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| 449 | 473 | 484 |  |  |  |  |
| 462 | $473-\mathrm{A}$ | 491 |  |  |  |  |
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[^0]
## "WILL THERE BE ANY LEFT WHEN

 I DRIVE A CAR?"No wonder he asks "will there be any left?" For the world today spins round on petroleum.

Ten years ago there was widespread concern about a petroleum shortage. Today it is known there will be no shortage of motor fuel in our lifetime, or our children's or grandchildren's. Oil companies have been spending from ten to twelve million dollars a year on research to conserve the supply, improve quality and reduce prices.

One improvement alone, a refining process known as "cracking," has saved the equivalent of $6,600,000,000$ barrels of crude oil since 1920. Deeper drilling has opened up untouched fields-it is now possible to drill to a depthofovertwomiles.More efficient recovery methods are taking oil from pools that once would have been abandoned.

More oil is being discovered all the time. Ten years ago the known U. S.

supply was figured at $5,321,000,000$ barrels. Since then more than one and a half times that amount has been taken from the ground, yet the known supply today has expanded to $12,000,000,000$ barrels. And experts say that the quantity of oil still undiscovered is enormous.
Meanwhile gasoline has steadily improved in quality, making practical the efficient high compression automobile engines of today. And the price per gallon, exclusive of taxes, is now less than half what it was 15 years ago.

In these improvements steel has played a vital part. Special alloy steels that withstand high pressure and temperature made possible the giant "cracking" stills. Tougher, harder steels assisted in the deeper drilling of wells. Stronger, rust-resisting steels helped lower transportation costs through 112,000 miles of pipelines, and countless tank ships, tank cars, tank trucks, pumps and underground reservoirs. Steel and oil are inseparably linked together. As the oil industry prospers and progresses, so does United States Steel.


## The Financial Situation

WHAT has happened to the tax bill in the Senate Finance Committee during the past week has demonstrated, if it has done nothing more, that the business community can if it tries hard enough cause even the present headstrong Administration to hesitate. It is true, of course, that this particular measure with its absurd complexities and its grave hazards made a shining mark for every critic. Many who are usually disposed to support the Administration rebelled in this instance and pointedly suggested that the President consent to a measure more within reason. Industrialists, accountants, lawyers, and finally Senator Byrd naturally found it quite simple not only to find but to expose effectively the thousand and one defects in the bill as it came up to the Senate from the House. The cumulative effect of all this was irresistible. The Administration by the middle of the week could not well fail to see the handwriting on the wall, and accordingly let it be known that it would interpose no objection to a re-writing of the proposed law. All this is quite as it should be.

## Tax Bill Still in Doubt

At the same time it is important not to take too much for granted at this point. If Washington dispatches are to be trusted, the President is still disposed to insist that the "underlying purpose" of the measure, that is to say, to force corporations to disburse all or nearly all of their income, shall be reflected in the redrafting that the Senate Finance Committee is trying to effect. Of course everyone familiar with practical politics knows well enough that such generalities as these may mean much or little in actual practice. It may be that the President has reached the point where he is willing to consent to any measure that will "save the face" of the Administration. The latest reports from Washington seem to indicate that he faces a real fight if he insists upon much more than that.

On the other hand, he may, while approving or perhaps encouraging a simplification and a thorough redrafting of the bill, still insist upon provisions that would be open to most of the objections that have been so tellingly raised against the House draft. Throughout his career in public life he has repeatedly shown himself to be an agile opponent. It will be difficuit to measure the extent of the victory that has been won in the Senate Finance

Committee until the full text of the new draft is available and definite word is forthcoming as to what the attitude of the President is to the measure in its new form. It is possible that the business community may presently find itself under the necessity of making its fight all over again under conditions more difficult than at first, due to the ground yielded by the Administration. At any rate it would not do for those who have fought so valiantly not to be fully prepared for such an eventuality.

## Revenues Needed

The President is on strong ground when he insists that as long as expenditures are as large as they are now, to say nothing of the increases that are on the cards, more money ought to be raised by taxation. Of course expenditures ought not to be so large; but they are, and there does not seem to be any way to reduce them, at the moment at any rate. As a matter of fact, about the only way real headway is likely to be made in reducing the expenditures is to bring the situation home to as large a proportion of the people as possible by means of taxation that will bear, not indirectly as at present, but directly upon as many individual citizens as possible. As long as the impression prevails among so many that the other fellow, particularly the wealthy individual, is paying the fiddler, just so long will it be doubly difficult to awaken a popular demand for proper economy in the administration of the government, National, State or local.
For these reasons it seems to us that it would be well for the business community not only to consent to, but to insist upon, taxes to the limit of feasibility to meet current expenses, but at the same time to insist that such taxes shall be levied in accordance with sound economic and social principles. This will perhaps be severe medicine for a business community already overburdened with taxes, but if systems of national taxation were properly drawn the additional burden would fall much more directly upon individuals and not upon business enterprises directly, although all such levies would inevitably have their influence upon business. It is one thing to complain of taxes, and complaint at this time is certainly well warranted, but it is quite another to make it clear that the real burden of such com-
plaint is directed at expenditures which are immensely larger than the should be, and at the form taxation is taking.
For our part, we have welcomed the steadily growing body of complaint about taxes that has characterized annual reports of corporations to their shareholders, public addresses of leading business men, the remarks of economists and even registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We hope that these complaints will continue to increase in number and in pointedness until their cumulative effect makes an impression at Washington and at State capitals and local municipal offices similar to that made upon the Senate Finance Committee during the past week concerning the current tax measure. But throughout it all, the pliticians must not be permitted to forget for a moment that the real grievance is against the volume of swollen expenditures and against the form that taxation is taking at this time, which leaves the rank and file bearing a heavy burden but without any definite and constant reminder that they are bearing such a burden.

## Encouraging Economy

Once we reach the point where we are collecting in taxes all the sums we are spending, much of the sentimental glamor now surrounding many of the so-called progressive measures will disappear, and the essentially absurd claims made for them will tend to stand forth naked in the light of realities, since the rank and file are not likely to be unduly sentimental about programs that they must go hungry to have. Professional politicians who are responsible for the waste and extravagance, not to use stronger terms, of relief and other current programs will then begin to feel the weight of popular disfavor aroused by the obviousness of the cost of their activities to each and every individual. With government as with the individual, there is nothing so well calculated to encourage thrift and prudence in outlays as a pay-as-you-go basis of operations.

## "Social Security" as an Example

$\mathrm{N}^{0}$O BETTER example of the fanciful misconceptions of the day could be found than those entertained in many quarters concerning what has become known as "social security." A legislator who the other day had the temerity to refer to the "social security" program as "another New Deal boondoggle" has been roundly and roughly criticised ever since by "liberals" who seem to feel quite certain that the speaker, in so referring to this program, committed political hari-kari. The very words "social security," and the charming picture that the President and others have painted of the blessings to flow from laws enacted in the name of "social security," have apparently placed a halo of holiness about the whole "movement," as though the mere selection of a slogan or the vague and utterly unconvincing promises of professional reformers actually provided or could provide anything in the nature of either economic or social security.
The truth of the matter is, of course, that the "social security" legislation now on the Federal statute book and the statute books of several of the States will seriously add to the insecurity of just the groups it is supposed to render safe from various contingencies inherent in human nature. It is accordingly, so we think, much more unfortunate than any of the New Deal "boondoggles" that have come
to our attention. These latter are usually simply a waste of money which has been expended in such a way as to weaken the morale and the self-dependence of the individual who has been engaged in the enterprise. Their potentialities for injury are very limited compared to those of the so-called social security program as it is now drawn. It is accordingly with satisfaction that we take notice of the extended discussion of the real nature and some of the inevitable consequences of the question that was carried on at the annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at Atlantic City during the past few days.

## Bankers on "Social Security"

These bankers, being responsible for the savings of millions of people of strictly limited means and in a position to understand some of the complex and far-reaching effects the social security program must have in the fields of banking, finance, and investment, are deeply interested in the subject and in a thorough, sound and all-around appraisal of the program in its entirety. For some time past one corporation official after another, in reports to stockholders, in registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in public addresses and statements of various kinds, has called attention to the crushing load which this program, together with the rest of the burdens that corporations are today called upon to bear, is certain to lay upon business and incidentally upon the rank and file of the people who are supposed to benefit so greatly from this great piece of "humanitarian legislation."
To all this the savings bankers during the past few days have added the weight of their testimony upon certain other aspects of the same program, namely, the incidental but inevitable effects of the collection and investment of astronomical sums to be collected in taxes to provide a reserve for old age pensions and to a lesser extent for unemployment insurance. One shrewd observer at the bankers' convention said:
"Their plan as embodied in the law is to have actuaries calculate every year the amount theoretically needed to be added to the Reserve Account and then to have Congress appropriate that amount to the account until, finally, 45 years hence, the enormous interest-bearing fund of $\$ 47,000,000,000$ will have been accumulated. Suppose, however, that Congress is not impressed by actuarial theory and decides to follow some other course. What are the probable alternatives? A quite likely alternative is an increase in the scale of pension benefits and the probability that a scale of benefits will be adopted which in the end will prove unbearable for our children and grandchildren.
"We may be confident of one thing. The program for the Congresses of the next 30 years to practice self-denial by investing hundreds of millions each year in a reserve fund mounting in the tens of billions, belongs in the realm of dreams. The fund possibly may be allowed to reach a total of a few billions. After that the country will call a halt. The danger inherent, therefore, in the self-sufficiency plan is not that the huge reserve actually will be created, but that the excess of income over outgo will lead either to a dangerous liberalization of the benefits or to a program of unsound governmental spending."

## No Security in Waste

This seems to us an eminently sensible view of the situation. If matters take the course here predicted, "social security," for which so much is claimed and for which so much is to be paid in hard cash, would turn out to be a scheme that did little more than add to the waste of natural resources in men and materials in which government is always tempted to indulge. Those who are "insured" against the vicissitudes of old age and the sufferings of unemployment would find themselves holding the promises to pay of a government that had no way of obtaining the funds to make good its promises except that of taking them in taxes from the public, which of course is supposed to be the beneficiary and not the financier of the program, or else of raising them by a process of inflation similar to that now in progress.

But even if this prediction were to prove inaccurate, and the immense reserves computed were actually accumulated-and without undue liberality in the matter of pensions and the like-what would occur under the present program would be, first, an exceptionally rapid reduction of outstanding debt through extraordinarily burdensome taxation (or rather a conversion of the debt into individual promises to pay the insured), and then a large accumulation of obligations to pay the insured. But the government, in this case as in the former, would be without ability to meet its obligations except by exercise of its powers of taxation or of borrowing. To make a long and involved story short and pointed, there is no conceivable way, even in theory, in which government can insure the whole public against anything. Thus "social security" upon careful analysis turns out to be but a snare and a delusion. Whether it be "reactionary," "anti-social," or sacrilege, we venture to hope that the thoughtful minds of the business and financial community will continue to point out the hollowness of the "social security" reward for which we are to be called upon to pay so high a price, until at length the truth shall be perceived on all sides and the whole program relegated to the junk-heap of discarded Utopian schemes.

## Popular Education Essential

But to accomplish this and the obviously desirable objectives of a like sort, an extensive campaign of popular education must be pressed forward with the utmost dispatch. This campaign will at best be a difficult and tedious one. The subjects are often exceedingly complex, and the self-styled liberals of the day have in their ranks many glib phrasemakers who would deceive all but the very elect. It grows daily more doubtful if any of the political leaders of the day have the courage, discernment and power of exposition to carry forward such a campaign as a Hamilton or a Cleveland would have done. The task therefore seems more and more to devolve upon the business community itself. A good beginning is now being made. The average business executive is at his best in analysing the effects of public policies upon his own business. This he is now doing in telling fashion, and, what is just as important, is rapidly losing his timidity about letting the public know what he is thinking. What is needed is a continuance and an acceleration of the process with perhaps a broadening of the point of view, particularly in matters that have to do
with tariffs and the like. After all, enlightened selfinterest (absit omen) on the part of those who manage the business enterprises of the country is the safest dependence of the public.

## Frazier-Lemke Bill Defeat

F NCOURAGEMENT is to be found in the overwhelming defeat administered to the impossible Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill in the House of Representatives on Wednesday. The Administration is heartily to be commended for the active part it took in once more scotching this dangerous inflation serpent. Let no one suppose, however, as some who ought to know better have been saying during the past few days, that inflation has died with this particular measure. Such is far from the truth. In a real sense the Administration is now, and has been since induction into office, as was the Administration that preceded it, just as guilty of inflationary tactics as the proponents of the FrazierLemke bill. Indeed one of the real dangers of the present situation is that the heedless will think of inflation only in terms of some measure or program plainly labeled as such, and interpret other programs equally as inflationary as something else and something relatively conservative. The injury that inflation does is usually the result of a lack of realization, at least in the earlier stages, that such a danger is actually here and actively at work.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

$A^{\text {LI }}$LTHOUGH the monetary prospects in other countries are absorbing a good deal of attention at this time, it is well to bear in mind that tendencies in the United States remain disconcerting in many ways. The current condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, indicates an increase of $\$ 79,074,000$ in the reserve balances of member banks, largely because the Treasury continued to disburse funds from its large general account balance with the Federal Reserve. The excess reserves of the member institutions over legal requirements increased $\$ 70,000,000$ for the weekly period, and were estimated officially at $\$ 2,770$,000,000 . This gain is the more significant, since the Treasury now is raising $\$ 50,000,000$ weekly in fresh funds through sales of discount bills. It would seem that the extensive gold imports are beginning to overshadow other developments, and the basis certainly is being laid for an increase of excess reserves to heights even beyond the $\$ 3,310$,000,000 record noted last December. The Treasury, through manipulation of its accounts, may well keep the actual total under such levels, but the potentialities should nevertheless be recognized. In the week covered by the current report, gold stocks of this country increased no less than $\$ 54,000,000$, to an all-time high record of $\$ 10,302,000,000$. Additional shipments on an extensive scale have been made from Paris, and as the metal reaches this country and the Treasury reimburses itself through deposits of gold certificates, excess reserves will again tend to rise sharply. It is already sufficiently apparent, moreover, that measures should be taken to diminish the pressure of idle funds through increase of reserve requirements or sales of open market holdings of United States Government securities.

In the week ended May 13 the Treasury deposited with the Reserve banks only $\$ 26,497,000$ of gold certificates, or less than half the amount added to the
monetary gold stocks in the same period, and a correspondingly large deposit is to be expected in the future. The gold certificate holdings of the 12 banks increased to $\$ 7,729,834,000$ on May 13 from $\$ 7,703,337,000$ on May 6 , and this addition was mainly responsible for an increase of total reserves to $\$ 8,067,213,000$ from $\$ 8,038,801,000$. A seasonal return of currency from circulation diminished the total of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation to $\$ 3,762,028,000$ from $\$ 3,778,880,000$. Aggregate deposits of the 12 banks moved slightly higher to $\$ 6,539,800,000$ from $\$ 6,499,045,000$, the principal changes consisting of an increase of member bank balances to $\$ 5,611,072,000$ from $\$ 5,531,998,000$, and a decrease of Treasury deposits on general account to $\$ 577,985,000$ from $\$ 621,759,000$. The increase of reserves and the drop in circulation liabilities more than offset the gain in deposit liabilities, so that the reserve ratio advanced to $78.3 \%$ on May 13 from $78.2 \%$ on May 6 . Discounts by the System were $\$ 197,000$ higher for the week at $\$ 4,781,000$, but industrial advances receded $\$ 207,000$ to $\$ 29,963,000$. Open market holdings of bankers' bills gained $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 4,677,000$, while holdings of United States Government securities fell $\$ 77,000$ to $\$ 2,430,259,000$.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

ANUMBER of important companies took favorable dividend action again the current week. Among them was the Eastman Kodak Co., which declared the regular quarterly common dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share and an extra of 25 c . a share, both payable July 1; similar extras were paid in the three preceding quarters. United States Gypsum Co. declared a dividend of 50 c . a share on the common stock, payable July 1 ; regular quarterly dividends of 25 c. a share were paid in the nine preceding quarters; in addition, extras of 50c. a share were paid on Dec. 24,1935 , and 25c. each, Oct. 1, 1935, and Dec. 24, 1934. Packard Motor Car Co. declared a dividend of 15c. a share, payable July 1; 10c. a share was paid Feb. 11 last, prior to which none had been paid since Dec. 12, 1931, when a quarterly of 10c. a share was paid. Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co. declared a dividend of 75 c . a share on the common stock, payable June 30, which compares with $621 / 2$ c. a share distributed in the two preceding quarters.

## Annual Report of New York Central RR.

T'HE annual report of the New York Central RR. for the calendar year 1935, issued this week, shows a decided improvement in the company's earnings over the year preceding. Although reporting a balance of only $\$ 115,046$ over fixed charges for 1935, this balance nevertheless is an improvement over 1934 of $\$ 7,797,380$, when the company reported a deficiency of $\$ 7,682,335$, and compares with deficits of $\$ 5,412,514$ and $\$ 18,256,400$ in 1933 and 1932, respectively, and a net income of $\$ 2,430,101$ in 1931. Total operating revenues for 1935 amounted to $\$ 310,192,979$, an increase of $5.12 \%$, or $\$ 15,108,098$ over the $\$ 295,084,881$ reported in 1934 , and compares with $\$ 283,341,102$ in 1933 ; $\$ 293,636,140$ in 1932; $\$ 382,190,183$ in 1931, and $\$ 478,918,348$ in 1930 . Of the $\$ 15,108,098$ increase in 1935 over 1934, approximately one-half, or $\$ 7,180,326$, resulted from the emergency freight charges authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. On the other hand,
operating expenses amounted to $\$ 237,197,45 \check{5}$, an increase of $\$ 13,025,694$ over 1934, when the company reported $\$ 224,471,760$. Restoration of rates of pay under agreements with employees and the increased cost of locomotive fuel and other materials were major factors contributing to the increase of $\$ 13$,025,695. Revenue freight handled amounted to 104,482,468 tons, an increase of $4,617,357$ tons, or $4.62 \%$ over 1934, while freight revenue amounted to $\$ 218$,260,324 , an increase of $\$ 14,105,251$, or $6.91 \%$. The report shows that while there was a decrease in tonnage of the products of agriculture and of animals and animal products, there were substantial increases in tonnage in other groups. The company reports a decrease of $2.45 \%$ in the number of revenue passengers carried, although revenue from passengers amounted to $\$ 55,292,024$, an increase of $\$ 539,412$, or $0.98 \%$. As in prior years, there was a falling off in the number of commutation passengers carried, the decrease in 1935 being $1.14 \%$ under the 1934 figures. Although it is difficult to prophesy what the outcome of the present year will be, preliminary indications, however, as to the results for the month of April point to the likelihood that this well-managed railroad system was able to cover fixed charges. This would compare with a net loss after charges of $\$ 893,000$ reported for the like month of 1935 , and would represent the best April results since 1931. Such a showing would likewise bring the first four months of 1936 to the best level since 1931, although operations for the first two months of the year were affected by severe weather conditions.

## The Winter Wheat Crop

PROSPECTS for the winter wheat crop were revised downward in the Agricultural Department's report of condition as of May 1. The indications on that date, according to the report, were for a crop of only $463,708,000$ bushels which compares with the Department's estimate of $493,166,000$ bushels on April 1. In 1935 the actual harvest was $433,447,000$ bushels. The $6 \%$ reduction in the forecast during April was due to "unevenly distributed rainfall and extreme temperatures" during the month; chiefly responsible was the continuation of the drought in the Southwest. The forecast does not take into consideration, however, the improvement in conditions since the first of May resulting from warmer weather and widespread rains over most of the Great Plains area but it is noted that the moisture and warmth arrived too late to save a large acreage planted in the area from western Kansas to the Rio Grande River. The prospects for the Kansas crop dropped to $114,796,000$ at May 1 from 129,748,000 at April 1, a decrease of $11.52 \%$; in other normally large producing States in this area, Oklahoma and Texas, prospects fell off during April $16.23 \%$ and $29.74 \%$ respectively; indications at May 1 were for a crop of $29,358,000$ in the former and only $13,389,000$ in the latter.

Abandonment of acreage seeded for the 1936 crop was above average throughout the West except in Arizona and California; in the Great Plains area it was particularly heavy. In the East, on the other hand, it was slightly under the average. For the country as a whole it is estimated that $24.4 \%$ of the seeded area has been abandoned, which compares with $30.4 \%$ in 1935 and $12.6 \%$ average for the ten years, 1923-32.

At May 1 the condition of the crop was only $67 \%$ of normal, reduced from $68.5 \%$ as of April 1 ; at May 1, 1935 the crop was $75.3 \%$ of normal and the ten year average, $1923-32$, was $81.2 \%$ of normal.
The condition of rye at May 1 was $74.1 \%$ of normal, slightly improved since April 1 when it was $72.4 \%$ of normal.

## The'New York Stock Market

SHEER dulness was the prevailing characteristic on the New York stock market this week. There was an obvious indisposition on all sides to engage in new commitments, owing to the legislative confusion, the approach of summer and an uncertain trend in the leading indices of trade and industry. The long and wearying debate in Washington on corporation taxes caused much vexation, and the threat of unbridled inflation also was present until the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill was defeated in the House on Thursday. The market also was subdued by the protracted crisis in France and the animosity displayed at the League Council meeting in Geneva. Over-regulation with respect to margin requirements likewise affected the market. The result of all these and other influences was a moderate downward trend of quotations early in the week. On Thursday, however, a sharp advance took place, mainly because the inflationary farm mortgage proposal was defeated. The declining tendency was again in evidence yesterday, and net results of the week's trading were small, so far as price variations are concerned. Notwithstanding the prevailing dulness, Stock Exchange seats improved in value, a transfer being reported Wednesday at $\$ 101,000$, and another on Thursday at $\$ 110,000$. A seat was transferred last week at $\$ 100,000$.

Dealings were very small last Saturday, but an upward tendency appeared in that session and fair gains were recorded in nearly all parts of the list. In the first session of the current week the trend was downward, and only a few issues resisted the gradual drift to lower levels. Changes in general levels were quite unimportant on Tuesday, fractional gains and losses being equally prominent. A few specialties reflected buying, and the highpriced stocks concerned advanced 1 to 2 points. The session on Wednesday was more favorable, so far as price trends are concerned, but dealings dwindled to hardly more than 500,000 shares, and the trading was at the slowest pace since April 4, 1935. Small gains were recorded in most groups of stocks. The only fairly active session of the week followed on Thursday, partly because defeat of the Frazier-Lemke bill caused modest enthusiasm. Almost all issues were affected, but the prominent divi-dend-paying stocks showed best results. Indicative was an advance of more than 5 points in American Telephone \& Telegraph, while other prominent stocks were 1 to 4 points better. Profit-taking on a modest scale appeared yesterday, and quotations once again drifted lower. Losses were small, but they served to modify the gains of the previous day, and they left the market but little higher for the week as a whole.

