ., and Dec. 21.20 c . London closed with spot and Aug. $105-16 d . ;$ Sept., $103 / 8$ d.; Oct.-Dec., $109-16$ to $105 / 8$ d.; March, $107 / 8$ d., and AprilJune, 111-16d. Singapore, Aug., 9 13-16d.; Oct.-Dec., 10 11-16d.; Jan.-March, $1015-16 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ No. 3 ambers, spot, 8d. Early prices here were lower on weak cables and liqui-
HIDES.-On the 12 th inst. prices at the Exchange ended 11 points off to 5 up with sales of $480,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. September ended at 16.20 to 16.75 c .; December at 17.45 c .; January at 17.50 to 17.60 c .; May at 18.16 to 18.18 c . Recently sales were made of 42,000 Argentine steers at $176-15 \mathrm{c}$. and frigorifico cow hides at $1613-16 \mathrm{c}$. to $173-16 \mathrm{c}$. In other branches trade was quiet though there was a little more inquiry for common dry. Central America, 19c.; Savanillas, 181/2c.; Santa Marta, 19c.; Packer, native steers, 18 c .; butt brands, $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Colorados, $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. New York City calfskins $5-7 \mathrm{~s}, 1.80$ to $1.85 \mathrm{c} . ; 9-12 \mathrm{~s}, 3.15 \mathrm{c}$.; $7-9 \mathrm{~s}, 2.30 \mathrm{c}$. On the 13th inst. prices ended 25 points off to 25 up with sales at the Exchange of $280,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. December ended at 17.53 to 17.80 c . after selling at 17.45 c .; January, 17.65 to 17.90 c .; earlier, 17.56 c . In Chicago 40,000 branded hides sold on a basis of 16c. for branded cows, an unchanged price. There was a rumor that July light native cows sold in Chicago at $161 / 2 c$, a decline of $1 / 2 c$ c, but it was not confirmed. Local
packers are not yet offering their August production. River Plate frigorifico was firmer and prices were advanced 50 c . It was said that 16,000 frigorifico steers sold at $1711-16 \mathrm{c}$.
New York on the 14th inst. closed 15 points lower to 50 higher with sales at the Exchange of 200,000 pounds closing on that day with Sept. 16 to $16.50 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Dec., 17.95e.; Jan., 18c. River Plate did a fair business; 1,000 July cows sold at $171 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 2,000 Aug. cows at 17c. and 4,000 frigorifico steers at $173 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ On the 15 th inst. prices advanced early and weakened later closing 25 points lower to 49 points higher. Argentine markets were $1 / 8 \mathrm{cc}$. higher. New York closed on that day with Sept., 16.49 to 16.55 c .; Dec., 17.70 to $17.75 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Jan.,
17.95 c . A sale was reported of 9,000 Aug. frigorifico steers at $177 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. an advance of $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. over the last previous trading and 1,000 Aug. frigorifico cows sold at $175-16 \mathrm{c}$. To-day prices closed 10 points lower to 40 points higher; Aug. ended at 16c.; September at 16.65c. and December at 18.05 c .

OCEAN FREIGHTS.-Grain tonnage was in some demand. Later trade fell off. Still later the tone was rather more cheerful. Gulf grain rates advanced to 15 c . for first half of September.
CHARTERRS included: Grain, 3,500 qrs. first half Sept., Gulf to Ant-
werp or Rotterdam, 143/c. 1c. More for Hamburg-Bremen; 3 s . 3d. United



 coast Sooth Amperica round. Aug, Sopt. Sil. S5: 1,000 tons, short West Indies period, $\$ 2.50$ for Aug.-Sept. oading: five months in West Indies trade.
$\$ 1.55$. Tankers: Eighteen months, clean, continuation, 4,225 tons, 8 ss . 3d. TOBACCO.-Connecticut advanced 10c., it is stated, owing to the recent hail storms in that State, damaging, it is said, 8,500 acres instead of 7,000 as previously estimated. No. 1 seconds, $1925,75 \mathrm{c} . ;$ seed fillers, 30 c .; medium wrappers, $\$ 1.35$; dark, $1925,50 \mathrm{c}$. It is asserted that only about $10 \%$ of the tobacco in the damaged district can be harvested. If that is so, it is suggested that another advance may be in making of Sumatra wrappers are in steady demand for the making of 5 c . cigars. Other kinds of tobacco were reported quiet. The Government report estimated the crop in this country on Aug. 1 as 1,519,000,000 lbs., against 1,492,508,000 in July, with the condition $76.4 \%$ on Aug. 1 this year. Most of the improvement has occurred in the flue-cured district of the Southeast Atlantic States. Harvested tobacco there is weighing somewhat heavier than was expected and marked improvement of the growing crop is reported in the more northern portions of the belt. The quality in Georgia and portions of North Carolina appears to be excepionally good.
Hartford, Conn., wired the "United States Tobacco Journal": "Six to seven thousand acres of Broadleaf tobacco were totally destroyed by the recent storm, according to well-informed authorities. Approximately 2,000 acres of Havana seed also suffered damage, while upwards of 700 acres of shade tobacco were ruined. According to a report from the Department of Agriculture issued less than a month
ago, acreage under cultivation here this year numbered approximately 11,900 acres of broadleaf, 12,500 acres of Havana seed and about 8,800 acres of shade. There will be a shortage this year of about 40,000 cases of binders, according to one estimate." Havana advices said that current tobacco 1929 is curing well in Havana houses; 15,442 bales received; 1929 yield is said to be pliable, not too gummy; 4,539 bales are reported sold. In Memphis trade is brisk; in New Orleans it has fallen off owing to the car strike." In 22 leaf markets in South Georgia sales of tobacco in the first two weeks of the season were larger than expected-that is, last year $\$ 12,000,000-a$ large increase over the same period average at that market was 19 cents. The average at the various markets was 15 to 25 cents. The average daily sales were around $\$ 1,000,000$. In about two weeks the market will close.
COAL.-The production in general is increasing with trade in fair shape for this season. August 1st wholesale prices are as follows: Mines in long tons:-Grate, $\$ 8.20$ to $\$ 4.80$; buckwor stove, $\$ 9$; chestnut, $\$ 8.50$; pea, $\$ 4.70$ to $\$ 3.25$; No. 2, $\$ 2$; No. 3, $\$ 1.50$; No. 4 , $\$ 1.75$. Soft coal at mines f.o.b., navy standard, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.35$; high volatile steam, $\$ 1.40$ to $\$ 1.50$; high grade medium volatile, $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 1.75$ Illinois bituminous output was swung up to 900,000 tons for the July 27th week that of Pennsylvania to 2,635,000 tons of West Virginia to an aggregate of $2,753,000$ of Kentucky to $1,131,000$. There were small decreases in Indiana and Ohio but other western and southwestern producing areas more than made up for them. Hampton Roads loading for the week of Aug. 8th totalled 128,843 tons. Straight navy standard there, $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.50$ and mixed lows, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.25$. Chicago lump and egg firm at $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.25$; mine ran from hern West Virginia at \$2.25 and nut and slack at S1.25. The producers are getting their August circular prices. In the Aug. 5th week Lake Erie loadings totalled 1,283,781 net ons against $1,337,188$ tons a year ago. Later there was a better inquiry from the interior both for hard and soft coal. Hampton Roads last Monday ine trade in steam coal here. Hampton Roads last Monday loaded 50,000 tons of high and low volatile coal on to steamers including some smokeless for New England wholesalers. New York tidewater sales of prominous coal are larger than a week ago. Soft coal producers sensing the situation increased their Aug, 10 th week output by 280,000 tons for 7 days to a total of $9,500,000$ tons.
COPPER was in fair demand and steady at 18 to 18.30 c . the latter for export. Export sales on the 14th inst. were 950 tons or 100 tons more than on the previous day. Most of the buying has been of August and September deliveries. In London on the 14th inst. spot standard rose 7 s .3 d . to $£ 756$ s. 3 d.; futures up 3 s .9 d. to $£ 75$ 1s. 3d.; sales, 100 tons spot and 800 futures. Electrolytic unchanged at $£ 845 \mathrm{~s}$ for spot and $£ 8415$ s. for futures. At the second session in London standard fell 7 s . 6 d . with total sales 1,150 tons Later export sales increased. On the 14th inst. they were 3,500 tons. But domestic trade was slow. London declined. At the Exchange $50,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. for August sold at 17.90 c. a rise of 6 points. It was the peak since May The close on that day for August was 17.80 to 17.90 c .; September, 17.80 c . The July statistics revealed the boom state of the copper wire industry. Shipments of wire bars were 65,000 tons or 4,000 tons higher than June, the previous record. For the seven months of this year, the shipments have been 412,690 tons or 113,000 tons larger than during the corresponding period of last year. Copper wire sold freely to public utilities, radio manufacturers and the manufacturing industry generally. In London on the 15th inst. spot standard fell 16 s . 3 d . to $£ 73$ 10s.; futures off 13s. 9 d . to $£ 747 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d .; sales 450 tons futures. Electrolytic $£ 845 \mathrm{~s}$. for spot and $£ 8415 \mathrm{~s}$. for futures. At the second London session standard gained 5 s.; sales for the day 475 tons.
The output of crude copper during July by United States mines and others supplying United States smelters was 79,329 tons, a decrease of 3,025 tons from the 82,354 tons in June. The daily rate in July was 2,558 tons, against 2,745 tons in June and 2,369 in July 1928, when the month's output was 73,426 tons. Stocks of copper in British official warehouses on Aug. 1 were 10,405 tons, against 9,809 tons on July 1 and 6,651 on June 1. At Havre the stocks of copper were 7,962 tons, against 8,484 tons on July 1 and 5,444 on June 1. Production of blister copper in North America in July was 107,807 tons, including direct cathode copper, compared with 106,842 tons in June, an increase of 965 tons. Blister copper production in South America, including direct cathode copper, was 31,220 tons in July against 32,068 in June, and 35,947 tons in May. Total stocks of blister and refined copper on hand in North and South America on July 31 were 337,199 tons, against 334,621 on June 30, an increase of 2,579 tons. Foreign shipments declined to 40,204 tons.

TIN was rather quiet with price changes very small. On the 14 th inst. about 200 tons of Straits tin sold, mostly spot, to $461 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 140 tons sold and prices advanced 5 to 15 points. In London on the 14th inst. spot standard dropped 5s. to £208 5 s.; futures unchanged at $£ 21210 \mathrm{~s}$.; sales 30 tons spot and 370
futures. Spot Straits declined 5 s . to $£ 21115 \mathrm{~s}$.; Eastern c.i.f. London fell $£ 1$ to $£ 216$ on sales of 275 tons. At the second session London spot standard advanced 12 s .6 d .; futures up 10 s .; sales for the day 505 tons. Later sales were slow at $461 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for spot Straits; 75 tons of November sold at 17c.; at the Exchange sales were 60 tons; September ended at 45.95 to 46c.; November, 46.50c.; December, 46.80c. In London on the 15 th inst. spot standard advanced 5 s . to £208 10s.; futures $£ 212$ 10s.; spot Straits dropped 5s. to £212; sales standard 50 tons spot and 120 futures. Eastern c.i.f. London up 5 s. to $£ 2165 \mathrm{~s}$. on sales of 250 tons. At the second session in London standard was up 5 s .; total sales for the day 220 tons. To-day prices ended at 46.25 c . for
August, 46.25 c . for September and 47 to 47.05 c . for DecemAugust, 46.25 c . for September and 47 to 47.05 c . for Decem-
ber. Sales were 135 tons. Final prices are unchanged to 10 points higher for the week.

LEAD was fairly active and firmer. The technical position is better. East St. Louis, 6.55c.; New York, 6.75c. Aug. and Sept. were the most wanted. In London on the 14 th inst. spot fell 3 s . 9 d . to $£ 23$ 1s. 3 d .; futures off 2 s .6 d . to $£ 23$ 2s. 6d.; sales, 50 tons spot and 1,650 futures. Later trade was slow with London lower. The Sept. premium of $21 / 2$ points is not insisted on now. July domestic shipments were 62,802 tons against 57,715 in June and 58,892 in July 1928. July refined lead output of the United States and Mexico was 91,563 tons, against 85,933 in June and 89,373 in May. Stocks of refined lead, including antimonial, were 72,873 tons at the end of July, against 66,259 at the end of
June. In London on the 15th inst. prices were June. In London on the 15 th inst. prices were $£ 23 \mathrm{ls} .3 \mathrm{~d}$. for spot and $£ 232 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. for futures; sales, 50 tons spot and 100 futures. At the second session prices fell 2 s . 6 d . on sales of 100 tons spot and 50 futures.

ZINC was steady but quiet. East St. Louis 6.75 c . In London on the 14 th inst. spot fell 1 s . 3 d . to $£ 2416 \mathrm{~s}$. 3d.; futures up 1 s .3 d . to $£ 251 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ sales 200 tons spot and 700 futures. Later a rather better demand prevailed for Western slab though trade was far from active. East St. Louis is sometimes 6.75 c . and lower it is said. It is stated that zinc is still being shipped which was booked at $\$ 8$ per ton. Prime Western zinc is wanted by a rolling mill in Kentucky. In London on the 15 th inst. spot fell 1 s . 3 d . to $£ 2415 \mathrm{~s}$., futures unchanged at $£ 251 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d .; sales 50 tons spot and 200 futures.

PIG IRON.-Sales here last week were said to have been about 7,000 tons. That is not so bad for this time of year. $\$ 17.50$ to $\$ 18$; Eastern about steady. Buffalo is called Dutch, $\$ 22.75$. European exports of pig iron to the United States have recently fallen off because of a good market across the water. There are small quantities coming from India. Birmingham, Ala. wired that shipments of pig iron this month will nearly equal the production, the sales in the Eastern territory by reason of the reduction of freight rates by rail and water to Atlantic Coast ports, being fairly large though no more than that. The price is still said to be $\$ 14.50$ for No. 2 foundry in the home territory and $\$ 14$ in the competitive field but reports persist that sales are made at less than $\$ 14$. Birmingham later reported a steady demand at $\$ 14$ in competitive sections and 50 c . more in home districts. Here trade later in the week was slow. The South it is said sold 5,000 tons to Pennsylvania and New Jersey last week. At Pittsburgh three ironmakers will cease operations this month and it seems that little surplus iron has been sold thus far.

STEEL.-Fabricated steel is said to have sold rather freely here last week. Finished steel at Pittsburgh is reported as in most cases steady. There is curiously enough those qualifying words: "most cases." Plates, shapes, bars, pipe and rails are called steady. Black and galvanized sheets recently declined. They lost the rise announced last Feb. Cold rolled strips were said to be a little firmer. Nails were very dull and tend lower; wire nails are down to $\$ 2.65$. Convery dull and tend lower; wire nails are down to $\$ 2.65$. Con-
cessions of $\$ 2$ a ton from the price to large jobbers makes that market quotable at a range of $\$ 2.55$ to $\$ 2.65$. Fencing price is unchanged. Barbed wire is dull. Pittsburgh wired Aug. 15: "Scrap steel prices here are up 25 to 50 cents a ton. Small sales of No. 1 heavy melting steel have been made at $\$ 19$ to $\$ 19.50$. Railroad steel specialties have been sold at advances of 50 c . a ton. Heavy melting steel on the Pennsylvania RR. list for Aug. brought from $\$ 19.50$ to $\$ 19.75$ a ton." Later in the week a seasonal falling off was reported in the steel trade in general. At Birmingham steel prices were weak. Some falling off in production was reported by Pittsburgh and it was added that lack of orders would cause closing down of the Ensley Works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron \& RR. Co. on Aug. 15. One of the blast furnaces at Ensley will be blown out this month and one of the Republic Iron \& Steel Co.'s blast furnaces at Thomas.
WOOL.-Washington wired Aug. 12: "The Federal Farm Board announces that early in October it will invite all co-operative wool marketing associations together with all producer-owned warehouse associations to meet with the Board in Chicago to develop definite plans for a national co-operative wool sales agency." On the 13th inst. Boston reported that the demand was moderate on 64 s . and finer reported that
domestic wools and prices were steady. Top makers are domestic wools and prices were steady. Top makers are
buying original lots of average French combing style wools that are available at 85 c. , scoured basis or slighly above Worsted mills were taking graded good French combing and
average strictly combing staple together at 90 to 92 c . scoured basis. Good to choice Ohio strictly combing wools of this grade were selling at 38 c . and 39c. in the grease, or at 92 to 94c. scoured basis. The Southwest expects to market about 200,000 pounds of mohar.
Rockham, S. D., advices said that the Rockham wool pool this season has sold more than $100,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of wool, the last carload having been shipped recently. Four carloads of pooled wool were shipped from there this season. Farmers received at least 5 c . a pound more than they would have had they ignored the pool and shipped as individuals. A quarter of a million pounds of wool was marketed co-operatively by Faulk County wool growers this season. A Government report from Boston on Aug. 14th stated that the volume of business on wool thus far this week has not been as large as last week, but prices are very firm. A number of sales have been closed on 46 s low $1 / 4$ blood and on common and braid wools. Fleece 46s bring 38 to 39c. in the grease and fleece common and braid sells at 36 to 37c. in the grease. Territory 46 s . sell at 65 to 70 c . scoured basis, while territory common and braid sell at 64 to 65 c . scoured basis.
Later Boston reported that the higher asking prices on 56 s , and 48.50 s strictly combing wools have tended to slacken demand. Quotations nevertheless remain firm. The receipts of domestic wool at Boston during the week ended Aug. 10 amounted to 6,107,829 lbs. against 17,084,500 during the previous week.

SILK to-day closed 4 to 7 points higher on new contracts with sales of 1,620 bales; August closed at $\$ 5.04$ to $\$ 5.50$; September, $\$ 4.93$ to $\$ 4.94$; December, $\$ 4.91$ to $\$ 4.92$; Old contracts ended 3 to 5 higher with August $\$ 5.03$; September, $\$ 4.94$ to $\$ 4.95$; and December, $\$ 4.89$ to $\$ 4.92$; sales were 960 bales.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 161929.
THE MOVEMENT OF telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 65,804 bales, against 49,834 bales last week and 38,730 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 11929 118,326 bales, against 52,656 bales for the same period of 1928, showing an increase since Aug. 11929 of 65,670 bales.

| Receipts | Sat. | Mon. | Tues | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 154 | 38 | 1,414 | 647 | 901 | 252 | 3,406 |
| Texas Cit | 138 | -5597 | 459 | 404 | $\overline{8} \overline{0}$ | ,989 | 17 |
| Corpus Ch | 55 | 16,310 | 11, 2994 | 6,131 938 | 7,257 | 8,157 |  |
| Mobile. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savannah | 87 | 305 | 610 | 518 | 535 | 849 | 04 |
| Charlest | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| Norfolk- |  | 21 | $\overline{8} 2$ |  | 10 i | $16 \overline{0}$ | 64 |
| New York |  | 50 |  |  |  | 571 | ${ }_{571}^{50}$ |
| otals this week | 969 | 18.235 | 14.937 | 8.76 | 10,307 | 12,591 | 65,804 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11929 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

| Receipts to <br> Aug. 16. | 1929. |  | 1928. |  | Stock. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 11929 . \end{array}\right\|$ | This | Since Aug 11928. | 1929. | 1928. |
| Galves | 3,406 | 6,695 | 5,494 | 12,598 |  |  |
| Texas ${ }^{\text {Cit }}$ | 4,417 | 7.068 | 15,543 | 22,962 | 129,978 |  |
| Corpus Chr | 49,849 | 87,347 |  |  | 94,439 | 10,773 |
| New Orlea | 3,7̄ō | 8.894 | 3.3.78 | 10,977 | 38,917 | 121,605 |
| Mobile | $\overline{3} 8 \overline{6}$ | 1,7887 | $\overline{3} \overline{6}$ | 463 | $8.73 \overline{6}$ | 3,22-8 |
| ${ }^{\text {Pensacola }}$ |  |  |  |  | 400 |  |
| Savannah | 2,904 | 3,487 | 205 | 1,05 | 20,383 | 13,819 |
| Chanswick | 118 | $\overline{3} 2 \overline{5}$ | $44 \overline{8}$ | 1.496 | 3,8 |  |
| Lake Char |  | --.--23 | 25 |  |  |  |
| Norfolk | 364 | 1,245 | 265 | 1,404 | 24,355 | 7,152 21.808 |
| N'port N | - $\overline{5}$ | …-50 |  |  |  |  |
| New Yo |  | .... 0 | 179 |  | 131,114 1,130 | 46,647 |
| Baltimo | 57i | ,287 | 81 | 829 | ${ }^{769}$ | . 849 |
| Phila |  |  |  |  | 4,485 | 4,432 |
| Totals | 65,804 | 118,326 | 26.280 | 52.656 | 544.682 | 455,8 |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. | 1926. | 1925. | 1924. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 3.406 | 5.494 | 18,266 | 31,5 |  |  |
| Houston*--- | ${ }_{3}^{4.417}$ | 15,543 3,378 | 51.201 |  | 21,648 | 22,351 |
| Mobile.-. |  |  |  | 13,861 | 18,4, | 4,409 |
| Savannah | ,904 | 205 | 13,656 | 2,810 | 25,064 | 2,802 |
| Charleston | 118 | 448 | 1.830 | $\overline{8} 4 \overline{7}$ | 3,576 |  |
| Norfolk | 364 | 265 | 136 782 | 1.075 | , |  |
| N port N., \& |  |  |  | ,075 | 512 | 1,068 |
| All others | 50,507 | 586 | 13,000 | $\overline{8} \overline{3} \overline{7}$ | 197 |  |
| Total th | 65,804 | 26,280 | 108,930 | 87,880 | 93,836 |  |
| Since Aug. 1.- | 118,326 | 52,656 | 224,930 | 192,851 | 178,297 |  |


| Since Aug. $1 .-1$ | 18,326 | 52,656 | 224,930 | 192,851 | 178,297 | 100,979 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| * Beginning with the season of 1926, Houston figures include moyement |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* 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 aband

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 25,834 bales, of which 12,716 were to Great Britain, 8,978 to France, 22,021 to Germany, 5,493 to Italy, 4,900 to Russia, 10,476 to Japan and China, and 8,919 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 64,716 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 73,503 bales, against 137,741 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended Aug. 161929.Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. | France. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many. } \end{aligned}$ | Itaty. | Russta. | Japande <br> Chtna. | Other. | Tot |
| Galveston |  |  |  | 475 |  |  | 50 | 25 |
| Corpus Ciris | 2,019 | 5,411 | 3.195 |  | - |  | 2.403 | ${ }_{6}^{3,195}$ |
| New Orleans |  | 229 |  | 366 |  |  | 127 | 722 |
| Savile | 1371 |  | 3,450 |  |  |  |  | 3,450 |
| Charleston |  |  | 2,049 |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1,049}$ |
| Norfolk- New York | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 425 |
| San Francisco. | 1,067 | 136 | 1,000 | 189 |  | ( 736 | 636 | 3,764 |
| Total. | 4,882 | 5,776 | 9,694 | 1,030 |  | 1,236 | 3,216 | 25,834 |
|  |  | 5,152 |  |  | 15,350 | 18,339 |  |  |
| Total 1927 | 13,587 | 11,404 | 32,693 | 2,250 |  | 5.544 | 6,508 | 71,986 | From

Aug. 1929 to 161929.
Aug. 16 Exports from Galveston
Houston. Houston_-..-
Corpus Chist
New Orleans New Orle
Mobilie Savannah Savannah_-
Charleston_
Norfolk Norfolk.
New York-
Baltimore.
Los Angeles.-
Total.
Total 1928.
Total 1927. Great
Britain

 NOTE.-Exports to Canada.-It has never been our practice to include in the 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 vlew, however,
of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of July the exports to the Dominion the present season have been that for 12,295
bales. In the corresponilig month bales. In the corresponilng month of the preceding season the exports were 15,891
bales. For the tweive months ended July 311929 there were 270.724 bales exported. bales. For the twelve months ended July 311929 there were 270.724 bales
as against 235,798 bales for the corresponding twelve months of $1927-1928$.
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:

| Aug. 16 ab- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. | France. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many. } \end{gathered}$ | Other Foreign | Coastwise. | Total. |  |
| Galveston | 2,500 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10,200 | 2,000 | 18,7 | 52,568 |
| New Orleans | 676 | 838 | 1,719 | 2,248 | 140 | 5,621 | 33,296 |
| Savannah |  |  | 1,500 |  | 200 | 1,700 | 18,683 |
| Oharleston |  |  |  |  | 24 |  | 13,821 |
| Mobile- |  |  |  | ,375 |  | 1,375 | 7,361 |
| Norfolk-.---- | 500 | 1,000 | 2,816 1,500 | 6,000 |  | 2,816 | 21,539 358,178 |
| Total 1929 | 3,676 | 3,83 | 9,535 | 19,823 |  | 39,2 |  |
| Total 1928- | 5,367 | 3,533 | 6,091 | 35,081 | 2,392 | 52,464 | 403,412 |
| Total 1927- | 8,292 | 9,034 | 3,765 | 43,618 | 4,065 | 68,774 | 861,398 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has declined slightly on liquidation in a small market, with signs of approaching hedge selling. On the 10 th inst. prices declined 8 to 14 points net on generally good weather and further liquidation. This was after an early advance of 15 to 20 points, due to absence of generous rains in Texas, which needs rain. Spot houses sold. Liverpool was lower than due. The talk there was of $16,000,000$ bales as perhaps the prospective crop. Cool night temperatures in Texas were supposed to be mitigating the effects of temperatures of 100 to 104 degrees. Moreover, these temperatures were less plentiful. Some favorable reports came from the Atlantic States as to the prospects of the bottom crop. On the other hand, the net decline was not marked. Texas and Oklahoma were said to be slipping backward. The prolonged heat and drought, it was said, had begun to tell plainly in Texas. The plant was said to be beyond question deteriorating. Some private reports said the plant was shedding in Mississippi, that the weevil was taking much of the fruiting in Georgia, that rains were doing damage in Alabama, and that the weevil was very active there. Good rains were wanted in Texas and Western Oklahoma, and clear, warm weather in the Eastern belt. Speculation was active for a time, but the predominant sentiment was bearish. Worth Street was steady but quiet. Manchester was quiet, though with a better inquiry from India. Premier MacDonald was about to discuss the strike problems with employers and employees.