In the listed bond market dealings also were quite modest, but movements favored the holders in most instances. United States Government issues improved fractionally, and one or two individual obligations attained best recorded levels. Best-rated
corporate bonds also advanced. Speculative and semi-speculative corporate bonds fluctuated narrowly but disclosed a definite trend toward improvement. In the foreign dollar bond section, French issues strengthened sharply, but Italians were dull. Most Latin American obligations were in quiet demand. Commodity markets were irregular, with movements narrow, and the alterations failed to affect the stock market. In the foreign exchange market all attention again was centered on the French franc, which wavered sharply from strength to weakness. The capital flight from France diminished, however, and only small shipments of gold were found necessary for support of the currency. The French situation is not likely to clear up, however, until the new Cabinet is formed and the Ministerial Declaration made.
On the New York Stock Exchange 20 stocks touched new high lev̀els for the year while 75 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 27 stocks touched new high levels and 70 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange rose on Monday of this week from $3 / 4 \%$ to $1 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 341,610 shares; on Monday they were 677,750 shares; on Tuesday, 599,120 shares; on Wednesday, 585,790 shares ; on Thursday, $1,391,430$ shares, and on Friday, $98 \widetilde{5}, 390$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 79,415 shares; on Monday, 155,910 shares; on Tuesday, 167,355 shares ; on Wednesday, 171,225 shares; on Thursday, 260,022 shares, and on Friday, 202,455 shares.
A spirit of indifference prevailed in the stock market early this week, due, in part, to the then pending action by the House on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill, the nature of which, if enacted into law, would have a direct bearing on the future of stock prices. This indifferent attitude toward the market resulted in a decided falling off in trading volume and was accompanied by irregular price changes. On Wednesday a slight improvement occurred, and on Thursday the market roused itself from its early stupor to send leading issues upward for the day with gains of one to five or more points. Yesterday profit-taking made itself felt in the morning session, and equities declined only to react later and close higher both for the day and week. General Electric closed yesterday at $371 / 8$ against 36 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $297 / 8$ against $281 / 2$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $181 / 4$ against 17 ; Public Service of N. J. at $393 / 4$ against $393 / 4$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $1531 / 2$ against 147; International Harvester at $851 / 2$ against $81 \frac{1}{2}$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 66 against $643 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $415 / 8$ against $391 / 8$; Woolworth at $495 / 8$ against $483 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 1613/4 against $1551 / 4$; Allied Chemical \& Dye closed yesterday at 194 against 183 $1 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Columbian Carbon at 116 against 112; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 143 against 139; National Cash Register at 24 against 23 ; International Nickel at $471 / 8$ against $451 / 8$; National Dairy Products at $231 / 2$ against $221 / 2$; National Biscuit at $341 / 8$ against $341 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $361 / 4$ against 35 ; Continental Can at $731 / 8$ against 681/4 ; Eastman Kodak at 166 against $1623 / 4$; Standard Brands at $153 / 4$ against $153 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1137 / 8$ against 106 ;

Lorillard at $221 / 2$ against $221 / 2$; United States Industrial Alcohol at $471 / 8$ against $457 / 8$; Canada Dry at $111 / 2$ against 11 ; Schenley Distillers at $451 / 8$ against 43 , and National Distillers at $301 / 8$ against 29.

Improvement was noted this week among the steel stocks. United States Steel closed yesterday at $581 / 2$ as against $551 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Bethlehem Steel at $515 / 8$ against $481 / 2$; Republic Steel at $191 / 8$ against $181 / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at 53 against 513/4. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $311 / 8$ against $311 / 2$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $633 / 8$ against $631 / 8$; Chrysler at $953 / 8$ against 94 , and Hupp Motors at $25 / 8$ against $21 / 4$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $255 /$ against $245 / 8$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at 30 against $281 / 2$, and B. F. Goodrich at $197 / 8$ against $191 / 2$. The railroad shares enjoyed moderate gains this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $301 / 4$ against $293 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 723/4 against 70; New York Central at $347 / 8$ against 33 ; Union Pacific at $1251 / 2$ against 124 ; Southern Pacific at $323 / 8$ against $295 / 8$; Southern Railway at $143 / 4$ against 14, and Northern Pacific at $283 / 8$ against $263 / 4$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $607 / 8$ against 59 on Friday of last week ; Shell Union Oil at $175 / 8$ against 17 , and Atlantic Refining at $293 / 8$ against $291 / 2$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $343 / 4$ against $331 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $375 / 8$ against 357/8; American Smelting \& Refining at 781/2 against 75, and Phelps Dodge at $345 / 8$ against $333 / 8$.
Leading indices of trade and industry were colorless this week, some reports reflecting modest recessions, while others showed equally unimportant gains. Steel ingot production for the week ending today was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $69.1 \%$ of capacity against $70.1 \%$ last week and $43.4 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric energy for the week ended May 9 was $1,947,771,000$ kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reports. This compares with 1,928 , 803,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and with $1,701,702,000$ kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 9 amounted to 668,935 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This is a decrease of 2,219 cars from the preceding week, but a gain of 93,915 cars over the same week of 1935 .

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $931 / 4$ c. as against $931 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $625 / 8$ c. as against $631 / 2$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $255 / 8$ c. as against $263 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 11.73 c . as against 11.67 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.68 c. as against 15.31c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $91 / 2$ c., the same as on Friday of previous weeks.

In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $207 / 8$ pence per ounce as against $201 / 4$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in

New York closed yesterday at $453 / 4$ c. as against $443 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.961 / 2$ as against $\$ 4.991 / 4$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $6.593 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $6.585 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

NERVOUS and uncertain price movements marked the trading this week on stock exchanges in the principal European financial centers. The international situation remained enveloped in dense clouds, most of them lacking in silver linings, and traders and investors preferred to take an attitude of caution. The London Stock Exchange was dull in some sessions and erratic in others. At Paris a modest upward tendency replaced the drastic losses of last week, but the demand for securities was anything but emphatic. The Berlin market was quiet but firm in most sessions. The French financial situation remained a matter of intense concern everywhere, despite relaxation of the pressure on the franc, for a definite commitment on the part of the incoming Left Cabinet regarding maintenance of the franc and a reasonable taxation program seems to be lacking. There were further rumors from Berlin that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was being superseded in the financial control of Germany by General Hermann Goering, who is understood to favor formal devaluation of the mark, and the rise of prices on the Berlin Exchange may foreshadow unfortunate currency developments. Nor was any comfort to be derived from the League deliberations regarding Italy, and the hasty withdrawal of Italian delegates from Geneva. The European business situation, on the other hand, appears steadily to be improving. Official unemployment statistics of the British authorities show a decrease of 50,301 for April, to an aggregate of $1,831,230$. The German Labor Office reported a decrease of 174,000 in the number of unemployed during April, to a total of $1,763,000$.
The London Stock Exchange was quiet in the initial session of the week, with British funds slightly better on persistent investment demand. British industrials were in general favor, while particular attention was paid to aircraft and electrical equipment issues. A little profit-taking appeared among various gold mining stocks, but international issues were marked higher, largely because of favorible week-end reports from New York. Movements on Tuesday were mostly toward lower levels at London. British Government issues re ceded and most industrial stocks also were soft, although some inquiry again was noted for aircraft stocks. The international section was dull, owing to reports of slumps elsewhere. There was little activity on Wednesday, and price changes were small. British funds slipped slightly lower, but oil stocks were in exceptional demand and many industrial securities likewise improved. Renewed demand was noted for gold stocks, some of which attained best levels on record. International securities drifted lower, owing to reports of a downward trend in New York. The session on Thursday was still quieter, and small losses were registered in British funds and home rail stocks, while most in-
dustrial issues likewise were soft. Anglo-American trading favorites improved in the international section, but German issues declined owing to reports of financial difficulties in the Reich. British funds and industrial issues were dull yesterday, but gold mining stocks and international issues improved.
Prices were marked sharply higher on the Paris Bourse in the initial session of the week, and some stocks recovered at a bound a good part of the losses recorded last week. Assurances by Leon Blum, who will head the next Cabinet, that there is nothing to fear, occasioned greater confidence and French rentes were marked a bit higher. Large gains were recorded in bank stocks and some other equities, while international securities were liquidated. After a good start on Tuesday, the French market resumed its nervous tone, and a final slump caused recessions for the day in most departments. Rentes and bank stocks were mildly uncertain, while sizable losses appeared in utility and industrial stocks. International securities again came into demand, obviously as a refuge against devaluation. Movements on Wednesday were small, with rentes and most French equities slightly improved. Gold mining issues and international securities drifted downward. Although the Bank of France statement reflected a large gold loss, prices were well maintained on Thursday. Rentes were firm in quiet dealings, while French equities and international issues also disclosed only modest movements. Sharp gains were recorded yesterday in rentes and French equities also were in demand. International issues drifted downward.
On the Berlin Boerse an upward tendency was in evidence Monday, apparently because a hedge was sought against possible devaluation of the mark. Some dispatches reported official influences at work to check the buoyant tendency, but gains of 1 to 2 points nevertheless were recorded in leading industrial securities. No interest was taken in fixed-income obligations. After an uncertain opening on Tuesday, prices regained their good tone, and closing levels were about even with those of the previous day. It was again indicated that official pressure was being exerted to keep the market from assuming the appearance of a devaluation flight from the currency. The market was dull and listless, Wednesday, with levels lower in most departments. Leading industrial issues fell slightly, but bank stocks were in quiet demand. The upward tendency was resumed Thursday, partly because rumors were circulated regarding possible dividend increases by a few large firms. A few rather sizable advances were recorded, while the general list showed good fractional gains. Fixed-interest obligations remained dull. The upward trend was continued in a quiet session yesterday.

## Bank for International Settlements

DIRECTORS of the Bank for International Settlements assembled at Basle, Monday, to attend the sixth annual meeting of that institution and to hear the report covering activities of the preceding year submitted by Dr. L. J. A. Trip, President. In the private conversations of the leading European central bank governors, who comprise the directorate of the B. I. S., much attention was paid to the current situation in France and its possible effect upon the destinies of the gold bloc. Dr. Trip was able to report a "remarkable revival
of activity" in the business of the World Bank during 1930, but the directors clearly decided that caution was advisable. According to a Basle dispatch to the New York "Times," they "approved" a net profit for last year of only $9,193,671$ Swiss francs, against $13,046,008$ Swiss francs in the preceding year. The reduced net profit, the report indicated, was due to the fact that the Board, having regard to prevailing conditions, increased the allowance for contingencies. The declared profit permitted the voting of the usual $6 \%$ dividend and fulfillment of reserve requirements, leaving 500,000 Swiss francs for distribution among the interested governments.
The annual report noted the intermittent movements of capital last year from the countries still on the gold standard, but some encouragement was drawn from the fact that the successive shocks and the large attendant gold losses were resisted succesisfully. World production of gold, measured in ounces, set a new record in 1935, and jumped $12 \%$ over the preceding year, but the perturbing circumstance also was set forth that the United States absorbed not only all of the new production but a good deal more besides. It was suggested that the price structure of the world will be faced, within a short time, by an abundance of gold greater than ever before has been experienced. Business conditions, surveyed from the world viewpoint, seem at last to be definitely in the upward cycle, according to the B. I. S. study, while the trend of prices likewise appears to be upward. The report emphasized that an area covering more than $85 \%$ of world trade enjoyed de facto exchange stability for all of 1935, but it was noted sorrowfully that de facto stability fails to provide a sufficient basis for reestablishment of credit transactions, especially those of a long-term nature. "Technically, the situation holds out hopes of better times," the survey stated. "But will these hopes materialize? We all know that purely economic and financial considerations alone are not decisive, but that the turn of affairs will be influenced by political developments. In practically every country there is a rising tide of expenditure, leading to increased taxation and added borrowing, resulting in an increasing weight of debt that mortgages the future and may have an adverse influence on the position of capital and money markets. The increase in expenditure is largely for armaments and is a consequence of the tense situation which weighs so heavily on the minds of people."

## Franco-American Trade Treaty

DETAILS of the new trade treaty between France and the United States, made public last Wednesday, reveal that this is in some ways the most remarkable of the series of reciprocal pacts so far negotiated with a dozen foreign countries by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The new accord was signed May 6 and it will become effective June 15. It constitutes the first comprehensive trade agreement made between France and the United States in a century, and promises to end the disputes regarding quotas and other new restrictive measures which have been so prominent during the depression. In the course of an extensive analysis of the general provisions and specific concessions of the pact, Secretary Hull pointed out that the agreement is far more than an instrument for creat-
ing a freer interchange of goods between the two countries. "It represents," he added, "a long onward stride in the development of the only type of policy that holds a promise of extricating the world from the morass of economic distress and political instability into which it has been plunged by the short-sighted, futile and disastrous search for national self-sufficiency through the erection of excessive barriers to international trade."

Concessions by France fall into two general categories, which accord with the measures taken by France to restrict imports from other countries, and particularly from those that refused to make special agreements. French quota restrictions, whereunder imports of many American products were curtailed sharply, are to be enlarged or fixed in a manner that will benefit some 44 items of American exportation to France. It is also provided that under the French system of imposing the minimum or maximum tariff scales on identical products from other countries, in accordance with the existence or lack of special trade agreements, the minimum rates will prevail on American products, in general. These French concessions, Mr. Hull estimates, will affect about $\$ 24,000,000$ of American exports to France. American agricultural and industrial products in great variety will be benefited. On the American side, the concessions consist principally of duty reductions covering certain wines and liquors, perfumes and cosmetics, fabrics, cigarette papers, Roquefort cheese and other special items of which France is the leading producer. Based on recent trade statistics, these changes will affect some $\$ 19,000,000$ of imports from France. There are numerous safeguard clauses in the pact, the most notable being a provision for modification or termination in the event of any exceptionally large change in the relative values of the currencies of the two countries. Under the most-favored-nation principle, the American concessions must be extended to other nations, with the exception of Germany, and the benefits to some countries, such as Italy, probably will be of considerable moment. The Reich is excluded, of course, since the GermanAmerican commercial treaty was terminated at the instance of the Berlin Government.

## Italy and the League

WHILE Italy was taking the first tentative steps toward consolidation of her military gains in Ethiopia and the formation of an "empire," members of the League of Nations Council met at Geneva early this week and decided to continue in effect the sanctions voted against Italy last November. The hope obviously had existed in Rome that the League would recognize the fruitlessness of its opposition to the Italian conquest and terminate the sanctions. When the Council voted otherwise, Premier Benito Mussolini hastily recalled his envoys from Geneva, leaving the impression for a time that Italy might resign. But the real intentions of the Italian Government were not disclosed, and the League Council adjourned on Wednesday, to meet again on June 16, when it is hoped the ItaloEthiopian problem can be faced in a more positive manner. Criticism of the League itself mounted, meanwhile, in all parts of the world, owing to the fumbling and ineffectual attempts of that organization to deal with the flagrant case of Italian aggression against a League member-State in good stand-
ing. In various countries, and notably in Great Britain, it is now admitted that the League will have to undergo a drastic reorganization if it is to remain a political factor of any importance whatever.

When Emperor Haile Selassie fled from Ethiopia two weeks ago, resistance to the Italian advance ceased, and the forces under Marshal Pietro Badoglio and General Rodolfo Graziani had no difficulty in sweeping aside the remnants of the Ethiopian armies. Late last Saturday, Premier Mussolini issued the anticipated proclamation to the Italian people providing for the outright annexation of all of Ethiopia. He read decrees naming King Victor Emmanuel the Emperor of Ethiopia and Marshal Badoglio as Viceroy of the conquered territory. Italy at last has her empire, the Italian Dictator declared, and he pledged the defense of Ethiopia against the world. Soon after these measures were taken, the northern and southern armies of Italy met at Diredawa, on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway line, while Rome dispatches stated last Monday that the Italian forces are carrying out the occupation of the country systematically. There was hardly a gesture of military opposition to Italy throughout this week, but most observers express the opinion that the real task of pacification remains to be accomplished. The Ethiopian Emperor, Haile Selassie, stated from his refuge in Palestine that he fled an "unequal war" to present his country's case at Geneva. It appeared that the British Government declined his request to transport him to London.

The Council of the League met on Monday to consider this grave situation. Baron Pompeo Aloisi attended the opening meeting for Italy and made an urgent demand for dismissal of the Ethiopian question from the agenda, since Italy no longer believed that the question existed. He protested against the presence of the "so-called delegation of Ethiopia," and when the Council refused to admit his contentions, Baron Aloisi walked out of the meeting. He returned later, however, to observe the proceedings. It was clear that the Council, in a public session on Tuesday, would uphold Ethiopia, and the Italian delegation departed early that day on the peremptory order of Premier Mussolini. In the open meeting which followed the Council adopted a resolution noting that more time would be necessary to consider the situation created by the newest developments, and it was decided to resume deliberations on June 16. "In the meantime," the resolution added, "there is no cause for modifying the measures previously adopted in collaboration by the members of the League."

Only minor matters remained to be considered by the Council after this incident, and adjournment was taken late Wednesday. It is significant that most of the private and really important discussions at Geneva during the final session were devoted to study of revision of the League itself. A dispatch to the New York "Times" indicated that one group of statesmen believed the League should be formed into a tighter and more compact group of nations, covering a relatively small area in which it might be effective. Another section held that the League must be transformed into a mere consultative body, with ancillary humanitarian and economic endeavors. In an address at London, Thursday, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin admitted that the

British Government views a revision of the League as inevitable, and he suggested that the task might be taken up at the September meeting of the Assembly. Earlier in the week Mr. Baldwin was questioned in the House of Commons regarding the Italian proclamation annexing Ethiopia, and he replied that he would not be in a hurry to take literally statements made in a moment of enthusiasm. Both Great Britain and France announced that they viewed "with all reserve" the Italian proclamations with regard to Ethiopia. It was reported in Berlin on Tuesday that the Italian Government had approached the German authorities with a request for formal recognition of the conquest, but there has been no indication of the German reaction. Some significance probably attaches, however, to decisions by Ecuador and Chile, at Geneva, to discontinue their sanctions against Italy.

## Locarno Negotiations

INNTERNATIONAL discussions on the German violation of the Locarno treaty through military occupation of the Rhineland zone now have been resumed actively. In accordance with the decision of the other signatory Powers, Great Britain addressed to the German Government on May 8 a lengthy memorandum requesting clarification of various points and proposals made by the Reich early last month. The questions put by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden strike to the heart of the European peace problem, and it is quite possible that the subsequent developments will prove of primary importance. With the German repudiation of the Versailles and Locarno pacts in mind, the British Government asked whether the Reich now regards the time opportune for the conclusion of "genuine treaties" which will not be regarded as "scraps of paper." Germany also was asked whether she now is prepared to recognize and pledge respect for the European status quo, with modifications to be effected only by free negotiation and agreement. It was suggested also, according to a British White Paper, that the German readiness to conclude non-aggression pacts with all her neighbors be extended to include Latvia, Estonia and Soviet Russia. The memorandum notes with satisfaction that the Reich appears to be ready to "agree to an international arrangement which will effectively prevent or render impossible all attempts to interfere from the outside in the affairs of other States." Certain contradictions in the German stand on air treaties are noted, and the British note suggests that any regional agreement be extended to include limitation of air forces.
After protracted study of the British memoranrum, German authorities inaugurated on Thursday a series of direct conversations with British representatives in Berlin, and it is anticipated that the basis for the official German reply will be laid in such talks. Chancellor Hitler received the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, and discussed with him the general question of European security pacts, it was indicated. The German Foreign Minister, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, attended the meeting. In previous dispatches from Berlin it was suggested that the Reich authorities viewed the British memorandum with complacency, particularly because it raised no questions regarding German fortification of the Rhineland zone. There are no questions in the British memorandum that the

German Government is not willing to answer, it was indicated. The situation as a whole, meanwhile, has undergone some change, particularly because of the victory of the French Left parties in the recent national elections of that country. It is assumed that the new regime to be formed by a coalition of Left parties in Paris will prove more willing to co-operate with the Reich than the French Governments of recent years. But French uneasiness as to the real intentions of the Reich is sure to continue, and it was manifested again on Wednesday, when reports circulated in Paris that Germany already is engaged in fortification of the Rhineland zone. Also of interest, however, was an appeal by French veterans of the World War, addressed on Tuesday to German veterans, in which the latter were asked to join in a general effort to reconcile current differences between the countries.

## French Crisis

SOME diminution in the flight of capital from France was evident this week, as the franc showed relative firmness and gold exports fell to small proportions. But nervousness regarding the financial affairs of the country persists and probably will not be allayed readily, since it is evident that a coalition of Left parties will rule the Chamber which assembles early next month. Leon Blum, leader of the Socialists, is slated to be the next Premier of France, as his party will have the greatest number of seats in the Chamber. So serious was the situation late last week that Premier Albert Sarraut called on M. Blum to issue a reassuring statement regarding the fiscal intentions of the Socialist leaders. M. Blum responded with a declaration that there is no cause for fear, and that the aim of the Popular Front of Left parties will be to "stimulate in every way all sources of national activity." A Socialist party meeting was held in Paris last Sunday, and M. Blum indicated that his rule will have to be not far removed from the dictatorial. Exact reports of this secret gathering were not available, and dispatches differ as to whether he made any commitments as to devaluation. The Radical-Socialists, who form the second largest group in the new Chamber, announced on Wednesday that they would enter the coalition headed by the Socialists, and it is believed the Communists also will extend support, although of a passive nature. The Premier-designate engaged in numerous conferences with political leaders this week, in preparation for the formation of a new Cabinet.

## Austria

RECONSTRUCTION of the Austrian Cabinet was effected hastily and without warning, Thursday, in a manner that promises to alter the Austrian situation in many respects. In a brief official statement it was indicated that the volatile Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, or Austrian Fascists, had resigned his post as ViceChancellor because of differences with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, on matters of principle. Chancellor Schuschnigg and his Vice-Chancellor were regarded as joint dictators of the country, and a sensation was caused by this newest development. In Vienna dispatches it was explained as due in part to congratulations on the Italian victory in Ethiopia, sent by Prince Starhemberg to Premier Mussolini early this week. In that telegram Prince Star-
hemberg expressed gratification regarding the Italian victory over "barbarism and over democratic dishonesty and hypocrisy." Some international representations promptly were made, it is stated, and Chancellor Schuschnigg offered his resignation to President Wilhelm Miklas. The latter refused to accept, however, and authorized the Chancellor to reorganize the Cabinet. This resulted in the elimination not only of Prince Starhemberg, but also of Foreign Minister Egon Berger-Waldenegg and several other Ministers. Dr. Schuschnigg took over the Foreign Affairs, War and Agriculture portfolios, while Edouard Baar-Baarenfels was named Vice-Chancellor, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Security. Communications immediately were dispatched to Italy and Hungary announcing that there would be no alteration in Austrian domestic and foreign policies.

## New President in Spain

SPANISH political affairs attained at least a semblance of order and regularity early this week, after Manuel Azana was elected President to succeed Niceto Alcala Zamora, who was deposed by the Parliament on charges that he had ordered new elections without proper authority. It was precisely through the action of former President Alcala Zamora that the Left parties gained control of the Cortes, or National Parliament, and the present state of affairs in the new Republic is well illustrated by the prompt measures of the Left groups against their benefactor. Also indicative are numerous recent reports of strikes and of the burning and looting of churches and other institutions. The forced retirement of Alcala Zamora made necessary an election, held April 26, in which 473 special electors were chosen by the populace to join with an equal number of Parliamentary Deputies to select a successor. Manuel Azana, who held the post of Premier on a number of occasions recently, was named "without opposition when the Deputies and special electors met at Madrid last Sunday. Actually, only 874 delegates attended the convention, as some were held not eligible and others refused to attend. Of those who attended, some refused to vote, but there was no active opposition to the candidacy of Premier Azana, who was named President by a vote of 754 delegates. He was inaugurated last Monday, with pomp and ceremony, and his close friend and associate, Santiago Casares Quiroga, was named to form a new Cabinet. The Ministerial list, presented on Wednesday, follows:

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    Premier and Minister of War-Santiago Casares Quiroga.
    Foreign Affairs-Augusto Barcia.
    Justice-Manuel Blasco Garzon:
    Marine-Jose Giral.
    Interior-Juan Moles
    Education-Francisco Barnes.
    Public Works-Antonio Velao,
    Agriculture-Jose Ruiz Funes
    Industry and Commerce-Antonio Alvarez Buylla.
    Finance-Enrique Ramos.
    Labor-Juan Lluhi.
    Communications-Bernado Giner de los Rios.
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## Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $9-16 \%$, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $9-16 \%$ for three-months' bills, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call in London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $6 \%$ and in Switzerland at $21 / 4 \%$.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | Rate the Effect Effect May15 | ${ }_{\text {Established }}$ Date | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre- } \\ \text { otous } \\ \text { Rute } \end{gathered}$ | Country | Rate 1Effect <br> May May 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Established } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { vious } \\ \text { Rate } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 31/2 | July 101935 |  | India | 4 | Aug. 281935 | 43/2 |
| ${ }^{\text {Batavia }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | July  <br> May 1151935 <br> 1935  | ${ }^{43} 4$ | ${ }_{\text {Ireland }}^{\text {rndia- }}$ | 3 |  | ${ }^{3} 315$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Bugigaria. }}$ | 6 | Aug. 15193 | 7 | raly | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | Sept. 911935 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{3} 5$ |
| Canada. | 21/2 | Mar. 111935 |  |  |  | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| ${ }_{\text {Colo }}^{\text {Coile- }}$ Cuia | 4 |  | ${ }_{5}$ | Jugoslavia | 5 | Feb. 11935 | 635 |
| Czechos1 |  |  |  | Lithuania- |  | Jan. 21934 | ${ }^{7}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Danzig }}^{\text {vakia }}$ | 5 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jat. }} 2111936$ | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ | Norway | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} 5$ | May 231933 |  |
| Denmark | 31/2 | Aug. 21193 | $21 / 2$ | Poland |  | Oct. 251933 |  |
| England |  | June 30193 | 23/3 | Portugal-- |  | Dec. 131934 | ${ }^{51 / 3}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Estonia }}$ | 4 | Dee. 41934 | 4 $1 / 2$ | South Atrica | 31/2 | May 151933 |  |
| France | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | May 61936 | 5 |  |  | July 10 | ${ }_{3}^{51 / 4}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Greece }}{\text { German }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{4}$ | Sect. 131933 | $71 / 2$ | witzeriañ | $23 / 2$ | May 21935 |  |
| Holland.-:- | 21/2 | Feb. 3193 | , | - |  | - |  |

## Bank of England Statement

AFURTHER gain in gold holdings of $£ 642,287$ is revealed in the statement of May 13 which brings the total to a new high of $£ 205,102,616$ which compares with $£ 193,310,789$. Circulation expanded $£ 2,149,000$ more than offsetting the gain in bullion and so reducing reserves $£ 1,507,000$. Public deposits increased $£ 4,150,000$ and other deposits fell off $£ 4,781,494$. The latter tem consists of bankers accounts which decreased $£ 5,127,563$ and other accounts wh ch rose $£ 346,069$. The reserve ratio dropped a little to $30.18 \%$ from $31.16 \%$ a week ago; a year ago the ratio was $42.31 \%$. Loans on Government securities rose $£ 1,085,000$ and those on other securit.es decreased $£ 207,275$. Other securities consist of discounts and advances which were $£ 621,422$ lower and securities which were $£ 414,147$ hgher. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below are the figures with comparisons for previous years:

| 1 | $M_{1936}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 15 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1934}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 17 \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 18 \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation | 424,789,000 | $390,320,982$ | $\|378,442,751\|$ | 370,636,508 |  |
| Public depos | 13,330,000 | 7,367,406 | 11,215,132 | 15,593,836 | 21,426,913 |
| Other deposits | 120,217,347 | 141,498,622 | 135,410,854 | 134,670,791 | 107,219,991 |
| Bankers' accounts- | 83,214,574 | 103,008,172 | 99,928,490 | 97,298,183 | 74,602,046 |
| Other accounts. | 37,002,773 | 38,490,450 | 35,482,364 | 37,372,608 | 32,617,945 |
| Govt. securities | 89,883,560 | 86,906,044 | 75,412,635 | 68,451,127 | 72,944,656 |
| Other securitles | 21,092,190 | 16,733,400 | 15,368,368 | 23,248,481 | 33,387,561 |
| Disct. \& advances. | 8,826,368 | 5,708,154 | 5,320,588 | 11,573,805 | 11,689,473 |
| Securities | 12,265,822 | 11,025,246 | 10,047,780 | 11,674,676 | 21,698,088 |
| Reserve notes \& coin | 40,312,000 | 62,989,807 | 73,603,605 | 76,340,249 | 40,082,935 |
| Coin and bullion | 205,102,616 | 193,310,789 | 192,046,170 | 186,976,757 | 123,522,501 |
| Proportion of reserve |  |  |  |  |  |
| to liabilitles....-- | $30.18 \%$ $2 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42.31 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.19 \% \\ & -2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $-\mathrm{I}_{8}^{50.80 \%}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.15 \% \\ 21 / 2 \% \end{array}$ |

## Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement dated May 8 reveals a further decline in gold holdings of $2,738,455,240$ francs, making the total loss of the Bank's gold reserves for the seven weeks from March 20 to May 8, $7,670,448,343$ francs. Gold now aggregates 58,$029,973,065$ francs, in comparison with $80,283,158$,011 francs last year and $76,607,962,159$ francs the previous year. The reserve ratio fell 2.52 points to $62.33 \%$, compared with $80.10 \%$ a year a goand $78.26 \%$ the year before. Credit balances abroad show a gain of $271,000,000$ francs and French commercial bills discounted of $2,206,000,000$ francs. Notes in circulation record a 'oss of $150,000,000$ francs bringing the total down to $83,988,224,220$ francs. Circulation a year ago was $82,651,516,745$ francs and two years ago $81,087,644,580$ francs. Bills bought abroad, advances against securities and creditor current accounts register decreases, namely $5,000,000$ francs, $30,000,000$ francs and $455,000,000$ francs respectively. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | Changes for Week | May 81936 | May 101935 | May 111934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings | $\underset{-2,738,455,240}{\text { Francs }}$ | $\frac{\text { Francs }}{\text { 58,029,973,065 }}$ | Francs ${ }_{\text {F }}^{\text {F }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 76,607,962,159 \end{gathered}$ |
| Credit bals. abroad | +271,000,000 | 277,415,673 | - 9,732,052 | 13,768,824 |
| a French commerc'l bills discounted. | +2,206,000,000 | 17,047,186,263 | 3,728,008,230 | 4,608,558,111 |
| b Bills bought abr'd | -5,000,000 | 1,292,427,217 | 1,056,475,164 | 1,080,881,808 |
| Advs. against securs. | -30,000,000 | 3,503,233,375 | 3,112,161,746 | 3,060,467,080 |
| Note circulation...-- | -150,000,000 | 83,988,224,220 | 82,651,516,745 | 81,087,644,580 |
| Cred. curr. accts..- | -455,000,000 | 9,108,576,614 | 17,575,195,796 | 16,804,502,175 |
| Propor'n of gold on hand to sight liab. | -2.52\% | 62.33\% | 80.10\% | 78.26\% |

## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the first quarter of May shows a gain in gold and bullion of $1,018,000$ marks, bringing the total up to $70,969,000$ marks. Gold last year aggregated $82,200,000$ marks and the previous year 183,583,000 marks. An increase also appears in silver and other coin of $49,953,000$ marks. The Bank's reserve ratio stands now at $1.84 \%$, compared with $2.42 \%$ a year ago and $5.4 \%$ two years ago. Notes in circulation show a contraction of $200,900,000$ marks, bringing the total down to $4,157,078,000$ marks. Last year circulation totaled $3,566,619$,000 marks and the previous year $3,521,880,000$ marks. Reserve in foreign currency, bills of exchange and checks, advances, investments, other assets, other daily maturing obligations and other liabilities register decreases, namely 126,000 marks, $164,309,000$ marks, $20,394,000$ marks, $10,779,000$ marks, 58 ,450,000 marks, $1,879,000$ marks and 335,000 marks respectively. Below we show a comparison of the different items for three years:
reichsbank's Comparative statement

|  | Changes for Week | May 7, 1936 | May 7, 1935 | May 7, 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks |
| Gold and bullion.- | +1,018,000 | 70,969,000 | 82,200,000 | 183,583,000 |
| Of which depos. abr'd | No change ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19,520,000 | 21,958,000 | 23,868,000 |
| Bulls of exch. \& checks. | -164,309,000 | 4,259,174,000 | 3,693,112,000 | 3,103,521,000 |
| Sllver and other coin. | +49,953,000 | 180,607,000 | 160,103,000 | 213,204,000 |
| Notes on oth.Ger.banks |  | 1,532,000 | 9,838,000 | 8,734,000 |
| Advances | -20,394,000 | 53,032,000 | 75,608,000 | 89,232,000 |
| Investm | -10,779,000 | 548,216,000 | 685,119,000 | 646,213,000 |
| Other assets-- Liabilities | - $58,450,000$ | 334,538,000 | 635,728,000 | 527,520,000 |
| Notes in circulation | 200,900,000 | 4,157,078,000 | 3,566,619,000 | 3,521,880,000 |
| Oth. daily matur. oblig_ | -1,879,000 | 685,830,000 | 912,750,000 | 487,950,000 |
| Other liabilities | -335,000 | 174,009,000 | 245,203,000 | 146,789,000 |
| Propor. of gold \& for'n curr. to note circul'n. | +0.11\% | 1.84\% | 2.42\% | 5.4\% |

## New York Money Market

SMALL advances in rates on call and time loans secured by stock exchange collateral were effected in the New York money market last Monday. Leading banks made the advances, it was indicated, mainly in order to offset increased costs of handling the loans under the Federal Reserve Board regulation U. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange were stepped up to $1 \%$ from $3 / 4 \%$, and maintained at the higher level thereafter. Time loans for maturities up to six months were offered at $11 / 4 \%$, against $1 \%$ previously. Loans to Treasury security dealers were raised at the same time to $3 / 4 \%$, from the previous figure of $1 / 2 \%$. These changes were not due in any sense to a fundamental hardening of the money market, but solely to the market mechanism and its functioning.

Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates were continued unchanged. The increase of rates, however, had a slight effect on the bidding for the two series of Treasury discount bills, offered publicly last Monday. One series of $\$ 50,000,000$ bills, due Dec. 15, 1936, went at an average discount of $0.151 \%$, while another series of $\$ 50,000,000$ due in 273 days was sold at an average of $0.188 \%$, the fig. ures in both instances being computed on an annual bank discount basis. A week earlier the Treasury
sold an issue due Dec. 15,1936 , at $0.123 \%$, while a 273 -day series went at $0.125 \%$.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ was the rate on Saturday for both new loans and renewals. On Monday the rate was raised $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ to $1 \%$, which remained the ruling quotation for the remainder of the week for both new loans and renewals. The $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ rate had been in effect without change since Oct. 29, 1935, at which time the rate was raised from $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Time money rates were also advanced on May 11 from $1 \%$ to $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities. New business has not warranted the change, but the advance was made largely to keep the rates in line with call money. The market for prime commercial paper has been very active this week. More paper has been available and the demand has been fairly heavy. Rates are $3 / 4 \%$ for extra choice names running from four to six months and $1 \%$ for names less known.

## Bankers' Acceptances

PRIME bankers' acceptances have been in good demand throughout the week, but the supply of high-class bills has been far below the requirements. Rates are unchanged. Quotations of the American Acceptance Council for bills up to and including 90 days are $3-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 8 \%$ asked; for four months, $1 / 4 \%$ bid and $3-16 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $3 / 8 \%$ bid and $5-16 \%$ asked. The billbuying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days, $3 / 4 \%$ for 91 - to 120 -day bills, and $1 \%$ for 121 - to 180 -day bills. The Federal Reserve banks' holdings of acceptances increased from $\$ 4,676,000$ to $\$ 4,677,000$. Open market rates for acceptances are nominal in so far as the dealers are concerned, as they continue to fix their own rates. The nominal rates for open market acceptances are as follows:
Prime eligible bills $\qquad$


FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
Elliglible member banks.--純䟝

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

T'HERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in May 15 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Preotous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boton- | 13/2 | Feb. Feb. 8 8 $1934{ }^{1934}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 2}$ |
| Phewladelphia-- | 13/2 |  | $21 / 2$ |
| Cleveland. | 123 | May 1111935 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rechmond }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  | 23/3 |
| Chicago | 2 | Jan. 191935 | ${ }_{23} 3$ |
| St. Louls. | 2 | Jan. 31935 | $21 / 5$ |
| Minneapolis. | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | May 141935 | 231 |
| Kansas City. | 2 | May 81935 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| San Francisco-...-.-- | ${ }_{2}$ | Feb. 161934 | ${ }_{23 / 2}$ |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange and the entire foreign exchange market presents exactly the same features as have been manifest since April 26, when it became evident that the French Popular front (Communist and Socialists) would become the ruling power in the
new French Chamber which meets on June 2. The London markets are completely dominated by the unpropitious financial situation in France. The markets have been especially nervous since May 2, although following Wednesday of this week the London security market showed signs of calm despite the wide fluctuations in the foreign exchanges. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.953 / 4$ and $\$ 4.985 / 8$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.937 / 8$ and $\$ 4.991 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.957 / 8$ and $\$ 4.983 / 4$. compared with a range of between $\$ 4.9315-16$ and $\$ 4.991 / 4$ a week ago.
The following tables give the mean London check rate on Paris, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS
Saturday, May 9-------75.695 $\mid$ Wednesday, May 13


> LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, May 9...--140s. 21/2d. | Wednesday, May 13_..... 140s. Monday, May 11.---140s. 6d. Thursday, May 14.-...-140s. 3d. Tuesday, May $12 \ldots-\ldots 140$ s. 21/2d. Friday, May 15_-... 140s. 2d.
PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)



New regulations for handling foreign exchange in the New York market became effective yesterday. Hereafter both buyer and seller will pay the broker a fixed commission, as compared with the previous procedure in which the seller paid a commission which was not definitelyset. Dealings will be limited to designated trading units, instead of in varying amounts, as heretofore. In addition quotations will be made in fixed fractions. Under the new regulations the local market will be patterned after London. The spot transactions in sterling and francs, as well as the unit of quotation and commission to be paid by both buyer and seller, are as follows:

| Currency- | Trading Unit | Quotations in | Com- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sterling-.. | £10,000 | 1-16 cent | \$5 |
| Franca | Frs.1,000,000 | 1-16 point | 5 |
| Guilders |  | 1/2 point | 40 |
| Swiss francs |  | $1 / 4$ point | 20 |
| Belgian belga |  | $1 / 4$ point | 20 |
| Pesetas. |  | $1 / 4$ point | 20 |

Canadian dollars will be quoted in 1-64 of a cent and commission will be $\$ 75$ per $\$ 1,000,000$.

Sterling has fluctuated widely during the past two weeks as the London and Paris authorities have endeavored to keep the sterling-franc rate more or less steady. The occasional higher quotations for the pound in terms of the dollar merely reflect European transactions and are hardly influenced by demand for currency originating on this side. Ever since March 7, when the German troops moved into the Rhineland, and with accelerated force since April 26 when the radical parties won control in the French elections, demand for sterling has been insistent from the Continent, chiefly derived from Paris.
Strictly speaking, demand for sterling has made itself felt for fully three years and current events in France, which mark a crisis in the French currency situation, only serve to emphasize the longer trend. With every Continental event, whether of a financial or political nature, which threatens any Continental currency, there ensues a movement of apprehensive funds to London in search of security. Such was the case more than a year ago when it became evident that the Belgian currency would be devalued, and on several occasions when crisis threatened in Paris
as a consequence of cabinet changes. The present Continental demand is accentuated because of the fact that London and Continental bankers and the investing public in France feel that the franc is approaching its final crisis and that devaluation, if not more discouraging action detrimental to the French financial situation, is imminent. A more detailed account of the French situation follows under the section dealing with Continental and other foreign exchange.

London is decidedly bearish on the franc and encouraging statements made by M. Leon Blum, leader of the Socialist Party in France, in a speech delivered last Sunday have not caused a modification in this view. London is prepared for any eventuality. Should the franc be devalued to the same excent as the belga was a year ago last March, there would be no difficulty in keeping the pound in alignment with the franc on its new gold parity, but should the new French Cabinet in defending the gold holdings of France decide to declare a moratorium on gold payments, then the British authorities in order to regulate the pound with respect to gold would be forced to turn elsewhere.
It is thought probable that the British authorities will seek the cooperation of the United States Treasury Department to earmark gold in New York and thus steady the pound in terms of the dollar. However, such speculations currently rumored in the foreign exchange market are without the slightest confirmation from either London or Washingon. London would not attempt to anchor the pound with reference to the present dollar without positive assurance that there would be no further change in dollar valuation. Further devaluation of the dollar is legally possible up to $50 \%$ of former gold parity by a simple Presidential order. It would seem improbable that the United States Treasury Department will alter its frequently declared policy of operating on a "twenty-four hour basis."
What Great Britain may or may not do is not determinable and in speculating as to the future British policy, it should not be forgotten that when Great Britain established the pound on a gold basis about 120 years ago, no other country was consulted or asked for cooperation. Britain simply placed the pound on a gold basis and other countries followed suit after considerable periods, amounting in some cases to 50 years. While Great Britain maintains the London open market for gold inviolable, so that the metal may be bought, sold, stored or shipped at the will of the individual owner, there is no imperious necessity requiring regulation of the pound with reference to any other country.

Funds have been flowing to London in the past few weeks in great volume, chiefly from Paris but also from other European centers. The pound is in demand. Foreign funds are moving into British securities of every description. The Continental demand for gold in the London open market is far in excess of day-to-day offerings. Hence, the price of gold in the open market represents an important premium over the sterling-franc rate . Furthermore, the anxiety in Europe because of disturbed political conditions as well as the critical position of the franc is so great as to create an extraordinary demand for British currency. The circulation of the Bank of England has been steadily rising during the past few years by reason of the improvement of business
in Great Britain, with higher wages and enhanced purchasing power of a large part of the industrially employed. Nevertheless, the unusual increase in the circulation of the Bank of England since March 7 is believed to be due largely to Continental demand for British bank notes as a form of hoarding against possible eventualities in Continental currencies. This demand is derived chiefly from France but is by no means limited to that country.

Circulation of the Bank of England is now at the highest level in its history. Total circulation of the Bank on May 13 stood at $£ 424,790,000$, as compared with $£ 390,320,000$ a year ago and with $£ 351,-$ 618,000 in the statement of the Bank just prior to abandonment of gold in September, 1931. Since March 7 the Bank's circulation has increased by $£ 22,672,000$, the greater part of which is due to the extreme apprehension of Continental hoarders. The flight of Continental funds to London is also reflected in an excessive increase in deposits in the British banks, which have risen sharply since March 7. In London foreign deposits and investments are regarded as more or less "nuisance" money, but since Great Britain is now off the gold standard a sudden withdrawal of such foreign funds could work no injury.

Aside from the drain on British circulation resulting from uneasiness on the part of Continental investors, the British themselves are satisfied that the tendency of the Bank's circulation will be upward for a long period, and the Bank of England is therefore acquiring gold through the British Exchange Equalization Fund in order to maintain a satisfactory ratio of gold to circulation. In the past two weeks the Bank of England has added $£ 1,523,600$ to its gold holdings through purchase of gold bars, and since the first of the year has increased its gold bar purchases by $£ 4,129,398$. The total gold holdings of the Bank of England now stand at $£ 205,102,616$, which compares with $£ 193,310,789$ a year ago and with $£ 136,880,252$ shown in the statement of the Bank just prior to Sept. 21, 1931.

No material change has occurred lately in the London security markets. Operations have been subdued by the international situation, the crisis in France, doubts as to the future policy toward Italy, and the Wall Street relapse, but values remain remarkably steady. The flight from the franc has resulted in a rise of most securities possessing an international market, especially gold and oil shares.
Money is superabundant in Lombard Street and open market rates continue unchanged. Call money is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$, two and three-months' bills at $9-16 \%$, and four- and six-months' bills at $5 / 8 \%$. All the gold available in the London open market continues to be taken for unknown destinations, chiefly for account of foreign hoarders. On Saturday last there was available $£ 414,000$, on Monday $£ 358,000$, on Tuesday $£ 760,000$, on Wednesday $£ 280,000$, on Thursday $£ 289,000$, and on Friday $£ 1,002,000$.
At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended May 13, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, MAY 7-MAY 13, INCLUSIVE

| Imports |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 44,980,000$ from France | Exports |
| $3,032,000$ from India |  |
| $2,100,000$ from Colombia |  |
| 556,000 from England |  |
| 231,000 from Russia |  |
| $\$ 50,899,000$ total |  |

Net Change in Gold Held Earmarked for Foreign Account Increase: \$1,050,000
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 20,815,200$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 18,427,200$ came from France, $\$ 2,234,500$ from India, and $\$ 153,500$ from England. There were no exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 22,174,900$ of gold was received from France. There were no exports of the metal or changes in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Canadian exchange during the week was quoted from a discount of $9-32 \%$ to par.
Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was firm on European demand, though fractionally off from Friday. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.97$ 15-16@\$4.985/8; cable transfers, $\$ 4.981 / 2 @$ $\$ 4.983 / 4$. On Monday the pound declined sharply. The range was $\$ 4.961 / 4 @ \$ 4.965 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.963 / 8 @ \$ 4.963 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling, though in demand abroad, fluctuated widely. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.96 @ \$ 4.98$; cable transfers, $\$ 4.967 / 8 @ \$ 4.981 / 8$. On Wednesday exchange on London was relatively firm but easier on average. The range was $\$ 4.961 / 2 @ \$ 4.975 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.965 / 8 @ \$ 4.973 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Thursday the pound continued to reflect the action of the franc. The range was $\$ 4.953 / 4 @ \$ 4.963 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.957 / 8 @ \$ 4.967 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady. The range was $\$ 4.96$ 5-16@\$4.961/2 for bankers'sight and $\$ 4.963 / 8 @ \$ 4.96$ 9-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.96$ 7-16 for demand and $\$ 4.961 / 2$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.961 / 4,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.951 / 4,90$-day bills at $\$ 4.943 / 4$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.951 / 4$, and 7 -day grain bills at $\$ 4.957 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment at $\$ 4.961 / 4$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French franc situation becomes steadily aggravated, although from time to time during the past week there were intermittent signs of recovery and the unit several times rose above the gold point for an outflow of gold from Paris to New York and other centers. The irregular improvement which was seen after Monday's market was due in some measure to cooperative transactions by the Bank of France and the British Exchange Equalization Fund and to the fact that a few American banks with Paris branches are believed to be acting in harmony with United States Treasury plans.
But the relatively improved tone of the franc this week is believed to be due chiefly to the possible subsidence of the anxiety long felt by French investors. The market was helped toward steadiness by the speech made by the Communist leader, Leon Blum, on Sunday, giving public assurance that the franc would not be devalued when the new government is organized early in June.