On the 12 th inst. prices advanced 16 to 22 points on rains East of the Mississippi River and reports of weevil worms and shedding. Also Texas had little rain. Oklahoma had light rains all over the State. They were regarded insufficient. The forecast was considered bad. It was nothing more than showers in Texas, and further showers in the

Eastern belt. Georgia, on the 12th inst., had as high as three inches, as it was. What the whole Eastern belt wanted, above all things, was clear, warm weather to hit the weevil and hit it hard. Rain or even cloudy weather favor it; even in cloudy weather the pest has an advantage. The sun cannot strike it. The West and Northwest of Texas in particular needed rain. Otherwise it was said the estimate of the crop there would have to undergo a drastic reduction. Over large sections of Texas and Oklahoma it was 100 to 108 degrees over Saturday and Sunday. Army worms were doing harm in Arkansas and Louisiana. The crop was said to be slipping backward in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Texas reports from Williamson and Travis counties told of poor yields because of weevil, worms and heat. Hot, dry weather was snapping open the bolls. The technical position was better. The market seemed to be sold out. Contracts were scarce. Speculation was active for a time.

On the 13th inst. prices advanced 20 to 39 points on continued dry weather in Texas, rains in the central and eastern belts, and covering. Contracts, moreover, were scarce. Also there were reports that Europe was fixing prices here. There was some domestic trade buying. The market acted short. Boston reports said that "Texas needs rain so badly that a big improvement will be noted almost immediately if a good, heavy, general rain comes in that State. Light showers will not help much, and may be very detrimental if followed by a hot sun. And the weevil areas of the belt need dry weather. If present weather conditions continue a high percentage of damaged bolls will make cotton, which will be lost if heavy rains should occur. The most favorable feature of the crop situation is the exceptional growth of bolls, with more than the average reaching a stage of relative safety. Some areas, such as the delta, are making the heaviest growth of bolls in many years. This brings up the prospective average yield for the entire belt materially." Spot markets advanced 20 to 25 points, but exports were still small. Spinners at home and abroad were apparently for the most part playing waiting game
On the 14th inst. prices declined 15 to 20 points despite a bullish weekly report. Its failure to stimulate the market was regarded as a bit suggestive, if not a little ominous for the stability of prices. The Clemson College, S. C., says a parasite is destroying the weevil grubs found in the squares The Southwest was hot and dry, but that hits the weevil as well as the plant. The weekly report said: "The week was warm throughout the cotton belt, especially in the West. It was rather showery in parts of the East, but mostly fair and sunny West of the Mississippi River. In the Carolinas, cotton made good progress, although there was too much rain in parts of North Carolina. In Georgia, the weather was mostly dry in North and West, with progress mostly good except in Southern sections, where it was too wet, and some Northern sections, where it was too dry. Bolls are maturing and opening rapidly. In Alabama and Mississippi progress varied considerably, ranging from deterioration in some wetter places to very good in others. In some Southern sections blooming is reported to have practically ceased, with plants shedding badly. There was complaint of too much rain in parts of Tennessee. In Louisiana conditions were unfavorable, too much rain South and too dry in Northwest. In Arkansas, advance was mostly good to excellent except in the Southwestern dry parts, where it was poor. In Oklahoma progress was mostly fairly good, but rain is needed. In Texas progress was mostly poor except in Northwest, where rains were beneficial. Drought is causing premature opening and some shedding in considerable portions of the West, Central and East, while previous rains have caused rank growth in South. Weather was ideal for picking and ginning. As during several previous weeks, rain and cloudy weather were favorable for weevil activity in portions of Eastern cotton belt, while in the West continued dry, warm weather favored holding weevil activity in check."
On the 15th inst. prices declined owing to rather better weather East of the Mississippi, some hedge selling, and further liquidation. Hedge selling in volume is ahead. If there is no broader speculation to take it than that latterly seen, the effect may, it is predicted, be distinctly depressing. The outside public is not in cotton on any large scale; quite the contrary. About the only buyers are the shorts and the trade. Texas drought seems to bar the way to any marked decline at this time unless the hedge sales become too heavy. Carolina mills sold on the 15th; also Oklahoma co-operatives, Liverpool, the Southwest, Japanese and Wall Street. Exports were trifling. Worth Street certainly was not active. The Census Bureau stated the consumption for July at 546,457 bales, exclusive of linters, against 570,281 during June and 438,821 last year. It had no effect. It had been discounted. Cotton in consuming establishments on July 31st was 1,051,535 bales against 1,282,294 on June 30th and 1,011,721 at the end of July 1928. Cotton in public storage and at compresses, 986,439 bales against $1,375,728$ on June 30 and 1,189,751 on July 311928.

There were 237,506 bales of domestic cotton exported durng July, against 299,136 during June and 331,452 during July 1928. Consumption of linters during July was 79,297 gainst 78,154 in June and 65,279 in July last year. Total onsumption for the 12 months of this season, $7,098,946$ gainst $6,834,063$ in the previous season. Exports for the 2 months were $8,043,587$ bales against $7,539,945$ in the previous season. The increase of about 500,000 contrasts a little oddly with the increase at one time early in this calendar year of over $1,000,000$ bales.
To-day prices advanced 15 to 20 points in what looked ke an oversold market. The Bureau of Agricultural Ecoomics at Washington said that in view of there having een such a decrease in the world's supply of American otton there might not be much more than 200,000 to 300,000 ales larger than last year. This of itself caused covering. Besides, there was no rain in Texas. And Boston reports n regard to the weevil were unfavorable. They stated that e weevil population has been reduced somewhat by dry veather and control. In fact, the weevil index is much ower than recently for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee, but it is higher in Mississippi. And slight dereases in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina still have auge number in the fields. Weevils are even reported in Virginia. Wall Street, Liverpool, the trade and scattered horts bought. Th Dallas "News" report about Texas was n the main unfavorable. Deterioration has been going on or two or three weeks in that State. Later on realizing ut down the net advance noticeably. The receipts are ncreasing. Many are afraid that hedge selling will inrease in the near future with no broad active speculation o meet it. Final prices for the week, however, show a lecline of 5 to 14 points. Spot cotton was up 20 points o-day at 18.20 c . for middling, showing a net rise for the veek of 10 points.


- Not dellverable on future contracts.

The official quotations for middling upland cotton in the ew York market each day for the past week has been: Aup. 10 to Aug. 16. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 17.95 & 18.10 & 18.30 & 18.15 & 18.00 & 18.20\end{array}$
NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS. The quotations for middling upland at New York on ug. 16 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.
The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the ek at New York are indicated in the following statement. $r$ the convenience of the reader, we also add columns ich show at a glance how the market for spot and futures sed on same days.

|  | Spot MarketClosed. | Futures Market Closed. | SALES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot. | Contr'ct | Total. |
| urday | Quiet, 15 pts. decl - | Easy - |  |  |  |
| fesday --. | Quiet, 15 pts adv | Easy |  | 300 | 300 400 |
| essay ${ }^{\text {desday }}$ | Quiet, 15 5ts. decl - | Steady |  |  |  |
| ursday | Quiet, 15 pts. decl | Barely ste | 400 |  | $\overline{400}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cotal.-. | 仡 |  | 823 | 700 | 1,523 |

FUTURES.-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


Range of future prices at New York for week ending Aug. 161929 and since trading began on each option:

| option for- | Range for Week. |  |  |  | Range Since Beotnning of Option. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. 1929 |  | Aug. 12 | 8.38 | Aug. 13 |  |  | 15192 |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 192 |  | Aus. | 38 | 13 | 8.10 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 131929 | 20.38 |  |  | 9 |
| Dec. 1929 |  | ag. |  |  | 88.21 |  | 15192 | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ |  |  | 29 |
| Jan. 19 |  |  |  |  |  | July | 101929 |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. | 18.4 | Aug. 14 | 18.91 | Aug. 13 | 18. | July | 5192 |  |  |  | 9 |
| Mapril |  | ${ }^{-1}$ | 19.07 |  | 18.51 | 1 Jul | 8192 | 20.0 |  |  |  |
| May |  | Aug. 16 | 18.9 | Aug. 13 | 18.60 | 0 Aug. | 161929 | 19.80 |  |  | 11929 |

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, (Friday) we adding in it the exports of Friday only.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { including in it the exports of Friday only. } & & & \\ \text { Aug. } 196 \text {. } & 1929 . \\ \text { Stock at Liverpool........-bales_ } & 781,000 & 674,000 & 1,129,000 & 839,000\end{array}$




| Total Continental stocks | 426,000 | 617,000 | 717,000 | 275,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total European stocks...-- | 1,288,000 | $1,348,000$ 73,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,959,000 \\ & 77,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 1,193,000 \\ 79,000 \end{array}$ |
| American cotton afloat for Europe | 109,000 | 181,000 | 252,000 | 245,000 |
| Egypt, Brazil, dc., afloatfor Europe | 123,000 | ${ }^{122,000}$ |  | 119.000 |
| Stock in A | 941,000 | 1,089,000 |  | 31.000 |
| ck in U | 245 | a45 | a930,172 | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ |
|  |  | 550 | a349,011 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,748 \\ 6.194 \end{array}$ |



$a$ Fouston 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 82,000 bales.
The above figures for 1929 show a decrease from last wenk of 67,895 bales, a loss of 190,844 from 1928, a decrease of 991,256 bales from 1927, and a gain off of 195,581 bales over 1926.

| Towns. | Movement to Aug. 161929. |  |  |  | Movement to Aug. 171928. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Ship- } \\ \text { ments. } \\ \text { Week. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Stocks Aug. 16. | Receipts. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Shep- } \\ \text { ments. } \\ \text { Week. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ 17 . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week. | Season. |  |  | Week. | Season. |  |  |
| Ala, Birming'm | ${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | 7 |  | 1,130 |
| Eufaula ---- | - 39 | 60 197 | 70 236 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,188 \\ & 5,733 \end{aligned}$ | 10 | 178 | 747 284 | 3,764 5,269 |
| Selma...... | 82 | 83 | 504 | 1,928 | 3 | 885 | 684 | 4,108 |
| Ark.,Blytheville | 49 | 109 | 195 | 3,360 |  |  | 321 | 2,822 |
| Forest City -- | 197 | 197 | 27 364 | 1,489 1,482 |  | 12 | 45 | ${ }_{3}^{2,437}$ |
| Hope.- | 6 | 6 | 25 | 1,425 | 1 | 3 | 121 | 1,378 |
| Jonesboro |  |  |  | 726 |  |  | 231 | 530 |
| Little Rock | 13 | 34 | 513 | 3,361 | 27 |  | 87 | 4,967 |
| Newport |  |  | ${ }_{19}^{9}$ | 3,367 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}609 \\ 5 \\ \hline 168\end{array}$ |
| Pine Bluif.-- | 1 | 56 | 19 | ${ }^{3,366}$ | 49 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}5,168 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Ga., Albany..- | 107 | 967 | 20 | 1,535 |  |  |  | 1,577 |
| Athens. | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 692 | 1,391 |  |  | 25 | 872 |
| Atlanta. | 270 | 915 | 845 | 6,477 | 156 | 525 | 686 | 11,253 |
| Augusta | 4,163 | 5,037 | 2,547 | 29,692 | 1,654 | 3,271 | 3,936 | 13,026 |
| Columbus | 118 396 | 238 552 | ${ }_{366}^{419}$ | 6,478 | 30 | 140 | 207 | 1,414 |
| Macon |  |  | 250 | 2,305 | 25 | 380 | 400 | 7,864 |
| La., Shreveport | 100 | 250 | 341 | 6,763 | 18 | 24 | 68 | 8,863 |
| Miss...Clark'dale | 10 | 5 | 436 | 3,611 | 34 | 116 | 290 | 12,521 |
| Columbus.-- | 125 |  |  | \% 86 | 531 | 671 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{13} 8$ | ${ }_{23,355}^{325}$ |
| Greenwood.- | 142 | 258 | 128 | 5,485 |  | 12 | 73 | 23,3514 |
| Natchez |  |  | ---- | 1,565 |  | 173 |  | 10,883 |
| Vieksburg |  |  |  | 289 |  | 18 |  | 1,338 |
| Yazoo City -- |  |  | 72 | 585 |  |  | 77 | 4,321 |
| Mo., St. Louis- | 1,389 | 3,880 | 1,924 | 7,333 | 1,655 | 5,053 | 1,652 | 1,889 |
| N.C., Greensb'o | 318 | 418 | 77 | 8,237 | 70 | 75 | 1,218 | 4,931 |
| Oklahoma- <br> 15 towns* |  |  | 273 |  | 161 | 286 | 1,040 | 7,751 |
| S. C., Greenville | 2,000 | 7,096 | 4,000 | 15,290 | 3,817 | 8,296 | 5,361 | 11,478 |
| Tenn., Memphls | 6,044 | 12,788 | 7,229 | 40,825 | 5,580 | 12,833 | 9,863 | 67,182 |
| Texas, Abilene- |  |  |  | 467 | 48 | 48 |  | 336 |
| Austin. | 8 | 28 |  | ${ }^{203}$ | 30 | 30 | 100 | 10.216 |
| Drenhas | 14 | 357 | 189 | 2,055 1,809 | 476 | 869 | 637 | 15,155 |
| Paris. | 10 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 605 |
| Robstown | 585 | 4,585 | 5,787 | 5,805 | 2,332 | 7,525 | 1,736 | 4,764 |
| San Antonio- | 1,971 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,481 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,119 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | $3,298$ | $2,101$ | 3,472 3 | 1,823 12 | $\begin{array}{r}2,624 \\ 665 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| Waco-- | 866 | 1,356 | 359 | 2,726 | 95 | 157 | 42 | 3,870 |
| Total, 56 townal | 19,633 | 43,693 | 30,162 | 184,245 | 19,027 | 45,468 | 33,943 | 266,345 |


\section*{| Total, 56 townel | 19,633 | 43,693 | 30,162 | 184,245 | 19,027 | 45,468 | 33,943 | 266,345 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |}

The above total shows that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 11,962 bales and are to-night 82,100 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 606 bales more than the same week last year.
OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND


The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 1,363 bales, against 826 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 3,197 bales.


| Week Ended Aug. 16. | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wed'day. | Thursd'y. | Friday. |
| Galveston | 17.90 | 18.05 | 18.30 | 18.15 | 17.90 | 17.95 |
| New Orlea | 18.00 | 18.13 | 18.34 | 18.20 | 17.99 | 18.03 |
| Savannah | 17.49 | 17.59 | 17.86 | 17.70 | 17.44 | 17.44 |
| Norfolk. | 18.25 | 18.44 | 18.63 | 18.44 | 18.13 | 18.13 |
| Baltimor | 18.60 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.60 | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| Augusta | 18.00 | 18.06 | 18.31 |  |  | 17.50 |
| Memphis | 17.20 | 17.35 | 17.55 | 17.40 | 17.10 | 17.20 |
| Hittle Rock | 17.85 | 18.00 | 18.25 | 18.05 17.38 | 17.85 | 17.15 |
| Dallas | 17.35 | 17.50 | 17.70 | 17.55 | 17.30 | 17.40 |
| Fort Worth | , | 17.50 | 17.70 | 17.55 | 17.30 | 17.40 |

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES, SEASON OF 1928-29. Whis ington on Aug. 15, will be found in an earlier part of this publication in our department entitled "Indications of

|  | Saturday, Aug. 10. | Monday, Aug. 12 . | Tuesday, Aug. 13. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday. } \\ \text { Aug. 14. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Thursday, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday, } \\ & \text { Aug. } 16 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sterer | 17.90-17.91 | 18.03 | 18.23-18.24 | 18.09-18.10 | 18.88-18.89 | 1.92-17 |
| December- | 18.17-18.18 | $\overline{18.31-18.32}$ | 18.51-18.52 | 18.36 | 18.16-18.17 |  |
| January F - ${ }^{\text {ebruary - }}$ | 18.17 | $18.34{ }^{\text {Bld }}$ | 18.56-18.57 | 18.41 | 18.20-18.21 | 18.22 |
| March.-. | 18.40 | 18.55 | 18.73 | 18.61 | 18.37 | 18.40 |
| May- | 18.51-18.52 | $\overline{18.69} \overline{\mathrm{Bld}}$ | 18.86 Bld | 18.74 | 18.51 Bld | 18.53 |
| July - 1030 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quiet | Qulet |  | Quiet | Quiet | Qulet |

FIRST BALE OF 1929 COTTON FROM OKLAHOMA.The first bale of 1929 cotton from Oklahoma was reporte in the Dallas "News" of August 8, as follows:
The first bale of cotton out of the crop of 1929 in Oklahoma was bough
by H. V. E. Platter \& Co. of Dallas for $\$ 300$. There were three first bale by H. V. E. Platter \& Co. of Dallas for $\$ 300$. There were three first bale
from Oklahoma shipped to Houston, but the bale from A. B. McCarty farn from Oklahoma shipped to Houston, but the bale from A. B. McCarty fart
near Terral, okla., was pronounced officially as the first bale and wa bid in by Mr. Platter in person, who was in Houston at the time of arriva The bate was shipped by the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association throug
their sales manager, Col. P. K. Mcoulley. The two other bales came fror their sales manager, Col. P. K. McCulley. The two other bales came fron
Ryan and Waurika, Okla., but arrived too late to receive the premium Ryan and Waurika, Okla., but arrived too late to recei
both being shipped through the Oklahoma Association.
GEORGIA COTTON REPORT.-The Georgia Co-oper ative Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department Agriculture, at Atlanta, Ga., issued on Aug. 8 its cotto crop report for the State of Georgia as follows:
Indicated production of the 1929 cotton crop in Georgia is placed $1,182,000$ bales ( 500 pounds gross weight) in the first condition repo of the season, as released by the United States Department of Agricultur Reported prospects are as of August 1st and are based on crop informatio secured from about 1,500 crop correspondents well distributed over th of about 150 pounds, as compared with $62 \%$ condition reported August 1928, and a inal yield of 132 pounds per acre for the 1928 crop. Averag an average yield of 140 pounds per acre.
Over most of the State the greater part of June and July favored th rapid development of the crop. Favorable dry weather prevailed durin Southeastern period, except for excessive rains in the Southcentral an rably state of cultivation ind all sections the crop has been in a gog maturing fruit. Development of the satisfactory progress in setting dat ahead of last year but about a week later than the early season of 192 The boll weevil menace offsets to a considerable extent the favorab aspects of the crop. Weevils are present in unusually large numbers over greater part of the state and the extent of damage from this source largely dependent upon weather conditions during the remainder of fruiting season. Over much of the Coastal Plain section blooming been checked and in many counties the weevil is getting all young bo and is causing considerable injury to larger bolls since the rains of
July. While a fair bottom crop seems assured in the Southern half of July. While a fair bottom crop seems assured in the Southern half of
State, damage to large bolls may seriously reduce the final outturn in th State, dama territory.
Weevils are present in practically all counties of the Upper Piedmo territory, but damage to August 1 was negligible. In the lower Piedmo moderate to heavy infestation is reported with some damage to forms a young bolls. D
in these areas.
CENSUS REPORT ON COTTONSEED OIL PRODUC TION DURING JULY.-Persons interested in this repo will find it in our department headed "Indications of Bus ness Activity," on earlier pages.
WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.-Reports us by telegraph this evening indicate that the weather $h$ continued to be favorable in all parts of the cotton be The week has been warm and rainfall has been mostly lig and scattered. Condition of cotton ranges from poor very good, depending on locality. Progress as a rule h been satisfactory.
TEXAS.-Progress has been poor except in northwe where rains have been beneficial. Drought is causing pr mature opening and some shedding in considerable portio of the west, central and east. Weather has been ideal $f$ picking and ginning
Mobile, Ala.-There have been light scattered showe and occasional heavy rains in the interior. Some slig deterioration has resulted from rain and boll weevil activit Cotton is opening rapidly. Picking in some sections has be delayed by rains.
Memphis, Tenn.-Condition of cotton crop in Memph territory is excellent.

| Iveston, Tex | Rain. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abilene, Tex |  |  | high 100 |
| Brenham, Tex |  |  | high 100 |
| Brownsville, ${ }^{\text {Corpus }}$ Ohristi |  |  | high 94 |
| Darpus, Tex |  | 002 | high 98 |
| Henrietta, T | days | 0.66 in | 退边 100 |
| Kerrville, Tex |  | 0.14 in |  |
| Lampasas, T |  |  | high 104 |
| Longview, | day | 0.08 | high 104 |
| aling, Tex |  |  | high 102 |
| codoch | day | 0.66 |  |
| aris Te |  | dry | high 98 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Taylo |  |  |  |
| Weather |  | 0.35 in . | high 104 |
| Ardmore, ${ }^{\text {Altus, Okla }}$ | days | ${ }_{0}^{1.79} \mathrm{in} \mathrm{in}$. | high |
| Muskogee | day | 0.27 | hiigh 101 |
|  |  |  | high 100 |
|  |  | $1.21$ | high |