There is no real return of confidence on the part of French nationals. A large long-term short interest in the franc is represented for the most part by French citizens. Doubtless there is also a considerable short interest represented by speculative traders in exchange in all markets, not excepting New York. The probability seems to be that the position of the franc will become more grave, even if the incoming government adheres to its promises and maintains the franc on present gold parity.

The market generally believes that the radical forces will take steps to increase the power of the French Treasury over the Bank of France. Regardless of whether the new government proves of long or short duration, the Treasury will need a great deal of accommodation in order to carry on the Nation's current affairs. New money can not be obtained by the Treasury by means of internal loans except at prohibitive rates, and therefore this or any other government must find means of increasing the Treasury's power of accommodation through the Bank of France. The Bank has consistently resisted Treasury borrowing since before the franc was stabilized in June, 1928, as it was the excessive accommodation of the Treasury forced upon the bank by World War needs which brought about the extreme inflation which resulted in reducing the gold value of the franc (in terms of the old United States dollar) from 19.30 cents to close to 1 cent. Current dollar parity of the franc is 6.63 . Each successive French Cabinet has endeavored to force the Bank of France to extend greater accommodation to the Treasury. It is generally believed in banking circles that the resignation of Governor Moreau a few years ago was the result of his opposition to the plans of politicians in this respect. Soon after M. Jean Tannery was made Governor, the Council of the Bank of France became more amenable to Treasury influences and a law was passed increasing the maximum credit which might be granted to the Treasury, which has subsequently been found to be entirely inadequate to meet the Treasury's needs. As distrust in the government grows, the Treasury is placed under increased necessity of obtaining greater discount accommodation at the central Bank.

The thrifty French investor not only fears devaluation of the franc but visualizes a ruinous inflation. His fears are shared by the banking community in all centers. There is no actual means of knowing at present how much French gold and notes are hoarded within the country. Early in the year the amount in hoarding was thought to approximate $30,000,000,-$ 000 francs, and at present nearly $40,000,000,000$ francs are believed to be secreted, so that little more than half the circulation of the Bank of France as recorded in its statements from week to week represents currency actually working in the interest of national business economy.
The Bank of France statement for the week ended May 8 shows the alarming decrease in gold holdings of $2,739,000,000$ francs. The total decrease in the bank's gold holdings during the three weeks ended May 8 is thus approximately $4,458,976,086$ francs. For the present the outward flow of gold seems to have subsided. Nevertheless, competent observers expect that the Bank's forthcoming statement will show a further sharp decrease in gold holdings. The bank's gold reserves are now down to $58,029,973,065$ francs, against $80,283,158,011$ francs a year ago. The high was $83,359,000,000$ on Dec. 2,1932 . The ratio of gold to currency circulation, however, is still high, at $62: 33 \%$, although a year ago it was $80.10 \%$ Legal requirement is $35 \%$.
The Bank of France has been losing gold not only to London and New York, but to individual French investors seeking metal for hoarding. The Bank has likewise been losing gold to Holland, Switzerland and Belgium. The National Bank of Belgium, in its statement for the week ended May 7, showed
an increase in gold holdings over the previous week of $54,100,000$ belgas, practically all of which came from France. The belga is the strongest of the Continental currencies. The National Bank of Belgium's statement now shows gold stocks at $3,483,-$ 300,000 belgas and ratio of gold to notes at $81.57 \%$, while ratio of gold to total sight liabilities is $68.45 \%$.
The following table shows the relation of the leading currencies still on gold to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar | Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parity | Parity | This Week |
| France (franc) | 3.92 | 6.63 | $6.581 / 4$ to $6.601 / 2$ |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | 16.93 to 17.04 |
| Italy (lira) .... | 5.26 | 8.91 | $7.851 / 2$ to 7.87 |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.30 | 32.67 | 32.31 to 32.45 |
| Holland (guilder). | 40.20 | 68.06 | 67.47 to 67.76 |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 75.27 , against 75.65 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished on Friday at $6.573 / 4$, against $6.565 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $6.593 / 4$, against $6.585 / 8$; and commercial sight bills at $6.563 / 4$, against $6.555 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.93 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.94 for cable transfers, against 17.04 and $17.041 / 2$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.28 for bankers' sight bills and 40.29 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.45 and 40.46 . Italian lire closed at 7.86 for bankers' sight bills and at 7.87 for cable transfers, against 7.86 and 7.87 . Austrian schillings closed at 18.76, against 18.75; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $4.151 / 4$, against $4.151 / 2$; on Bucharest at 0.75 , against 0.75 ; on Poland at 18.86, against 18.85, and on Fin'and at 2.191/2, against 2.20. Greek exchange closed at $0.927 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and at $0.933 / 8$ for cable transfers, against $0.933 / 8$ and $0.937 / 8$.

E$\square$ XCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war shows irregular trends. The Scandinavian currencies are irregularly firm, in keeping with the movements of sterling. The Swiss franc and the Holland guilder, next to the French franc the most important units of the gold bloc countries, are of course, seriously affected by the disturbed French situation. It is not though at all likely that the Swiss unit will be devalued even if the French franc should be devalued. The close business relations existing between Switzerland and France are nevertheless sensitive to changes in Paris, whether of fact or sentiment. Currently, however, the weakness of the Swiss unit is due largely to an efflux of funds from Switzerland seeking profitable investment in London and New York, as there is no other center where the abundant supply of Swiss money can find profitable employment. Holland guilders are also relatively weak in terms of the dollar and sterling because of an outward movement of Dutch funds to British and American securities. The guilder is, however, more adversely affected by the pressure on the franc, as for a long time there has been a movement in Holland to bring about either legal devaluation of the guilder or alignment of the unit with sterling. Hence, while the guilder is strong in terms of Paris, and Holland has in recent weeks taken its share of gold from France, gold has been engaged in Amsterdam for shipment to New York for support of the guilder.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 67.66 , against 67.45 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 67.67, against 67.48; and commercial sight bills at 67.64 , against 67.45 . Swiss francs closed

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at $\mathbf{3} 2.39$ for checks and at 32.40 for cable transfers, against 32.34 and 32.36 . Copenhagen checks finished at 22.16 and cable transfers at 22.17, against 22.30 and 22.31. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.59 and cable transfers at 25.60 , against 25.72 and 25.73 ; while checks on Norway finished at 24.94 and cable transfers at 24.95 , against 25.07 and 25.08 . Spanish pesetas closed at $13.661 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $13.671 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 13.64 and 13.65 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new developments of importance. The South American units in general are much steadier than the leading European currencies, although the exchange control boards endeavor to keep their currencies in close alignment with sterling. Since the pound has fluctuated rather widely in terms of gold during the past few weeks, the South American controls have experienced some difficulty in holding these units steady in the official markets. However, the unofficial rates of exchange on both Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro show a better average range of steadiness. The South America countries are steadily improving their export position and require only stabilization of the major currencies in terms of each other, especially a resolution of the situation affecting the relation of sterling and the United States dollar, in order to permit abandonment of the various exchange controls.
Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 33.08 for bankers' sight bills, against 33.10 on Friday of last week, cable transfers at $331 / 4$, against $331 / 4$. The unofficial or free market close was $27.55 @ 27.60$, against $27.50 @ 27.65$. Bravilian milreis, official quotations, are $81 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and 8.46 for cable transfers, against $81 / 4$ and 8.44 . The unofficial or free market close was 5.65 , against 5.60. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 24.85, against24.85.

FXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries moves in close sympathy with sterling, to which most of these units are allied either by law or through exchange control. Tokio dispatches on May 11 stated that publication of industrial information which has hitherto been treated as commercial news will become a crime of espionage under a general mobilization secrets bill which the Hirota Government is preparing to introduce. The measure is based on the principle that industrial power is now military power. That such a measure is contemplated shows that the army and navy representation in the Cabinet has overshadowed the business and banking interests. The tendency is to strengthen the semi-Fascist powers of Japan which are represented by the army and navy and reflected in their constant annexations of mainland territory. Japanese business expects a heavy increase in taxation, but not a crushing burden. Despite the uneasiness which has spread throughout business circles in Japan since the assassinations of March, informed opinion expects a steady advancement in Japan's total international trade. In this connection it seems proper to point out that Japan's foreign trade in 1935 exceeded $5,000,000,000$ yen, record volume, approximately $2,500,000,000$ yen greater than in 1931 .

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 29.11, against 29.17 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $323 / 4 @ 32$ 13-16, against $327 / 8$; Shang-
hai at 29.95@30 1-16, against 301/8@30 3-16; Manila at 49.95 , against 50.00 ; Singapore at 58.35 , against 58.50 ; Bombay at 37.50 , against 37.72 ; and Calcutta at 37.50 , against 37.72 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at par of exchange) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

| Banks of | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ngla | 205,102,616 | ,310,789 | 70 | 186,976,757 |  |
| France | 464,239,784 | 641,785,264 | 612,863,697 | 647,233,359 | 629,211,938 |
| Germany b- | 2,572,450 | 3,024,100 | 6,078,750 | 18,239,300 | 37,825,850 |
| Spain | 89,106,000 | $90,778,000$ | 90,499,000 | $90,372,000$ | 90,064,000 |
| Netherlands | $49,575,000$ $59,170,000$ | $63,015,000$ <br> 53 <br> 883 | 74,022,000 | 68,284,000 | 60,876,000 |
| Nat. Belg'm | 97,977,000 | 84,838,000 | $66,446,000$ $77,261,000$ | $71,536,000$ $76,451,000$ | $75,892,000$ $72,163,000$ |
| Switzerland | 48,229,000 | 49,925,000 | 61,117,000 | 77,345,000 | 71,818,000 |
| Sweden | 23,906,000 | 18,040,000 | 15,022,000 | 12,056,000 | 11,441,000 |
| Denmark | 6,554,000 | 7,394,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,397,000 | 8,032,000 |
| No | 6,604,000 | 6,601,000 | 6,577,000 | 8,380,000 | 6,561,000 |
| Total week | 1,046,035,850 | 1,212,494 | ,209, |  |  |
| Prev. week- | 1,066,439,305 | 1,213,411,312 | 1,206,969,80 | 274,104,709 | 1,178,628,350 |
| a Amount held Oct. 20, 1935; latest figure available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is $£ 976,000$. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Private Rights and Government Inquisition

Some quite unusual statements regarding the constitutional freedom of the press appear to have been submitted to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, on May 9 , by counsel for the Senate Lobby Committee. It will be recalled that several weeks ago, when the inquisitorial activities of the Black committee were exposed, William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper publisher, sought an injunction against the committee in the matter of telegrams exchanged between his offices in Washington and other cities. The injunction was dismissed by the Supreme Court of the District, and the case was then appealed. The arguments referred to were filed in answer to the appeal.
According to extended extracts reported by the Associated Press, counsel for the Senate committee declared that Mr. Hearst was seeking "to enjoin any investigation touching the press, however conducted and regardless of the exigency that prompts it." The committee, it was contended, was not conducting a "fishing expedition," nor was the question of an abuse of power involved. If the constitutional provision that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press had the meaning which the plaintiff ascribed to it, then, counsel maintained, "we have a constitutional provision with strange and terrible consequences. If Congress can pass no law affecting the business of the press in any way whatsoever, the press becomes, ipso facto, a thing above and beyond all law. A business subject to no law would become as deadly as a runaway sun. It would scorch and burn and destroy everything in its path. The Congress could pass no Act to define crimes committed in the business, could impose no regulations, levy no proper taxes, establish no penalties for contempt of court-could afford no protection to the Executive, the judiciary, the Congress or the people. The mere statement of such a claim is a sufficient refutation."

Referring to the alleged contention that an investigation of lobbying by the press was not justified as an exercise of Congressional authority, counsel cited in reply the judicial approval of exclusion
of newspapers from the mails by Executive order, and of punishment of newspapers for contempt of court. "Should it now be said," the government answer asked, that "the legislative branch cannot even investigate to see if newspapers are hindering the Congress in the exercise of its legislative function?" If the injunction, for which it was declared there was no precedent, were issued, "a deluge of writs will overwhelm both Houses of Congress."

Whether the injunction that has been applied for should be granted will be decided by the Court in the light of all the circumstances of the case and of the law applicable to the subject. In regard to the legal merits of the particular case under consideration we express no opinion. We were not aware, however, that such sweeping possibilities under a constitutional freedom of the press as are suggested in the passages just cited had ever been seriously contemplated by authorities on the subject. The constitutional provision that the freedom of the press shall not be abridged by any Act of Congress has never been interpreted as conceding to the press an unrestrained liberty of saying or doing anything it pleased. Accepted principles of personal or corporate responsibility, social propriety and national safety have applied in the interpretation of this provision as of others. Every newspaper is keenly aware that untrue statements, even if made in good faith on what is believed to be proper authority, may be actionable, and that libelous matter may not be published without incurring the risk of heavy penalties. It is not permissible to publish material which the government or its courts may adjudge to be immoral or indecent, or statements that are blasphemous. Any newspaper may advocate the amendment or repeal of a law, or declare that a law is, in its opinion, obnoxious or unconstitutional, but it may not advocate or encourage disobedience to law or resistance to an order of a court, nor may it attempt to influence the decision of a court in a case that is pending. The sedition and espionage Acts of the World War period prohibited certain kinds of publication in the interest of national safety, and it is not the constitutional privilege of any publication to stir up rebellion or support treason.

There are substantial restrictions. The position in which they leave the press is far removed from that of a "runaway sun" scorching, burning and destroying everything in its path. Beyond such obvious and accepted restrictions, however, the press is freefree to report the news, discuss the acts and motives of public men, criticize legislation, appraise the policies of an Administration or its members. It must be free if public opinion is to be impartially informed, if facts which the country is entitled to know but which government withholds are to be brought to light, if evils are to be exposed, and if liberty of public and private debate is to be kept alive. The privileges of freedom carry with them responsibilities which a reputable press has never failed to recognize, but a censorship means dictatorship, and dictatorship is the end of liberty.

There have been disturbing indications that the criticisms which a free press has made of the New Deal program have been received with increasing irritation at Washington, and that the "free speech" which the First Amendment of the Constitution guarantees in the same clause in which it guarantees freedom of the press is not looked upon with hearty
favor. Whether the activities of the Senate Lobby Committee, which have dragged in press correspondence as well as that of individuals and industrial or business corporations, actually involve an abridgment of the constitutional rights of the press will probably be known when the District of Columbia court has adjudicated the Hearst case, but the hectic concern over lobbying comes with ill grace from a Congress which has submitted tamely, save on a few occasions, to the domination of the Administration, allowed most of its important bills to be written for it by Administration draughtsmen, and acquiesced without protest in the most elaborate and expensive campaign of propaganda for Administration measures that the country has ever known. For corrupt lobbying of any kind there is no defense, but if committees of Congress may fill the land with denunciations of bankers and munition makers, and employers may be publicly admonished because they have not employed as many workers as the Administration thinks they should, it is hard to see why individuals or organizations may not with equal propriety exert themselves in opposition to meaures or policies which they regard as unintelligent or harmful.
The opposition will be greatly hampered, however, if "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," which the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution guarantees, is also not to be respected. Precisely what constitutes an "unreasonable" search or seizure is, of course, a matter for judicial determination as cases arise, but it is difficult to discover any element of reasonableness in the invasions of private rights of which a number of government agencies have been guilty. The wholesale seizure of telegrams by the Black committee, with the aid of the Federal Communications Commission, is the most glaring recent instance of government arbitrariness, but the hounding of corporations and private individuals by government agents, the demand for papers and records, inquisitorial "check-ups," so-called, of tax returns, and publication of information given under assurance of confidence go on with little or no regard to the protection which the Constitution was intended to afford. It is no longer necessary, apparently, to prefer any charge of wrong-doing and support it by evidence or a showing of probable cause. The "fishing expedition" has become a favored device.
The effect of Federal inquisition upon business is demoralizing. It keeps business men and industrialists in a constant state of apprehension and makes investors timid. The National Stockholders' Society of America, Inc., in its current market letter, referring to the recent break in the securities market, declares that "the fact that the market could decline more sharply than it has at any time since 1929 , and that only very thin markets existed in many stocks, making it impossible to sell even at declining prices, must be laid directly at the door of" the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commission, it is charged, has become "one of the greatest spy organizations in the world, with agents roving in all parts of the country, using their cloak of government authority to seize not only the records of brokers and exchanges, but to examine, analyze and question private transactions of private investors. In some cases these SEC agents have used
their powers to call in strictly private individuals and practically demand that their private business be revealed."
There are certain signs by which the retreat of popular government before an advancing dictatorship can always be discerned. One is the infringement of the constitutional rights of free speech and a free press by making the exercise of freedom costly, and marking for discrimination, sometimes in subtle and sometimes in open ways, those who venture to speak out. Another is the systematic overriding of private rights, and the harassment of the citizen in his private concerns, on the specious pretext that the government has the right to know and that some public interest will be served. We are witnessing these destructive invasions of liberty on an increasing scale. Unless they are resisted by all the means that the laws and the Constitution permit, the constitutional guarantees of liberty will before long cease to be of practical importance, and there will be no private rights to argue or defend.

## Railway Credit Must Be Preserved

A study of the transportation situation indicates the magnitude and importance of the problem of providing adequate financial stability for the railroads. The fair return on valuation contemplated by the Transportation Act has never been earned and few of the railroads have been in a position to accumulate adequate reserves.

Subsequent to 1921 and prior to 1930 railroad earnings showed some improvement, and it was hoped that with the continuance of active business the net operating income as a whole would reach the $53 / 4 \%$ adjudged by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be a fair return on railroad investment. It is obvious that the high traffic levels obtained immediately prior to 1930 will not be restored at an early date, and the past 15 years of operation point out conclusively the seriousness of the situation.
The following table shows for the years since 1921 the rate of return on property investment, including materials, supplies and cash:

RATE OF RETURN ON PROPERTY INVESTMENT (Class I Railroads)

The truth of the matter is that current earnings are insufficient to preserve solvency. The net deficit for 1935 was only about $\$ 288,000$ after interest charges and rentals of $\$ 500,357,000$ had been met, but for four successive years the railways as a whole have suffered a net deficit after deductions for fixed charges. The net deficit in 1935 compares with the net deficit of three prior years, as shown below; the entry for 1935 is based on monthly returns, which are subject to later adjustment when the annual reports are filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission :


Estimates of the future financial requirements of the railroads are difficult to make. However, the maturities of bonds and equipment trust certificates during 1936 to 1938 as recorded by the Interstate Commerce Commission are as follows:


During the period of income shortages, the railways of necessity have resorted to measures of temporary financing. Such methods cannot, however, be continued indefinitely. The need of the railways today is not new sources from which to borrow money, but rather increased earnings with which to curtail their short-term loans and supply a credit basis for normal financing.
Facing this situation, it would appear that in the near future the carriers may be forced to ask for an increase in rates. Many freight rate adjustments have been put into effect since the rate increases made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1920, and these adjustments have brought the freight rate level as a whole down to a figure below the relative level of prices at the present time.

A comparison of the general rate levels made on the basis of average railway receipts per ton-mile, taking the average during the years 1911 to 1917 as 100 , shows an increase to about 177 in 1921, which has since been reduced to about 135 . In other words, there was an increase of $77 \%$ to the peak, with a subsequent reduction of more than half of that increase.
Based upon the average receipts per ton-mile reported each year from 1921 to 1935, definite and pronounced reductions in transportation charges have been effected each year since 1921. This is indicated in the following table, which shows, for each year subsequent to 1921, the reductions in total freight charges, compared with what would have been paid had the rates remained at the levels of 1921:
REDUCTIONS IN FREIGHT CHARGES COMPARED WITH 1921

 | 1924 |
| :--- |
| 1925 |
| 1926 |

 It will be seen that since 1921 reductions have been made in the general level of freight rates that in the last 14 years have saved the public the enormous sum of $\$ 10,106,674,000$. In other words, if the freight rates of 1921 had remained in effect, the public, in the last 14 years, would have been compelled to pay $\$ 10,106,674,000$ more than was actually paid to the railways for the same amount of freight transportation.
In the past the government has been quite considerate in extending loans to the carriers for capital expenses. Then, as now, such loans prevented the collapse of the companies. Present records indicate that the railroads have repaid $\$ 945,152,000$ of the $\$ 985,094,000$ principal advanced by the government for capital improvements under Federal control and the Transportation Act, and have in addition repaid $\$ 99,577,328$ of the loans extended by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Despite the excellent record of repayment of previous government loans, it is obvious that recourse to loans from the government in times of depression is undesirable as a means of preventing insolvency. It not only involves Federal financing at a time when government credit is under a severe strain from other directions, but also places a further burden upon the railroads for discharge of the obligations. The permanent financial stability of the carriers, however, can be assured only through sufficient earnings. If increased traffic, joined to economies in operation, will not produce such earnings, rate increases will of course have to be considered, and in determining whether or what increases should be made, the needs of the carriers are a more im-
portant factor than the regulatory policies of the government.

## Political Europe at the Crossroads

The past week has seen the making of more than the usual amount of political history. The Italian delegate has walked out of the meeting of the League Council because of refusal to recognize any longer the right of Ethiopia to representation, and the Italian delegation as a body has left Geneva at the command of the Italian Government. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has formally ratified the proclamation of an Italian empire of which Ethiopia is, or is expected to be, an important part. The League Council, on the surface unmoved by the Italian withdrawal, has adjourned for a month without taking any action regarding Italy or Ethiopia, thereby leaving nominally in force the sanctions against Italy previously imposed. The outstanding leader of the Socialist parties which, with the Communists, have won control in France as a result of the recent election, has issued a statement which suggests that the new regime is not likely to show any very marked Socialist characteristics, but the Communists, who hold the balance of power, have indicated emphatically their intention to follow an independent course. In Austria the Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg, has dismissed from office Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, head of the Heimwehr, or home guard, and a reputed intimate friend of Mussolini, but has also assured Mussolini of Austria's loyal friendship, while in England the disruption of public opinion over the Italo-Ethiopian situation has been crossed by a disturbing inquiry into the responsibility for a "leak" regarding the budget recently submitted.

Not since the Covenant went into effect has the League been faced with such a complex array of political and legal questions as now confronts it. Formed to maintain the status quo established by the peace treaties which followed the World War, and equipped, it was believed, with coercive powers which would either deter a member State from going to war or compel it to desist if war were actually undertaken, a situation in which one member of the League, notwithstanding the prescriptions of the Covenant, should invade and conquer the territory of another was not, apparently, foreseen. What is to be done now that the unexpected has happened? As a practical matter, no one questions that Italy has conquered Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Emperor has fled the country and taken refuge in Palestine, organized resistance to the Italian occupation has been all but completely dissipated, and the Ethiopian Government, if such exists, is without a recognized head in Ethiopia or headquarters that can be located. What, exactly, is the political situation at the moment?

For all the parties except Italy the question is hard to answer. If the Ethiopian State, as a political entity, has ceased to exist in consequence of the Italian conquest, the Italian delegate was obviously within his rights in declining to sit in a Council in which Ethiopia was still accorded representation, and the Italian Government was justified in ordering the Italian delegation to leave Geneva. On the other hand, if the League, having branded Italy as an aggressor, is impowered to pass judgment upon the situation which war has created, it is justified in continuing to recognize Ethiopia as a member of the League, at least until such
time as a settlement satisfactory to the League can be made. The continuance of sanctions, again, seems under the circumstances to be only an empty form unless Italy is to continue to be penalized after the war is virtually over, yet to lift the ban of sanctions would be to concede that the most powerful weapon at the disposal of the League had failed to prove effective, and that the League had been defeated by one of its members. If the independence of Ethiopia is still to be recognized, the withdrawal of Italy from membership in the League becomes an imminent possibility, thereby further weakening an organization which has already lost Japan and Germany, while if the recognition of Ethiopia is to be made effective, it can be only by an exercise of armed force which the League, as such, has neither the power nor the authority to apply.

No European statesman has yet indicated how these manifold difficulties may best be met. As far as sanctions go, the adjournment of the League Council to June 16, while affording some time for consideration, has done nothing to clear the air. The Geneva correspondent of the New York "Times" points out that Great Britain cannot by itself drop sanctions without seeming to desert the small Mediterranean Powers which agreed, some months ago, to act with it in resisting Italian domination of the Mediterranean, and that none of those Powers can openly abandon sanctions without alienating the British support which some of them regard as indispensable. The continuance of sanctions, on the other hand, even though only as a matter of form, will certainly not make Italy think more kindly of the League. As it is, the whole structure of sanctions observance had slipped badly even before Italy had occupied Addis Ababa, and any better measure of observance now is not to be hoped for. The Council, in short, when it met this week, faced a situation in which to go on or to stand still seemed equally disastrous to League prestige.
Yet there are still those who, with a pathetic disregard of realities, fancy that the tottering League can be repaired and that the task ought to be undertaken. Prime Minister Baldwin, in a speech to a large audience of Conservatives at London on Thursday, spoke at length about the necessity of doing something to make the League effective, and went so far as to intimate that he himself had not been very confident that the sanctions article of the Covenant would work, The only definite suggestion, however, in a speech which as a whole was made up of generalities, was that the Covenant ought to be so revised as to win the adhesion of Germany, Japan and the United States, but if Mr. Baldwin had in mind any device by which that result could be obtained, he refrained entirely from making clear what it was.

The League of Nations Association of the United States, on the other hand, is more specific. In a statement given out on Sunday the Association, while conceding that the conquest of Ethiopia and Manchuria "confront the world with a failure of the collective system, as applied," to uphold the principles of the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact, insisted that the failure "need not be a major disaster," but that a reconsideration of the situation in which the League finds itself "is called for by the vitality of the idea of collective security and the overwhelming desire of the people for peace." A four-point program of reconstruction was accord-
ingly outlined, its principles being (1) "acceptance of the Kellogg Pact as the fundamental and guiding principle of a universal League;" (2) "establishment within the orbit of this universal League of arrangements for the peaceful modification of the status quo and for the advancement of social and economic justice;" (3) "gradation of obligations for maintaining collective security in accordance with the geographical position and special situation of States;" (4) "separation of the Covenant of the League of Nations from the Treaty of Versailles."

If the only hope of saving the League is in consideration of such principles as these, the hope of salvation must be pronounced slight. The Kellogg Pact bound its signatories to abandon war "as an instrument of national policy," but not a single important nation in the world has done anything to honor the agreement which it signed, and preparations for war as "an instrument of national policy" are more widespread and active today than at any time since the World War ended. If by "arrangements for the peaceful modification of the status quo" is meant the peaceful settlement of any controversy involving the sovereign rights or political integrity of any State, or the protection of a weak State against the aggression of a strong one, the proposal belongs in the realm of dreams, while as for the "advancement of social and economic justice," that is a matter which every self-respecting State will insist upon attending to for itself. Point 3 of the program is vague, but if it contemplates, as perhaps it does, regional agreements to impose or observe sanctions, limit armaments or maintain
treaty frontiers, the multiplication of such agreements would speedily reduce the League to unimportance. The separation of the Covenant from the Versailles Treaty is one of the conditions on which Germany, in the Hitler peace proposals, is willing to return to the League, but France and the Little Entente would be adamant against a proposal which, if it could conceivably be adopted, would open the way to widespread political changes in Central and Eastern Europe.
It is possible that Mussolini, having come out victorious thus far in his contest with the League, may avoid further irritation by allowing the question of Italy's continuance in the League to rest in abeyance. The Austrian situation, on the other hand, is clearly dangerous. It is far from certain that Austria may not yet succumb to a Nazi revolution which would make Germany the dominating influence in its affairs. If a Nazi rising can be staved off or defeated, the outlook for much more intimate relations between Austria and Italy will be brightened, although the question of Austria's direct access to the Mediterranean by the recovery of Trieste offers a serious obstacle to complete agreement. The German Government, meantime, shows no haste to answer the British questionnaire about its peace proposals, and the course of the new Government in France is beyond prediction. In a situation which, from every point of view, is extraordinarily complex the Powers, like the League, are playing for time, waiting for events to suggest a solution which diplomacy seems for the moment helpless to discover.

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

Improvement on a modest scale was the general rule during March in the financial results of American railroading. The upward trend now has been of fairly long duration, and it has kept close pace with the nation-wide recovery from the depths of the depression, witwithstanding the enormous diversion of freight and passengers to motor and other carriers. The current gains, however, are far too small to admit of a great degree of optimism with respect to the principal carriers of the country. Adverse factors have developed almost continually, and March was no exception. That month witnessed the devastating floods in a dozen States throughout the northeastern part of the United States, and the havoc then wrought by the raging waters is reflected as a matter of course by the statistics of railroad operations. As might be expected, the net earnings of the leading carriers were curtailed sharply by the disaster, although gross revenues mounted, when compared with the same month of $\mathbf{1 9 3 5}$. Because of the unfortunate effects of the Northeastern floods, railroads in that area suffered an actual recession of net earnings on a considerable scale. The increases elsewhere more than offset the losses, when the results are viewed as a whole, and some comfort is to be derived from that circumstance.
Our comprehensive tabulations show that gross earnings of the principal railroads during March totaled $\$ 307,833,663$, against $\$ 280,484,0 \check{6}$ in March, 1935 , an increase of $\$ 27,349,607$, or $9.75 \%$. But operating expenses increased to such a degree that the great bulk of the added revenues were so absorbed. Net earnings in March, before taxes,
were $\$ 71,711,908$, as compared to $\$ 68,205,090$ in that month of last year, a gain of $\$ 3,506,818$, or $5.14 \%$. It is when the results are considered by districts and regions that the full effects of the floods become evident. In the Eastern district, which includes most of the States ravaged by floods in March, net earnings actually fell $\$ 4,983,967$ from the total recorded in March, 1935. All other districts reported gains for March. But flood troubles are only temporary, and it is necessary to note that the Eastern railroads soon will face the trying situation of passenger fare reductions to a basic level of 2c. a mile, as ordered by majority decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Most of the carriers are seeking legal means of halting the ordered reduction, in the conviction that the 2 c. rate would curtail still further the already low revenues of the railroads.

| Month of March- | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. (+) | $\rightarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings............. | \$307,833,663 | \$280,484,056 | + $827,349,607$ | ${ }^{0.49 \%}$ |
| Operating expenses-...... | 236,121,755 | 212,278,966 | +23,842.789 | 11.23\% |
| Ratio ot expenses to earnings. | 76.70\% | 75.68\% | +1.02\% |  |
| Net earnings | \$71,711,908 | \$68,205,090 | +\$3,506,818 | 5.14\% |

Notwithstanding the fact that the railroads con tinue to struggle with difficulties peculiar to them selves, it is satisfactory to note that a general up ward trend of business again was reflected by the general operating statistics for March. In taking, as is our custom, the leading trade indices as the measure of business activity, one naturally looks first at the statistics relating to the manufacture of automobiles. Here we find a slight falling off in the production of cars as compared with March a year ago, due doubtless to the bringing out of new
automobile models in the closing months of 1935 instead of the early part of the new year. According to the figures issued by the Bureau of the Census, 424,571 motor vehicles were turned out in March the present year as against 429,793 cars in March, 1935 , but comparing with only 338,434 cars in March, 1934; 115,272 cars in March, 1933; 119,344 cars in March, 1932; 276,405 cars in March, 1931, and 396,385 cars in March, 1930. Back in March, 1929, however, no less than 585,455 cars were produced. For the three months ending with March, the number of new automobiles added in 1936 was $1,082,787$ cars as compared with $1,058,245$ cars turned out in the first quarter of $1935 ; 724,356$ cars in the same period of $1934 ; 349,544$ cars in the same period of $1933 ; 355,721$ cars in the first quarter of 1932; 668,193 cars in the first quarter of 1931, and $1,003,023$ cars in the corresponding period of 1930 , but comparing with $1,452,910$ cars in the first three months of 1929. As to the iron and steel industry, very decided improvement was manifested. According to the statistics compiled by the "Iron Age," the output of pig iron in the United States in March the present year aggregated $2,040,311$ gross tons as compared with but $1,770,028$ gross tons in March a year ago; 1,619, 034 gross tons in March, 1934 ; 542,011 tons in March, $1933 ; 967,235$ tons in March, 1932, and $2,032,243$ tons in March, 1931, but comparing with $3,246,171$ tons in March, 1930 , and 3,714,473 tons in March, 1929. In the case of steel, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports that the production of steel ingots in the country during March the current year reached $3,346,489$ gross tons as against $2,868,141$ gross tons in the corresponding period of 1935 and $2,761,438$ gross tons in the same month of 1934. Comparisons with preceding years back to and including March, 1929, are: 909,886 tons in March, 1933; 1,403,723 tons in March, 1932 ; $2,993,590$ tons in March, 1931 ; 4,254,331 tons in March, 1930, and 5,058,258 tons in March, 1929.

Coming now to the production of coal, here we find a large decrease in both the bituminous and anthracite output. According to the United States Bureau of Mines, the quantity of bituminous coal mined in the United States in March the present year was only $30,692,000$ net tons as compared with $38,701,000$ net tons in March, 1935, and 38,470,000 net tons in 1934 , but comparing with $23,685,000$ net tons in March, 1933. Going further back, we find that $32,250,000$ net tons were produced in March, 1932 ; 33,870,000 tons in March, 1931; 35,773,000 tons in March, 1930, and no less than $40,068,000$ tons in March, 1929. Production of Pennsylvania anthracite in March, 1936 , reached but 2,741,000 net tons as compared with $3,082,000$ net tons in March, $1935 ; 6,418,000$ tons in March, $1934 ; 4,519,000$ tons in March, $1933 ; 4,789,000$ tons in March, 1932 ; $4,745,000$ tons in March, $1931 ; 4,551,000$ tons in 1930 , and 4,859,000 net tons in March, 1929.

On the other hand, activity in the building industry was very pronounced. The F. W. Dodge Corp. reports that construction contracts awarded in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains in March, 1936 , involved a money outlay of $\$ 198,973,300$ (the largest since March, 1931) as compared with an expenditure of only $\$ 122,940,500$ in March a year ago and but $\$ 173,345,300$ in March, 1934. Extending the comparisons still further back, we find that building contracts awarded in March, 1933, had a money value of only $\$ 59,958,500$, but in March, 1932 ,
the valuation was $\$ 112,234,500$; in March, 1931 , $\$ 369,981,300$; in March, $1930, \$ 456,119,000$, and in March, 1929, no less than $\$ 484,817,500$. As might be expected, in view of the marked improvement in the building trade, lumber production likewise showed a large increase. According to the figures compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, an average of 551 identical mills in the four weeks ended March 28,1936 , showed a cut of $839,683,000$ feet of lumber as compared with only $643,313,000$ feet in the same four weeks of 1935. This is a gain of $31 \%$ over March last year, and is $22 \%$ above the record of comparable mills in the corresponding period of 1934 . Shipments of lumber during the four weeks of March the present year aggregated $886,897,000$ feet as against $711,651,000$ feet in the similar period of 1935 , while orders were also on a greatly increased scale, aggregating 915,903,000 feet in the four weeks ended March 28, 1936, as against but 727,549,000 feet in the corresponding four weeks of last year, or $26 \%$ above those of March a year ago and $31 \%$ above those in the same four weeks of 1934.

It happened, too, that the grain traffic over Western roads was on a greatly increased scale in March the present year as compared with March a year ago-in fact, was the largest recorded for March since 1929, with the single exception of March, 1931. The increases, too, the present year extended without exception to all the different items. We deal with the details of the Western grain movement in a separate paragraph further along in this article, and need only say here that for the four weeks ending March 28, 1936, the receipts at the Western primary markets of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, combined, reached 45 ,590,000 bushels as against only $16,303,000$ bushels in the same four weeks of $1935 ; 28,285,000$ bushels in the similar period of $1934 ; 24,730,000$ bushels in the same period of 1933 , and $30,714,000$ bushels in the same four weeks of 1932, but comparing with $56,301,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1931. Still further back, comparison is with 44,979,000 bushels in the same four weeks of 1930 , and with $56,752,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1929 .

It is, however, in the statistics showing the loading of revenue freight on all the railroads of the country that the composite result of all that has been said above is most clearly manifested. From the statistics compiled by the Car Service Division of the American Railroad Association we find that for the four weeks of March the current year the number of cars loaded with revenue freight on the railroads of the United States was $2,418,985$ as against 2,408,319 cars in the same four weeks of last year, but comparing with $2,461,895$ cars in the corresponding four weeks of 1934 . Going further back, we find that in the same four weeks of 1933 the number of cars loaded was $1,841,202$; in 1932, $2,280,837$ cars; in $1931,2,936,928$ cars; in 1930 , $3,515,733$ cars, and in the same four weeks of 1929 , no less than $3,837,736$ cars.

In the case of the separate roads and systems, we find the exhibits are in consonance with the showing for the railroads as a whole. In our compilations showing the increases and decreases in excess of $\$ 100,000$, but five roads show a loss in gross earnings, and in the case of the net only 12 roads are obliged to report a loss above that amount. Among
the roads reporting decreases in both gross and net alike are to be found the Baltimore \& Ohio, with $\$ 640,750$ loss in gross earnings and $\$ 2,189,493$ decrease in net earnings; the Chesapeake \& Ohio, with $\$ 403,992$ decrease in gross and $\$ 682,055$ loss in net, and the Boston \& Maine; with $\$ 254,397$ loss in gross and $\$ 957,852$ loss in net. Listed among the roads showing a decrease in net earnings, while reporting an increase in gross earnings, we find the Pennsylvania RR. and the New York New Haven \& Hartford, the former with $\$ 358,708$ gain in gross and $\$ 1,473,798$ loss in net, and the latter with $\$ 299,586$ increase in gross and $\$ 776,522$ decrease in net. Lack of space prevents our naming separately, with their increases, even the more conspicuous of the roads distinguished for gains in both gross and net alike, so we will content ourselves with only mentioning a few. The New York Central (which heads the list of increases in the gross) reports a gain of $\$ 3,355,553$ in gross earnings and of $\$ 867,537$ in net earnings. These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and its leased lines. Including the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie (which suffered a deficit in both gross and net) the result is an increase of $\$ 3,329,713$ in gross and of $\$ 761,127$ in net. The Chicago Burlington \& Quincy (which heads the list of increases in the net) reports $\$ 1,302,359$ increase in gross and $\$ 888,191$ increase in net; the Southern Pacific, with $\$ 2,357,946$ gain in gross shows $\$ 814,365$ gain in net; the Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific reports $\$ 1,540,429$ increase in gross and $\$ 697,157$ increase in the net; the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe , with $\$ 1,538,385$ increase in gross, reports $\$ 348,021$ gain in net; the Norfolk \& Western, with $\$ 685,264$ increase in gross and $\$ 778,482$ increase in net, and the Missouri Pacific, $\$ 1,071,516$ gain in gross and $\$ 703,598$ gain in net. In the following table we bring together all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1936

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York Central ---- | $3,355,553$ | Denver \& Rio Gr West -- | $412$ |
| Southern Pacific (2 roads) | 2,357,946 | Cin New Orl \& Tex Pac. |  |
| Chi Milw St Paul \& Pac- | 1,540,429 | Atlantic Coast Line.--- |  |
| Atch Topeka \& Santa Fe |  | Elgin Joliet \& Eas |  |
| Union Pacif | 1,325,387 | Grand Trunk Wester |  |
| Chicago Burl \& Quincy .- | 1,302,359 | Kansas City Southern |  |
| Chicago \& North Western | 1,170,976 | Yazoo \& Mississipp |  |
| Missouri Pacifi | 1,071,516 | Mobile \& Ohi |  |
| Chi R I \& Pac (2 roads). | 906,054 | Seaboard Air Li |  |
| Louisville \& Nashville. | 880,226 | N Y Ontario \& Western. | 179,396 |
| Great Northern | 798,821 | Minneapolis \& St Louis_- |  |
| Southern | 773.225 | Chic Indianap \& Louis |  |
| Norfolk | 68 | Colo \& Southern (2 roa |  |
| Illinois Central | 634,316 | Western |  |
| Northern Pacif | 573,967 | Nashv Chatt \& St Louis_ |  |
| St Louis San Fran (3 rds) |  | Alabama Great Southern |  |
| Lehigh Valley |  | Gulf Mobile \& Northern. |  |
| Missouri-Kansa |  | Central of Georgia | 13,697 |
| Minn St P \& Sau |  | Chicago \& Eastern |  |
| Reading | 385,447 | Louisiana \& Arkansas | 103,5 |
| Pere Marquet <br> Erie (2 roads) | 363,519 |  |  |
| Pennsylvania |  |  | 91,4 |
| Texas \& Pacif | 332,227 |  |  |
| N Y Chicago \& St Louis | 315,574 | Baltimore \& Ohio | \$640,750 |
| St Louis Southw | 305,397 | Chesapeake \& |  |
| Wabash | 302,365 | Boston \& Maine |  |
| Chistr ${ }_{\text {N }}$ |  | Detroit Toledo \& Ironton | 209,802 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { NH\& } \\ \text { Tex } \& 1 \end{gathered}$ | 29 | Western Maryland | 143,302 |
| cago Gre |  |  |  | Chicago Great Western_a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the Cincinnati Northern and Evansville Indianapolis \& Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the result is an increase of $\$ 3,329,713$. IncludPRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1936




Total (40 roads) $\ldots \ldots-\overline{\$ 10,045,263}$


When the roads are arranged in groups or geographical divisions, according to their location, as is our custom, the improvement in the results shown as compared with March a year ago is very clearly brought out, as it is found that all the three great districts-the Eastern district, the Southern district and the Western district-together with the various regions comprising these districts, show increases in both gross earnings and net earnings alike, with the exception that in the case of the net the Eastern district, including two of its regions, the New England and the Central Eastern, records a substantial loss, as a result, doubtless, of the widespread and disastrous floods with which the roads located in the regions named had to contend this year in March. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform to the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:
 NOTE-Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the different commerce Commission, and the following indicates

New England Region-Comprises the New England States.
Great Lakes Region-Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of
a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.居
Central Eastern Region-Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region
east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Southern Reotion-Comprises the section east of the Mississippi River and south eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic. Pocahontas Region-Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of
Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg W V Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio 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.

## WESTERN DISTRICT

Northwestern Region-Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.
Central Western Region-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region
west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louis, and north of a line from St. Louls to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary to
south of St. Louis and a line from St. Louls to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico
As indicated above, Western roads (taking them collectively) had the advantage of a very much larger grain traffic in March the present year, the
movement having been not only considerably more than double that of March a year ago, but the largest recorded for the month since 1929 with but one exception, that of March, 1931. Moreover, all the different cereals, in greater or less degree, contributed to the increase. The receipts of wheat at the Western primary markets for the four weeks ending March 28 the current year reached $9,895,000$ bushels as compared with only $4,465,000$ bushels in the same four weeks of 1935 ; the receipts of corn, $17,014,000$ bushels as against but $6,772,000$ bushels, and of oats, $8,840,000$ bushels against only $2,041,000$ bushels. Adding barley and rye-the receipts of which were $8,164,000$ bushels and $1,677,000$ bushels, respectively, against $2,425,000$ bushels and 600,000 bushels, respectively-the receipts at the Western primary markets of the five staples, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, combined, for the four weeks of March, 1936, aggregated $45,590,000$ bushels as compared with but $16,303,000$ bushels in the same four weeks of $1935 ; 28,285,000$ bushels in the similar period of $1934 ; 24,730,000$ bushels in 1933 , and $30,714,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1932, but comparing with $56,301,000$ bushels in March, 1931. Comparison, however, is with only $44,979,000$ bushels in the same four weeks of 1930 , but with $56,752,000$ bushels in the same period of 1929. The details of the Western grain movement, in our usual form, are set out in the table we now introduce:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS

| 4 Wks. End. March 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Bbls.) } \\ & \text { (Bbols } \end{aligned}$ | Wheat (Bush.) | $\underset{\text { (Bush.) }}{\text { Corn }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats } \\ \text { (Bush.). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 774,000 | 363,000 | 4,414,000 | 2,267,000 | 1,771,000 | 147,000 |
| 1935 | 639,000 | 515,000 | 895,000 | 270,000 | 474,000 | 4,000 |
| Minneapolis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,787,000 | 642,000 | 1,636,000 | 2,912,000 | 705,000 |
| 1935 |  | 1,178,000 | 56,000 | 127,000 | 639,000 | 67,000 |
| Duluth- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 342,000 | 1,000 | 345,000 | 388,000 | 296,000 |
| 1935 |  | 116,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 19,000 | 323,000 |
| Milvaukee- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 57,000 | 10,000 | 587,000 | 163,000 | 2,259,000 | 63,000 |
| 1935. | 63,000 | 6,000 | 90,000 | 114,000 | 831,000 | 2,000 |
| Toledo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936. |  | ${ }^{760,000}$ | 411,000 | 937.000 | 7,000 | 22,000 3 |
| 1935 |  | 350,000 | 64,000 | 94,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Detroit- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936.- |  | 119,000 | 14,000 | 64,000 | 121,000 | 65,000 |
| 1935 |  | 59,000 | 17,000 | 43,000 | 69,000 |  |
| Indianapolis \& Omaha - 136000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936-...- |  | 648,000 | $4,565,000$ $1,423,000$ | $1,156,000$ 424000 |  | 136,000 5,000 |
| 1935 |  | 479,000 | 1,423,000 | 424,000 |  | 5,000 |
| St. Louts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936. | 456,000 | 728,000 | 2,312,000 | 1,240,000 | 330,000 | 49,000 |
| 1935 | 478,000 | 401,000 | 964,000 | 586,000 | 159,000 | 9,000 |
| Peoria- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 169,000 | 92,000 | 1,943,000 | 366,000 | 334.000 | 177,000 |
| 1935. | 149,000 | 35,000 | 967,00 | 94,000 | 232,000 | 156,000 |
| Kansas City- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936-- | 51,000 | 2,490,000 | 1,524,000 | 226,000 |  |  |
| 1935. | 64,000 | 682,000 | 1,961,000 | 106,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1935}^{1936}$ |  | 172,000 | 432,000 | 396,000 |  |  |
| 1935 |  | 127,000 | 224,000 | 132,000 |  |  |
| WVichita- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936.-- |  | 301,000 | 22,000 | 6,000 |  |  |
| 1935----- |  | 448,000 | 27,000 | 9,000 |  |  |
| Sioux Cuty- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 |  | 83,000 69.000 | 147,000 81,000 | 38,000 36.000 | 42,000 | 17,000 |
| 1935. |  | 69,000 | 81,000 | 36,000 |  | --.--- |
| Total all- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 1,507,000 | 9,895,000 | 17,014,000 | 8,840,000 | 8,164,000 | 1,677,000 |
| 35. | 1,393,000 | 4,465,000 | 6,772,000 | 2,041,000 | 2,425,000 | 600,000 |

The Western livestock movement, too, appears to have been considerably larger than in March a year ago. At Chicago the receipts comprised 7,405 carloads in March, 1936, as against only 6,714 carloads in March last year; at Kansas City they were 3,389 carloads as against but 3,316 carloads, and at Omaha, 2,272 cars against 2,035 cars.