$\qquad$ hermome
low 79
low 66
low 62
low 76
low 76
low 68
low 64
low 54
low 56
low 56
low 68
low 64
low 66
low 62
low
low
low
low
low 63
low 67
low
low
low
low 53
 $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:


| Week Ended | Receipts at Ports. |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns. |  |  | Receipts from'Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. | 1929. | 928. | 1927. |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10- \\ & 17= \end{aligned}$ | 40,133 1 27,000 | 10,912 84.323 | 89,659 | 512,890 481,152 | 620,320 | 710,044 |  | 65,954 | 41,028 |
| 24 | 31,129 | 59,759 | 67.486 | 446,703 418,598 | 587,760 | 656.451 |  | 27,199 | 13,893 |
| 31. | 30.429 | 54,183 | 68,264 | 418,598 | 558.886 | 613,917 | 2,319 | 25,309 | 25,730 |
| June | 24,368 | 37,809 | 56.037 | 523.208 | 523,060 | 575,095 | Nil | 2,083 | 17,215 |
| 14. | 17,318 | 38,902 | 51,480 | 352,656 | 493,693 | 534,914 | NII | 9.535 | 11.279 |
| 21. | 18,466 | 26.447 | 45,396 | 324.575 | 463,240 | 503.000 | NII | Nil | 13.482 |
| 28.. | 13,090 | 30.851 | 36.843 | 303,805 | 437.961 | 471,669 | Nil | 5,572 | 5,512 |
| July | 10,769 | 36,994 | 38,801 | 276,723 | 407,726 | 449,131 | Nil |  |  |
| 12. | 30,368 | 27,419 | 34,623 | 252,555 | 386,332 | 412,498 | 6,200 | 6.025 | Nil |
| 19.- | 13,203 | 19,932 | 30,270 | 234,392 | 356,443 | 392,277 | NII | NII | 10,043 |
| 26.. | 15,609 | 18,771 | 35,602 | 224,790 | 328,470 | 374,492 | 6,007 |  | 17.823 |
| ug. | 38,730 | 28,393 |  | 197.552 | 302,330 | 376,345 | 11,492 | 2,253 |  |
| 9. | 49,834 | 21,074 | 84,022 | 196,207 | 286,255 | 359,809 | 48,489 | 4,999 | 67,486 |
| 16.2 | 65,894 | 26,280 | 108,930 | 184.245 | 266,345 | 349,011 | 53.842 | 6.370 | 98,132 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 11929 are 102,962 bales; in 1928 were 11,369 bales, and in 1927 were 200,989 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 65,804 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 53,842 bales, stocks at interior towns having decreased 11,962 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 6,370 bales and from the plantations for the w
for 1927 they were 98,132 bales.
WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season. | 1929. |  | 1928. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Season. | Week. | Season |
| Visib | 3,592,823 | . 957 | 3,945,679 |  |
| American in sight to Aug. 16 | 179.205 | 80,142 | 107.196 | 0 |
| Bombay receipts, to Aug. ${ }^{15}$ | 12,000 | 42,000 42,000 | 5,000 | 19,0 15,0 |
| Alexandria receipts to Aug. 14 | 16,000 | 30,000 | 14,000 | 33,000 |
|  | 3.819,028 | 4,230,099 | 4,075,8 | 4,490,674 |
| Visible supply Aug. | 3,524,927 | 3,524,927 | 3,715,771 | 3,715,771 |
| al takings to Aug. |  | 705,172 | 360,104 | 774 |
| Of which other | 80,000 | 149.000 | 115.000 | 197.4 |

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil. Smyrna, West Indies, \&cc. $a$ This total embraces since Aus. 1 the total estimated consumption by
Southern millsi 280.000 bales in 1929 and 240,000 bales in 1928 takings Southern milis 28,00 and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and
not being avaiable and
foreign spinners. 425.172 bales in 1929 and 534,903 bales in 1928, of which not ben spinners. 425,172 bales in 1929 and 534,903 bales in 1928 , of which
foreik,172 bales and 337,503 bales American. $b$ Estimated.
INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

| August 15. |  |  | 1929. |  | 1928. |  | 1927. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week. | Since Aug. 1 | Weet | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stince } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |
| Bombay |  |  | 19,000 | 42,000 | 5,000 | 19.000 | 9,000 | 40.000 |
| Exportsfrom- | For the Week. |  |  |  | Stince August 1. |  |  |  |
|  | Great | Conti- | Japand | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conti- } \\ \text { nent. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total. |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Bombay- } \\ 1929 \ldots \\ 1928 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 11,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,000 \\ 28,000 \\ 8,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,000 \\ 40,000 \\ 9,000 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 2,000 \\ & 4,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35,000 \\ 23,000 \\ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.000 \\ & 6.3 .00 \\ & 68,000 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91,000 \\ & 8,000 \\ & 77,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1927. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929.- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.000 \\ & 4,000 \\ & 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,000 \\ 4,000 \\ 15,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \hdashline 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 15,000 \\ 28,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42,000 \\ & 15,000 \\ & 29,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{1927}^{1928 .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,0001,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.000 \\ & 15,000 \\ & 15.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,000 \\ 28,000 \\ 28.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,000 \\ & 44,000 \\ & 24,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,0000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3,000 \\ 5,500 \\ 5 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,000 \\ & 33,000 \\ & 33,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,000 \\ & 63,000 \\ & 68,000 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | 133,00103,000 106.50 |
| 1928 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1927 .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^7] increase compared with last vear in the week's receipts of 14,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 4,000 bel an increase of 30,000 bales.

| ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alexandria, Egypt. Aug. 14. | 1929. |  | 1928. |  | 1927. |  |
| Receipts (cantars) This week Since Aug. 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 1,988 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13,000 \\ 22,546 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Export (bales)- | This Week. | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. 1 } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | This Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | This Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool | 1,000 | 2.000 | ---- | 1,754 | ---- |  |
| To Manchester, \&c | 5-2, 5 | 16.000 | 7,750 | 13,549 | 7.250 | 13,943 |
| To America.......... | 7,000 | 9,000 |  | 2,215 | 1,500 | 1,499 |
|  | 13,000 | 30.000 | 7,750 | 20,044 | 8.750 | 16,921 | Note. A cantar is 99 lbs Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs .

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aus. Note.-A cantar shows that the receipts for the wee
This statement show foreign shipments 13,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.-Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in proving. We give prices to-day below and leave those for proving. We give prices to-day below and leave
previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1929. |  |  |  | 1928. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twist. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81 / 4 \\ \text { ings. } \\ \text { to } \end{gathered}$ | Lbs. ShittCommon Finest. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl' } \\ \text { Upl'ds. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 s \text { Cop } \\ & \text { Twist. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Lbs. ShirtCommon Finest. |  |
| May- | ${ }_{148}^{\text {d }}$ (1) $15 \times 4$ | ${ }_{12}^{8 . d} 7$ | (13.13 ${ }_{1}^{\text {s. }}$. | $\stackrel{\text { d. }}{10.02}$ |  | ${ }_{14}^{8 .}{ }^{\text {s }}$ d | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & \text { (a14 } 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{11.60}{\mathrm{~d} .}$ |
|  | 14\%@1534 | 127 | (1)13 1 | 10.08 | 161@17\% | 143 | (9145 | 10.08 |
|  | 14\% (1) $15 \%$ | 127 | (1)13 1 | 10.26 | 16 @ $17 \%$ | 143 | (1145 | 11.71 |
|  | 143(3) 15\% | 127 | (1)13 1 | 10.11 | 16 @1714 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 14\end{aligned}$ | @145 | 11.46 11.47 |
|  | 14\% (315\% | 127 | (1313 1 | 10.20 | 16 @ $17 \frac{11}{4}$ |  | (1)14 5 | 11.47 |
| June |  | 12 | (1)13 | 10.27 | 16 @ 171/4 |  | (a14 | 11.45 |
|  | 143@153 | 127 | © 131 | 10.33 | 16 @171/6 | 142 | G14 4 | 11.39 |
|  | 143@154 | 127 | (213 1 | 10.25 | 1619173/4 | 143 | (9145 | 11.65 |
|  | 143@153/4 | 127 | (3)13 1 | 10.33 | 1630181/4 |  | ¢15 0 | 12.49 |
| July- |  | 126 | (1)13 | 10.28 | 17 @ 183/2 | 14 | (15 0 | 12.53 |
|  | 141/2@151/2 | 126 | (a)13 0 | 10.21 | 17 @181/ | 146 | @150 | 12.14 |
|  | 143@15\% | 127 | (4)131 | 10.54 | 1639181/4 | 142 | (114 4 | 11.81 |
| 26... | 14\%@15\% | 127 | (a)13 1 | 10.58 | 163/218 | 141 | (c)14 3 | 11.73 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 (4)171/2 |  |  |  |
|  | 143@ $1515 \%$ | 127 | @ 131 | 10.16 | 16 @ $177^{1 / 2}$ | 136 | @140 | 10.32 |
|  | 14\%@15\% | 127 | (a) 131 | 10.10 | 151/2@17 |  | @140 | 10.71 |

LIVERPOOL.-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, \&c., at that port:
Sales of the week-....
Of which American.
Sales for export..... Sales for export Forwarded-
Total stocks
Of stocks

| July 26. |  | Aug. ${ }^{11.000}$ | Aug. 17.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 19,000 | 21,000 |  |  |
| 738.000 | 762,000 |  |  |
| 30,000 | 32 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 21. | 119.000 | 199 |  |
| 16 | 17.00 | 15 | 17,00 |


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, | Tueday. | Wednestay, | Thursday, | Friday, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market, 12:15 P. M. | Quiet | Qulet | Quiet | More demand | Quiet | Quiet |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 10.12d. | 10.10d. | 10.17 d . | 10.24 d . | 10.15 d . | 10.10 d |
| S | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3.000 |
| Futures. | ${ }_{1}$ touiet 5 pts. | Q't unch'd to 3 pts. | Q.t but st'y 5 to 8 pts. | Qutet | Quiet ${ }_{\text {do }}$ to pts. | Quiet to 5 pts. |
| Market opened | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 5 \text { pts. } \\ & \text { decline. } \end{aligned}$ | advance. | advance. | advance. | decline. | decline. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 4 . \\ \text { P. M. } . \end{gathered}$ | Barely st'y 5 to 8 pts decline. | Steady <br> 3 to 4 pts . advance. | Steady <br> 7 to 13 pts <br> advance. | Barely st'y unch'd to pts. decl. | Qulet 5 to 9 pts decline. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Steady } \\ \text { unch'd to } 3 \\ \text { pts. decl. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 10 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Aug. } 16 . \end{aligned}$ | Sat. |  | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wec. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.1512 .3012 .15 \\ & \text { p. m. p. m. p. m. p. m. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.15 \\ & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.15 \\ & \text { p. m. } \\ & \text { p. m. } \mathrm{m} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.15 \\ & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .00 \\ & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{9.65}^{9.7}$ | 9.69 |  | 9.77 |  | 9.76 | 9.71 | 9.68 | 9.65 | . 66 |
|  |  | 9.66 | 9.65 | 9.69 | 9.72 | 9.77 | 9.80 | 9.76 | 9.71 | 9.68 | 9.66 | 9.68 |
| Nover |  | 9.63 | 9.62 | 9.66 | 9.69 | 9.74 | 9.77 | 9.72 9 | 9.67 9.68 | ${ }_{9}^{9.65}$ | 9.62 | 9.64 |
| Decemb |  | 9.64 | ${ }_{9}^{9.64}$ | 9.68 9.68 | 9.70 | ${ }^{9.75}$ | 9.78 | 9.73 | 9.68 9 | ${ }^{9.66}$ | 9.63 | 9.65 |
| January |  | 9.67 | 9.64 9.66 | 9.68 9.70 | 9.71 9.73 | 9.77 9.79 | 9.79 9.81 | 9.74 9 | 9.70 9.72 | ${ }^{9.67}$ | 9.64 9.66 | 9.68 |
| M |  | 9.72 | 9.71 | 9.75 | 9.78 | 9.85 | 9.86 | 9.82 | 9.78 | 9.75 | 9.72 | 9.73 |
| Apr |  | 9.72 | 9.71 | 9.75 | 9.78 | 89.85 | 9.86 | 9.82 | 9.78 | 9.75 | 9.72 | 9.73 |
| M |  | ${ }_{9}^{9.76}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.75}$ | 9.79 9.78 | 9.83 | 9.91 990 | 9.91 | 9. | 3 | 9 | 9.77 9 | 9.78 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.76 |  |
| Ju |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{9.83}$ |  | 9.77 |  |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.79 |  |  |  |

SHIPPING NEWS.-Shipments in detail:




Total

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 161929.
Flour has fluctuated more or less with wheat. The recent big changes in wheat prices both upward and downward could not be ignored. Late last week there was an absence of the large sales at the Southwest which were so striking a feature of the trade at one time recently. The "Northwestern Miller" reported flour sales as the best on the crop. This business, it is believed, was done with the mills direct. Chicago wired reports of good purchases on the 14th inst. by domestic consumers done overnight. Prices advanced later at the Northwest and Southwest. Minneapolis reported large sales. As to the record of last week, Southwestern mills reported that business at the outset of the week totaled $1,000,000$ barrels, followed later by reports from the Northwest that about $1,000,000$ barrels had been sold there. Toward the close of the week further large orders were placed with the Winter wheat mills so that the total direct with the mills was estimated at about $3,000,000$ barrels. The business covering all centers might possibly have come close to $5,000,000$ barrels. On the 12 th inst. trade fell off and prices dropped 15 c . Feed was steadier. Of flour the buying was very moderate. Many consumers were said to be supplied for the time being.

Wheat advanced on unfavorable crop reports at home and abroad. On the 10th inst., after nervous fluctuations, prices ended $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower, owing to hedge selling and liquidation, due to the fact that some regarded the Government report as less bullish than might have been expected, even though it was far from favorable. The market for the time, however, had shot its bolt. Anything bullish had been discounted. Yet dry weather or only trifling rains were reported in Canada. Liverpool ended $7 / 8$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Buenos Aires was up sharply. The Canadian report put the condition of Saskatchewan at 65 and Manitoba at 71 .
On the 12th inst. prices declined about $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., closing $35 /$ to $41 / 2$ c. net lower on a decline of $27 / 8$ to 3 d . in Liverpool, an absence of export business and an increase in the visible supply in the United States of $18,268,000$ bushels against $62,316,000$ last year. The visible increase seemed to stun traders. They threw over their holdings promptly. The total visible supply in the United States is now $155,998,000$ bushels against $62,316,000$ last year. This seemed to be enough to make the most enthusiastic bull stop and think. Such a stock, it is feared, will not be materially reduced for a long time. Argentina continued to export freely. Meantime, it was very favorable harvesting weather throughout the Northwest, with the forecast for generally clear and warmer conditions on both sides of the line. Hedge selling was credited to Spring wheat houses. There were again large Southwestern receipts. Reports of good rains in both Argentina and Australia increased the desire to sell. The Canadian Government report seemed to indicate an eventual outturn of $300,000,000$ bushels or better for the three Canadian Provinces instead of $250,000,000$ as generally estimated. There was a Canadian Pool estimate of a crop in the three Provinces of $52 \%$ of last year. Stop loss orders were caught on the way down. European crop advices were more favorable. The weekly statistics indicated world's shipments of slightly more than $15,000,000$ bushels.
On the 13 th inst. prices advanced early 2 c., but later the rise was lost and $1 / 4$ to $5 / 9$ c. net besides, despite reports of a good export demand and sales of $2,000,000$ bushels, mostly hard Winter. The world's visible stock increased nearly $19,000,000$ bushels. That was a damper. So was the hedge selling by both the Southwest and the Northwest, and also the forecast for clear weather in the Northwest, where Spring wheat harvesting was in progress. Heavy pressure of cash wheat is expected in the next few weeks. Whether the demand will suffice to offset such pressure seems problematical or downright improbable. Liverpool, however, closed $11 / 8$ to $13 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, and there were reports that there was a better demand in Europe. On this side, however, the domestic cash demand showed no increase. The Spring wheat movement was increasing and some private advices seem to indicate that yields are rather larger than had been expected. Damage is usually exaggerated. But Argentine and Australian crop cables were still unfavorable, with Argentine $\pi / 8$ to $11 / \mathrm{c}$. higher.
On the 14th inst. prices ended $2 \% / 8$ to $27 / 8$ c. higher. Early prices declined on weaker Liverpool cables, beneficial rains in Argentina and favorable weather in the Northwest. The Canadian carryover was officially estimated at 104,426,000 bushels against $78,000,000$ in the previous year. Later prices advanced and wound up at near the top for the day, with cash markets in the Southwest firmer for hard and
red Winter and reports of frost in many parts of Manitoba. Winnipeg led the advance. United States wheat was said to be offering abroad at a small discount under Argentine. The export demand for hard Winters and Manitobas has improved. Southwestern receipts are expected to decrease very shortly. Chicago wired: "Official estimates for 14 countries in Northern Hemisphere and a private estimate of $245,000,000$ for Canada show a crop this year of $2,054,000,000$ bushels against $2,495,000,000$ last year, a decrease of $441,000,000$. Anstralia promises $80,000,000$ bushels against $159,000,000$ last year. Argentine acreage was estimated at $15 \%$ less than last year, and this acreage decrease alone would represent a crop loss of $40,000,000$ bushels. These figures indicate a shortage suggested at this date of $119,000,000$ bushels in the Southern Hemisphere. The countries included represent $80 \%$ of the world wheat production, exclusive of Russia and China, and by current reports promise a decrease of $560,000,000$ bushels from last year's production. World's carryover stocks on July 1st, according to United States Department of Agriculture, were $549,000,000$ bushels this year against $421,000,000$ last year an increase of $128,000,000$. This leaves a net decrease in this year's world's supply of $432,000,000$ bushels. World's imports of wheat last year were $923,000,000$ bushels, and allowing $53,000,000$ less to the Orient than was taken last year, there appears a probable import requirement of $870,000,000$ bushels. Allowing for a moderate carryover at the end of the season, the United States should be able to furnish $210,000,000$ and Canada $234,000,000$. Australia promises small or no contribution, where she furnished $112,000,000$ last year, and Argentine, with the same carryover as a year ago and a prospective decreased crop, can hardly duplicate her $222,000,000$ of the past season." The Canadian Government report placed the yield of Spring wheat as of July 31st at $66 \%$ of the average per acre for the past 10 years. Manitoba's estimate was $71 \%$; Sas katchewan $65 \%$, and Alberta $66 \%$. This is a marked falling off from the estimates of June 30 last, which gave Spring wheat for the whole of Canada at $88 \%$ of the average yield, Manitoba $91 \%$, Saskatchewan $89 \%$, and Alberta at $84 \%$. The estimates as to area sown to the principal grain crops in the three Provinces as obtained by the annual statistics collected in June last through the rural schools are now available. Wheat has an area of $24,297,611$ acres against $23,158,505$ acres in 1928, an increase of $1,138,000$ acres. A world's total supply of wheat for the $1928-30$ season of about $3,900,000,000$ bushels is indicated in reports which have been received and compiled by the Department of Agriculture and made public yesterday. Compared with the record crop of last year of $4,286,000,000$ bushels, this is a decrease of about $380,000,000$ bushels. The world's carry over on July 1st amounted to $557,000,000$ bushels, which was an increase of $136,000,000$ bushels over the carryover at the beginning of the season. Conditions now indicate that the world production may total only about $3,350,000,000$ bushels, or about $515,000,000$ less than last year.
On the 15 th inst. prices in Chicago advanced $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net and in Winnipeg $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on unfavorable crop reports from Canada, especially from Saskatchewan, where cutting was under way. Estimates were 5 to 19 bushels per acre for Alberta, 7 to 19 for Saskatchewan, and 9 to 15 for Manitoba. Early in the day Liverpool was weak, with rain in Australia and the French crop called $332,000,000$ bushels or more against $272,000,000$ last year. Later all markets rallied. Light frost occurred in Manitoba. The Winter wheat movement is beginning to slacken. It is suspected that the export business is larger than is reported.

To-day prices advanced $41 / 4$ to $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{e}$., with other market generally higher, the cables better, and unfavorable Argentine advices. Reports from Canada were also bad. Export demand was better, with sales estimated at $2,000,000$ bushels. Commission houses were good buyers. A large stock market operator is said to have bought on a large scale and is said to have been a good buyer all week. World's exports indicate a fair total for the week, and there will possibly be some increase in stocks afloat. Cash premiums were higher. Wheat at Buffalo was quoted 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up from the low point. Final prices are $42 / 4$ to $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher for the week.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york. No. 2 hard.
September
Marchber
May....

## October

Indian corn advanced on dry weather in the belt and in sympathy with wheat. On the 10 th inst. prices ended $1 / 2$ to 1 c . net lower after an early advance of $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on September, with December and March up 1c. May was weak all day, and at one time was $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Profit taking was the sacret of the later reaction, due to a larger Govern-
ment crop estimate than had been expected. Reports of rains in various parts of the belt also tended to lower prices later. The Government estimated the crop on August 1st as $2,740,514,000$ bushels against $3,029,561,000$ on the same date last year, a final harvest of $2,839,959,000$ last year, and $2,773,708,000$ in 1927, and the smallest in three years, that of 1926 , was $2,645,030,000$ bushels. The smallest since 1918 was $2,309,414,000$ bushels in 1924. The condition of corn on August 1st was 78.8 against 83.3 in 1928 and 71.2 in 1927 and 70.7 in 1924, the lowest in 11 years. The acreage is $98,333,000$ against $102,350,000$ last year and $97,638,000$ in 1927 ; the high record is $104,467,000$ in 1918. On the 12 th inst. prices declined $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $21 / \mathrm{sc}$., with wheat down and the weather in the corn belt inclined to be more favorable, with rains in the Southwest relieving dry, hot conditions. The movement of old corn continued light, but was delayed apparently by wheat and oats harvest. The demand was fair. The visible supply in the United States decreased 617,000 bushels against an increase in the same week last year of $1,357,000$ bushels. The total is $8,285,000$ bushels against $13,267,000$ a year ago.
On the 13th inst. prices advanced 1c. early, but closed $11 / 2$ to $2 c$. lower on heavy liquidation of September coincident with reports of rains in the Central West, though the forecast was for fair weather. They wanted rains for the crop. But corn felt the downward pull of wheat. Also some reports said the weather was good and that the crop was making good progress. The Eastern demand was fair. Chicago sold 140,000 bushels out of stock. Country offerings to arrive were small. The receipts are likely to be small until after harvesting is completed. On the 14th inst. prices ended $21 / 4$ to $31 / \mathrm{sc}$. higher, with wheat up and
reports from the Central West rather unfavorable. The consumptive demand was better, but country offerings increased. On the 15 th inst. prices ended 1 to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher, with the distant months especially strong. Bad crop reports were numerous. Cash demand was good. The country was disposed to sell old corn. But dry, hot weather helped to put prices up. To-day prices ended $17 / 8$ to $21 / \mathrm{s}$ c. higher, being influenced largely by wheat. The weather was generally unfavorable. Dry conditions continue over most of the belt. Final prices show an advance for the week of $11 / 4$ to $25 / 8$ c.

DAILY Closing prices of Corn In New York.
 September December
March
May.

Oats were a bit sluggish in following the rise in other grains. On the 10 th inst. prices ended $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. higher, with trading so evenly balanced that net results were insignificant, though corn was lower by 1c. net in some cases. The crop on August 1st was estimated by the Government at $1,203,000,000$ bushels against $1,449,531,000$ bushels; condition, 75.6 ; farm reserves, $87,412,000$ bushels, or $6 \%$ of the last crop against $42,315,000$ a year ago. On the 12 th inst. prices declined $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., with other grain, and also because of larger receipts of new erop and hedging sales. Such selling is expected to increase if the receipts continue large. The United States visible supply increased last week $3,584,000$ bushels against 534,000 in the same week last year. The total is $11,175,000$ bushels against $2,377,000$ a year ago.
On the 13 th inst. prices fell $3 / 4$ to 1 c . in company with other grain and without striking features. Country offerings, however, were increasing. On the 14th inst. prices ended $7 / 8$ to 1 c . higher in sympathy with other grain. The movement of new oats is not as large as expected, and country offerings were small. On the 15 th inst. prices advanced $1 / 2$ to 1 c . Near months were especially strong. The consumptive demand was good. The country movement is smaller than was expected. Outside points were paying rather better prices than Chicago. To-day prices advanced $11 / 4$ to $17 / 3 \mathrm{c}$. in sympathy with other grain. Canadian reports were very bad. Feedstuffs in the Canadian Northwest, it is feared, have been considerably reduced. Final prices show an advance for the week of $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.


Dye was dull and responded feebly to the adrance in wheat. On the 10 th inst. prices declined $3 / 4$ to 1 c . net, though wheat was higher. Rye trading, however, developed no stimulating factors. The rye crop on August 1st was estimated at $41,000,000$ bushels against $41,766,000$ bushels harvested last year; barley crop on August 1st, $304,000,000$ bushels against $356,853,000$ last year; condition, 70.1. On
the 12 th inst. prices declined $21 / 2$ to 3 c . with wheat, despite signs, at times, of a good class of buying by commission houses and also a good demand from mills. There was, however, no export demand. It was the fly in the amber. The United States visible supply increased last week 526,000 bushels against 167,000 last year; total, $6,070,000$ bushels against 834,000 a year ago. On the 13 th inst. prices declined only $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Country offerings were larger. On the 14th inst. prices advanced $13 / 4$ to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., with other grain higher. The milling demand for the cash article showed some improvement. On the 15 th inst. prices advanced $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., not responding well to the rise in wheat. The big drawback is the persistent lack of an export demand. Today prices closed $13 / 4$ to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher, with trading light. Rye followed wheat and other grain upward. Final prices are $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower for the week, however.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO. September
December

## Decemb

--........-.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sat. Mo } \\ -108 & 105 \\ -1151 / 2 & 112\end{array}$
Closing quotations were as follows:

grain.
Oats, New York-
No. 2 wht
Corn, New York-............ 1.2114
No. 2 yelloww-.........