Coming now to the cotton traffic over Southern roads, this was very much larger than in March last year, both as regards the overland shipments of the staple and the receipts at the Southern outportsin fact, in the former case, it was the largest for the month in many years. Gross shipments overland during March the present year reached 92,310 bales as compared with only 62,258 bales in March,

1935; 79,540 bales in March, 1934; 26,825 bales in March, 1933 ; 43,122 bales in March, 1932; 88,796 bales in March, 1931 ; 58,147 bales in March, 1930 , and 80,093 bales in March, 1929. At the Southern outports receipts of cotton aggregated 193,078 bales during March, 1936, as against only 124,670 bales in March last year, but comparing with 322,514 bales in March, $1934 ; 318,080$ bales in March, 1933 ; 644, อ $5 \square 4$ bales in March, 1932 ; 348,114 bales in March, 1931; 204,092 bales in March, 1930, and 375,133 bales in March, 1929. In the subjoined table we give the port movement of cotton for the past three years:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FOR MONTH OF MARCH RECEIP AND SINCE JAN. 1 TO MARCH 31, 1936, 1935 AND 1934

| Ports | Month of March |  |  | Stnce Jan. 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Galves | 44,535 | 20,630 | 109.199 | 199,699 | ${ }^{135,409}$ | 381,443 |
| Houston, ${ }^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}51,455 \\ 3,908 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,802 1,497 | 71,824 2,108 | 288,127 11,827 | 119,536 | $\begin{array}{r} 305,831 \\ 11,227 \end{array}$ $11,33$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Corpus Chr }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{163}$ | ${ }_{6}, 783$ | 71 |  |
| New Oriean | 70.528 | 51.011 | 95,368 | 275,565 | 191,851 | ${ }^{297}{ }^{11,544}$ |
| Mobile | 6.115 | - ${ }_{2}^{3,512}$ | - ${ }^{5,549}$ | - | 6,817 | 26,594 |
| Pensacola | 4,642 4.603 | 2,995 | 8,206 | 16,226 | 10,895 | 19.0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Bransmaick }}$ |  |  | 3,854 |  |  | 10,362 |
| Charleston | 4,281 | ${ }^{5}, 172$ | -7,722 | 13,7631 | - | 11,622 |
| Lake Charle | ${ }_{287}^{105}$ | 1,685 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,777 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3,670}^{650}$ |  | ${ }^{1,762} 4$ |
| Nortolk- | 2,208 11 | 4,404 101 | 2,577 409 | 6,639 159 | 9,649 | 2,096 |
|  | 193,078 | 124,670 | '322.514 | 865.256 | 527,468 | $\xrightarrow{119,161}$ |

## Results for Earlier Years

The modest increases recorded in railroad earnings during March the present year-namely, $\$ 27,349,607$ in gross and $\$ 3,506,818$ in net-followed losses in March last year of $\$ 12,306,728$ in gross earnings and of $\$ 16,283,565$ in net earnings, but these decreases, in turn, came after increases in March, 1934, of $\$ 75,002,520$ in gross and of $\$ 41,492,272$ in net. In the years immediately preceding 1934, however, there was a long series of poor or indifferent results. In March, 1933, our tabulation showed $\$ 69,022,941$ loss in gross and $\$ 25,2 \widetilde{5}, 013$ in net, which was on top of $\$ 85,983,406$ shrinkage in gross and $\$ 17,035,708$ in net in March, 1932, which came after $\$ 76,672,852$ shrinkage in the gross and $\$ 16,893,267$ in the net in 1931, while in 1930 there was $\$ 64$,595,796 shrinkage in the gross and $\$ 38,262,064$ shrinkage in the net, this last reflecting the first results of the trade collapse which came as a sequel to the stock market crash in the autumn of the preceding year. In March, 1929, increases appeared, but they were very moderate in amount, namely, $\$ 10,881,477$ in gross and $\$ 7,516,400$ in net, and, moreover, succeeded heavy losses in gross and net alike in March, 1928. For March, 1928, our tables registered no less than $\$ 26,410,6 \check{9} 9$ decrease in gross and $\$ 4,034,267$ decrease in net. Nor was the showing for March, 1927, anything to boast of, the comparisons then having revealed relatively trifling inthe comparisons then having revealed relatively trifling in-
creases- $\$ 432,616$ in gross and $\$ 1,627,348$ in net. It is not until we get back to 1926 that we strike periods of marked improvement in results. In /March, 1926, the showing was strikingly good, with noteworthy improvement in gross and net alike. Our compilations for March, 1926, recorded \$43,668,624 gain in gross, or $8.99 \%$, and $\$ 24,561,652$ gain in net, or $221 / 2 \%$. The fact is to be borne in mind, however, that these gains in March, 1926, followed losses in both the years immediately preceding. Thus for March, 1925, our years immediately preceding. Thus for March, 1925, our
statement registered $\$ 18,864,833$ decrease in gross and $\$ 5,447,665$ decrease in net, while for March, 1924, the loss in the gross reached $\$ 30,628,340$, though the loss in the net was no more than $\$ 2,514,076$, owing to the reductions in expenses, reflecting growing efficiency of operations. This growing efficiency in operations was a feature at that time, and the further back we go the more striking the record becomes in that respect-barring 1923, when weather conditions were extremely unfavorable, and a gain of $\$ 59$, 806,190 in gross brought with it an addition of only $\$ 3,419,324$ to net earnings-which last, however, was the reverse of what happened in 1922, when a gain of $\$ 16,059,426$ in gross was attended by a reduction of $\$ 38,577,773$ in expenses, yielding $\$ 54,637,109$ gain in net, and the reverse also of what happened in 1921, when, though the gross revenues showed a decrease of $\$ 1,483,390$, the net recorded an improvement of $\$ 18,656,316$. All this merely indicates that as the country got farther and farther away from the period of government control of the railroads, with its lavish and extravagant administration, railroad managers once more succeeded in obtaining control over the expenditures of the roads and were able to effect important economies and savings.

It has already been noted that the loss in the net in 1925 and 1924 came after four successive years of increase. On
the other hand, prior to 1920, March net had been steadily dwindling for a long period past, until the amount had got down to very small proportions. For instance, in March, 1919, there was a loss in net of no less than $\$ 52,414,969$ in face of an increase of $\$ 10,676,415$ in the gross earnings, and furthermore, March, 1919, was the third successive year in which the March expenses had risen to such an extent as to wipe out the gains in gross receipts-hence producing a cumulative loss in net. In the following we give the March totals back to 1909 :

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { of } \end{aligned}$ | Gross Earnings |  |  |  | Mileage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Given | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | Per Cent | Year Given | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Preced'g } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 1909 | \$205,700,013 | \$183,509,935 | +822,190,078 | 12.09 | 223,563 | 220,421 |
| 1910 | 238,725,772 | 205,838,832 | +32,887,440 | 15.98 | 230,263 | 226,965 |
| 1911 | 227,564,915 | 238,829,705 | $-11,264,790$ | 4.72 | 237,735 | ${ }_{234}^{234} 258$ |
| 1912 | 237,564,332 | 224,608,654 | +12,955,678 | 5.77 | 238,218 | 234,692 |
| 1913 | 249,230,551 | 238,634,712 | +10,595,839 | 4.44 | 240,510 | 237,295 |
| 1914 | 250,174,257 | 249,514,091 | +660,166 | 0.26 | 245,200 | 243,184 |
| 1915 | 238,157,881 | 253,352,099 | $-15,194,218$ | 6.00 | 246,848 | 243,598 |
| 1916 | 296,830,406 | 238,098,843 | +58,731,563 | 24.67 | 247,363 | 246,548 |
| 1917 | 321,317,560 | 294,068,345 | +27,249,215 | 9.27 | 248,185 | ${ }^{247,317}$ |
| 1919 | 375,772,750 | ${ }_{365,096,335}^{31}$ | + | ${ }_{2}^{16.16}$ | ${ }_{226}^{230,336}$ | ${ }_{225,631}^{228,835}$ |
| 1920 | 408,582,467 | 347,090,277 | +61,492,190 | 17.72 | 213,434 | 212,770 |
| 1921 | 456,978,940 | 458,462,330 | -1,483,390 | 0.32 | 234,832 | 233,839 |
| 1922 | 473,433,886 | 457,374,460 | +16,059,426 | 3.51 | 234,986 | 234,202 |
| 1923 | 533,553,199 | 473,747,009 | +59,806,190 | 12.62 | 235,424 | 235,470 |
| 1924 | 504,016,114 | 534,644,454 | -30,618,340 | 5.73 | 235,715 | 236,520 |
| 1925 | 485,498,143 | 504,362,976 | -18,864,833 | 3.74 | 236,559 | 236,048 |
| 1926 | 528,905,183 | 485,236,559 | +43,668,624 | 9.00 | 236,774 | 236,500 |
| 1927 | 529,899,898 | 529,467,282 | +432,610 | 0.08 | 237,804 | 236,948 |
| 1928 | 504,233,099 | 530,643,758 | $\square^{26,410,659}$ | 4.98 | 239,649 | 238,729 |
| 1929 | 516,134,027 | 505,249,550 | + $10,884,477$ | 2.15 | 241,185 | 240,427 |
| 1931 | 375,588,844 | ${ }_{452}{ }^{5}$, 261696 | -64,595,796 | 1.50 | ${ }^{242,325}$ | 241,964 |
| 1932 | 289,633,741 | 375,617,147 | - 8 -85,983,406 | 16.95 22.89 | ${ }_{241,996}$ | 242,421 241,974 |
| 1933 | 219,857,606 | 288,880,547 | -69,022,941 | 23.89 | 240,911 | 241,489 |
| 1934 | 292,775,785 | 217,773,265 | +75,002,520 | 34.44 | 239,228 | 241,194 |
| 1935 | 280,492,018 | 292,798,746 | -12,306,728 | 4.20 | 238,011 | 239,246 |
| 1936 | 307,833,663 | 280,484.056 | +27,349,607 | 9.75 | 237,054 | 238,226 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | Net Earnings |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Given | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | Amount | Per Cent |
| 1909 | 869,613,713 | \$55,309,871 | +814,303,842 | 25.86 |
| 1910 | 78,322,811 | 69,658,705 | +8,664,106 | 12.44 |
| 1911 | 69,209,357 | 78,357,486 | -9,048,129 | 11.67 |
| 1912 | 69,038,987 | 68,190,493 | +848.494 | 1.24 |
| 1913 | 64,893,146 | 69,168,291 | -4,275,145 | 6.18 |
| 1914 | 67,993,951 | 64,889,423 | +3,104,528 | 4.78 |
| 1915 | ${ }_{97}^{68,452,432}$ | ${ }_{68}^{67,452,082}$ | +1,000,350 | 1.48 |
| 1917 | 98,771,590 | ${ }^{68,392,963}$ | +29,378,627 | 42.96 |
| 1918 | 82,561,336 | 87,309,806 | -4,748,470 | 5.44 |
| 1919 | 29,596,482 | 82,011,451 | -52,414,969 | 63.91 |
| 1920 | 40,872,775 | 27,202,867 | +13,669,908 | 50.26 |
| 1921 | 58,538,958 | 39,882,602 | +18,656,316 | 46.78 |
| 1922 | 113,468,843 | 58,831,644 | +54,637,199 | 92.85 |
| 1923 | 117,117,122 | 113,697,798 | +3,419,324 | 3.01 |
| 1924 | 114,754,514 | 117,668,590 | -2,914,076 | 2.47 |
| 1925 | $109,230,086$ <br> 133642 | 114,677,751 | $-5,447,665$ | 4.74 |
| 1927 | 133,642,754 | 109,081,102 | +24,561,652 | 22.50 |
| 1928 | 131,840,275 | ${ }_{135,874,542}$ | + ${ }^{+1,034,267}$ | 2.96 |
| 1929 | 139,639,086 | 132,122,686 | +7,516,400 | 5.68 |
| 1930 | 101,494,027 | 139,756,091 | -38,262,064 | 27.46 |
| 1931 | 84,648,242 | 101,541,509 | -16,893,267 | 16.66 |
| 1932 | 67,670,702 | 84,706,410 | -17,035,708 | 20.11 |
| 1933 | 43,100,029 | 68,356,042 | -25,256,013 | 36.95 |
| 1934 | 83,939,285 | 42,447,013 | +41,492,272 | 97.75 |
| 1935 | 67,659,321 | 83,942,886 | -16,283,565 | 19.40 |
| 1936 | 71,711,908 | 68,205,090 | +3,506.818 | 5.14 |

## New Capital Flotation Figures Corrected

In our tabular analysis of the domestic and foreign financing contracted during the month of April and the first four months of 1936 and the four preceding years, published on pages 3068 and 3069 of the "Chronicle" of May 9, there was inadvertently omitted from the figures covering all of the various classes of issues brought out during the four-month period of the current year the $\$ 48,000,000$ refunding loan placed in the United States by the Dominion of Canada in January. The grand total of financing during the initial four months of 1936, corrected to include the Canadian issue, stands at $\$ 2,501$,867,101 , comprising $\$ 537,222,540$ of new capital and $\$ 1,964,644,561$ of refunding issues.

## New Capital Issues in Great Britain

The following statistics have been compiled by the Midland Bank Limited. These compilations of issues of new capital, which are subject to revision, exclude all borrowings by the British Government for purely financial purposes; shares issued to vendors; allotments arising from the capitalization of reserve funds and undivided profits; sales of already issued securities which add nothing to the capital resources of the company whose securities have been offered; issues for conversion or redemption of securities previously held in the United Kingdom; short-dated bills sold in anticipation of long-term borrowings; and loans by municipal and county authorties except in cases where there is a specified limit to the total subscription, They do not include issues of capital by private companies except where particulars are publicly announced. In all cases the figures are based upon the prices of issue.

SUMMARY TABLE OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

|  |  | Month of April | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { Months to } \\ & \text { Apvil } 30 \end{aligned}$ | Year to April 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1919 |  | £6,048,000 | £45,935,000 | £106,068,000 |
| 1920 |  | 45,796,000 | 192,812,000 | 384,418,000 |
| 1921 |  | 14,765,000 | 73,115,000 | 264,514,000 |
| 1923 |  | $17,167,000$ 16.028 .000 | $110,374,000$ $\mathbf{6 1 , 9 1 7}$,000 | ${ }_{187,211,000}^{253,055,000}$ |
| 1924 |  | 4,805,000 | 52,058,000 | 193,900,000 |
| 1925 |  | 9,555,000 | 66,954,000 | 238,443,000 |
| 1926 |  | 13,498,000 | 91,526,000 | 244,468,000 |
| 1927 |  | 22,268,000 | 105,213,000 | 266,953,000 |
| 1928 |  | 18,606,000 | 121,968,000 | 331,470,000 |
| 1929 |  | 34,767,000 | 149,014,000 | 389,565,000 |
| 1930 |  | 21,271,000 | 90,735,000 | 195,470,000 |
| 1931 |  | 1,687,000 | 47,073,000 | 192,497,000 |
| 1933 |  | $18,013,000$ $8,248,000$ | $45,008,000$ $37,173,000$ | 105,204,000 |
| 1934 |  | 9,590,000 | 34,533,000 | 130,229,000 |
|  |  | 4,108,000 | 71,068,000 | 161,364,000 |
|  |  | 10.456,000 |  | 208,185,000 |
| NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS [Compiled by the Midland Bank Limited] |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| Janue | ¢8,310,263 | £10,853,233 | £16,592,347 | £33,963,149 |
| February | 7,167,385 | 7,007,995 | 12,620,080 | 19,687,120 |
| March | 13,447,603 | 7,081,462 | 12,386.235 | 6,961.500 |
| April | 8,247,859 | 9,590,367 | 4,108,238 | 10,456,037 |
| 4 months | £37,173,110 | £34,533,057 | £45,706,900 | £71,067,80 |
| May | 14,614,014 | 22,440,935 | 19,727,811 |  |
| June | 17,541,251 | 12,048.454 | 20,610,166 |  |
| July August | 6,001,777 | 14.997,397 | 53,909 186 |  |
| Septembe | $21,208,047$ $7,164,097$ | 6,747,571 | 7,719,440 |  |
| October. | 10,026,260 | 23,446,272 | 4,706,804 |  |
| Novemb | 12,786,859 | 13,056,095 | 12,543.554 |  |
| December | 6,353,481 | 13,041,644 | 11,217,941 |  |
| Year. | £132,868,896 | £150,189,757 | £182,824,210 |  |

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS [Complled by the Midland Bank Limited]

|  | United Kinodom | India and Ceylon | Other Brit. Countries | Foreion Countities | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -January | $\underset{8,682,000}{\mathcal{L}}$ | $\underset{49,000}{4}$ | $\underset{1,763,000}{£}$ | $\underset{359,000}{\text { f }}$ | $\frac{f}{10.853,000}$ |
| Februar | 5,309,000 | 221,000 | 1,433,000 | 45,000 | 7,008,000 |
| March | 6,011,000 | 7.000 | 873,000 | 190,000 | 7.082.000 |
| April | 8,665,000 | 12,000 | 850,000 | 63,000 | 9,590,000 |
| 4 mo | 28,667,000 | 289,000 | 4,919,000 | 657,000 | 34,533,000 |
| May | 11,397,000 | 62,000 | 10,945,000 | 37.000 | 22,441,000 |
|  | 7,021,000 | 32.000 | 4,609,000 | 386,000 | 12,048,000 |
| July | 9,958,000 | 1.000 | 5,014,000 | 25,000 | 14,998,000 |
| Augus | $3,165,000$ $5,631,000$ | 137,000 | $5,485,000$ 568,000 | $1,228,000$ $\mathbf{4 1 3}, 000$ | $9,878,000$ $6,748,000$ |
| Octob | 20,764,000 | 61,000 | 2,485,000 | 156,000 | 23,446.000 |
| Necemb | 9,122,000 | 550,000 | 3,355,000 | 14,000 | 13,042,000 |
| Y | 106741000 | 1,133,000 | 39,258,000 | 3,058,000 | 150,190.000 |
| 1935-January | 14,433,000 |  | 957.000 | 1,202,000 | 16.592,000 |
| Februa | 9,688,000 |  | 2,346,000 | 586,000 | 12,620,000 |
| April | 11,076,000 |  | $1,135,000$ 660,000 | 176,000 5,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,386,000 \\ 4,108,000 \end{array}$ |
| 4 mo | 38,640,000 |  | 5,098,000 | 1,969,000 | 45,707,000 |
| May | 18,788,000 | 118,0 | 568,0 | 254,000 | 19,728,000 |
|  | 19,571,000 | 13,000 | 872,000 | 154,000 | 20,610,000 |
| July- | 49,999,000 |  | 3,622,000 | 287,000 | 53,909,000 |
| August | 4,761,000 |  | 1,921,000 |  |  |
| Septem | 7,344,000 | 545,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 375,000 \\ & 222,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 , 7 1 9 , 0 0 0} \\ 4,707,000 \end{array}$ |
| Nover | 9,204,000 | 15,000 | 3,136,000 | 188,000 | 12,544,000 |
| Decembe | 9,686,000 | 137,000 | 1,395,000 |  | 11,218,000 |
| Year | 161934000 | 828,000 | 17,210,000 | 2,852,000 | 182,824,000 |
| 1936-January | 33,019 | 194,000 | 751,000 |  | 33,963,000 |
| Februa | $18,502,000$ 6,87700 |  | 964,000 | 221,000 84.000 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,687,000 \\ 6.961 .000 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { April. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 7 7 7}, 000 \\ & \mathbf{8 , 7 9 5}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | 232,000 | 1,356,000 | 84,000 7 | 10,456,000 |
| 4 mo | 67,193,000 | 426,000 | 3,071,000 | 377,000 | 71,068,000 |

## The Course of the Bond Market

Bonds have fluctuated within a narrow range this week, with a slightly upward trend. Among the lower-grade speculative issues, industrials and rails showed moderate gains on Wednesday and Thursday. The Aaa's have held close to the year's high mark, and the United States Governments have advanced fractionally to their recent top level. Interest centers now on the Treasury's June financing, as the Government will need about $\$ 686,000,000$ for refunding plus some new money for bonus payments. It has been selling weekly bills at the rate of $\$ 50,000,000$ in excess of maturities, which procedure, if continued, will yield about $\$ 400,000,000$ by June 30 .
High-grade railroad bonds improved fractionally during the week. Atchison gen. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1995$, gained 1 to close at 115 ; Great Northern $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1961$, advanced $5 / 8$ to 112 ; Baltimore \& Ohio 4s, 1948, closed at 108, up 11/2. Lower-grade railroad bonds, in active demand during the closing days of the week, showed moderate advances marketwise. Erie 5s, 1975, advanced $11 / 2$ to $75^{3} / 4$; Kansas City Southern $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$, rose $23 / 4$ to $75 \frac{3}{4}$; Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, 1962, gained $23 / 8$, closing at $753 / 4$.

The utility bond market has been characterized by inactivity closely paralleling that of the stock market. During the first three days of the week volume was small and movements fractional, with no particular trend developing. On Thursday and Friday medium-grade and speculative
issues turned up, Central Ohio Light \& Power 5s, 1950, closing at 98, up 2 for the week; New. England Power Association $5^{1 / 2}$ s, 1954, advancing $3 / 4$ to 98 ; Virginia Public Service 6s, 1946, rising 3 to 89 ; Federal Water Service $51 / 2$ s, 1954, gaining $11 / 4$ to close at 85 ; Cities Service Power \& Light $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1949$, being up 2 at $731 / 2$. High grades have been generally firm, although in several instances, such as Con solidated Gas, Electric Light \& Power, Balto., 4s, 1981, and Metropolitan Edison 4s, 1971, some material losses have been in evidence, reflecting uncertainty over early retirement.

High-grade industrial bonds have continued to exhibit strength, several issues in this category scoring fairly substantial gains. Medium-grade and speculative issues have been irregularly higher, with advances considerably more numerous than declines. Most of the steels commanded better prices, Republic Steel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1950_{1}$ adding $3 / 4$ to close at $1111 / 2$. Bonds of companies in the retail group have been more active, Namm \& Sons $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1943$, advancing $3 / 4$ to $981 / 4$. Metal and paper company issues have been firm. In the liquor group, National Distillers $4 \frac{1}{2}$ s, 1945, after reaching
the high for the year, were up $3 / 4$ to $104 \%$, but McKesson \& Robbins $51 / 2 \mathrm{~S}, 1950$, declined $1 / 2$ to $1031 / 2$. Auburn Automo bile conv. $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1939$, lost 5 points, closing at 87 , reflecting the action of the stock on the poor first quarter report. International Cement conv. 4 s , 1945, featured the building supply group by advancing $31 / 2$ points to $1301 / 2$.

The foreign bond market has been rather mixed, with strength generally shown in the South American group while weakness was in evidence among European bonds In the former group, the Cuban Public Works $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and the Republic of Panama 5 s were the principal gainers, record ing appreciations of 3 to 5 points, respectively. Haiti 6 s also advanced noticeably, while the remainder of the list showed progress fractionally. Australians and Japanese maintained their ground. In the European group there have been slight recessions in Czechoslovakian, Polish and Italian bonds; many German issues also lost ground. Scandi navians have been the exception, prices being generally well maintained.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Average Yrelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$ (Based on Indiotdual Closino Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Daterages } \end{gathered}$ | US. Bonds ** |  | 120 Domestic Corporate* by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic <br> Corporate* by Groups |  |  | 1936DailyAverages | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ 120 \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { tic } \end{gathered}$ | 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporatéby Groups |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \\ & 300 \\ & \text { Fose } \\ & \text { esgns } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Aas |  |  | Baa |  | P. U. | Indus. |  |  | Aaa |  |  | Baa | RR. | $\boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{U}$. | Indus |  |
| 15 | 109.9 |  | 121.8 | 118 | 10 | 95 |  |  |  | May 15 |  | 3.58 | 3.74 | 4.23 |  | 4.41 | 4.25 | 3.80 | 89 |
| 14. | 109.95 | 110.23 | 121.60 | 118.45 | 108.75 | 95.33 | 105.89 | 108.57 | 117.02 | -14.. | 4.16 | 3.59 | 3.74 | 4.24 | 5.05 | 4.40 | 4.25 | 3.81 |  |
| 13 | 109.87 | 110.05 | 121.60 | 118.25 | 108.57 | 95.03 | 105.37 | 108.57 | 116.82 | 13 | 4.17 | 3.59 | 3.75 | 4.25 | 5.07 | 4.43 | 4.25 | ${ }_{3}^{3.82}$ |  |
| 12 | 109.80 | 110.05 | 121.60 | 118.45 | 108.39 | 94.73 | ${ }^{105.20}$ | 108.57 | ${ }_{116.82}$ | 11 | 4.17 | 3.59 3.59 | 3.74 3.74 | 4.26 4.27 | 5.09 5.09 | 4.44 4.44 | 4.25 4.26 | 3.82 <br> 3.82 |  |
|  | 109.77 | ${ }^{110.05}$ | 121.60 | 118.45 | 108.21 | 94.73 | 105.20 | 108.39 | 116.82 | 11 | 4.17 4.17 | 3.59 3.59 | 3.74 3.74 | 4.27 4.26 | 5.09 5.08 | 4.44 <br> 4.44 | 4.26 4.26 | 3.82 3.81 |  |
|  | 109.72 | 110.05 109.86 | 121.60 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 118.45 \\ & 118.04\end{aligned}$ | 108.39 108.39 | 94.88 94.73 | 105.20 105.20 | 108.39 108.39 | 117.02 116.82 |  | 4.17 4.18 | 3.59 3.59 | 3.74 3.76 | 4.26 4.26 | 5.08 5.09 | 4.44 4.44 | 4.26 4.26 | 3.81 3.82 | 5.8 |
| ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 109.70 | 109.86 110.05 | ${ }_{121.81}^{121.60}$ | 118.04 | 108.39 108.39 | 94.73 94.73 | 105.20 105.20 | 108.39 | 116.82 117.02 |  | 4.18 4.17 | 3.59 <br> 3.58 | 3.76 | 4.26 4.26 | 5.09 5.09 | 4.44 | ${ }_{4.26}^{4.26}$ | ${ }_{3.81}^{3.82}$ | 5.84 |
|  | 109.74 | 110.23 | 122.03 | 118.25 | 108.57 | 94.88 | ${ }_{105.37}$ | 108.39 | 117.02 |  | 4.16 | 3.57 | 3.75 | 4.25 | 5.08 | 4.43 | 4.26 | 3.81 |  |
| 5. | 109.70 | 109.86 | 122.03 | 118.04 | 108.21 | 94.58 | 105.03 | 108.39 | 117.02 |  | 4.18 | 3.57 | 3.76 | 4.27 | 5.10 | 4.45 | 4.26 | 3.81 |  |
| 4 | 109.61 | 109.68 | 121.60 | 118.04 | 108.03 | 94.14 | 104.51 | 108.21 | 116.82 |  | 4.19 | 3.59 | ${ }_{3} 3.76$ | 4.28 | 5.13 | 4.48 | 4.27 | 3.82 |  |
| 2. | 109.68 | 109.49 | 121.60 | 117.22 | 108.21 | 94.14 | 104.68 | 108.03 | 116.22 |  | 4.20 | 3.59 | 3.80 3.80 | 4.27 4.28 | 5.13 5.14 | 4.47 4.48 | 4.28 4.28 | 3.85 3.86 | . 6 |
| 1 | 109.69 | 109.31 | 121.38 | 117.22 | 108.03 | 93.09 | 104.51 | 108.03 | 116.01 |  | 4.21 | 3.60 | 3.80 | 4.28 | 5.1 | 4.48 | 4.28 | 3.86 | 6 |
| r. 24 | 109.80 | 109.68 | 121.38 | 117.22 | 108.21 | 94.88 | 104.85 | 108.21 | 116.42 | Apr. 24. | 4.19 | 3.60 | 3.80 | 4.27 | 5.08 | 4.46 |  | 3.84 |  |
| 17. | 109.96 | 110.05 | 121.38 | 117.43 | 108.57 | 95.78 | 105.89 | 108.21 | 116.62 | 17. | 4.17 | 3.60 | 3.79 | 4.25 | 5.02 | 4.40 | 4.27 | 3.83 38 |  |
| 9 | 109.75 | 110.42 | 121.60 | 117.63 | 108.57 | ${ }^{96.23}$ | 106.42 | 108.39 | 116.62 |  | 4.15 | 3.59 <br> 3.59 |  | 4.25 4.25 | 4.99 5.01 | 4.37 <br> 4.38 | 4.26 4.27 |  |  |
| ar. 27. | 109.64 | $\xrightarrow{110.23}$ | ${ }^{121.60} 1$ | $\xrightarrow[117.43]{117.73}$ | ${ }^{108.57}$ | ${ }_{95.63}^{95.93}$ | 106.25 | 108.21 | $\xrightarrow[116.42]{116.62}$ | Mar. 27 | 4.16 4.17 | 3.59 3.61 3 | 3.78 3.79 | 4.25 4.24 | 5.01 5.03 | 4.38 4.39 | 4.27 4.28 | 3.83 <br> 3.84 | 5.83 5.85 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. } 27 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | 109.66 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 110.05 \\ & 110.23\end{aligned}$ | 121.38 | $\xrightarrow{117.43}$ | 108.75 | ${ }_{95.48}^{95.63}$ | ${ }^{108.07}$ | 108.03 | ${ }_{116.62}^{116.42}$ | Mar. 27 | 4.17 4.16 | 3.61 3.60 | 3.79 <br> 3.77 | 4.23 4.23 | 5.04 5 | 4.39 | 4.26 4.28 | 3.83 3 | 5.80 |
| 13 | 109.11 | 110.05 | 120.75 | 117.63 | 108.75 | 95.63 | 106.07 | 108.03 | 116.22 | 13. | 4.17 | 3.63 | 3.78 | 4.24 | 5.03 | 4.39 | 4.28 | 3.85 | 5.94 |
|  | 109.46 | 110.98 | 121.17 | 118.04 | 109.49 | 97.62 | 108.57 | 108.39 | 116.22 |  | 4.12 | 3.61 | 3.76 | 4.23 | 4.90 | 4.25 |  |  |  |
| Feb. 29.- | 108.98 | 110.61 | 120.54 | 117.84 | 108.94 | 97.16 | 107.67 | 108.39 | 115.81 | Feb. 29 | 4.14 | 3.64 | 3.77 | 4.23 | 4.93 | 4.30 | 4.26 4.25 | 3.87 3.87 |  |
| 21. | 108.95 | 110.79 | 120.96 | 117.43 | 109.12 | 98.09 | 108.57 | 108.57 | ${ }_{115}^{115.81}$ | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.13}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4.25 4.24 |  | 5.92 6.05 |
| 15 | 108.52 | 110.61 | 120.96 | 117.43 | 108.94 | ${ }_{96}^{97.62}$ | 107.85 | ${ }_{108}^{108.75}$ | ${ }_{115.81}^{115.81}$ | 15. | 4.14 4.16 | 3.62 <br> 3.62 | 3.79 3.81 | 4.23 4.26 | 4.96 | 4.36 | 4.25 | 3.87 | 6.05 6.10 |
|  | 108.22 | ${ }_{109}^{110.23}$ | 120.96 | 117.02 |  | ${ }_{95.78}^{96.70}$ | 106.60 | ${ }_{108.57}^{108.57}$ | ${ }_{115.41}^{115.61}$ |  | 4.16 4.19 | 3.62 3.63 | 3.81 3.82 | 4.26 4.28 | 5.02 | 4.42 | 4.25 | 3.89 | 6.15 |
| n. $31 .-$ | 107.96 108.03 | 109.68 109.68 | 120.75 | ${ }_{116.82}^{116.82}$ | ${ }^{108.03}$ | ${ }_{95.63} 95$. | ${ }_{105.37}^{105.54}$ | 108.57 108.57 | ${ }_{115.41}^{115.41}$ | Jan. 31. | 4.19 | ${ }_{3.63}$ | 3.82 | 4.28 | 5.03 | 4.43 | 4.25 | 3.89 | 6.13 |
| 24 | 107.89 | 109.68 | 120.54 | 116.62 | 108.21 | 95.78 | 105.37 | 108.57 | 115.41 | 24 | 419 | 3.64 | 3.83 | 4.27 | 5.02 | 4.43 | 4.25 | 8.8 | 6.11 |
| 17 | 108.34 | 109.31 | 120.11 | 116.62 | 107.85 | 95.18 | 104.68 | 108.39 | 115.02 |  | 4.21 | 3.66 | 3.83 | 4.29 | 5.06 | 4.47 | 4.26 | 3.91 | 6.17 |
| 10 | 108.02 | 108.39 | 119.90 | 115.41 | 107.14 | 93.99 | 103.48 | 108.21 | 114.04 | - | 4.26 | 3.67 | 3.89 | 4.33 | 5.14 | 4.54 | 4.27 | 3.96 | ${ }_{6}^{6.26}$ |
|  | 107.94 | 107.31 | 119.27 | 114.63 | 106.07 | 92.53 | 101.97 | 107.85 | 112.69 |  | 4.32 | 3.70 3.57 | 3.93 3 3 | 4.39 4 4 | 5.24 4.87 | 4.63 4.25 |  |  |  |
| High 1936 | 109.96 | 110.98 | 122.03 | 118.45 | 109.49 | 98.09 | 108.57 | 108.75 | ${ }_{11722}$ | Low 1936 | 4.12 4.33 | 3.57 3.71 | 3.74 <br> 3.94 | 4.20 4.39 | 4.87 5.28 | 4.25 4.65 | 4.24 4.29 | 3.80 4.05 | 5.80 6.31 |
| High 1935 | 109.68 | 106.96 99.20 | ${ }_{1119.82}^{119.69}$ | ${ }_{108.57}^{114.43}$ | ${ }_{98}^{105.73}$ | 91.67 77.88 | 101.31 90.69 | 10767 | ${ }_{106.78}^{112.11}$ | High 1935 | 4.80 | 3.82 3.82 | 4.25 | 4.83 | 6.40 | 5.37 | 2. | 4.35 | 8.97 |
| 1 Yr . Ago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 17. Ago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90 |
| May 15 '35 | 108.69 | 101.81 | 8.25 | 0.05 | 101.64 | 82.87 | . 58 | 103.82 | 107 |  | 4.6 | 3.75 | 4.17 | 4.65 | 5.97 | 5.10 | 4.52 | 4.29 | 5.81 |
| May 15'34 | 105.0 | 97.9 | 112.88 | 106. | 96 | 80.9 | 98.41 | 91.53 | 104.68 | ${ }_{\text {2 Y7s.Ago }}$ | 4.88 | 4.02 | 4.37 | 4.98 | 6.13 | 4.8 | . 3 | 4.47 | 7.21 |
| * These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "ideal" bond (43/4\% coupon, maturing in 31 years) and do not purport to show either the level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levers and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market. For Moody's index of bond price, by month, back to 1928, see the issue of Feb; 6, 1932, page 907. page 3291. $\dagger \dagger$ Average of 30 foreign bonds but adjusted to a comparable basis with previous averages of 40 foreign bonds. $\ddagger$ Daily averages discontinued, except Friday of each week. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, May 15, 1936.
Business activity continued at an excellent pace in spite of slight seasonal recessions in a number of lines, the rate still holding very close to the six-year peak reached a few weeks ago. Steel activity and coal output were slightly lower, but electric output showed a substantial gain over the previous week, and close observers do not look for any abatement from the present rate during the remainder of the quarter. The seasonal slow-up of industrial activity which naturally affects electric output will be more than offset by demands from other sources for electric power. Activity in the automobile industry is holding up surprisingly well, the veterans' bonus undoubtedly playing a subingly well, the veterans' bonus undoubtedly playing a sub-
stantial part in the sustained demand in this field. This in turn is having a wholesome effect on the steel industry, counteracting in no small measure the usual seasonal recession in this branch of trade. The sales department of the steel industry is much more than holding its own, especially in the New York district, where jobbers are finding that sales during the current month have been running neck and neck with April, that month having been the best for the year to date. The defeat of the Frazier-Lemke inflathe year to date. The defeat of the Frazier-Lemke inflain general, and this was distinctly reflected in the action of the securities market Thursday, sentiment in Wall Street changing from deep depression to rampant enthusiasm, in which stocks scored substantial gains, the volume of business totaling $1,391,430$ shares-a sharp contrast to the extreme dulness and low volume of the past two weeks. Glowing reports were received from the retail trade, the pace the past week being the liveliest since Easter, the rise
in sales amounting to 8 to $25 \%$. Wholesale buying was also on a much larger scale than last week. With the veterans' bonus and record vacation and travel season, distribution is expected to be maintained at a high level. Automobile production this week in the United States and Canada was estimated at 117,156 units against 118,786 last week and 89,760 in the corresponding week of 1935 . Warm weather prevailed over the Eastern half of the country, while in the interior showers were rather frequent and widespread, especially during the early days of the week. Freezing weather was confined to the interior of the Northwest. Most substantial rains occurred from Nebraska southward to the Gulf and lower Rio Grande Valley. The Eastern cotton belt area is now complaining of dry conditions. The outstanding feature of the weather this week was the occurrence of additional rains in the Mid-Western States, in some of which drought had prevailed for a long time. The wheat and cotton crops have been aided very materially by recent heavy rains in the West and Southwest. Locally, after very warm weather early in the week, it turned cooler. A violent electric storm, accompanied by heavy downpours of rain, did much property damage and interfered with motor traffic. Today it was fair and warmer here, with temperatures ranging from 45 to 60 degrees. The forecast temperatures ranging from 45 to 60 degrees. The forecast was for fair, warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and
cooler. Overnight at Boston it was 42 to 58 degrees; Balticooler. Overnight at Boston it was 42 to 58 degrees; Balti-
more, 48 to 64 ; Pittsburgh, 42 to 58 ; Portland, Me., 40 to 54 ; Chicago, 48 to 54 ; Cincinnati, 40 to 60 ; Cleveland, 44 to 54 ; Detroit, 46 to 60; Charleston, 64 to 84 ; Milwaukee, 48 to 56 ; Savannah, 68 to 90 ; Dallas, 62 to 84 ; Kansas City, 58 to 74; Springfield, Mo., 52 to 68; Oklahoma City, 62 to 80; Salt Lake City, 58 to 90 ; Seattle, 54 to 70 ; Montreal, 46 to 58 , and Winnipeg, 42 to 74.

Recovery Going Forward More Rapidly in Durable Goods Industries Than in Non-Durable Goods According to Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co.-Finds Business Activity and Security Prices Moving in Opposing Directions in First Four Months of This Year
The fact that "business activity is increasing as the spring advances" is noted by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., who, in the company's "Business Bulletin," issued May 15, cites several adverse factors, asserting, however, that despite these, "the general outlook has far more numerous favorable factors than unfavorable ones." The unfavorable factors to which he refers are "a major financial crisis in France, with a tense political situation throughout Europe," and in this country, "politics and the discussion of pending legislation becoming progressively more heated." He adds also that "there is danger that another serious drought may be developing in the Southwest.
According to Colonel Ayres, "recovery is going forward far more rapidly in the industries producing durable goods than it is in those making consumer, or non-durable goods." "Durable goods," Colonel Ayres points out, "are those made of the lasting materials such as iron, steel, the non-ferrous metals, lumber, stone, clay, glass, cement, and the like," while "the non-durable, or consumer goods, are those made of materials that are shorter lived such as foods, textiles, chemicals, paper, leather, rubber, petroleum, tobacco, and so on." "Cleariy," he says, "advance in consumer purchas ing power is not resulting in any corresponding increase in employment among workers making consumer goods." He adds:
It is still true that a serious proportion of our present unemployment continues to be concentrated in the durable goods industries, and especially in construction. Nevertheless, the recovery advances that are making the best progress in the manufacturing industries are those of the durable goods activities.
In his comments, Colonel Ayres makes the observation that "the automobile industry still continues to be the most important factor in recovery, as it has been since the low of the depression in 1932." In part, he continues:
This industry, with iron and steel, and construction, may justly be considered as being the fundamental factors in recovery. We can have active general business that may reach prosperity levels in this country if these three industries are operating at high percentages of capacity, but it is difficult, or perhaps even impossible, for us to be prosperous while any one of these three productive activities is much depressed.
Recovery in all three lines has been irregular since 1932, and interrupted by sharp declines. The latest month shown by the three lines is April of 1936. Automobile production has recovered to $85 \%$ of its 1929 level, iron and steel output to above $75 \%$, and construction to only about $40 \%$. These conditions may be summarized by noting that automobile production has made up three-quarters of its depression losses, iron and steel has recovered about two-thirds of them, while construction has regained much less than one-third of its losses.
The laggard recovery of construction constitutes the least favorable factor both in the present status of general business activity and in the prospects for further improvement. Increases in residence building have been large when measured from the low levels of three years ago, but the total volume is still relatively low. Commercial and industrial construction, and especially construction by the public utilities, continue to be greatly restricted. If we could have a large-scale resumption of construction confidently carried forward by business enterprise, the total volume of industrial output would sharply increase, the difficulties of our railroads would be greatly lessenea, the number of workers in our service occupations as well as in industry would rapidly advance, and many of the problems
of unemployment would be solved.