 FLOUR.


## 1078.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON CEREALS, \&c.-The full report of the Department of Agriculture, showing the condition of the cereal crops on Aug. 1, as issued on the 9th inst., will be found in an earlier part of this issue in the department entitled "Indications of Business Activity."

GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN COUN-TRIES.-The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington in giving its report on Aug. 9 of the grain crops in the United States also made public a report on the prospects of grain crops in foreign countries, which will be found complete in an earlier part of this issue, in the department entitled "Indications of Business Activity."
WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 13.-The general summary of the weather bulletin, issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Aug. 13, as follows: Early in the week substantial rains fell in parts of the western Great Plams, whie eurther generous showers were reported from some Rocky
Mountain sections, with local falls in the interior valleys. Thereafter considerable cloudy weather prevailed, but rainfall was generally of a local characto, About the middle of the week there was a general rise in temperature over the eastern half of the country, and the last half was warm
in most sections east of the Great Plains. in most sections east of the Great Plains.
Chart 1 shows that the temperature for the week, as a whole, averaged
 3 deg. to about 6 deg. higher than normal. In the interior of the Northeast
and over a considerable area of the South west the week was 2 deg. to 4 dea and over a considerabwhile on other sections about normal warmth prevailed.
 Plains, with maxima for the weelr ranging from 100 deg. to 106 deg.; the
highest reported was 112 deg. at Red Bluff. Calif., on the 11th. highest reported was 112 dig. at
Chart II shows that rainfall was rather heavy in the more southeastern
sections, and in some Mississippi Valley districts from western Tennessee sections, and in some Mississippi Valley to districts from western Tennessee
and east-central Arkansas northward to the lower Missouri River. Heavy
falls occurred also in the southwestern Great Plains and some central falls occurred also in the southwestern Great Plains and some central
Rocky Mountain sections, especially in extreme northwestern Rocky Mountain sections, especially in extreme northwestern Texas. weekly amounts generally light.
At the close of the week agricultural conditions as affected by the weather
varied greatly in different sections of the country, with the most outstand varied greatly in different sections of the country, with the most outstanding reature ine Northeast, Northwest, and parts of the Southwest. From northern Virginia and West Virginia northward local showers
during the week afforded some relief in a few localities, but the general droughty conditions were intensified and a tood general rain is badly needed. From southern Virginia and southern Kentucky southward
there was ample moisture in most places, too much in a few there was ample moisture in most places, too much in a few localities,
and, on the whole, the week's weather was generally favorable in this are In the Ohio Valley there were light showers, and in most places there
is still sufficient soll moisture to maintain fairly good growth; growing crops, on the whole, made mostly satisfactory progress. Frowth; growing in the Lake region, local rains were insufficient and droughty conditions and the southern two-thirds of Kansas, while showers were helpful to the northward, but a good general rain is needed throughout the northern
trans-Mississippi area, Moisture was ample in extreme western and northwestern Texas and
extreme northwestern Oklahoma, but elsewhere in these States hot, dry weather preyailed, while the drought was intensified in the extreme northto deteriorate badly. Further generous to heavy rains fell in the southern
Rocky Mountain area and adjoining sections, with a seady then Rocky Mountain area and adjoining sections, with a steady improvement
in crops and ranges and with ample water supply. West of the Rockies
there was practically no rainfall: irrigated crops did well drainage of water has resulted in a rather scanty supply in some sections, with dry-land crops generally in need of moisture. for threshing in most central parts of the winter area, was largely favorable
threshing progressing in more northern sections. harvesting and completed in practically all parts of the eastern Ohio Valley and to southern
Iowa and Nebraska in the West Iowa and Nebraska in the West. In the spring wheat sections rapid ad vance of harvesting, threshing, and combining was possible due to the harvest is also largely completed, but late flax in more western parts. Oat Dakotas: much will not be harvested in North Dakota. Grain sorghums Valley, while in the west plowing was well East north to the central Ohio dry for this work in Montana.

CORN. - Except in parts of Kentucky, and in local areas of other States,
corn continued to make good progress in the Ohio Valley area, but a generai rain would be beneficial, and the crop is still uneven in places. In Iowa
progress was poor in about one third of the state, mosstly in the south
and west where it is too dry, with considerable afternoon wilting: elsewhere progress was poor in about one third of the State, mostly in the sowat
and west where it it too dry, with considerabe aternoon wilting elsewhere
it wa seneraly fair, with the buik of the crop in oilk and roastingeear
stages. In southern Missouri raik was the hell
 Yurther checked by drought, with much tasseling low. In the southern
two-thirds of Kansas substantial rainfall was favorable, but it continued
dry in the north; corn bas been badly damaged in this Stat. The late
cro in thti crop continued to doteriorate in Oklahoma, with isome to suplate. The the late injure
beyond recovory. In Nebraska and South Dakota there were local shjwere sections of tisture sitituation gend corally better than in some other western
the the Atlantic area north of central Virginia corn has suffered badly from
drought, and the week brought but little relief. in the west. It was week was warm throughout the cotton Belt, especially sunny west of the Mississibpi Valley. In the Carolinas cotton made mondly
good progress, though there was too much rain in parts of North Caroliny good progress, though there was too much rain in parts of North Carolina,
with complaints of rank growwh and sappy stalks. In Georgia the weather
was agin dry in the noth was again dry in the north and wet in the south, with progress of cotton
mostly good, except in some southern sections where it was too wet, and some northern localities where too dry; bolls are maturing and opening from deterioration in some wetter places to very good in others: in some
southern sections shedding badly. There was complaint of ton much rain in parts of Te plants and too dry in northwest, but in Arkansas adyance of the crop was mostly
good to
 there is considerable sheding in the dry areas. In Texas proedress, was
mostly poor, except in the northwest where rains were beneficial: heat and drought are causing premature opening and some shending in con-
siderable portions of the west. central. and east. while previo in have caused rank growth in the south; the weather was ideal for picking and ginning
for weevil activity in portions of the eastern belt, while in the west farable
the conditions in the different States:
Virginia.-Richmond: Temperatures moderate. Rainfall light to mod-
erate middle and latter parts of week, excent in north-central Generally erate middle and latter parts of week, except in north-central. Generally
favorable for growin crops and they are in goo condition, except lin
north-central where droughty. Corn prospects good to excellent. Curing tobacco under way, and considerabie plowing done. Pastures, potatoes.
 operations. Progress of cotton mostly good, though too much rain in
some sections; some rank growth, some sappy, and weather favorable for weevin activity. Advance of tobacco very good; some having quality better
han usual; satisfactory progress in curing. Corn continued generally gor to excellent.

## nd pastures benefited Columbia: Young corn, field truck, gardens, forage

 need rain. Cotton made very good progress. blooming and bolling freely,and poisoning rather active: weather penerally munavorable for activity; picking sator active; weather generally unfavorable for weevil
andal Plain. Tobacco curing practically
finished, with quality lener Georoia. Atlanta. Heavy rains again in south and none in north detri-
mental. but temperatures generally favorable. Weather continues to favor marked increaseares in wenerally favorable. Weather continues to
of cotton mostivery or cotton mostly good, except some poor in extreme south due to heavy
rains and in north due to dryness; bolls maturing and opening rapidy
with picking and ginning dprogressing favorably. Progress of lowland Florida. - acksonville: Progress and condition of cotton poor; do-
 and north. Late corn damaged axd and generally poor. Citrusus good , although
local splitting. Rain needed in most of south for truck and fruit. Alabama.-Montromerded in most of south for truck and fruit. Progress and condition of corn and sweet potateos raned from poor to
very good; suffering for rain localls. Pastures. truck, and minor aried from deterioration in progev localities to very cood vrogress of cotton nly fair; condition poor to good and mostly fair: complaints of shedding badly in many localities of south and centrat; many fields have stopped of south.
Mississippi.-Vicksburg: Occasional light showers in north and central out elsewhere moderate to heavy falls. Cotton blooming practically oopped in south, with considerable shedding; conditions generally favor Lonerally fair, except poor in occasional dry localities.
Louisiana.- New Orieans: Warm and mostly dry, except frequent
showers in extreme south where weevil activity favored, while hot, dry
Went weather in northwest caused cotton to deteriorate, with wilting, burning extending. Progress of young corn fair, except where injured by dryness
in northwest. Cutting early ric. in northwest. Cutting early rice.
mostly warm and dry elpewhere. Progress or pastures, 1ate corn, truck.
feed. and minor crops poor in drier portions of west-central and east, but good elsewhere; average condition fair. Rice condition good, with harvestfavorable; dryness and warmeth causing promat ding over considerable portions of west, centraure and east while ample rains in south offset by rank growth and earliier weather favorable for weevil which made rapid progress. 100 deg. or higher on most days; local showers most of State, but only by warmth and hot winds Corn mostly deteriorated and late injured
beyond recovery on some uplands: early mostly fair condition. Progress beyond recovery on some uplands: early mostly fair condition. Progress
of cotton generally fairly good. but needs rain; considerable shedding in
隹 dry areas; condition averages fairly good progress of cotton, rather poor to very good; elsewhere advance gaod to excellent; mostly unfavorable for weevil activity; picking begun in south
condition very good in most portions. Progress of corn fair to excellent Tennessee. Nashvilee Progress and condition of late corn excellent:
rain needed in some sections, while too wet elsewhere. Condition of cotton fair to excellent: blooming and developing bolls in many counties Many fields of tobacco plants small but senerally rood well and pastures improved: moderate in sorthwest and more needed: light well and pastures mproved; moderate northwest and more needed: light
to no rain in orth-central and most eastern districts where crops firing
and considerable
 Droughty conditions spreading eastward over bluegrass country and
seriously affecting late crops, gardens and pastures.
Progress of cotion

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, Aug. 161929.

Reports from practically all sections of the country cencerning prospects for Fall textile business have been most optimistic. As a result, more buyers have arrived in the markets and most divisions of the trade have been displaying moderate activity. Silks, floor coverings, rayons and worsteds and woolens have begun to feel the impetus of increased buying and factors believe that the coming season will be one of the most successful ever experienced by the
industry. For instance, in the Middle West, where the sharp power of crop prices has added millions to the purchasing plans of the farmer, coupled with a number of ingenious ill be particulary large. It is contended that the weavings and stylings of the Fall fabrics are so novel, and prices at such an attractive basis, consumers will be quick to take advantage of the new offerings. In the silk division, for instance, sales of fabrics are already exceeding expectations. The new Fall prints are particularly popular and factors are extremely optimistic concerning the new season. In the woolen section, sales of Fall women's wear popular priced merchandise have been particularly keen, and with the firming tendency of raw wool, the cloth markets are believed to be on a more attractive basis than for some time past. Cotton goods, on the other hand, have failed to participate in this improvement. The continued easiness of raw cotton has tended to further unsettle buyers' ideas as to the basis upon which the new crop will be settled. However, producers continue their practice of curtailed production, and sellers are firmly refusing to offer conessions.
DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.-Although domestic cotton goods markets have continued more or less quiet, prices have been firmly maintained with slight advances registered in some directions. It is claimed, however, that the prevailing quotations allow but scant margins of profit for the mills. As a result of the latter's recent policy of curtailed production, the statistical position of the industry has been greatly improved, and the attitude of manufac turers has been strengthened considerably. The downward tendency of markets for the raw material has failed to dampen their ardor-thus they have refused to entertain overtures for concessions. On the other hand, buyers are slow to operate on a large scale. As there does not appear to be any urgent pressure for goods, they prefer to adopt purchases to immediate needs only, a situation which thein to be more widesnread than has been the case for some time past. With both buyers and sellers holding firmly to their opinions, and unwilling to yield, it is now a question which side will be able to outlast the other. At the moment, the odds seem to be in favor of the mills. Efforts to reduce output continue. Several mills have given notice of an indication to close one week during the current month, and one week in September, while a number of others have already closed one week this month, in addition to closing aveek last month. According to authoritative reports, the output of fine goods among Eastern mills has been reduced at least $25 \%$. Hence, in view of the curtailment of production, the clean condition of stocks and the unfilled orders in hand, mills are encouraged to maintain values and await the time when buyers will be obliged to enter the market and provide for their requirements. In fact, manufacturers are more insistent on securing a reasonable profit when orders promise to be of fair value to the end of the Fall month, at least. Print cloths 28 -inch $64 \times 60$ 's construction are quoted at $5 \% / \mathrm{c}$., and 27 -inch $64 \times 60$ 's at $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Gray goods 39 -inch $68 \times 72$ 's construction are quoted at $83 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., and 39 -inch 80 x 80 's at $101 / \mathrm{sc}$.
WOOLEN GOODS.-Coincident with the firming tendency of raw wool, activity in the goods markets has increased. Buyers are reported to be finding it more difficult to procure concessions, and with the stylings and weavings of the new lines so very attractive, mills are sold well ahead in a number of directions. As a result, factors believe that the coming seasons will be among the most successful ever experienced by the industry. In the meantime, activity continues to center in the popular-priced women's wear fabrics, with the demand for coverts, broadcloths and rayon-and-wool mixtures quite brisk. Reports. that mills are sold weeks ahead on quite a few constructions have forced buyers to accelerate the placing of their future requirements. In the men's wear section, interest is still centered in the Summer fabrics, with distributors pushing sales of the tropical worsteds which, it is predicted, will outsell all previous fabrics of this character. With the men's fancy worsted season scheduled to be opened on the twenty-sixth, the numbers of buyers in the markets are constantly increasing.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.-Aside from some activity in household linens, for filling-in purposes at price concessions, the local linen markets are not featured by any degree of marked activity. However, faators are confident that all lines will show a noticeable improvement after the Labor Day holiday, when, with vacations over, buyers will be in a better mood to consider their needs. Already inquiries for sheer linens for dress purposes, which are regarded as being unusually early, were taken to presage good sales in the near future. Burlap quotations continued abor troubles advance. The furtherance of serious rapidly depleting local stocks. Light welghts are quoted at 7.15 c ., and heavies at 9.30 c

## State and ©ity 㑭exaxtmen

## NEWS ITEMS

Chicago, Ill.-City Plans New Financing on Large Scale.Several large offerings of municipal subdivision securities are expected to be floated within the next few weeks by the South Park Commission and the Sanitary District, according o the "Herald-Tribune" of Aug. 15. The new financing to which $\$ 10,650,000$ are now being offered for purchase. The "Tribune" goes on to say
A total of $\$ 20,150,000$ in new financing will be effected by municipal subdivisions of the city of Chicago berore the end o this fielon of financing in
substantially the sparse offrerings scheduled in this
the immediate future. Of this sum $89,500,000$ will be offered by the Chicago Chicago Sanitary District on Aug. 29 . ${ }^{29}$.icipated in the financial district for
This Chicago financing has been antic some time, although it was believed the offerings would be delayed until September. Only a very limited amount of high, grade general market
South Park Commission on Aus. 21 , while 10.650 .000 will be sold by the
Sout municipals is available at the present time, and many dealers have been
anxiously scanning the lists in the hope of being able to purchase bonds to anxiously scanning the elists in the hope of being able to purchase bonds to
restock delpeted shelves. The offerings now to be made in the two coming Weeks make up a larger total than had been thought tikely, but bidding will
probably be keen unless announcements are made in the meantime of sub-
stantial additional financing by other communities. probably be keen unless announcements are made in
stantial additional financing by other communities.

The $\$ 9,500,000$ offering by the South Park Commission will consist of $4 \%$ bonds, maturing serially in 1 to 20 years. It is believed this financing
will include the $\$ 1,500000$ bridge bonds which the commission attempted,
unsuccessfully, to sell on July 9 . Bids were returned unopened on that unsuccessfully, to sell on July 9 . Bids w
occasion because of the lack of a quorum. The last previous sale of the South Park Commission consisted of $\$ 3,500,--$
$0004 \%$ bonds, which were sold April 12. This issue, with a of $92-3$ years, was marketed for the construction of the Columbian Fine Arts Building. It was sold at 95.5 \& Co., the William R. Compton Co., the
cate composed of Ames. Emerich \&
First National Co. of Detroit, the Detroit Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons, and the Guaranty Co, extent of $\$ 10,650,000$ by the Chicago Sanitary District on Aug. 29 will form part or the last 8 months. Bids were opened on
ject to various vicissudes for the $\$ 27,000.000$ issue on Deo. 61928 , but the award was postponed because
the a taxpayer instituted legal procoedings to test the validity of the bond
offering. Attempts to have this suit withdrawn were unsuccessful, and the autring. Atthe ts to have this suit with iss own the bo unsuccessful, and the
authory when a new law comme into effect providing for a plapsebicite on on all
bond offerings.

Needs $\$ 18,000,000$.
Illinois legislature of ary District were able to secure the passage in the last previous issues of the district, and Governor Emmerson allowed the bills
to become law without his signature on July 1. This opened the way for
the financing now announced which will mark the $\$ 27,000,000$ issue. It is understood that sums totaling about $\$ 18,000,000$ or $\$ 19,000,000$ are needed by the Sanitary district to complete construction
called for in 1929 by the War Department in Washington in connection
with the engagements totaling about $\$ 6,700$..000 to meet, and the proceeds of the needsing to the decline of the bond market since the original $\$ 27,000,000$
Owing was withdrawn last December, it is understood the present offering
offering wion will differ from the earlier one in some respects. The issue advertised last December carried a $414 \%$ coupon, with maturity ranging from 1929 to
1948 . The $\$ 10,650,000$ bonds now to be sold will carry coupons at the 1948. The $\$ 10,650,000$ bonds now to be sold will carry coupons at the rate
of $41 / 2 \%$. Whether this increase in the yield will compensate for the
decline in bond prices and bring in to the sanitary district an equal return decline in bond prices and bring in to the sanitary district an equal return
remains to be seen. The high bid submitted on Dec, 6 , just before the
bonds were withdrawn, was 98.05 , submitted by a banking group headed bonds were withdrawn, was 98.05 , submitted by a banking group headed
by the Illinois Merchants' Trust Co.

Georgia.-House Passes Constitutional Amendment to Gas Tax.-On Aug. 9 the upper House of the State Legislature passed a constitutional amendment which is designed to definitely establish the constitutionality of the disposition of funds obtained from the passage of the six-cent gasoline tax bill which is now up for approval by the Senate The following article on the subject is taken from the Atlanta Constitution" on Aug. 10:
Constitutionality of the allocations made by the six-cent gasoline tax bill passed by the house and now pending before the senate would be established Passage of the amendment, offered by Senators Neill and Myrick, giving way construction and to extend aid to the counties of the state for high-
wanon school equalization fund,"
was the outstanding feature of the first double session day of the 1929 An expected communication from Governor Hardman nominating W. O. Verein, of Moultrie, to the State highway board, failed to appear at either
session. Following reports that the nomination would be made, Mr. Vereen said Friday that he would accept the post if confirmed. be acceptable to the upper house, and the situation waits upon the would nor's message. Mr. Vereen, a prominent banker of Moultrie. Would succeed
Stanley $\$$. Bennet, of Quitman Stanley S. Bennet, of Quitman. Meei Again Monday.
Friday's morning session previded all the activity of the day, little legislative progress being made during the short meeting of the afternoon.
The upper house voted not to assemble Saturday but to adjourn until 10
o'clock Monday. The consitutional amendment of Senators Neill and Myrick was first ordered postponed, but later bronght up for passage by a motion to recon-
ider by Senator Tyson. During a short debate, proponents of the bill argued that its passage was a safeguard against propsiblents of the bill Senator Pitner supported the measure, declaring that its passage was not an admission of faults in the gasoline tax bill. He thought that "nearly
every member of this house is in favor of alloting money from the gas tax to counties and to the commo
vote of 36 to 4 for passage

Jefferson Parish Water District, La.-Legality of Act Creating District Assailed in Suit.-A suit was entered in the County Court on Aug. 6 asserting that the above named district had been illegally created in that the State constitution makes no provision for the creation of waterworks districts and that Governor Long is exceeding his authority by purchasing waterworks systems existing within the boundries of the aforesaid district. The following account of the suit is taken from the New Orleans "Times-Picayune of Aug. 7:
The proposed bond issue of $\$ 1,250,000$ for construction of a filtration plant and waterworks system on the east bank of the Mississippi river in
Jefferson parish is under fire in the courts. Suit was filed Tuesday in Gefferson parish is under fire in the courts. Suit was filed Tuesday in
Gretna by Fred A. Middleton and A. P. Kennair. resident taxpayers of the Elighth Ward, against the police jury of that parish, attacking the legality of
Act 343 of 1926 . under which the waterworks district was created by that
body on Jan. 11 1929.

It is alleged in the petition that the constitution of the State does not
recognize or provide for creation of waterworks districts, and that the
commission named jointly by the police jury and Goterne commission named jointly by the poince Jury and Governor Long is without
right or authority to expropriate or purchase watervorks ssstems existing
in the boundaries of the district in question, such as those of Kienner,
in the and Metairie and vicinity, and to do so would be a violation of the Harahan and Metairie and vicinity, an
autanomy guaranteed municipalities.
autonomy guaranteed murthat seven-eights of the property in the district consists of vacant lands, the owners- of which will receive no benefits what ever from the additional taxation involved in the proposed bond issue, anc that even if a provide improvements for the entire district which, extends
sufficient to prover
form sufficient to provide improvements
from the protection levee to St. Charles parish and from, the river to the Members of the board of commissioners of the district are Numa E . Guillot, John W. Hodgson and Thomas L. Powell, appointed by the police
jury, and John P. Draube and Joseph W. Hecker, appointed by Governor
Long.

Leflore County, Miss.-Legal Opinion Holds Bonds Unconstitutional.-In a opinion rendered to the City of Greenwood and Leflore County by a firm of reputable bond attorneys, it was stated that the statute permitting the above municipalities to issue bonds for hospital purposes "was unconstitutional, a cording to the Jackson "News" of Aug. 7. The newspaper report reads as follows:
A refusal by attorneys to approve the issuance of bonds by the city of
Greenwood and Leflore County to provide for an annex to the Kikn Daughters' hospital in this city will, if the opinion is sustained by the Supreme court, have a far reeac and counties The decision holds that a statute permitting Greenwood and Leflore County to issue is unconstitutional in that it violates Section 193 of the Daughters cirit 180. The section is 183 of the constitution of 1890. The section reads: "No city, county, town or orther municipal corporadion shal
hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation,
Recently both the City of Greenwood and Leflore County voted to issue honds for $\$ 0,0$ ent the wnown bond attorneys for approval and the This issue was was that the bonds were invalid under the constitution, opinion recourt procedure had been followed for their validation. The opinion is more far reaching that the present bond issue. Both the city and and under the reasoning of the attorney's opinion these appropriations would also be illegal. It is anticipated that the matter be taken to he State Su
Mississippi (State of),-Attorney-General Knox Impeached. -On Aug. 15 the House of Representatives impeached Attorney-General Rush H. Knox for alleged high crimes, misdemeanor, corruption and malfeasance in office by a vote of 97 to 40 , according to an Associated Press dispatch to the New York "Herald-Tribune" of Aug. 16. The House of Representatives committee investigation is reported to have returned a charge upon. Which the House voted impeachment; tax of $\$ 1,610.60$ by the Attorney-General.

## BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

ADAIR COUNTY (P. O. Greenfield), Iowa.- - BOND OFFERING.Bids will be received until sept. 5 , by the
of an issue of $\$ 115,000$ annual primary road bonds. Int.rate is not to exceed
In $5 \%$. Dated in 1944 . Optional after May 1 1935. Purchaser to furnish
and $\$ 16.000$ in
blank bonds. The County will furnish the legal approval of Chapman \& blank bonds. The
Cutler of Chicago.
ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Decatur), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.-The County Treasurer will receive sealed bids on Aug. 21 for the
the following four issues of $41 / 2 \%$ bonds aggregating $\$ 25,680$ :
the 160 Daniel Reinhart road bonds.
2,960 Chas. Ahr road bonds.
$6,560 \mathrm{Wm}$. Yager road bonds.
$6,560 \mathrm{Wm}$. Yager road bonds. road bonds
12,000 Andy Zeser hard surface rll of the above bonds are dated
All of the above bonds are dated Aug. is 1929. Int. payable on Jan.
AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVEST-MENT.-The two issues of coupon or registered special assessment bonds Stuart \& Co. and E. H. Rollins \& Sons, both of New York City, at 100.31 a basis of about $5.14 \%$, are now being offered for public subscription by the purchasers at prices to yield from 4.10 oct. 1930 to 1939 , incl. These bonds
The bonds are due serially from Orations of the entire are represented as being both direct and the taxable property therein is reported to be subject to the
city and all the
ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.-BOND SALE.-The

ALLEN PARK (P. O. Dearborn, Route No. 2), Mich.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug, 20 by $6 \%$ semi-annual special assessment, improvement bonds. Due in from 2 to 6 years. Alternate bids at a lower rate of interest will also be recerved and
considered. A $\$ 250$ certified check, payable to the above Clerk, must considered. A $\$ 250$
accompany the bid.

ANDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), S. C.-BOND OFFERING. Sealed bids will be received by J. Clyde Pruitt, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, until Aug. 23 for the purchase of a $\$ 400$
of semi-annual highway bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed $51 / 2 \%$.

ANN ARBOR, Washtenaw County, Mich.-BOND OFFERING.ANN ARBOR, Washtenaw
Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. (Eastern standard time) on
Sept. 3 by Fred C. Perry, City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of reSeat. 3 by Fred C. Perry, City Clerk, for the p:
funding bonds aggregating $\$ 120,600$, as follows:
$\$ 75,000$ water works meter bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ $\$ 75,000$ water to 1944 , and $\$ 3,000,1945$ to 1949, all inclusive. 1930 . 19 . $\$ 4,000$,
45,000 water works completion bonds. Due on Aug, 1 as foliows: $\$ 2,000$,
1930 to 1944 , and $\$ 3,000,1945$ to 1949 all inclusive. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. i 1929. The bids will be opened at 10
m . on that day and will be subject to confirmation by the Common a. m. on that mating to be held at $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m . Prin. and int. (F. \& A.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Printed bonds and legal by the city and all bids must be so conditioned. A certified check for $\$ 1,-$

ARCADIA, Bienville Parish, La.-MATURITY. The $\$ 40,000$ issue of
semi-annual sewer bonds that was awarded to L. E. French \& Co. of Alexandria, as $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of $100.0625-\mathrm{V}$. $128, \mathrm{p}$. 4040 - is due on June
1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1930$ to $1950 ; \$ 2.000,1951$ to 1958 and $\$ 3.000$ in 1959 . giving a basis of about $5.49 \%$.
ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio--BOND SALE.-
The $\$ 40,500$ issue of coupon road improvement bonds offered for sale on

Aug. $12-$ V. 129 , p. 835 -was awarded to the Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Cincinnati, as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, for a premium of $\$ 311.85$, equal to
100.77 , a basis of about $5.35 \%$ Dated oct. 1928 , Due on Apr. and
Oct. 1 from 1930 to 1938 incl. The other bidders and their bids were as follows:


ATLANTIC CITY, Alantic County, N. J.- BOND OFFERING.Director of the Department of Finance and Taxation, for the purchase of the following issuep of notes and bonds angregating sis.500,000:
s825,000 tax anticipation notes. Due on Mar. 31 1030.

500,000 tax revenue bonds. Due on Sept. 311930.
175,000 tax revenue bonds. Due on Sept. 31930.
Int. rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. Denoms. at option of purchaser but not
less than $\$ 5,000$ per note or bond. Dated Sept. 3 1929. Prin. and int. rate is to be stated in a multiple of one one-hunredth of $1 \%$. Separate be named for the different issuas, but a single rate must be named for any one issue. The legal approval of Clay, Dillon and Vandewater of New
York City, will be furnished. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds or
notes bid for, is required.
BARRON COUNTY (P. O. Barron), Wis.-BONDS NOT SOLD.The $\$ 85,000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual road bonds offered on June $29-$
V. 128, p. 4356 was not sold as there were no bids received. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1 1929. Due on May 1 1934.

BASSETT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles) Los Angeles County, Calif.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received by a. $\$ 5,000$ issue of $51 / 5 \%$ school bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Aug. 1 1 1929.
Due $\$ 500$ from Aug. 1930 to 1939 , incl. Prin. and int. payable esmiannually at the County Treasury. No bid will be considered at a lower rate
than $51 / 3 \%$. A certified check for $3 \%$, payable to the Chairman of the Board than $51 / 2 \%$. A certified chec
of Supervisors, is required.
BASSFIELD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Prentiss), Jefferson Davis County, Miss.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 20,000$ issue
of school bonds has been purchased by the Bank of Blountville of Prentiss at par plus printed bonds and the legal opinion.
BEAVERTON, Washington County, Ore--BOND SALEE.-A $\$ 30,000$ issue of 5 \% \% school building bonds has recently been jointly purchased
by Ira T. Waker \& Co, Ferris \& Hargrove and the Commerce Mtge. Se-
curities Co., all of Portland, at a price of 101.31 . curities Co., all of Portiand, at a price of 101.31.
BELDING SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Belding) Ionia County, Mich.-BOND SALE POSTPONED. The sale of the $\$ 125,000$
issue of $5 \%$ school bonds scheduled for Aug. 7 - .12, p. 672 -has been postponed owing to the fact that the officials are desirious of changing the from Apr. 151981 to Oct. 151948.
BENNETT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bennett)
Cedar County, Iowa.-ADDITIONAL DETAILS.-The $\$ 35,000$ issue of school bonds that was reported sold-V. 129, p. 999 -was purchased by


BERRIEN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mich.-BOND OFFERING. 19 by Loren Snyder, Chairman of the Board of Countard Road Commissioners, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 109,010$ special assessment Road
No. 105 bonds. Due serially in 10 years. A $\$ 500$ certified check, payable
to the County Treasurer, is required with bid.

BEVERLY, Essex County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.- A tem-
porary loan to the amount of $\$ 100,000$ was purchased on Aug. 14 by the porary loan to the amount of $\$ 100,000$ was purchased on Aug. 14 by the
Beverly Trust Co.. of Beverly, at a $5.45 \%$ discount rate. ${ }^{\text {Denomis. }}$ S25,000, approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, of Boston. Other bidders
were: Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, $4.54 \%$ plus $\$ 1.50$; Old Colony Corp., $5.57 \%$; and the Beverly National' Bank, $5.90 \%$.
BLISSFIELD, Lenawee County, Mich.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed standard times) on Aug. 17, for the purchase of a $\$ 48,000$ issue of $51 / \% \%$
filtration plant bonds. Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Dated Aug. 151929 Due on Aug. 15 as follows: $\$ 2,500,1930$ to $1934 ; \$ 3,000,1935$ to 1938;
$\$ 3,500,1939$ to $1941, \$ 4,000$ in 1942 and $\$ 4,500,1943$ and 1944 Prin.
and semi-annual int. payable at any bank in Blissfield. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required.
BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT school bonds offered on July 30.-V. 129, p. 672-were a warded to the Detroit and Security Trust Co., of Detroit, as $51 / \mathrm{s}$, for a premium of $\$ 56$,
equal to 100.12 a basis of about $5.32 \%$. The bonds will be retired at the rate of $\$ 3,000$ annually.
BLOOMFIELD, TROY, ROYAL OAK AND SOUTHFIELD TOWN-
SHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Birmingham) Oakland County, Mich.-BOND SALE.-The two issues of school bonds aggregating $\$ 385,000$ offered for sale on Aug. $12-\mathrm{V}$. 129 , p. $835-$ were both of Detroit, jointly, at par. The bonds are described as follows:
$\$ 140,00041 / 2 \%$ school bonds. Dated June 151927 . Due from June 15 $245,000{ }^{1936} 4 \%$ to school bonds. Dated June 15 1929. Due from June 15
1932 to 1944. Actual valuation (estimated) Financial Statement.
 Total bonded debt
Population (1929 estimated), 12,000 .
BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Boone), Iowa.-BONDS NOT SOLD.The $\$ 250,000$ issue of not to exceed $5 \%$ annual primary road bonds offered on Aug. $9 .-\mathrm{V} .129$. p. 672 was not sold as there were no bids received.
Due $\$ 25.000$ from May 11935 to 1944 incl. Optional after May 11935.
BOSTON, Suffolk County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.-On Aug. 13, the Shawmut Corp. or Boston was the successful bidder for a temporary
loan of $\$ 1,000,000$ at a basis of $4.46 \%$. It is reported that this was the
only bid for the loan. BOURBON COUNTY (P. O. Fort Scott), Kans.-BONDS NOT SoLD.-The seven issues of $43 \%$ semi-annual coupon road improvement
bonds aggregating $\$ 190,900$ ofrered on Aug. 8-V. 129, p. 672 -were not
sold as all the bids were rejected.
BOX ELDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brigham), has recently been purchased at a price of 98.30 by the First National Bank of Brigham.
BRADLEY BEACH, Monmouth County, N. J.-BOND OFFERING. Sealed bids will be received until 7.30 p . M. (daylight saving time) on Aug.
issue of $\$ 150.0005 \%$ coupon or registered sewerager system improvement
bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 2 1929. Due on Sept. 2, as follows:
 aid and the bonds will be the least number of bonds commencing with the first maturity, and if two or more biddarers ofrer to tateo the ename amount of bonds then to the biddier
orfering the hilhest additional amount of less than $\$ 1.000$. A certified orfering the highest additional amount of tess than 81,000 . A certified
check tor $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the Borough, is required.
${ }_{\text {BRADLEY }}^{\text {BROUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Tenn.-BOND SALE.-A }}$ Stid.000 1sue of 5 Y. refunding bonds has recenty been purchas.
Caldwell \& Co. of Nashville, for a premium of S40, equal to 100.26 .
BRANTLEY COUNTY (P. O. Nahunta), Ga. - BONDS OFFEREDClerk of the Boarcl of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues. for the pur-

${ }^{1949}$ (These ind bonds were voted on June $19-\mathrm{V} .128$, p. 3875.)
BROOKLYN (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio-BOND
 July 11929 . Due on Oct. 1 as followent, $\$ 737.75,1930 . \$ 1,000,1931$ to 1938,
and $\$ 500$ in 1939 . Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the Pearl Street
Savings \& of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ may be bid for. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bid, payable

BROOKLYN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brooklyn), Poweshick $43 \%$ school bonds that was purchased by the Poweshick County Savings Bank, of Brooklyn-V. 129 , p. 999-was awarded at par
$\$ 1,000$ on Jan. \& July 11939 and $\$ 1,000$ on Jan 11940 .

BROWNFIELD, Terry County, Tex.-BOND OFFERING.- Sealed
Bids will be received by Roy Herod, City Secretary, until Aug. 27 for the bids will be received by Roy Herod, City S
purchase of a $\$ 60.000$ issue of paving bonds.
BRUNSWICK, Frederick County, Md.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed he purchase of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-annual coupon street improve ment bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept, 1 1929. Due in 30 years and
optional after 10 years. Payable at the Bank of Brunswick. A $\$ 250$
certified check must accompay the lid. optional after 10 years. Payable at th
certified check must accompany the bid.
CALIFORNIA, State of (P. O. Sacramento). - BOND OFFERING.on Aug. 29, at 2 p. m. an $\$ 800.000$ issue of $4 \%$ harbor improvement bonds Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 2 1915. Due on July 21989 and optional Treasurer or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York City. No bids
The below par are acceptable.
CANOVA, Miner County, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids the purchase of a $\$ 3,500$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-annual street imp


CARBON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Dixon) scheduled to be sold on Sept, 5 - $\mathrm{V} 9,000$ issue of school building bonds int. rate is not to exceed $51, \%$ int. payabie semi-annually. A $\$ 250$
CARNEGIE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carnegie), Caddo County, Okla.-PRICE PAID, The $\$ 25,000$ issue of school bonds that was pur-
chased by the Farmers' National Bank of Carnegie, as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{V} .128$, p. 4356
-was awarded at par.

CHAMBERS COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Anahuac) Sept 9, by L, Miller, County Jor ar a $\$ 50,000$. on of $5 \%$ coupon road bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Aug. 15 1929. Due
serially in from 1 to 30 years. Prin. and int. (F. \& A.) payable in New York
CHATTANOOGA, Hamilton County, Tenn.-BIDDERS.-The fo lowing is a list of the bidders and the bids submitted by them on Aug.
for the $\$ 500,000$ issue of $43 \%$ suburban improvement bonds- V .129 p. 999 that was awarded to the Hamilton National Bank, at 100.20 , a Wooten \& Co. of Jackson missing the purchase by only a $\$ 5$ margin. Bids were made as follows: Hamilton National Bank, $\$ 1,000$ premium.
First National Bank, $\$ 200$ premium.
American Trust and Savings bank, $\$ 99.15$ on the $\$ 100$ or a total of
Little. Wooten \& Co., Jackson, $\$ 995$ premium.
C. W. McNear \& Co., Chicago, bid on a $5 \%$. basis and offered a premium
of $\$ 6,450$. The sale was advertised on a basis of an inter of $\$ 6,450$. The sale was advertised on a basis of an interest rate of $4 \%$
per annum, bonds payable semi-annually in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and maturing
in 30 years."
CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago), Cook County,
III.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will bo received by Harry E. Hoff, Clerk of the Sanitary District, at Room $600,910 \mathrm{~S}$. Michigan Ave., Chicago
until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (standard time) on Aug. 29, for the purchase of a $\$ 10,650,000$ until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (standard time) on Aug. 29, for the purchase of a $\$ 10,650,000$
issue of $4 \mathrm{i} / 2 \%$ sanitary district bonds. Coupon bonds with option of regis Due $\$ 532,500$ from Aug. 1 Denom. $\$ 1.000$ and 1949 incl. Prin. Dated Aug. 11929 payable at the office of the District Treasurer. Proposals will be recelved
for the entire issue or any portion thereof. Approving opinion of Chapman for $3 \%$ of the bid, payable to the order of the above clerk, is required. The
following detailed statement is furnished in connection with the offering notice:

## Equalized valuation of property, 1927 Statement.

Authorized indebtedness $5 \%$ O
$4,597.395,603.00$
$229.869,780.00$
Total bonded debt, incl. present issue

$\$ 115,143,000.00$

Total-- Unexcised debt incurring power
$13,164,821.93$
$\$ 128,307,821.93$
$101,561,958.07$
pose of paying the cost of constructing, including the be used for the purcontract liabilities, cost of constructing, Including the payment of existing and pumping stations and appurtenances thereto and intercepting sewers and for damage to land or property, viz.
57 th issue, $\$ 5,000,000$, West Side Sewage Treatment Works.
59th issue, $\$ 2,500,000$, West Side Intercepting Sewer.
60th issue, $\$ 700,000$, North Side Sewage Treatment Works.
61 st issue, $\$ 400,000$. Salt Creek Intercepting Sewer.
62 nd issue, $\$ 500,000$, Land and Property Damage.
63 rd issue, $\$ 100,000$, South West Side Sowa
64th issue, $\$ 100,000$, South West Side Sowage Treatment Works.
64 issue, $\$ 100,000$, 95 th St. Pumping Station and Sewerg
65 th issue, $\$ 50,000$
65th issue, $\$ 50,000$ North side Intercepting Sewer.
Estimated population of the Sanitary District of Ohicago $3,500,000$
CHICAGO SOUTH PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago), Cook
ounty, IIl.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 21 by M. E. Connelly, Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners.
for the purchase of a $\$ 9,500,000$ issue of $4 \%$ improvement bonds. Due in
from 1 to 20 years. Prin. and semi-ann
of the Treasury of the Park Commission.
CIMARRON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Boise
 825-was awarded at par. Due from 1934 to 1948 ficl.
CLARENCE WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Clarence), Erie County, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. - BONDS OFFERED.-Sealed bids were received until 2 p. m . on
Aug. 15, by Karl T. Krehbiel, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 210,000$ ssue of coupon orpt. 1, as follows: $\$ 13,000,1934$ to 1948 , and $\$ 15,000$ in 1949. Int. rate to be named in multipies of ty of $1 \%$. Legality approved
by Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn, of New York Oity.

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Jeffersonville), Ind.-BOND SALE.-The construction bonds offered for sale on Aug. $12-\mathrm{V} .129,1$. 999 -was awarded to the Clark County State Bank, of Jeffersonville, for a 830 premium,
equal to 100.22 , a basis of about $4.98 \%$. Dated May 61929 . Due from


CLAY COUNTY (P. O, Brazil), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.- Sealed a. m. on Aug. 30 for the purchase of a $\$ 2,800$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ road bonds. De-
 the office of the County Treasurer

CLAYTON COUNTY (P. O. Elkader), Iowa.-BONDS NOT SOLD. offered on Aug. 14-V. 129, p. 836 was not sold, as the only bid received, an offer of 99.25 for 5 s by the White-Phillips Co. of Davenport, was
rejected Dated Sept. 1928 . Due from May 11935 to 1944 incl. ptional after M

CLEvELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio--BOND SALEE.-The nine V .129 , p. 836 -were awarded to a syndicate composed of The BancamericaBiair Corp., the Equitable Trust Co.. Roosevelt \& Son, E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co.. Inc. and Emanuel \& Co., all of New York,
for a premium of $\$ 1,750$, equal to 100.04 , a basis of about $4.64 \%$, divided as follows:
$\$ 2,000,000$
 $500,000 \$ 38,000$ cit. 1930 to 1936 . incl., and $\$ 39,000,1937$ to 1942 , incl city's portion street opening bonds as 43, s . Dated Aug. 11929.
Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due \$20,000, Oct. 11930 to
1954. incl. 450,000 bridge bonds as 43/s. Dated Aug. 11929 Int. payable on April
and Oct. 1 . Due 818.000 on Oct. 1 from 1930 to 1954, incl. 350,000 park bonds as $41 / \mathrm{ss}$. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Int. payable on March 160,000 park bonds as $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1 . Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 9,000,1930$ to 1939 , incl.,
and $\$ 10,000,1940$ to 1946 incl.
135,000 Department of Public Health and Welfare bonds as 43/s. Dated

100,000 Public Service bonds as $43 / \mathrm{s}$. Dated Aug, 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1 . Due on Oct. 1 as rollows: $\$ 4,000,1930$ to
1944 , inc., and $\$ 5,000,1945$ to 1952 , incl 75,000 ceril and Oct. 1 . Due on Oct. 1 as forlows: $\$ 2,000$, 1930 to
Apres. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York. The following is an official tabulation of the bidders and their bids:
Bid of Bancamerica-Blair Corp
Equitable Trust
Co., Roosevel
it $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Bid of Otis \& Co., Chase Securities } \\ \text { Corp., } \\ \text { Continental }\end{gathered}$





Premium bid..........- $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$2,517.120.00 } \\ 1,750.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net cost to city $-\ldots-.-\$ 2,515,370.0$
Bid of Hayden, Miller \& Co., Harris, Oo., R. L. Da." \& \& Co., Amer.can
National Co., Inc., and Curtis \&
Sanger, for
$\$ 500.000$
500,000 .



Premium bld_.......-- $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,530,277.50 \\ 3,545.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net cost to city_....-\$2,526,732.50
Bid of Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Firs

DODSON, Phillips County, Mont.- BOND OFFERING.- Sealed bids
will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 24 , by Carl Livdahi, Town Clerk, will be received until 8 P. m. on Sept, 24 , by Carl Livdah1, Town Clerk, nor the purchase oxced $6 \%$ Denoms. 81,000 and $\$ 500$. Dated Oct 11929 . Due
no not exceeding 20 years. Prin. and int. (J. \& J.) payable at the office
in no in not exceeding 2e years. Prin. and int. City J. payable at the office
of the Town Treasurer or ot the National City Bank in New tork. The
election oon these bonds will be held on Sept. 17. A $\$ 500$ certified check.
payable to the Town. is require

DOTHAN, Houston County, Ala.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-The two issues of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual coupon bonds offered on Aug. 5 -
V. 129 , p. 515 -were not sold as all the bids were rejected. The issues are described as followss
558,000
aneral obligation bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ from Aug. 11931 to $1959, ~$ 22,000 incl. $\begin{gathered}\text { water works and sewer extension bonds. Due } \$ 1,000 \text { from Aug. } \\ 11932 \text { to } 1953, \text { incl. }\end{gathered}$
 oFFERING- Sealed bids for the the purchase of a $\$ 40,000$ issue of coupon or
registered highway bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on Aug. 20 (standard
 $6 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Dated April 11929 . Due on April 1 , as follows:
$\$ 1.000,1935$ to 1944 and $\$ 2.000$. 1945 to 1959 all inct. The int. rate is
and to be stated in multiples of $1 /$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$, and must be the same for
all the bonds. Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payabe in Eold or lawful money at
ind alt the bonds. Prin. and int. A. \& A. payable in gold or lawrul money at
the Dover Plains Nationall Bank or at the Chase National Bank in New York
City. Leeality aaporoved by Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn, of New York. A City. Lerality aparoved by Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn, of New York. A
certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the Town, is required.

DUBOIS COUNTY (P. O. Jasper), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.-John
 1929 . Due \$247.50. July 15 1929, and onther bonds shall Dated Aug. 15 months thereafter. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable

DUBUQUE COUNTY (P. O. Dubuque), Iowa.- BOND SALE.-The Aug. 9-V. 129, p. 673-was sold to the White-Phillips Co.. of Davenport, as 5 , with an allowance of $\$ 1,000$ equal to 99.80 , a basis or about $5.03 \%$.
Due $\$ 50,000$ from May 1935 to 1944 , incl. Optional after May 11935 .
DURAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corunna), Shiawassee houds has recently been purchased by the Detroit \& Security Trust Co.
of Detroit ata a price of 100.26, a basis of about $4.9 \% \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due from 1932 to 1952 inclusive.

EAGLE BUTTE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Eagle
 or the purchase of a $\$ 31,500$ issue of school bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed
 M. \& S.) payable at a place designated by the purchaser. Juneli, Oakley,
Driscoll \& FIlecher, of Minneapolis. will furnish the legal opinion. A
Dino certiffed check, payable to the District Clerk, must accompany the
bid.

EAST PATERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bergen County, N. J.registered school bonds offered on Aus. 8 or 129 , p . 673 - was not sold follows: $\$ 3,000,1930$ to 1965 , incl., and $\$ 4,000$ in 1966 .
EAST WHITTIER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Los
 \%oard then adopted an order authorizing July sal V . V . 129.0 .5150 .015 . The Board then adopted an order authorizing the sale of sid.
the abore district, to be sold on Aug. 12-V. 129, p. 839 .
ELIZABETHTON Carter County, Tenn.-BOND SALE.- It is
 oridge construction bonds.
ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen) Ind.-BOND offering.or the purchase of a $\$ 45,000$ issue of $41 / \% \%$ semi-annual bridye bonds Denom. S50. Dated July 151929 . Due S1,500 on July 151930 and Jan.
and July 151931 ot Jan. 151945 .

ERIE, Erie County, Pa.-BOND AWARD DEFERRED.-The two issues of $41 / \%$ bonds agmeegating $\$ 79.000$, offered for sale on Aug. $13-\mathrm{V}$. ${ }_{\$ 62,000}$ antil Aug. Take issues are:
 The bids submitted were as follo
fund also offered par for the bonds.

ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Erie), Pa.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 150,000$ issue of $41 / 4 \%$ road improvement bonds offered without success on July $29-V$, of Erie. Dated Aug. 11929 . Due $\$ 50,000$ from Aug. 11937 to 1939 incl.
EVERETT, Middlesex County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.noon (Daylight Saving time) on Aug. 20, for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan to tho amount of $\$ 300.000$. Denoms. $\$ 25.000, \$ 10,000$ and
$\$ 5,000$. Dated Aug. 281929 . Due $\$ 100,000$ on Feb. 20, Mar. 20 and April 241930 The notes will be engraved under the supervision of the Old
Colony Trust Co. in Boston. Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, of Boston Colony Trust Co. in Boston. ${ }^{\text {R }}$.
will furnish the legal approval.

FAIRLAWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fair Lawn), Bergen 8 p . m . (daylight saving time) on Aug. 22, by James A. McKenna, District Clerk. far the purchase of an $\$ 83.000$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon or reristered
school bonds. Denom. 81,000 . Dated July 1929 Due on July 1 , as
Dre

 legal opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, of New York City, will be
furnished. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payabie to the
Custodinn

FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.-Sealed brds will be received by John J. Quirk, City Treasurer, until Aug. 19, for a
temporary loan to the amount of $\$ 300,000$. Dated Aug. 20 1929. Due on Nov. 1020

FAT ELK DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Coquille), Coos County, on Sept. 10, by W E Cross, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the
 1938 to 1942, all incl.
FLINT TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18, bonds offered for sale on Aug. 7 -V. 129, p. 837-was awarded to the


Filliam A. Beach, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids on Aug. 31 or the purchase of $\$ 20,0005 \%$ gravel road bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Date
Aug. 311929 . Due $\$ 500$, May i5 1930, and $\$ 500$ each six months thereafter $B A^{\prime}$ BD OFFERING.- Bids will also be received at the same time for the purchase of $\$ 29,0005 \%$ road improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 725$ Date
Aug. 311929 . Due $\$ 725$, May 151930 and one each six months thereafter

FLOYD COUNTY (P. O. New Albany), Ind-BOND SALE.-Th 73 - were awarded to the Campbell \& Co., of Indianapolis. for a premium Iuly 91929 . 1 Due semi-annually in 1 to 20 years. The following bids wer
Due 101.70 a basis af about $4.78 \%$ The bonds are date also submitted:
City Securities Corp
FORBES, Dickey County, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids for the received until 8 p . m. on Aug, 19 by Bert Wanaka. Village Clerk Sor the purchase of a $\$ 7.000$ issue of $6 \%$ annual water works bonds. Denom
Dated Aug. I 1929 a certified creck for $5 \%$ must accompany

FORDSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Detroit), Wayne County awarded - IATURITY. The $\$ 240,000$ issue of coupon school bonds jointly Trust Co., both First National Co. of Detroit, and the Detroit and ,

FRAMINGHAM, MIddlesex County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOANF. S. Moseley \& Co., of Boston, have recently purchased
porary loan at a $5.10 \%$ discount. Due on April 11930 .

MGALLATIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 46 (P. O. Menard) Mont.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ on Sent. 5 , by Frorence Dunham, District Olark for the purchase of a
$\$ 3,750$ issue of 6 so semi-annual school bonds. A $\$ 375$ certified check must
accompany the bid

GEAUGA COUNTY (P. O. Chardon), Ohio--BOND SALE.-The 12 , V. 129, p. 837 , were awarded to the Provident Savings Bank of Trust basis of about $5.33 \%$. The bonds a premium Ars. 10.1929 . Due on Apr. ic
 Bidder-
Detroit \& Beoworth \& Co-
The Herrick Co


GIBSON COUNTY (P. O. Princeton), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.Sealed bids will be reeeived untir 10 a. m. mo Aug. . . A , by Carl L. Woods
County Treasurer, for the purchase of four issues of bonds aggregatin $\$ 85,000$ as follows
 $9,00041 / \%$ road bonds
$24,0004 . \%$ road bonds.
1930 to 939 .incl
Dated Aug 15192 . nt. payable on (M. \& N. 1.).

GLENBURN, Renville County, N. Dak.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 4,00$ issue of $6 \%$ coupon electric power, purpose bonds that was unsuccessfull,
offered for sale on June 1-V. 128, p. 4192-has since been purchased b. offered for sale on June $1-\mathrm{V} .128, \mathrm{p}$, 4192 has since bee
local investors. Due $\$ 400$ from Aug. 1930 to 1939 , incl.

GLEN COVE, Nassau County, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING.-Edwar saving time), on Aug. 23, for the purchase of $\$ 375,00044 / 5 \%, 4 \% / \%$ or $5 \%$ coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Aug, ${ }^{1} 1929$. Denom. ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ S1,000 $\$ 20,000,1948$ to 1954. Prin. and int. (F. \& A.) payable in gold or its equiva
lent at the Glen Cove Trust Co., of Gien Cove, or at the Chase Nationa Bank of New York City. The bonds will be prepared under the supervisio
of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., which will certify as to the genuinenes of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon; the bonds wil be approved by Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow, of New York Oity, whos
opinion will be furnished. A certified check for $2 \%$ of tho bonds bid for payable to the City, is required.

## Indebtedness <br> Financial Statement as of Juty 311929.

Gross Debt-Bonds (outstanding)
Certificates of indebtedness
Total
Deductions Bonds payable during the balance of the year
$\$ 1,326,904$.
18,320

Net debt-
Bouth school bonds of 1929
Sloating debt
.
Net debt, incl. bonds to be issued.
Real property, incl. improvements, 1928
Personal proper
Personal property. 1928 .
Franehises, 1928. $\qquad$
$31,345,224.8$

Total-
Real property and franchiseses, 1927
Real property and ranchises, 1926
Real property and frachise
Real property and franchises, 1926
Real property and franchises, 1925
Population Cens
Population: Census of 1920-10.822; estimated, 1929-13,500
Tax Rate-Fiscal Year, 1928-1929-110
City tax, per thousand.
State tax, per thousand.
Total, per thousand
(P GOODHUE COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. (P. . Kenyon), Minn--BOND SALE. - An $\$ 8,000$ issue of $5 \%$
bonds has been purchased at par by Mr. John Bradley, of Kenyon.

GOSHEN, Elkhart County, Ind.-WARRANT OFFERING.-Seal Aug. will for recelved by warren Sheffer, Oity Clerk, until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
$\$ 500$. t . tarchase of a $\$ 25.000$ lssue of $6 \%$ time warrants. Deno $\$ 500$ Dated Aug. 22 1929. Bidders are required to state the number
warrants bid for and the gross they will pay for the warrants bid for an warrants bid for and the gross they will pay for the warrants bid for an
accrued int. to date of transfer. No bids are acceptable at less than par.

GRAHAM, Young County, Tex.-BOND oFFERING.-Sealed bic

 at the National City Bank in New York Oity. A A 8 . . 00 certifi
payable to A. B. Eddleman, Mayor, must accompany the bid

[^8]GRAND JUNCTION, Mesa County, Colo.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 3,500$ ssue of $6 \%$ storm sewer district bonds has recently been purchased by
Mrs. Kate Skelly, of Grand Junction 1 s1, , oon issue of $6 \%$ street sur-
 ueblo, at a price or

GRANITE, Greer County, Okla.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 24,000$ issue of ank, of Granite, for a $\$ 36$ premium, equal to 100.15 , a basis of abou $t$ 3ank, of Granite, for a $\$ 36$ premium, equal to 100.15 , a basis of abou $t$,
$.98 \%$. Dated May 1 1929 . Due $\$ 1,500$ from 1934 to 1949 , inclusive.

GRANT COUNTY (P. O. Silver City), N. M.-BOND SALE.-The 200,000 issue of court house and jail bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12
$-\mathrm{V} .129, \mathrm{p} .317$-was awarded to the Provident Savings $\&$ Trust Co., of incinnati, as 6 s , wor a premium of $\$ 340$, equal to 100.17 a a basis of about
$.96 \%$. Dated July 1 1929. Due $\$ 25,000$ from July 11932 to 1939 incl.
GREENLEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Clifton), or sale on Aug. $5-\dot{\mathrm{v}} .129$, p. 674 -was awarded to Mr. Ambrose Spezia, If Clifton, for a $\$ 25$ premium, equal to 100.31 a basis of about $5.93 \%$,
Sue \$1,00 from 1930 to 1937 incl. Denom. $\$ 1$,000. Dated Aug. 1929 .
nt. payable on Feb

GREENVILLE, Washington County, Miss.-BONDS VOTED.-At a ecent election the voters approved the proposed issuance of $\$ 370,000$ in nd sewerage and $\$ 20.000$ ofr a public ilibrary. It is stated that the bonds
nd

## GROSSE POINTE TOWNSHIP RURAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

 ealed bids will be received until $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Aug. 19, by Charles. A. arcells, Secretary of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a $\$ 360$.years. The Board of Education desires the option of reserving $\$ 6,0000$ f this issue. A A 8,500 cf required with the bid.

GUADALUPE GRAMMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Santa sue or $5 \%$ counpon school bonds that was unsuccessfully offered for sale on uug. $5-\mathrm{V}$. $129, \mathrm{D} .1001$ has been taken over at par by the county sinking
und. Due $\$ 500$ from June 31930 to 1950 , incl. GUTHRIE COUNTY (P. O. Guthrie Center), Iowa.-BOND OFFER-NG.-Bids will be received untill 2 p . M. on Aug. 20 , by A. M. Crabb, oad bonds. Denom. S1,000. Dated Sept. 11929 . Due $\$ 15,000$ from May 1
035 to 1944 , incl. Optional after 5 years. Sealed bids wiil be opened only fter all the open bids have been receired. Pearchaser to furnish the blank onds. County will furnish the legal approval of Chapman \& Cutler, of
hicago.
hicertified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to the

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Webster City), Iowa.-BOND OFFER-NG.-Bids will be received by J. K. Fear, County Treasurer, untill 2 p . m -
 ter alt the openc bids are in. Purchaser to furnish the eblank beonds. County
til furnish the legal ill furnish the legal approval of Chapman\& Cutler, of Ohicao. A certified
heck for $3 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to the County Treasurer, must
comple company the bid.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Noblesville), Ind.-BOND OFFERING. sealed bids will be recelved by C. M. Applegate, County Auditor, for
purchase of the following three issues of $5 \%$ semi-annual bonds, 5,000 bridge bonds and Jan, 1 and Junom, $\$ 1,500$. Due $\$ 1,500$ on July 11930
, 800 bridge bonis 1931 to Jan. 1 1935. Jan. 1 and July 11931 to Jan D Due $\$ 180$ on July 11930 and , Dated And. 26 . 1929 and
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. May's Landing), Atlantic County, ered without success on July $29-\mathrm{V}$. 129, D. 838 - has sincerent been pur-
 HAMTRAMCK, Wayne County, Mich.-BOND iNOT SOLD.-The
 $18,189.111$ public improvement bonds. Due in from 1 to 5 years.
$11,592.26$ special assessment paving bonds. Due in from 1 to 5 years.
HARBOR CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Harbor Creek), Erie County, nds has recently been purchased by a local investor, for a premium of 32.50 , equal to 101.50 a assis of about, $4.77 \%$ Due on July 1 , as
Ilows: $\$ 3,000,1934 ; \$ 4,000,1936$ and 1937 , and $\$ 4,500$ in 1938 . HARRISBURG, Dauphin County, Pa.-BOND SALEE.-The $\$ 135,000$ E. H. Rollins \& Sons or Boston for a premium or siz3.45. equal to ue si,000 July 151930 to 1944 incl. The following bids were also
bmitted: Bris, Forbes \& Co
ahaham, Parsons
rat

## 

harrodsburg, Mercer County, Ky.-ADDITIonal details.-etly- $128, \mathbf{v}$. 4043-bears interest at $5 \%$ and was parchased by the eil. Roth \& Irving Co. of Oincinnati, for a premium of $\$ 175$, equal to
0.35 , a basis of about $4.95 \%$. Due in from 1 to 20 years.

HARTSVILLE, Darlington County, S. C.-BOND OFFERING.aled bids will be received by H . Gu. Du Boose, Town Clerk, until noon on
1 g .20 (standard time), for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 125,000{ }^{51 /} \%$ ding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due $\$ 5.000$ from V. 11934 to 1958 , incl. Prin. and int. (M. \& N., Dayable at the Guary will furnish the legal approval. A $\$ 2,500$ certified check, payable to (These bonds were unsuccessfuily offered on June 18-V. 128, p. 4192.)

HEMPSTEAD, Nassau County, N. Y.-BONDS VOTED.-On Aug. 12 a vilage board adopter resolutions authorizing three bond issues totaling
90,000 , under the permissive referendum law. The Brooklyn "Easle" scribed the issues as follows: ter system, which will include several miles of new mains, new wells and ditional land for the water plant. The contemplated improvemends
came necassary as the result of complaints about poor water pressure came necassar and will rextent oo com a a paints about poor water pressure.
The water bond 40 years, with the interest
e at $5 \% \%$, payable semi-anually. e at $51 / 2 \%$, payable semi-annually , The second bond issue authorized last night was for $\$ 125,000$ to build d rubbish. The town board recently notified the village it must eliminate
its dump. The incinerator bonds will probably be for a period of 20 years,
which is estimated Which is estimated bond issue for $\$ 35.000$ was authorized to build a new firehouse on Jackson St. for Victory Hose Do. No referendum on the bond issues will be required unless petitions of protest containing signatures of $20 \%$
of the qualified voters are filed within 30 days. HEMTE UNION FRE SCHOOL
WEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O . The following official statement is furnished us in connection with the

School district bonds
$\$ 680,000$
315,000 Bonds to be issued. $\$ 995,000$
 Real property.-
Special franchises $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 2 3}, 977,703 \\ \mathbf{6} 35,332 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Estimated population, 9,500 Area of District (est.), 21 sis suare miles.
Note
Note The District includes the incorporated Villages or Hewlett Bay Park, Hewlett Neck and the greater portion of the incorporated Villages
of Woodsburgh and Hewlett Harbor. HOLMES COUNTY (P. O. Millersburg), Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-

 and Sept. . from 1931 to 1933 . Bidders may offer a different ratio of interest.
stated in a multiple of 19 of $1 \%$, or a multiple thereof. A certified check for
sion

HOLMES COUNTY (P. O. Millersburg), Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-
Sealed bids will be received until noon on Aug. 19, by F. E. Aultman, Clerk

 and Somt. $11930 . \$ 1,230$ March and $\$ 1,500$ Sept. 1931 and $\$ 1.500$ March
and Sept. 1932 and 1933 . A certified check for $\$ 616.50$, payable to the
County Commissioner, is required.

HOPEWELL, Prince George County, Va.-BOND OFFERING.-It is reported that purchase of a $\$ 750,000$ issue of street improvement, park and
24, for the school bonds. Bonds are said to mature $\$ 75,000$ from
(These bonds were voted on June $18-\mathrm{V} .128$, p. 3878.)
HUNTER, Garfield County, Okla.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 15,000$ issue of $6 \%$ convention hall bonds has recently been purchased by
of Hunter, at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1932 to 1946, inclusive.
JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Maquoketa), Iowa.- BONDS NOT SoLD. The $\$ 230,000$ issue of annual primary, road bonds offered on
Aug. i3 V. 129 p. 838 Was not sold as there were no biss recelved
Dated Set. 11929 . Due $\$ 23$,000 from May 1 1935 to 1944, incl. Optional
after May 1 1935.
JASPER COUNTY (P, O. Rensselaer), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.-
Sealed bids will be received by Homer Lambert, County

JAY COUNTY (P. O. Portland), Ind.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 6,400$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ coupon road construction bonds offered for sale on Aug. $10-$
V. 129, p. 1002 -was awarded at par and int. to the Fletcher American OO of Indianapolis. Dated Aug. 15 192. Due from July 151930 to Jan. 15
1940 , incl. No other bids were received.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P, O. Beaumont), Tex--BONDS VOTED AND DEFEATEDO-At a special election held on Aug 10 the voters
defeated a proposition to issue $\$ 4,026,000$ in road and bridge bonds, but approved the proposed issuance of $\$ 1,000,000$ in bonds to construct a new
court house. The road and bridge projeat which required a two-third main inty got 6.062 votes "for". to 3,092 "against." The smaller item had
5,019 "for" to 3,847 "against."

JEFFERSON, Greene County, Iowa.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until 80 m . on Aug. 20 by S . T. Jack, City Clerk,
for the purchase of a $\$ 12,00$ issue of city hall bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1929 to 1940 inclusive.

JEFFERSON PARISH WATER DISTRICT NO. 2(P. O. Marrero) La. - BOND $S A L E E$.-The $\$ 350,009$ issue of water bonds offered for sale
on July $17-\mathrm{V} .128, \mathrm{p} .4359-$ was jointly awarded to the Hibernia Securities ings Bank, both of New Orleans as $51 /$ s.s. for a premium of $\$ 3,331$ equal to 100.95 a
Dated May 1 1929. Due from May 11930 to 1949
JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Franklin), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.-
 Bempett, County White River Township road bonds. Denom. \$sueg. Dated
sug. 20 1929. Due $\$ 200$ in May and Nov. 15 from 1930 to 1939.
JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Olathe), Kan.-BOND SALEE-The S82,000 issue of $41 / \%$ registered road impt. bonds offered for sale on Aug. 14 ,
$\mathrm{V} .129 . \mathrm{p}$. 1002 . Was awarded to the Fivelity National Co. of Kansas City
 Guaranty Title \& Trust Co, Kansas Cityi Kranch-Midddelkaufinv. Co Wichita. Kan.: Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City,
Kansas City Mo.: Shawnee Invest. Co., Topeka, Kan.
KITTITAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Ellens$6 \%$ semi-a annual school bonds offered on Aus. $2-\mathrm{V}$. $129, \mathrm{p} .517$. Was not
 KLAMATH FALLS, Klamath County, Ore.-BOND SALE.-The
S150.00 issue of semi-annual sewer bonds offered for sale on Aug. 5 .
V. 129, p. $517-$ was jointly awarded to the First National Bank and the American. National Bankt, both of Klamath First National Bank and the
July 1 1929. Due from July 1939 to 1950. incl. as 5 , at par. Dated

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point) Ind.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 64,0005 \%$ road bonds offered on Aug, \&
to the Commercial Eank of Crown Point, at a price of 838 were awarded
about 100.97 , a basis of about $4.78 \%$ Amount of premium paid was $\$ 625$. The bonds are dated
Juny. 15 1929. Due semi-annually on Jan. and July from July 151930 to
Jan. 15 1934.
(P. OKE COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICTS until i1 a. m. on Sept. 2, by George J. Dykes, Clerk of the Board or Coceived Commissioners, for the purchase of two issues of $6 \%$ bonds aggregating
$\$ 100,000$ as follows: $\$ 100,000$ as follows:
$\$ 50,000$ Special Road and Bridge District No. 8 bonds. Due $\$ 25,000$ on 50,000 July 11934 and 1939 Special Raad and Bridge District No. 10 bonds. Due $\$ 25,000$ on
July 11934 and 1939. Denom. S1,000. Dated July 1 1 1929. Prin. and int. (J, \& J.) payable at
the Bank of Commerce in New York. Oaldwell \& Raymond of New Yorl City, will furnish the legal approval. sidered. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the
Board of County Commissioners, is required.

LAKEWOOD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio--BOND OFFERING.until noon on Aug. 11 for the purchase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue or street impt. ind.
Donds. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Dated Oct. 11929 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from Oct. 1930 to 1954 incl Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the office of the Director of Finance. Bidders may bid for a different rate of int. In multiple
of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds bid for is required.
LANCASTER COUNTY (P. O. Lancaster), S. C.-BOND SALE highway bonds, scheduled for Aug. $12-\mathrm{V}$. 128 not 838 exceed . coupon


LaNSIG Inghan County, Mich.
ssues of $41 / 2 \%$ ingham County, Mich.-BONDS NOT SOLD. -The two issues are described as follows: were no blas received for the bonds. The
 Lhe $\$ 250,000$ issue of semi-annual road bonds), Tenfered - Bond Sor sale on F . 129 , p . 517 - was awarded to Caldwell \& Co. of Nashyille. Due in


LAWRENCE COUNTY (P. O. Bedford), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.Rex Jackson, County Treasurer, will recelve sealed bids un
Aug. 30 , for the purchase of $\$ 8,00043 / \%$ county road bonds.

LEE COUNTY (P. O. Fort Madison), Iowa.-BOND SALE.-The
L160,000 issue of annual primary road bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12 V. 129, p. 838 - was awarded to Geo. M Bechtel \& Co. of Davenport as
Ssat par. Dated Sept. 1929 Due si6,000 from May 11935 to 1944
inclusive. Optional after May 1 D 1935 . LENAWEE COUNTY (P. O. Adrian), Mich.-BOND SALE.-The as 53 s , p. 1002 - were awarded to the Lenawee Savings Bank, of Adrian as 53 s for a premium of $\$ 368$, equal to 100.23 a a basis of about $5.68 \%$
The bonds are dated Aug. 1929 . Bonds mature in from 1 to 5 years.
The issues are dater The issues are divided as follows: 42,000 Assessment Road District No. 1 .
34,000 Assssment Road District No. 66 .
19,000 Assessment Road District No. 51 bonds.

LIBERTY, Gage County, Neb.-BOND SALEE.-A $\$ 5,000$ issue of Nebraska

LIBERTY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Liber̂y Sullivan County, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING.- Sealed bids will bere-
ceived by Nial Sherwood, District Clerk, until 8 p. m. on Aug. 20 , for the
purchase of an issue of $\$ 150.000$ semi-annual school bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, not to exceed $6 \%$.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1 1929. Due $\$ 5,000$ from June 11932 to Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1 1929 . Due $\$ 5,000$ from June

LITTLE FALLS, Herkimer County, N. Y.-BOND SALE.-It is reported that a $\$ 280,000$ issue of school bonds has been disposed of to an
unknown investor. The sale of this issue was approved recently by unknown investor. The sale of this issue was approved recently by Jerome
L . Cheney, Justice of the Supreme Court, who ruled that the proceedings
leading up to the sale of the

LITTLE ROCK, Pulaski County, Ark.-BOND ELECTION.-On aggregating $\$ 2,700,000$ as follows:

## 450,000 for a civic centre.

350,000 for park improvements.
225,000 for improving the fire department.
200,000 for a municipal airport.
125,000 for two garbage incinerators.
55,000 for an annex to the general hospital.
50,000 for street department equipment.
7,500 for extending the street lighting system.
LORAIN ( P, O. Johnstown), Cambria County, Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-The $\$ 15,000$ issue of $53 / 2 \%$ coupon improvement bonds offered
on Juiy 15-V. 129, p. 162 -was not sold. It is stated that the sale of these bonds has been postponed until about the 1 st of September. Dated
Sept. 11928 . Due on Sept. 1, as follows: $\$ 5,000,1933$ and $\$ 1,000,1934$ to 1943 , incl.

LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed Commissioners, until 1 p . m . on Sept. 4, for the purchase of the following
two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 106,600$ : two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 106,600$.
$\$ 84,000$ water supply improvement No, 102 bonds. Dated Oct 11929 Due water supply improvement NO. 102 bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1929. Due
from April 11930 to Oct. 1 1949, incl. A $\$ 5,000$ certified check is
required.
22,600 ditch bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$,
1930 to 1932 . and $\$ 4,600$ in 1933. A $\$ 2,000$ certified check, payable 1930 to 1932; and $\$ 4,600$ in 1933. A $\$ 2,000$ certified check, payable Int. rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Bids may be submitted for a different rate
of interest in multiples of $1 / 6$ of $1 \%$ and they will be required to furnish their of interest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ and they will be required to furnish their

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND SALE .-The four issues of bonds, aggregating $\$ 260,000$
follows:
$\$ 100,000$
of Los Whittier School District bonds to Dean Witter \& Co. Dated July 1 i929. Due $\$ 4,000$ from July 11930 to 1954 , incl.
15,000 Camp Co. of Los Angeles, at par. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due \%o San Marino City School District bonds to Dean Witter \& Co
of Los Angeles, for a premium of $\$ 629$, equal to 100.83 , a basis of about $4.90 \%$. Dated Aug. 11929 . Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $70.0005 \%$ Rowland Union School District bonds to the American
National Co. of San Francisco for a premium of 188 , egual to ational Co. of San Francisco, for a premium of $\$ 188$, equal to
100.26 a basis of about $4.97 \%$ Dated Aug. 111929 Due on
Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1930$ to 1934 , and $\$ 3,000,1935$ to 1954 ,
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treas-

The sifi COUNTY (P. O. Chariton), Iowa.-BONDS NOT SOLD.The $\$ 177,000$ issue or not to exceed $5 \%$ annual primary road bonds offered was adjourned until later. Dated Sept sold as no bids were recelved. The sale 1944. Optional after May 11935 .

MACOMB COUNTY (P, O. Mt. Clemens), Mich.-BOND OFFERING. sealed bids will be received until noon (Eastern standard time) on issues of semi-annual bonds, aggregating $\$ 11,000$, as follows:
35,500 Spieler Ave, east lateral drain bonds. Due on May 1 as follows:
5,500 Chapp Ave. east lateral drain bonds. Due on May 1 as follows:
$\$ 500$ in 1931 and $\$ 1,000,1932$ to 1936.

Int. rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. Dated Aug. 1 1929. A $\$ 250$ certified
check, for each issue, payable to the Drain Commissioner, must accompany the bid.
MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.-BOND SALE.-The bond 00 issue of $41 / 2 \%$ Charles Gaus et a 129 , D. 675 -was a warded at the Trustees of the Firemen's Pension Fund, of Anderson. Due semiannually in from to 10 years. There were no

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Iowa.-BOND SALE.-The
$\$ 18,50041 / 2 \%$ Howard Homan et al. Anderson Twp. highway improvement bonds offered on Aug. 15-V. 129, p. 839-were awarded to the Farmers 1 to 10 years.
No other bids were submitted for the bonds
MAHONING COUNTY (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio-BOND OFFERLancaster, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchas July 1928 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from Oct. 11930 to 1933 , incl. A different rate
of interest may be bid upon. A $\$ 500$ certified check, payable to Brenner, County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

MANOR TOWNSHIP (P. O. Millersville), Lancaster County, Pa.-
BOND SALE.-The $\$ 75,000$ issue of 4 , $\%$ coupon township bonds offer BOND SALE.-The $\$ 75,000$ issue of $41 / \%$ coupon township bonds offered
for sale on Aug. $13-V .129$, p. 518 -was awarded to E . H. Rollins \& Sons
of Philadelphis Due on July 15 as follows:' $\$ 15,000,1939 ; \$ 25,000$, i949; $\$ 35,000,1959$.

Estimated real valuation (1929) Financial Statement.
Assessed valuation-....-..........
-.-.-.-
$\$ 75,881,500$
$4,128,911$ Bonded debt (including this issue)
Sinking fund

Net debt $\qquad$
MARIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. San Rafael), Calif. - BOND SALE.-The two issues of $5 \%$ bonds aggregating $\$ 130,000$,offered $\$ 100,000$ San Rafael High Schooi District bonds for a premium of $\$ 2.223$, equal to 102,223, a a bas
Aug. 1930 to 1949 incl.
30,000 San Rafael School District bonds for a premium of $\$ 234$, equal to
100.78, a basis of about $4.88 \%$. Due $\$ 2,000$ from Aug. 11930
to 1944 .
MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Ind.-BOND OFFERING. Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Aug. 21 , by Samuel G, Hecka-
man, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 16.000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semiman, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 16,000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ sem
annual road bonds. Denom. $\$ 800$. Dated Aus. 61929 . Due $\$ 800$ July 15
1930 and Jan. and July 151931 to Jan. 15 1940. MASSAPEQUA FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Massapequa), Nassau
County, N. Y.- BOND SALE.-The $\$ 42,000$ issue of coupon or regis tered fire station and apparatus bonds offered for sale on Aug. $9-\mathrm{V} .129$, p. 675 - was awarded to A. U. Allyn \& Co. of New York, as $5 \% / 4 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{at} \mathrm{a}$
price of 100.33, a basis of about $5.71 \%$. Dated Aug. 11929 . Due from
Aug. 11930 to 1949 , incl. MATTON, Coles County, II1.-PRE-ELECTION SALE.-We are in-
formed that a $\$ 49,000$ issue of $5 \%$ park bonds has been purchased by the
Rickland National Investment 6 . or Mattoon, prior to an election to be
held on Aug. 20 , at a price of 96.25 . MECKLENBURG COUNTY (P. O. Charlotte), N. C.-NOTE SALE - An $\$ 80,000$ issue of $6 \%$ notes has recently been purc
dependence Trust Co., of Charlotte. Due in 6 monqhs.

MELVINDALE, Wayne County, Mich.-BOND SALE.-The two
ssues of coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 221,000$, offered for sale on Aug. 7 V. 129, p. $839-$ were awarded as folwows:
$\$ 200,000$ general obligation storm sewer bonds to Braun. Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo, rate and price not stated. Dated Aug. 1929 and
payable 30 years after the date of issuance. 21,000 payable 30 years after the date of issuance special assessment roll No. 107 bonds were not sold as there were
no bids received. Dated Aug. 15 1929. Due from Aug. 151931
to 1934 .

MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Princeton), W. Va.-BOND SALE.-The sale on Aug. 12-V. 129; p. 840-was awarded to Eldredge \& Co of Now York, for a premium of $\$ \$ 80$, equal to 100.222 , a basis of about $4.99 \%$
Dated July 11929. Due from July 11930 to 1959 , incl.

MILLBURN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Millburn) BOND SALE.-The two issues of coupon or reg $\$ 118,000$ of the $\$ 119,000$ issue of sewer bonds $t$ sex County, N. J.the $\$ 119,000$ issue of sewer bonds $\begin{aligned} & \text { J } \\ & \text { C. C. Collin }\end{aligned}$ 75,000 of about $4.86 \%$. Due from Aug. 11930 to 1969 incl premium or $\$ 532.75$, equal to 100.71 , a basis of about $4.92 \%$ Due on Aug, 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1930$ to 1946 , and $\$ 4,000$

MINERAL SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Monroe), Union 2 p. m. on Aug. 22, by J. D. Simpson. Clerk of the Board of County Com Int. rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Due on July 1 , as follows
$\$ 1,000.1930$ to 1949 and $\$ 2.000,1950$ to 1959 all incl. Prin. and semi
annual int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank annual int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. in New
York City. Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, of New York City, will furnish
the legal approval. A certified check for 2 o of the bonds is require

## MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Blytheville) Ark.- BOND SALE.-A $\$ 370,000$ issue of $5 \%$ road bonds has been pur

 chased by the Brown-Crummer Co., of Wichita Due from 1935 to 1949MOBILE COUNTY (P. O. Mobile), Ala.-BOND SALE.-Of 129, p. 676 -a $\$ 900,000$ block of the bonds was awarded to a syndicat the Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co. the Weil, Roth \& Irving Co., an the Title Guarantee \& Trust Co, all of Cincinnati, at a discount of $\$ 44,370$ equal to 99.07 . No other bids were submitted.
BONDS NOT SOLD. The $\$ 100.000$ issued the same time-V. 129, p. 676 -was not sold as the only bonds offered a offer of 97.50 by the above account, was rejected. Due on Sept. 1 as follows
$\$ 2,000,1932$ to $1934 ; \$ 3,000,1935$ to 1940 , and $\$ 4,000,1941$ to 1959 , al
inclusive nclusive
MOBILE, Mobile County, Ala.-BOND SALE.-The \$500,000 issue 0 Aug, 13 (V. 120 public improvement series I-J bonds, offered for sale o © Co., both of B.irmingham, at a price of 97.08 , a basis of about $5.63 \%$ other bids were submitted.
MOGADORE, Summit County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-The two issue were awarded to Braun, Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo for a premlum of $\$ 21$ on $53 \%$ bonds, equal
issues are as follows:
$\$ 63,000$ bonds issued for the purpose of paying for the cost of a water works
and a distribution system in the village. Due as follows: $\$ 2.000$,
 000 special and $\$ 2,000$. April and $\$ 3$, , 000 special assesment water main installation bonds. Due as follows:
$\$ 2.000$ April and Oct. 11930.82000 Apriand $\$ 3.000$ Oct. 1931.1
$\$ 3,000$ April and Oct. 11932 to 1938, incl., and $\$ 2,000$ April and Both issues are dated April 11929.
MONROE, Orange County, N. Y.-BOND SALE.-The following bonds, aggregating $\$ 1$, bonds to the Citivens Bank of Monroe, at par.
were awarded as
$\$ 13,000$ North Main St. bonds. Due $\$ 1.000$ from 1930 to 1942, incl 8,500 South Main St. bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1930 to 1937, incl., a
Both issues are 1938 dated Aug. 1 1929. The only other bid was rejected. MONROE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. Everett) Snohomish County, Wash.- BOND SALE.-A $\$ 65,000$ issue of $43 \% \%$ high school addit
bonds has recently been purchased at par by the State of Washington. MONTGOMERY, Montgomery County, Ala.-BONDS OFFERED
COR INVESTMENT.-The $\$ 800.0005 \%$ coupon improvement bonds that Birmingham, and associates, at 97 , a basis of about $5.27 \%-\mathrm{V} .129$, p , 100
 all incl. Legality to be approved
Int. payable on May and Nov. Financial Statement (As Officially Reported). Assessed valuation (1928)-.-.-. Less: Water deb
$\$ 1,525,000$
689,868
$155,175,000$
$43,954,826$
$10,337,775$

Net debt.
8,122,907
Population (1920 Census), 43,464; (1929 est.). 65,000.
Under the authority of special Act of the Alabama Lagislature of 1927 , the corporate limits of the city of Montogmery were extended so as to
include the municipalities of Cloverdale and Capitol Heights, increasing he area of the city from
MORGAN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Morgan City) Leflore
 Aug. 1
MORROW COUNTY (P. O. Heppner), Ore.-BONDS NOT SOLD.- 7
 MOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mott), Hettinger County,
 NEW BOSTON (P. O. Portsmouth), Scioto County, Ohio. - BOND
OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be recelved until noon on Sept. 3 by Herman OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until noon on Sept, 3 by Herman
Butler, Village Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$15,000, as follows. Due $\$ 1,000$ Sept. ${ }^{1}$ 1931, 1933 1935, 1937, 1939,
$\$ 10,000$ sewer bonds.
1941, 1943, 1945,1947 and 1949 . 5,000 water main bonds. Due $\$ 500$ on Sept. 11931,1933 . \&c., to 1949 .
Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1.000$ and $\$ 500$ Dated
 of Portsmouth.
tified check for $2 \%$. payable to the village, is required.
NEW MEXICO, State of (P. O. Santa Fe), -BONDS NOT SOLD.
The $\$ 3,100,000$ issue of highway bonds offered on Aug. 10-V. 129 , pp. 162 and 320 - was not sold as the only bid that was received, an offer for 162 and
$\$ 50,000$ of the total isoue with an option of ninety days on the remainder,
was rejected. Dated July 1 I 1929 . Due on Jan. \& July 1 , from 1936 to was rejected.
July 11939 .
NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio--BOND SALE.-The $\$ 9,122$ issue
of fire engine apparatus bonds offered for sale on Aug. 5 (V. 129, p. 840$)$ was awarded to the Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Cincinnati as $51, \mathrm{~s}$, or a premium of $\$ 28.28$, equal to 100.31 , a basis. of about $5.43 \%$,
Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000 \mathrm{in} 1930$ to 1937 and $\$ 1,122$ in 1938 . NISKAYUNA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{5}$ (P. O. Sche-
nectady), Schnectady County, N. Y. - BOND SALE. The $\$ 232,000$
 Trust Co.. of Buffalo, as 5.40 s. at a price of 100.419 a basis of about
$5.35 \%$. Dated July 1 1929. Due from July 1193 to 1949 , incl.
NOBLE COUNTY (P. O. Albion), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received by Wallace O. Harder, County Treasurer, until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. argregating S19,860 as follows:
$\$ 7,000$ York Towship bonds. Denom. $\$ 175$. Due $\$ 175$ July 151930 and 4,500 Albion Township bonds. Denom. \$112.50 Due \$112.50 July 15
 Jated Aug. 151929.
NORBORNE, Carroll County, Mo.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids

 or at any bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. Prity Treasurer to pay for the printing of the bonds and the legal opinion. A certified check
for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the City Olerk, is required.
NORTH ADAMS, Berkshire County, Mass.-BOND SALE.-A \$48,000 issued on Ang. 12 the Merchnats National Bank of Boston anas was an of 100.26 , a basis of about $4.92 \%$. Dated Aug. 15 1929. Due in
price 1930 and 1931. Int. payable on Feb. and Aug. 15.
NORTH TROY, Orleans County, Vt.-BONDS OFFERED.-Sealed ${ }^{\text {bids }}$. Brammond, Village Treasurer for the purchase of a $\$ 60.000$ issue of

 Boyden \& Perkins, of Boston, will furnish the legal approval.
 Borrowing capacity, ten times gran
The Village has no other debt.
OCEAN BEACH, Suffolk County, N. Y.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 13,500$ issue of coupon or rekstered awarded to the South Side Bank, of Bale on Aug, 8 . 6 s , at a. price of 101.452 , a basis of about $5.80 \%$. Dated Bay Shore, 1 1929. Due $\$ 675$ from Aug. i 1930 to 1949, incl.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma County, Okla.-BOND OFFERING.

1929. Due on Sept. 1 , as follows: $\$ 19,000$, 1932 to 1953 and $\$ 7,000$ in
1954. The interest tate is to be named by the bidder. Sale will be subject to the approval of the State's Attorney-General and the approving opinion of any one of the following bond attorn-eys, the selection to be made by the
of archaser. The fees or other expenses in connection with securing the
tue

 certiried check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required. Authority: Sec. 27, Art. 10 .
State Const, and sec. 7 . Art. 7 of City Charter. (These bonds were voted State const. and sec. 7, Art.
on July 30-V. 129, p. 1004.)

Financial Slatement as of Auo. 11929 .
-․-.--- $\$ 126,527,986.00$ Tax rate for city purposes. 1928 (per $\$ 1,000$ valuation)
Bonded indebtedness (not including these bonds) Water bonds (included in above indebtedness)...

Net bonded indebtedness---1.-.
Oklahoma City was incorporate in 1890 and has bee an incorporated at 190,000. The actual value of all property in Oklahoma City is estimated at $190,000$. The
to be $\$ 315,000,000$.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma County, Okla.-BOND SALEE-urchased by the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago. Denom. \$1,000, one for
 OLEY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oley), Berks school bonds has been parchased at par by the First National Bank, of
Stauffer. Due from 1930 to 1599 . OPELIKA, Lee County, Ala.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 31,000$ issue of
 at a price of 98.10 a a basis of abot $\$ 3$. $\$ 000$ from 1930 to 1938 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1939 .
OTTAWA COUNTY (P. O. Grand Haven), Mich--BOND OFFERAug. 15 , by William Wilds, Clerk of the County Road Commission, for the
 furnished by the
1931 to 1939 , incl.
OTTUMWA, Wapello County, Iowa.- BOND OFFERING.-Sealed
Idill be received until Aug. 22 , by H. M. Roth, City Solicitor, for bids wil be received
the purchase of a $\$ 50,000$ issue of park bonds. OXFORD, Butler County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 20,000$ issue of $5 \%$ sewage disposal plant $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Citizens' Corp., of Columbus, for an } \$ 80 \\ & \text { - }\end{aligned}$ premium, equal to 100.40 a basis of a aout $4.94 \%$. Dated April 11929.
Due $\$ 1,000$ from Oct. 1 1930 to 1949, incl. The other bidders and their oids were as follows
Oxford National Bank--
Prudden \& Co.. of Toledo*
*No
PEEKSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Peekskill) Westchester County, N . 14 shol bonds offered on Aug. $12-\mathrm{V}, 129$ o. 518, - Was not sold because no bids were received for the bonds, Dated
Sept. 11929 . Due on Sept. 1 , as follows. $\$ 3,000,1934$ to 1949 , incl. and Sept. 11929.
PETOSKEY, Emmet County, Mich.-BOND SALE.-Two issues of
 o 100.33 . Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due from 1930 to 1933 incl. Int. payable

PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia County, Pa.-BOND ELECTION The following legal notice of a pendmg el
the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" of Aug. 16:
To authorize the creation of a loan or loans in the sum of four m 11131 five hundred thousand and repaving streets: paving streets: resurfacing roads in Fairmount Park, and repavent of country roads; reconstructing dock and repaving on bridges extension and improvement of tre poient of City Hall power plant; proconstruction, vidining the consent of the electors to increasing the indebtedness of the City of Philadelphia in the said sum; fixing a day for holding an election to obtain such consent; providing for thegiving or narce thereents for directing the election.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.-REDEMPTION OF BONDS AUTHORIzese of developing the Port of Manila was authorized in a bill recently pose by the Philippine Legislature, according to advices received by the War Department on Aug. in ten. We quote the "Journal of Commerce in 30 years but redeemabe in ten. We
of Aug. 10: Such action was recommended by Gov.-Gen. Davis in his initial of Aug. 0 the Legislature on July 16. Gov-Gen. Davis was very desirous of liqualdating these securities, which bear relatively high interest charges.
in order that the amount saved thereby may be devoted to future public improvements. The first issue of Philippine Government bonds to be completely redeemed, and their redemption, 20 years berermant The motes the excellent financial condition of the insuar Government. in the money to redem the at the close of the fiscal year 1928 .
pine treasury at the
PIKE COUNTY (P. O. Petersburg), Ind-MATURITY.-The $\$ 17,300$ issue of $43 \%$ road bonds that was awarded at par to the Citizens
State Bank, of Petersburg-V. 129, p. $1004-$ matures in from 1 to 10 years. N. YAINVIEW WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Oyster Bay) Nassau County is furnished in connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. $20-\mathrm{V} .129$ p. 1005 -of the $\$ 175,000$ issue of $4 \frac{1}{4}, 5,5 \frac{1}{4}$ or $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ coupon or registered I.-Indebtedness:
a. Indebtedness for water supply in water districts in the town $\$ 2,681,750.00$

b. Indebtedness for sewers in sewer districts in said town b. Indebtedness for sewers in sewer districts in said town-.- $530,000.00$ | c. Inder. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| d. Other inbebtedness of the town incl. Almshouse bonds.--: | $13,200.00$ |

 Total_-...-. Valuation:-..........................................-. $83,552,955.00$
 POLK COUNTY
$\$ 85.000$ issue of $51 / 2 \%$ funding bolumbus), N. C.-PRIICE PAID.-The savings Bank \& Trust Co . of Oincinnati- V . 128, p. 4362 -we Provident for a premium of $\$ 3,238,50$ equal to 102.81, , basis of about $5.17 \%$. Dated
May 151929 . Due from 1932 to 1959 , incl.

PONTIAC, Oakland County, Mich.-BOND oFFERING.-Sealed Oity wilerk, for the purchase of three issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 435,000$.
$\$ 120,000$ city hall bonds. Dated Sept. 11929 . Due $\$ 4,000$ from Sept.

 Int. rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. Int. Dayable on Feb. \& Aug. 1 . 1 inn. payable $\$ 1,000$. Prin. and int. payable
 City will furnish legal opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chic
tified check for $3 \%$ of the bid is to accompany each proposal.
PORTER COUNTY (P. O. Valparaiso), Ind- - BOND OFFERING.The County Auditor will receive sealed bids until 2 p . m. on Sept. 7 , for
the purchase of $\$ 13,537$ gravel road bonds. PORTER COUNTY (P. O. Valparaiso), Ind.-BOND SALE.-On Aug. 7 the County Treasurer sold two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 80,000$
to the State Bank of Valparaiso. The issues are divided as follows: Wo theer Road-W oftchester Township bonds and $\$ 18,000$ Shook Road-

PORTER COUNTY (P. O. Valparaiso) Ind.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 35,200$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon road construction bonds offered for sale on Aug. premium of $\$ 323.00$ - equal to warded to the \&tate Bank of Valparaiso
for a
Aug 1 1929 . Due from July 15 Aug. 1 1929. Due from July 151930 to Jan. 15 1940. The only other bid
for the bonds was a premium offer of $\$ 143$ by Campbell \& Co. of Indian-
apolis. apolis.
POSEY COUNTY (P. O. Mount Vernon), Ind.-BOND SALE.-The Aug. - V. 129, p. $519-$ were awarded to the Peoples Bank \& Trust Co. of Mount Vernon and the First National Bank of New Harmony, as follows: at par. The issues are described as follows:

 \$440. Due et al., Robb Twp. road improvement bonds. Denom. 840 July 151930 ; $\$ 440$. Jan. and July 151931 to 1939
incl.; and \$440, Jan. 15 1940.
7,600 Edward Redman et al, Black Twp. road Jmprovement bonds.
Denom. $\$ 380$. Due $\$ 300$, July 15 1930; $\$ 380$, Jan. and July 151931
5,600 to terry Lang et al., Black Twp. road improvement bonds. Denom.

.000 Waiter Hinkley et al. Black Tww. road improvement bonds.
Denom. \$250. Due $\$ 250$. July 15 1930; $\$ 250$, Jan. and July 151931
to 1939 incl; and $\$ 250$. Jan. 151940 . All of the above bonds are dated Aug. 20 1929. Int. payable on Jan.

POTTER COUNTY (P. O. Coudersport), Pa.-BOND SALEE.-The
$\$ 80.00$ issue of coupon road improvement bonds orfered for sale on Aug. 12 of Harrisb. D. 677 - was awarded to the State Employees Retirement Board

PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Little Rock), Ark--BOND OFFERING. County Board of Education until Aug. 23 for the purchase of an issue of
$\$ 100,000$ school bods $\$ 100,000$ school bonds.
Pealed bids wiwney, Jefferson County, Pa.-BOND offering.$7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Aug. 19 , for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 100,000443 \%$, until
 the bonds bid for, payable to the Boorough, is required.
PUTNAM COUNTY (P. O. Brewster) N. Y.-BOND SALE.-The offered for sale on Aug. $15-\mathrm{V} .129$, p . 1005 was awarded at par and
accrued interest to Geo. Bew York. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due on Sept. 1 , as follows: $\$ 10,000.1930$ to 1933 ,

PUTNAM COUNTY (P. O. Greencastle), Ind.-BOND OFFERING. County Auditor, for the purchase of a $\$ \$ 15,340.80$ issue of $51 / 2 \%$ bridge
 County Treasurer.
REDFORD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Redford Station, Detroit), Mich.-

 as follows: $\$ 2,0001930$ to 1932 and $\$ 1.600$ in 1933. Bids to specify place or payment. Int. payable on Sept. and Feb. 1 . Purchaser to pay printing
and legal expenses. No certified check is required.
RICHMOND TOWNSHIP (P. O. Townville), Route 2, Crawford County, Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD. The $\$ 14,500$ issue of $41 / \mathrm{H}^{2} \%$ coupon
township bonds offered for sale on June $21-V .128, \mathrm{p} .3389-$ was not sold as there were no bids received for the
1930 to 1958 incl. Optional after 10 years.
ROANE COUNTY (P. O. Kingston), Tenn.-INT. RATE.-The
 was awarded as $51 / \%$ bonds. Due in 30 years. Basis of about $5.20 \%$.
ROCKFORD SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Rockford) Winnebago
County, ill.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received by the Clerk of the Sanitary District at 401 East State St.. Rockford, until 10 a. m .

 on of Chapman \& OUtler of Chitcago, will be furnished. A certified check

## Assessed baluation

$\begin{array}{r}888,512.116 .00 \\ 1,060,000.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
ROSEAU COUNTY (P. O. Roseau), Minn-BOND SALE.-The out success on July $16-\mathrm{V}$. 129 . P. $677-$ has since been purchased by
C. W. MeNear E Co. of Chicago; Due on July 1 , as follows: $\$ 8,000,1934$ o 1938 and $\$ 10,000$, 1939 to 1944 , all incl.
ROWAN COUNTY (P. O. Salisbury) N. C.-NOTE OFFERING.-
Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 20, by A. L. Klutts. Seaed bids will be received until 10 a. M. on Aug. 20, by A. L. Klutts,
Clerk of the Board or County Commissioners. for the purchase of an Issue
of $\$ 150.0006 \%$ revenue anticipation noter of $\$ 150.0006 \%$ revenue anticipation notes. Dated Aug. 20 1929. Due on
Feb. 161930 . 193 . RUSHVILLE, Sheridan County, Neb.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 44.400$ Co. of Omahawer Donds has recently been purchased by the Peters Trust
Due on July 1, as follows. $\$ 1.000$. one bond for $\$ 400$ Dated July 11299. 194 to 1949 , all incl ins. Prin and int. (July 1 1) payable at the office of the
County Treasurer in Rushille. ancial Statement.
Asstal bond val diton, 1928 -.......-................. $\stackrel{\text { Less water debt }}{\text { Net }}$
Pot bonded debt--

RUTHERFORD COUNTY (P. O. Rutherfordton), N. C.- PRICE Bank. - The $\$ 100,0006 \%$ notes that were jointly a warded to the Farmers Trust \& Trust Co. of Forest City, and the Rutherford County Bank \&
Co. of Rutherfordton-V. 129, p. 322-were sold to them at par

ST. ALBANS, Franklin County, Vt.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 240,000$
 Franklin Oounty Savings Bank \& Trust Co
E. H. Rollins \& Sons

SAINT ALBANS, Kanawha County, W. Va.- BOND SALE.-A
S40, 000 issue of $5 \%$ underground crossing bonds has been purchased at
par par by the State of West Virginia
WT. JOSEPH, Tensas Parish, La.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids for the purchase of 830.000 . Aug. 17 , by Josiah P. Scott, Town cierk, Denom. S1,000. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Prin. and int. (M. \& \& . Dayable at
the Canal Bank \& Trust Co. in New Orleans or the National City Bank in
New York New York. Legal opinion of reputable attorney will be furnished together
邧
ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Joseph), Buchanan bynds offered for sale on Aug. 10-V. 129, p. 677 -was awarded to a
syndicate composed of the Continentai Illinois Co. and the First Union Co., of Kanings Bank, both of Chicago and the Prescott, Wright, Snider about $4.53 \%$. Dated Feb. 11929 . Due from Feb. 1 1930 to 1949 , incl. BONDS OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION.-The above bonds are now of $\$ 468,593.50$, by a broup for the boded by the second highest being an offer
SAGINAW, Saginaw County, Mich- BOND SALE.-The two issues p. 100 -were awarded to the Harris. Trust \& S Savings Aank, of Chicago,
for a premium of 210 equal to 100.06, a basis of about $4.865 \%$. The
issues are described as follows
 the other bid submitted was an offer of par on the sewer bonds by the Second National Bank, of Saginaw.
County, Calif.-BIDDERS DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Ana), Orange bids submitted on Aug. 6 for the $\$ 665$. 000 ing is an official list of the othe awarded jointly to the Detrotit Co. and the American National Co.
San Francisco-V. $129, \mathrm{p}$. 1006 -at 101.70 a a basis of about
Bidder
Heller. Bruce \& $\&$ Co , and associates.
R. H. Mounkontaly Co., and associates
R. Hassociates.
Wm. Cavalier \& Co., and associates.

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, Wash.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed ler. for the purchase of four issues of semi-annual bonds agreegatingtrol $\$ 5$.
720.000 as follows: $\$ 4,000,000$ light and power: $\$ 1,100,000$ bridge series $\$ 500,000$ bridge, series F and $\$ 120.000$ penerai improvement bonds. Int.
SCOTT COUNTY (P. O. Huntsville), Tenn.-BOND OFFERING--
Bids will be received until Aug. 28 by F. J. Robbins, County Judge, for the purchase of a $\$ 250,000$ Ausse or 5 jy \% road funding bounds. Jugge, for
\& Cutler. of Chicaso, will furnish the $\&$ Cutler, of Chicago. will furnish the approving ovinion. A certman
check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, is required. No bid for less than par
别
and interest will be considered.
$\underset{\$ 60,000}{\text { SCOTT }}$ issue of $41 / 6 \%$ (P. O. Shakopee), Minn.-BOND funding bonds has been purchased by the First 360,000 issue of $41 / 2 \%$ funding bonds has been purchased by the First
Minneapolis Co . of Minneapolis, subject to an election to be held in the
near future near future.
 bonds that was sold for a premium or $\$ 26$, equal to $10.02 . V 128, p$. 40488
was purchased by the Peters Trust $C$. of Omaha and is further described
 1949 to 1953, and $\$ 7.000,1955$ to 1959 . Basis of about $4.74 \%$. Prin. and
int. (A. \& O. 1) payable at the office of the County Treasurer in Gering. Assessed valuation, 1928 Financial Statement.
Total bonded debt (this issue included)
Population, estinated, 2,000 . $\qquad$ $82,390,795$
143,200
SCRANTON, Lackawanna County, Pa.-BOND SALEE-A $\$ 50,000$
 SEMINOLE, Seminole County, Okla.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed the purchase of four issues of semi-annual bonds aggregating $\$ 117.500$ as follows: $\$ 30,000$ airport: $\$ 17,500$ water extension: $\$ 25.000$ city hali
and $\$ 55,000$ park bonds. The bid of not less than par and accrued interest and sis.000 park bonds, The bid of not tess than par and accrued interest
for the iowest rate of interest will be given preference. A certified check
for $2 \%$ must accompany the bid.
cunanoron

Minn- SHOPE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shakopee) Scott County, Minn. - BOND SALEE.-A $\$ 20,000$ issue of high
been purchased at par by the state of Minnesota.
SHARPSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mercer County, Pa.-PRICE awarded to $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{H}$. Holmes \& Co ., of Pittsburgh - V . $129, \mathrm{p}$, 163 -was purchased by them for a premium of $\$ 1,180$ equal to 101.14 , a basis of
about $4.38 \%$. Dated Feb. 1 1929. Due from Feb, 1932 to 1958 ,
Prin. and int. (F. \& A. 1) payable at the First National Bank in Sharps-
ville. Frincipai of bonds may be revistered. Legality approved by Town-
send, Ellott \& Munson of Philadelphia. son, of Phiadelphia
 Assessed valuation for taxation-
Total dobt Including these bonds
Population
$86.000,000$
$3,115,390$

SOLON, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. - BOND SALE. The $\$ 51,009.51$ $6 \%$ street improvement bonds offered on Aug. 5 - V . $129, \mathrm{p}$. 520 - were
awarded to the Chagrin Falls Banking Co.. of Chagrin Falis. at par.

SOUTHAMPTON UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{9}$, annual school site purchase bonds offered for sale on Aug. $5-\mathrm{V}$. $129, \mathrm{p}$. 520-was awarded to the esouthold savings Bank, of Southold, for a premium
of 3623.60 equal to 102.68 , basis of about $4.60 \%$. Dated April 11929 .
Due from April 1 1 1930 . 1015 . due rom April 1930 to 1945.
SOUTH EUCLID, Cuyahoga County, Ohio--BOND SALE--An bonds was awarded on July 31 to David Robison \& Co.. of Toledo. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated May 11929 . Due on Oct. 1 as follows. $\$ 14,000,1930$
to 1937 and $\$ 15.000$ in 1938 and 1939 . (These bonds were previously of-

## SPEEDWAY, IND. - BOND SALE.-The $\$ 37,00043 \%$ improvement


SPRINGLAKE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springlake) Lamb County, Tex.- BOND SALE.-A $\$ 15,000$ issue of school
bonds has recently been purchased at par by the State Department of Education.
STOKES COUNTY (P. O. Danbury), N. C.-NOTES OFFERED.County Commissioners, for the purchase of a $\$ 70,000$ issue of revenue
anticipation notes. anticipation notes.
STORY COUNTY (P. O. Nevada), Iowa.-BOND SALE.- The
 as 5 s at par. Denom.
Optional after May 11935.
STRONG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Strong City), Roger has been purchased by the First State Bank, of Strong City
TAMA COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Iowa.- BOND SALE.-The \$193,000 issue of $5 \%$ semi-annual county road bonds offered for sale on Aug. ,
V. 129, p. 841 Was awarded to Geo. M. Behtel \& Co. of Davenport. for a premium of $\$ 1,792$, equal to 100.928 a basis of about $4.88 \%$ Dated
Aug. 1 1929 . Due from May 1932 to 194. The other bidders were: Aug. 1 1929ill Veith \& Duncan; C. W. MeNear and the White-Phillips Co. TENNESSEE (State of) P. O. Nashville.- NOTE SALE-A A $\$ 4.000$,of the Bankers Co. of New York. Bancamerica-Blair Corp, the Old Colony
Corp. and the Detroit Co., all of New York, and the Commerce Union Corp. and the Detroit Co.. all of New York, and the Commerce Union
Bank of Nashville, as 6 s. for a a premium of 88.00 e eual to 100.24, a basis

NOTE OFFERED TO PUBLIC.-The above notes are now being offered 1930 maturity and $5.10 \%$ for the 1932 maturity. The offering circular
reports that the Stat of Tennessee has an assessed valuation of $\$ 1.745$. reports that and a total bended dobt of $\$ 53, .870 .00$. The ponulation for 1920
425.238, and
was $2.337,855$. These notes are a general obligation of the State. They are legal investment for sav
necticut, and other States.
TIFFIN, Seneca County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 100.00051 / 2 \%$ improvement bonds that were offered on June 20 -V. $128, \mathrm{p}$. 3882 - Were
awarded to the Commercial National Bank of Tifrin. The bonds are dated
July 1 1929. Due $\$ 10.000$ Sept. 1930 to 193, incl.
TIPTON COUNTY (P.O. Tipton), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received by willis A. Kendall, County Auditor, until 10 a . m
on Aug. 31 for the purchase of two issues of $6 \%$ semi-annual bonds aggre gating
$\$ 12,000$ ditch bonds. Due $\$ 1,500$ from Aug. 61930 to 1937, incl.
5,125 ditch bonds. Due $\$ 1,025$ from Aug. 61930 to 1934, incl. TOBYHANNA TOWNSHIP, Monroe County, Pa.-BOND SALE.issue of $5 \%$ school bonds, maturing serially from Aug. 1939 to 1959
TOLEDO, Lucas County, Ohio-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 200,000$ issue of par ry the sinking fund. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1 1929. Due $\$ 20,000$
from Dec. 11930 to 1939 , incl. from Dec. 11930 to 1939. incl.

TOLEDO, Lucas County, Ohio-OFFICIAL TABULATION OF BIDS. - The following is an offricial tabulation of the bids received on
June 11 for the $\$ 3,900,000$ bonds awarded to the syndicate headed by June 11 for the $\$ 3,900,000$ bonds awarded to the syndicate headed by
Harris, Forbes \& Co. of New York-V. 128, p. 4048. Bids were 'for all

Bidder


TUCKAHOE, Westchester County, N. Y.- BOND SALE.-The
$\$ 52,000$ issue of general improvement bonds offered for sale on Aug. V. 129. p. 1006 -was awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons $\&$ Co . Inc. of New. York, as $5.40 \%$ bonds, at a price of 100.479 a basis of about $5.34 \%$. Dated Aug. 11929 . Due from 1931 to 1949, incl. Other bids were as foilows Roosevelt \& Son-
Dewey Bacon \&
Manufacturers Tr
${ }^{100.1173} 100.68$
$\qquad$ 100.1193
VIGO COUNTY (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind.- BOND OFFERING.- on Aug. 30 for the purchase of $\$ 16,089.93$ grading, draining and improving gravel public highway bonds.
WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Indianola), lowa.-BONDS NOT SOLD.


WARREN, Trumbull County, Ohio--BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will bereceived by Della B. King. City Additor, untill D. M. on Aug. 30 for the purchase of
gating $\$ 204,062.96$ :
$\$ 16,161.475 \% \%$ street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1.000$ one for $\$ 2,00$ Sept. 11930 and $\$ 2,000$ March and Sept. 11931 to 1933 . $169,850.005 \% \%$ street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ one for
$\$ 850$. Due $\$ 8,500$ April and $\$ 9,000$ Oct. $113030 ; 8,000$ April and $\$ 9,000$, Oct. 11931 to 1938, and $\$ 8,000$. April and Oct.
3,966.49 $41 / \%$ street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ one for
$\$ \$ 66.49$ Dated Sopt. 1 I 1928 . Due $\$ 1,966.49$, March and
$\$ 2,000$. Sept. 11930 .
7.480.00 $41 / 2 \%$ street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, one for
\$480. Due $\$ 1,40$. April and $\$ 2,000$ Oct. 1930 , and $\$ 2,000$
April and Oct. 1 1931.
$6,605.0041 / 2 \%$ street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$, one for $\$ 105$
Due from April 11930 to Oct. 1 1934. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the Sinking Fund

Financial Statement.
Total assessed valuation for 1928 (estimated):
Real estate-.-.e.ty
Personal property
$55.998,360.00$
$21,292,680.00$
Total valuation.
77,291,040.00
General bonded debt
Special assessment debt $\qquad$ \$2,021.040.00
(self-sustaining $\qquad$
$\qquad$ +161,837.88

WARREN, Trumbull County, Ohio- BOND SALE.-The three issues of $41 / \%$ bonds, aggregating 847,260 orfered for sale on June 144
V. 12S, p. 3882 -have been purchased at par by the sinking fund. The issues are described as
$\$ 22,530$ fire alarm system bonds. Due on April and Oct. 1 from 1930 to
15,000 fire dept. equipment bonds. Due on April and Oct. 1 from 1930 to 9,730 West Side park bonds. Due on April and Oct. 1 from 1930 to 1934.

WARREN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Warren) Warren County, sale on Aug. 2- ${ }^{\text {V. }} 129$. p. 842 was awarded to the Warren Savings Bank
\& Trust Co., of Warren. Dated Aug. 15 1929. Due from Aug. 151930 to ${ }^{\&}$ Trust C .
WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.Sealed bids will be received until 10 a.m. on Aug. 31 by O. H. Smedley.
County Treasurer, for the purchase of two issues of $41 / 2 \%$ bonds aggregating $\$ 15,460$ as follows.
$\$ 8.800$ Washington Township bonds. Denom. $\$ 440$. Due $\$ 440$ on July 6,660 Jefferson Township bonds. 151931 Denom. Jan. $\$ 333$. 151940 Due $\$ 333$ on July 15 Dated Aug. 5 Jan. and July 151931 to Jan. 151940 Interest payable on Jan. and July 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Ind--BOND SALE.-The $\$ 7.400$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual road bonds offered for sale on July 26 Indianaporils. Dated July 11929 . Due a followse $\$ 3770$ on July 151930 ;
$\$ 370$, January and July 151931 to 1939 incl., and $\$ 370$ on Jan. 151940 . WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Bartlesville), Okla.-PURCHASER.-The S17, 200 issue of school bonds that was reported sold as $41 /$ s-V 1129 , p. $165-$ was awarded to 0. F. Winner.
of Bartlesville, at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1933 to 1948 and $\$ 1,200$ in 1949 . WATERFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O.
 S161, equal to 100.26 , a basis of about $5.22 \%$. The bonds mature annuall $\$ 4,000$. 1945 to 1949 ail inclusive, 1931 and 1932; $\$ 3,000,1933$ to 1944 and
WATERTOWN, Middlesex County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.-
A temporary loan to the amount of $\$ 100,000$ has recently been purchased by A temporary loan to the amount of $\$ 100,000$ has recently been purchas.
Faxon, Gade $\&$ Co, of Boston, at a $5.23 \%$ rate. Due on Nov. 201929 .
WAUKESHA, Waukesha County, Wis.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 80,000$
 Only 15.1929 . Due $\$ 4,000$ from July 151930 to 1949 incl. The banks were
Jut The Waukesha National, The National Exchange and The First State Bank WAURIKA, Jefferson County, Okla.- BOND OFFERING.-Sealed
bids will be received until 2 p.m. on Aug. 20, by Hanna L. Teeter, City bids will be received until 2 p.m. on Aug. 20 . by Hanna L. Teeter, City
Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 52.500$ issue of coupon water works extension bonds. Int. rate is to be named by the bidder. Bidders are requested to summit two propositions on the bonds as follows: First, mitted on approved and are incontestable. Secondly; bids to be submitted allowing the Mayo and city Council to deliver the bonds as the work progresses a
money is required. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required.
WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Corydon), Iowa.-BONDS NOT SOLD.The $\$ 225.000$ issue of not to exceed $5 \%$ annual primary road bonds offered on Aug. $13-\mathrm{V} .129$, p. 842 -was not sold as no bids were received. Due on
May as follows: $\$ 22,00$ from 1935 to 1943 , and $\$ 27,000$ in 1944. Optional
after May 1 1935.

WAYNESBORO, Augusta County, Va.-ADDIIONAL DETAILS provement bonds scheduled to be sold on Aug. $19-\mathrm{V} .129$, p. 678 - mature on July 15 of each year. It is stated that all of the bonds sthen ontstanding shall be redeemable at the option of the Town on any Jan. 15 or July 15.
subsequent to July 151939 .

WELLESLEY, Norfolk County, Mass.-BOND offering.-Sealed | bids will be recelved by George G. S. Perkins, Town Treasurer, until noon |
| :--- |
| (daylight saving time) on Aug. 20 , for the purchase of 5 issues of $411 \%$ | (daylight saving time) on Aug. ${ }^{20}$, for the purchase of 5 issues of $41 / 2 \%$

coupon bonds, aggregating $\$ 156,000$ as follows: $\$ 40,000$ sewer extension bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1930$ to 17,000 Washington St. bridge bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows; $\$ 2,000$, 60,000 water extension bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1930$
to 1938, $\$ 4,000,1939$ to 1941, and $\$ 3.000$ in 1942.

19,000 street extension bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1930$ to
 Denom. $\$ 1,004$, incl. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Prin. and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the Boston'Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. The First National Bank of Boston
will certify as to the genuineness of the bonds. Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Will certify as to the genuineness of the bonds. Rop
Perkins, of Boston, will furnish the legal approval.
Financial Statement Sept. 11929.
Net valuation for year 1928...
Total gross debt, including these issues....
Exempted Debt: Water bonds


Net debt_
Borrowing
capacity . $832,556,345.00$ $929,761.20$
$1,332,000.00$ Borrowing c

WEST ALBANY SEWER DISTRICT, Colonie (P. O. Cohoes, R. D.)
N. Y.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be recived Aug. 23, (Daylight Saving time), by Benj. F. Zeh, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ issue of 51, , 534 or $6 \%$. coupon or registered sewer
bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 11929 . Due $\$ 2,000$ from June 11931 bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 11929. Due $\$ 2,000$ from June 11931
to 1945 incl. Principal and int. (J. \& D, payable in gold or its equivalent at the National Bank of Watervliet. The lower rate of interest will be accepted if legally permissible. The U. S. Mortgage \& Trust Co. of New Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City. A certified check for
$2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the Town, is required.
WINONA COUNTY (P. O. Winona) Minn,-BOND SALE.-The
$\$ 21,000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual ditch bonds offered for sale on $\$ 21,000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual ditch bonds offered for sale on Aug. $6-1$
$V .129 .+\mathrm{p} .679$-Was awarded at par to the Merchants National Bank, the National Savings Bank and the First Trust \& Savings Bank, all of Winona,
jointly. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1932 to jointly, Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1932 to
1940 and $\$ 3,000$ in 1941 .

WOOD COUNTY (P.O. Bowling Green), Ohio.-BOND ofFERING. Sealed bids will be received by C. O. Cummings, County Auditor, until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (eastern standard time) on Sept. 3, for the purchase of two issues $\$ 55,000$ road bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ Mar. and $\$ 6,000$ Sept. 1, from 1930 to 20,000 road bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ Mar. and Sept. 11930 to 1934, incl at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, must atcompany each bid.
WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING.City Treasurer, for the purchase of two issues of revenue tunison,
 1929 and $\$ 300,000$ on Mar. 141930 . Notes are dated Aug. 20 1929. De-
nom. $\$ 50,000, \$ 25,000$ and $\$ 10,000$. Bids to be made as usual upon basis of discount in advance from date of delivery to date of maturity, using 360 days to the year. Payable at the Old Colony Trust Co. in Boston or
WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN-A temporary loan to the amount of $\$ 200,000$ was awarded on Aug, 13 to the
Shawmut Corp. of Boston at a $5.32 \%$ discount. Due on Oct. 301929 ,

WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP (P O Wyckoff) Bergen County, N BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 3 by William E. Scott, Township Clerk, for the purchase of an $\$ 83,000$ issue of $43,4,5,51 / 5,51 / 2,53 / 4$. or $6 \%$ coupon or
registered general improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,00$. Dated Aug. 1
1929. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000,1931$ to $1935, \$ 8,000$ in 1936 and equivalent at the First National Bank of Wyckoff. The lowest rate of of New Yose bonds will determine the award. Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn,
offer to tark, will furnish the legal approval. If two or more bidion offer to take the same amount of bonds the award will be to the bidder offering the highest additional amount of less than $\$ 1,000$. A certified

TIONMA COUNTY (P. O. Yuma), Ariz.-ADDITIONAL INFORMA 1ION.-In connection with the sale on Aug. 7 of the two issues of bonds. aggregating $\$ 400,000$ to the State Industrial Commission, at par and accrued interest. Coupon bonds in $\$ 1.000$ denominations. Dated April 1 Due in from 10 to 20 years. Int. payable on April and October 1. 11929

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities. BRANDON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Man.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-The
$\$ 125,000$ issue of $51 / 2 \%$ school debentures offered for sale (V. 129, was not sold as all the bids recelved were rejected. Payable on Oct ${ }^{1} 842$ at Brandon. (These bonds were unsuccessfully offered on Sept. 151928 -
V. 127, p. 1286.) $\checkmark .12$
COURTENAY, B. C.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 38,000$ issue of $5 \%$ electric light and power system extension bonds has recently been purchased by an
unknown investor. Due in 20 years.

DELTA, B. C.-BOND SALE.-It is reported that a $\$ 325,000$ issue of $5 \%$ water works bonds has recently been disposed of. Due in 25 years. GRANTHAM TOWNSHIP (P. O. St. Catherines), Ont--BOND Bessey, Treasurer, for the purchase of two issues of bonds, aggregating
$\$ 32,382.50$, as follows: $\$ 20,000.0051 / 2 \%$ school house No. 8 bonds. Due in 15 years. Prin int. payable in Canadian currency or Sterling at any place in Canada, Great Britain or the United States. $12,382.505 \%$ St. Catherines Heights water supply system. bonds. Due in 20 years. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable in Great, Britain

NELSON, B. C.-BOND SALE.-We are informed that on July 19, a $\$ 14,000$ issue of $5 \%$ high school bonds was purchased by a local investor.
Due in 20 years.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.-BOND SALE.-According to newspaper reports, a $\$ 10,000$ issue of $5 \%$ improvement bonds has recently been pur-
chased by an unknown investor. Due in 10 year SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL ISSUES, ORIZED.-The following is a list of ISSUES, Sask.-BONDS AUTHGovernment Board from July 20 to 27 , as it was given in the Aug. 9 issue of
the "Monetary Times" of Toronto the "Monetary Times" of Toronto:
SCHOOL DISTRICTS -
SCHOOL DISTRICTS.-Tramping Lake, $\$ 15,000$, not exceeding $7 \%$,
due in 20 years: Sanctuary, $\$ 5,000$ not exceding South Porcupine, $\$ 800$, not exceeding $6 \%$, due in 10 ' years. 120 years; VILLAGES.-Wakaw, $\$ 1,800$, not exceeding $7 \%$, maturing in 10 years; Dinsmore, $\$ 6.750$, not to exceed $7 \%$, due in fifteen installments.
SOURIS, Man.-BONDS oFFERED.-Sealed bids were recelved until Aug. 14 by . $\$ 30,000$ issue of $51 / \% \%$ town bonds. Due in 30 years. for the purchase of TRAIL, B C
TRAIL, B. C.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 12,500$ issue of $5 \%$ fire truck bonds
is reported to have been sold to an unknown purchaser

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$51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Biddle \& Henry

1522 Locust Street Philadelphia Members of
Phlladelphia Stock Exchange Baltimore Stock Exchange
Private New York Wire Canal 8437

## WHITTLESEY. McLEAN\& CO.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
PENOBSCOT BLDG., DETROIT

MINING ENGINEERS

## H. M. CHANCE \& CO.

 Mining Engineera and GeologistaCOAL AND MINERAL PROPERTIES
Examined, Managed, Appraised
Drexel Building
PHILADELPHIA


[^0]:    * Shares of no par value.
    a Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value and all classes of common stooks are computed at thelc oftering priees.
    b Bonus of $1 / 3$ share of common stock given with every 10 shares of preferred stock.

[^1]:    Includes deposits in foreign branches: (a)
    231,$000 ;(d) \$ 63,337,000 ;(e) \$ 130,924,000$.

[^2]:    *id and asked prices; no sales on this day. $x$ Ex-dividend. y Ex-rignts

[^3]:    Bid and asked prices; no saels on this day, $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-rights.

[^4]:    Bid and asked Drices; no sales on this day. 6 Ex-dividend $75 \%$ in stock. $x$ Ex-dividend. s Shillings, ex-rights,

[^5]:    Bid an＇asked prices；no sales on this day．$x$ Ex－dividend，$y$ Ex－rights，

[^6]:    bld and asked proes, no sales on this day.

[^7]:    According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an

[^8]:    GRAND COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ind.- BOND SALE.-The \$2.16
    $41 / 2 \%$ Louis Price et al. Richand Twp. road construction bonds. offer
     at par. The bonds are dated July 1 to 1929 . Due S105. JuII 15.1930 ,
    follows: \$105, Jan, and July 151931 to 1939 incl,, and $\$ 105$, Jan. 15194
    There were no other bids submitted.