Colonel Ayres finds that "during the first four months of this year the movements of general business activity and those of security prices have been in opposing directions." As to this, we quote further from his comments as follows:
In the first quarter both stock and bond prices were moving upward vigorously despite the fact that industrial production was declining, and most forms of commerce and transportation were restricted by the severe Winter weather and then by the floods. In April the directions of the activity advanced. reversed, and security prices declined while business ctivity advanced
It is usually the rule in this country that short-term fluctuations of stock prices and of industrial activity are in the same directions, but this is by no means nearly always the case. A careful study of the monthly changes in the Standard Statistics index of stock prices and in the Federal Reserve index of industrial production since 1919 shows that the short-
term fluctuations of both series have moved pretty closely together during about two-thirds of the time, and without much relationship to eare during during the remaining third.
During the bear market and depression of 1920 and 1921 the short-term fluctuations of the two series moved almost independently of each other. Again during the great bull market in 1927, 1928 and the first half of 1929 they acted in a similarly unrelated way. Recently they have once more been acting independently in 1935 and so far in 1936. Probably it is true that stock prices and industrial activity tend to move in fairly close accord in their short-term fluctuations except in those periods during which the economic forces making for changes in the security prices become so powerful as to be controlling in their effects.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Fall 2,219 Cars in Week

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 9, 1936, totaled 668,935 cars. This is a drop of 2,219 cars, or $0.3 \%$, from the preceding week, a gain of 93.915 cars, or $16.3 \%$, from the total for the like week of 1935, and an increase of 66,137 cars, or $11.0 \%$, from the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1934. For the week ended May 2
loadings were $18.0 \%$ above those for the like week of 1935, and $10.9 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1934 Loadings for the week ended April 25 showed a gain of $19.2 \%$ when compared with 1935 and a rise of $9.3 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1934.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended May 9, 1936, loaded a total of 310,143 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 310,868 cars in the preceding week and 267,010 cars in the seven days ended May 11, 1935. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own LinesWeeks EndedWeeks Ended- |  |  | Receivedfrom ConnectionsWeeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atchi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baticiore \& Ohio RR |  | ${ }_{21,714}^{29,257}$ | - 17.440 | 10, | ${ }_{9}^{16,591}$ | ${ }_{8,492}^{12,152}$ |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR . |  | 14,163 |  |  |  |  |
| Chic. Milw. St. Paul \& P |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gult Coast Lin | 2,7 | ${ }_{3,323}$ |  |  |  | 1,3 <br> 1,3 |
| Internat. Great North |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missourl-Kansas-Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N New York Central Lin | ${ }_{38,763}$ | ${ }_{39,191}^{13,81}$ | - 34,900 | 39,101 | -40,524 |  |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Lou | ${ }^{4}, 8861$ | ${ }^{4} 8.812$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 9,382 |  | ${ }^{\text {6,953 }}$ |
| Pennsylvania RR | 59,020 | 60,699 | 52, | 40,741 | 42,981 | 35,001 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pere Marcuette }}^{\text {Py }}$ | -6,271 | 6,281 4,376 | ${ }^{5,419}$ | 5,396 5 5 | 5,767 |  |
| Southern Pacific Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wabash Ry-.......- | 5,263 | 5,402 | 4,973 | 8,366 |  | 7,33 |
| Total. | 310,143 | 310,868 | 267,010 | $\frac{193,977}{}$ | $\stackrel{197,514}{ }$ | 158,41 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Excludes cars interchanged between S. P. Co.-Pacific Lines and Texas \& New Orleans RR. <br> TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | May 9, 1936\|May 2, 1936|May 11, 1935 |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry <br> Illinois Central System. <br> St. Louis-San Francisco Ry |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 23,625 \\ 29,444 \\ 12,788 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29,686 \\ & 29,203 \end{aligned}$ | 20,376 <br> 23,984 <br> 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 65,857 |  | 64,902 | 55,552 |  |

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended May 2, reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended May 2 totaled 671,154 cars. This was an increase of 102,227 cars, or $18.0 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1935, and 65,908 cars, or $10.9 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of May 2 was an increase of 4,973 cars, or $7 / 10$ of $1 \%$ above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 283,692 cars, an increase of 571 cars above the preceding week, 52,501 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, and 42,609 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 162,60 cars, an increase of 1,594 cars above the preceding week and 1,396 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, but a decrease of 3,885 cars below the same week in 1934.
Coal loading amounted to 119,567 cars, a decrease of 4,506 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 35,273 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, and 7,434 cars above the same week in 1934.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 32,666 cars, a decrease of 439 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,064 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 5,575 cars above the same week in 1934 . In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended May 2 totaled 20,185 cars, a decrease of 135 cars below the preceding week this year, but an increase of 4,190 cars above the same week in 1935.
Live stock loading amounted to 15,181 cars, an increase of 1,149 cars above the preceding week, and 1,094 cars above the same week in 1935 , but a decrease of 1,571 cars below the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock or the week ended May totaled 12,376 cars, an increase of 1,041 cars above the preceding week this year and an increase of 954 cars above the same week in 1935.
Forest products loading totaled 32,164 cars, a decrease of 41 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,830 cars above the same week in 1935, and 7,160 cars above the same week in 1934.
ore the preceding week, but a decrease of 2,532 cars below the corresponding week in 1935. It was, however, an increase of 7,778 cars above the orr
Coke loading amounted to 7,655 cars, an increase of 114 cars above the preceding week, 2,601 cars above the same week in 1935, and 802 cars bove the same week in 1934
All districts reported increases in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight compared with the corresponding weeks in 1935 and 1934.
Loading of revenue freight in 1936 compared with the two previous years follow

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in Janua | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 2,1353,111}}^{1}$ | ${ }^{2,169,146}$ | 2,183,081 |
| Four weeks in March. | - ${ }_{\text {2,418,985 }}$ | - ${ }^{2,927,453} \mathbf{2 , 4 0 8} \mathbf{2}$ |  |
| Four weeks in April | 2,544,843 | 2,302,101 | 2,340,460 |
| Week of May 2 | 671,154 | 568,927 | 605,246 |
|  | 11,123,211 | 10,375,946 | 10,510,874 |

In the following table we undertake to show also the load ings for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 2, 1936. During this period a total of 119 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year. The most important of these roads which showed increases were the New York Central Lines, the Baltimore \& Ohio RR., the Pennsylvania System, the Southern System, the Chesapeake \& Ohio RR., the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe System, and the Illinois Central System:

| Railroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  | Ratroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 335 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |
| $\underset{\text { Ann Arber }}{\text { Easte }}$ | 485 | 578 | 605 | 1,244 | 1,089 | Group B (Concluded)- | 899 | 769 | 810 | 1,401 | 1,290 |
| Ann Arbor----- | 1,700 | 1,728 | 2,321 | 1,244 | 1,089 | Georgia \& Florida | 322 | 280 | 296 | +431 | , 428 |
| Boston \& Maine. | 8,080 | 7,839 | 7,838 | 11,075 | 10,018 | Gulf Mobile \& Northe | 1,564 | 1,553 | 1,496 | 945 | 723. |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisv | 1,387 | 1,058 | 1,204 | 2,260 | 1,679 | Illinois Central System | 18,637 | 16,357 | 16,866 | 11,112 | 9,048 |
| Central Indlana..............- |  | 22 | 15 |  | 67 | Louisville \& Nashville. | 20,709 | 15,697 | 16,521 | 4,724 | 3,714 |
| Central Vermont | 1,142 | 1,114 | 1,071 | 1,985 | 1,866 | Macon Dublin \& Savanna | 155 |  | 102 | 483 | 467 |
| Delaware \& Huds | 6,484 | 4,553 | 6,219 | 7,570 | 6,360 | Mississippl Central | 174 | 122 | 137 | 317 | 258. |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 11,347 252 | 8,214 223 | 10,130 263 | 7,384 145 | 5,981 | Mobile \& Ohio-........ | 1,778 3,135 | 1,642 $\mathbf{2 , 6 9 8}$ | 1,908 2,983 | 1,631 2,348 | 1,252 |
| Detroit \& Mackina | 2,845 | 3,229 | 2,334 | 1,359 | 1,211 | Tennessee Central.....-.....-- | ${ }_{347}$ | ${ }_{352}$ | , 382 | , 555 | ${ }_{510}$ |
| Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line..- | 376 | 254 | 286 | 3,257 | 2,299 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rie. | 12,394 | 12,365 | 13,834 | 15,325 | 12,320 | Total | 55,234 | 46,690 | 48,125 | 29,501 | 24,978 |
| Grand Trunk West | 5,473 317 | $\begin{array}{r}4,708 \\ 255 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 3,943 269 | 8,232 2,016 | 6,119 1,645 | tal Southern District | 97,658 | 84,837 | 87,748 | 62,473 | 51,947 |
| Lehigh \& New Engla | 2,817 | 1,470 | 1,770 | 1,371 | 891 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh Valley ...... | 9,933 | 7,412 | 8,392 | 8,166 | 8,413 | Northwestern Dist |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine Central | 2,837 3,745 | $\begin{array}{r}2,552 \\ 2,894 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,588 3,651 | $\begin{array}{r}2,608 \\ \hline 236\end{array}$ | 2,482 176 | Belt Ry. of Chicago-.- | 17,119 | 14,795 | 15,496 | 10,246 | 1,530 |
| Mononga | 3,962 | 1,160 | $\stackrel{3,096}{ }$ | 52 | 38 | Chicago Great Western | 2,392 | 2,045 | 2,276 | 3,040 | 2,335 |
| b New York Central Lines | 39,191 | 34,318 | 38,769 | 40,520 | 31,005 | Chicago Milw. St. P. \& Pacific_ | 18,976 | 16,707 | 17,072 | 7,594 | 6,631 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford. | 10,861 | 10,818 | 10,798 | 12,806 | 10,964 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 3,862 | 3,019 | 3,428 | 3,497 | 2,738 |
| New York Ontario \& Wester | 1,894 | 1,808 | 2,050 | 2,134 | 1,912 | Duluth Missabe \& Northern. | 3,473 | 5,827 | 1,430 | 257 | 102 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls | 4,812 | 3,996 | 4,480 | 9,623 | 7,277 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic- |  | 486 | ${ }^{630}$ | 363 | 297 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie...-. | 6,636 | 4,691 | 5,526 | 4,222 | 3,399 | Elgin Joliet \& Eastern. | 7,288 | 5,546 | 5,792 | 6,565 | 4,254 |
| Pere Marquette | 6,281 | 5,632 | 5,055 | 5,767 | 4,326 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South. | 395 | 294 | 348 | 180 | 125 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawm | ${ }^{238}$ | 198 | 333 | 30 | 21 | Great Northern- | 10,718 | 12,685 | 10,194 | 3,353 | 2,801 |
| Pittsburgh Shawmut \& | 341 | 360 | 305 |  | 184 | Green Bay \& Weste |  | 582 | 457 | 630 | 435 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia....- | 622 | 595 610 | 1,297 581 | 1,446 1,283 | 1,053 | Lake Superior \& Ishpem | 1,298 | 1,382 | 1,619 | 1,708 | . 338 |
|  | 5,402 | 4,965 | 5,250 | 8,329 | 7,587 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. | 5,264 | 4,533 | 4,266 | 2,556 | 2,176 |
| Wheelling \& | 3,061 | 3,392 | 3,394 | 3,584 | 2,432 | Northern Pacitic. | 8,630 | 8,077 | 7,884 | 3,503 | 2,868 |
|  | 153,931 | 133,011 | 146,667 | 164,643 | 132,260 | Spokane Internatio | 1,242 | 2,013 | 120 1,409 | 1,231 1 | 183 899 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot | 84,811 | 79,578 | 74,018 | 46,957 | 36,955 |
| Allesheny DistrictAkron Canton \& Youngsto |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29,257 | 23,310 | 28,559 | 16,628 | 11,918 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | 3,448 | 2,000 | 2,777 | 2,643 | 1,341 | Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System. | 19,774 | 17,159 | 17,913 | 5,857 | 5.623 |
| Butfalo Creek \& Gaule | ${ }^{307}$ | 237 | 231 | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 2,754 | 2,406 | 2,411 | 2,325 | 1,770 |
| Cambria \& Indiana | 873 | 815 | 783 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Rr. of New J | 7,425 853 | 5,411 | 6,285 537 | 11,906 $\quad 53$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,367 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | Chicago Burlington \& Quin | 14,163 1,460 | 12,877 | 14,093 | , 898 | 6,698 649 |
| Cornwall- | ${ }_{258}$ | 210 | 238 | 31 | 29 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific-- | 11,561 | 9,865 | 10,548 | 7,325 | 6,493 |
| Ligonter Val | 95 | 45 | 50 | 18 | 18 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinois. | 2,510 | 2,356 | 2,370 | 2,354 | 1,732 |
| Long Island. | 869 | 869 | 793 | 3,365 | 2,829 | Colorado \& Southern | 932 | 776 | 756 | 1,167 | 1,156. |
| Penn-Reading | 1,169 | 933 | 1,115 | 1,581 | 1,085 | Denver \& Rio Grande Western- | 2,142 | 1,798 | 1,666 | 3,159 | 2,165 |
| Pennsylvania Sy | 60,699 | 51,947 | 55,366 | 42,981 | 33,074 | Denver \& Salt Lake | 349 | 294 | 154 | 33 | 12 |
| Reading $\mathbf{C o}$ | 16,567 | 11,493 | 13,722 | 16,115 | 12,021 | Fort Werth \& Denv | 1,125 | 1,018 | 1,061 | 893 | 865 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 12,812 | 5,804 | 8,652 | 3,839 | $\xrightarrow{1,490}$ | Nevada Norther | 1,900 | 1,516 | 1.877 | 1,319 117 | 1.041 |
| West Virginia North | 3,153 | $\begin{array}{r}5,425 \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ | 3,322 | 6,174 |  | Novada Northern-- | $\begin{array}{r}1,289 \\ \hline 753\end{array}$ | 1,014 726 | 487 | 334 | 244 |
| Total.-. |  |  |  |  |  | Peoria \& Pekin Union | 106 | 83 | 175 | 94 | 6 |
|  | 138,522 | 106,629 | 123,010 | 106,066 | 78,313 | Southern Pacific (Pacif | 20,095 | 17,043 | 15,386 | 5,135 | 3,770 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Joseph \& Grand Ista | ncluded 335 | $\text { in } \mathrm{U}_{276}^{P}$ | system 296 |  |  |
| Pocahontas D |  |  |  |  |  | Union Pacific Syste | 12,102 | 11,153 | 10.715 | 8,453 | 7,690 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio | 21,714 | 16,393 | 20,792 | 9,591 | 7,263 | Ut | 196 | 219 | 102 |  |  |
| Norfolk \& Western | 20,329 | 15,211 | 18,520 | 4,261 | 3,677 | Western F | 1,619 | 1,273 | 1,121 | 1,951 | 1,379 |
| Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt Line | 1,874 | 1,459 | 1,504 | 1,272 | 1,680 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginian. | 3,288 | 2,347 | 2,942 | 847 | 680 | Tot | 95,504 | 83,395 | 82,381 | 50,43 | 42,311 |
| Total.-.-.-.----------.-- | 47,205 | 35,410 | 43,758 | 15,971 | 12,710 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Alton \& Southern |  | 173 | 239 | 4,437 | 3,557 |
| Southern |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Islan | 134 | 137 | 117 | 248 | 303 |
| Group A- |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& West | 180 | 106 | 94 | 189 | 214 |
| Atlantic Coast | 9,445 | 8,632 | 8,623 | 4,853 | 4,344 | Gulf Coast Lines. | 3,323 | 2,845 | 2,873 | 1,332 | 1,183 |
| Clinchiteld. | 1,086 | 1,060 | 1,131 | 1,695 | 1,269 | International-Great Northern. | 2,453 | 2,120 | 2,565 | 2,345 | 2,169 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina. | 455 | 395 | 374 | 1,063 | 823 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf | 203 | 89 | 86 | 1,168 | 797 |
| Durham \& Southern | 153 | 119 | 153 | 309 | 192 | Kansas Clity Southern. | 1,981 | 1,424 | 1,663 | 1,697 | 1,358 |
| Gainesville Midlan | 44 | 54 | 50 | 84 | 100 | Louisiana \& Arkansas | 1,721 | 1,403 | 1,123 | 1,123 | 760 |
| Norfolk Southern. | 1,048 | 1,110 | 1,229 | 1,337 | 1,047 | Louisiana Arkansas \& T | 107 | 64 | 155 | 475 | 341 |
| Piedmont \& Norther | 449 | 444 | 464 | 998 | 749 | Litchfield \& Madiso | 240 | 123 | 362 | 993 | 685 |
| Richmond Fred. \& | 357 | 312 | 343 | 4,086 | 3,876 | Midland Valley- | 468 | 399 | 469 | 358 | 228 |
| Seaboard Air Line. | 8,179 | 7,843 | 8,202 | 3,911 | 3,044 | Missouri \& Arkansas.--.-.-. | 104 | 159 | 126 | 283 | 199 |
| Southern System | 21,053 | 18,034 | 18,913 | 13,866 | 10,889 | Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines.. | 4,533 | 3,916 | 4,183 | 2,949 | 2,486 |
| Winston-Salem So | 155 | 144 | 141 | 770 | 636 | Missouri Pacific | 13,851 | 12,541 | 12,968 | 8.990 | 7,529 |
|  | 42,424 | 38,147 | 39,623 | 32,972 | 26,969 | Quanah Acme \& Paci | 127 | 64 | 153 | 110 | 125 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louls-San Francisco | 7,519 | 6,525 | 6,923 | 4.058 | 3,564 |
| Group $B$ |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louis southwestern | 2,237 | 1,820 | 1,845 | 2,295 | 1,995 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Texas \& New Orleans | 6,547 | 5,498 | 5,851 | 3,150 | 2,522 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 257 | 185 | 172 | 155 | 124 | Texas \& Pacific. | 4,551 | 3,902 | 4,044 | 4,111 | 3,457 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast.- | 622 | 612 | 705 | 729 | 700 | Terminal RR. Ass'n of St.Louis | 2,651 | 2,403 | 1.487 | 18,105 | 14,952 |
| Atl. \& W. P.-W. RR. of Ala.- | 868 | 669 | ${ }^{619}$ | 1,222 | 1,002 | Wichita Falls \& Southern | 242 | 286 | 182 | 54 34 | 123 |
| Central of Georgia | 4,129 | 3,715 | 3,249 | 2,586 | 2,403 | Weatherford M. W. \& N. W | 54 | 33 | 111 | 34 | 41 |
| Columbus \& Greenvil | 1,371 | $\begin{array}{r}1.729 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1,643}$ | 601 | ${ }_{646}^{268}$ | Total..--..-- | 53,523 | 46,067 | 47,664 | 58,514 | 48,607 |
| Note-Figures for 1934 revised. * Previous figures. a Not available. b Includes figures for the Boston \& Albany RR., the C. C. C. \& St. Louis RR., and ue Michiganntral RR. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Moody's Daily Commodity Index Declines Further

The average price of basic commodities showed an additional net decline this week, although there was a recovery from the low point reached on Tuesday. Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices declined from 164.9 last Friday to a new 1936 low of 162.7 on Tuesday, and recovered to 163.6 this Friday

A substantial decline in hog prices was the main factor affecting the average. There were also lower prices for steel, silk, and corn. Gains were made by cocoa, coffee, cotton, rubber, silver, wheat and wool. The prices of copper, hides, lead and sugar remained unchanged.

The movement of the Index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:


## "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity <br> Prices Down 2.1 Points During Week of May 12

Rains in the dry winter wheat belt and heavy offerings of livestock caused a loss of 2.1 points in the "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices during the past week, the index declining to 119.5 on May 12 from 121.6 (revised) May 5, and 126.4 a year ago. The "Annalist" added:

Besides the grains and flour, livestock and the meats. losses were also suffered by butter, cheese, rubber. silk and cotton goods. Cotton, on the other hand, advanced fractionally, while gains were also reported for
bananas, cocoa, potatoes, egge and tin路
(1913 $=100)$

|  | May 12, 1936 | May 5, 1936 | May 14, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 109.6 | b113.7 | 122.7 |
| Food products | 119.6 | b121.2 | 132.1 |
| Textile products | a105.1 | b105.4 | 104.6 |
| Fuels | 170.7 | 170.7 | 162.6 |
| Metals. | 110.7 | 110.7 | 109.9 |
| Building materials | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.5 |
| Chemicals | 97.6 | 97.6 | 98.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 85.8 | 86.0 | 81.2 |
| All commodities | 119.5 | b121.6 | 126.4 |
| call commodities on old dollar basis | 71.1 | 72.2 | 75.2 |

a Preliminary. b Revised. c Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzera Preliminary;
land and Holland; Belgium included prior to March, 1935.

## Selected Income and Balance Sheet Items of Class I

 Steam Railways for FebruaryThe Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a statement showing the aggregate totals of selected income and balance sheet items of Class I steam railways in the United States for the month of February

These figures are subject to revision and were compiled from 138 reports representing 144 steam railways. The present statement excludes returns for Class I switching and terminal companies. The report in full is a: follows:

TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES (ALL REGIONS)

| Income Items | For the Month of Feb, |  | For the Two Months of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Net railway opera | 33,594,715 | $26,296,410$ | $69,359,467$ | $\underset{236,649}{\mathbf{S}}$ |
| Other income........ | 9,980,838 | 11,536,344 | 21,867,366 | 23,880,218 |
| Total inco | 43,575,553 | 37,832,7 | 91,226,833 | 72,116,867 |
| Miscell. deductions from income- | 1,571,152 | 1,575,635 | 3,088,267 | 2,915,427 |
| Income available for fixed chges | 42,004,401 | 36,257,119 | 88,138,566 | 69,201,440 |
| ed charges: |  |  |  |  |
| Rent for leased road | 10,915,831 | 10,914,398 | 21,962,299 | 21,896,251 |
| Interest deductio | 41,511,931 | 41,939,545 | 83,299,307 | 84,035,525 |
| Other deductio | 221,100 | 218,195 | -435,481 | 436,728 |
| 1 fixed | 52,648,862 | 53,072,138 | 105,697,087 | 106,368,504 |
| Income after | d10,644,461 | d16,815,019 | d17,558,521 | d37,167,064 |
| Contingent charges | 1,029,832 | 1,014,832 | 2,029,664 | 2,014,664 |
| Net incom | d11,674,293 | d17,829,851 | d19,588,185 | d39,181,7 |
| Depreciation (way and structures and equipment) | 16,046,450 | 16,189,166 | 32,168,032 | 32,543,635 |
| Federal income taxes | 1,731,491 | 1,338,984 | 3,336,678 | 2,607,891 |
| Dividend appropriations: |  |  |  |  |
| On common stock | 11,830,073 | 13,647,279 | 14,279,402 | 16,634,937 |
| On preferred stock. | 2,746,045 | 2,853,628 | 3,607,592 | 3,295,850 |


|  | Balance at End of February |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |
| Selected Asset Items- | \$ | \$ |
| Investments in stocks, bonds, \&c., other than those of affHiated companies (total, account 707) | 689,420,014 | 793,463,145 |
| Cash | 461,414,987 | 325,715,971 |
| Demand loans and deposi | 4,189,754 | 12,560,118 |
| Time dratts and deposits | 28,331,033 | 32,702,249 |
| Special deposits | 72,716,501 | 68,163,282 |
| Loans and bills receivabl | 2,717,443 | 5,140,451 |
| Traffle and car-service balances receivable | 61,676,678 | 54,658,422 |
| Net balances recelvable from agents | 46,931,628 | 44,460,726 |
| Miscellaneous accounts receivable | 137,654,406 | 144,339,432 |
| Materials and supplies | 287,935,172 | 300,010,846 |
| Interest and dividends rece | 27,634,311 | 44,034,026 |
| Rents receivable. | 2,155,100 | 2,754,522 |
| Other current a | 5,691,866 | 10,697,013 |
| Total current assets | 1,139,048,879 | 1,045,237,058 |
| Selected Liability Items- |  |  |
| ded debt maturing within six | 239,626,456 | 234,038,16 |
| Loans and bllis payable | 310,202,570 | 318,740,544 |
| Traffic and car-service balances paya | 76,107,390 | 69,938,315 |
| Audited accounts and wages paya | 221,345,380 | 206,998,531 |
| Miscellaneous accounts pay | 72,779,620 | 84,236,648 |
| Interest matured unpald | 433,784,401 | 322,071,962 |
| Dividends matured unpal | 17,596,398 | 4,630,568 |
| Funded debt matured unpaid | 395,989,903 | 279,616,041 |
| Unmatured dividends decla | 17,296,033 | 17,296,056 |
| Unmatured interest accrue | 108,054,749 | 108,770,809 |
| Unmatured rents accrued | 32,511,727 | 32,424,209 |
| Other current 11 | 21,513,672 | 23,335,028 |
| Total current liabilities. | 1,707,181,843 | 1,468,058,711 |
| Tax liability: |  |  |
| United States Government ta | 42,011,071 | 35,947,777 |
| Other than U. S. Government taxe | 128,479,676 | 128.919,410 |

a The net income as reported includes charges of $\$ 1,436,183$ for February, 103 and $\$ 2,843,953$ for the wo months of 1936 on account of accruals for excise taxes levied under the Social Security Act of $1935 ;$ also $\$ 179,889$ for February, 1936 under the requirements of an Act approved Aug. 29, 1935 levying an excise tax upon
carriers and an income tax upon their employees, and for other purposes. (Public No. 400, 74th Congress). The net income for February, 1935 includes charges o No. 400,74 th Congress). The net income for February, 1935 includes charges of
$\$ 1,931,214$ and for the two months of 1935 of $\$ 4,103,322$ because of liability under
the Railroad Retirement Act of 1934 .
debt (other than that in Account 764, funded debt matured unpaid) within six months after close of month of report.
onths after close of month of report.
c Includes obligations which mature not more than 2 years after date of issue.
d Deficit or other reverse items.

## Increase Noted in Business During April by "Annalist"

 Monthly Index of Business ActivityWidespread improvement in the durable goods industries caused a substantial rise in "The Annalist" index of business activity in April, according to the monthly review by H. E. Hansen in the "Annalist" (New York) of May 15. The index for April stood at 93.0 (preliminary) against 88.4 (revised) in March and 87.8 in February. It was also stated:

Steel ingot and pig iron production, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, rose sharply, reflecting improved conditions in a large number of industries. Both consumers and capital durable goods industries participated in the advance. The adjusted index of zinc production also increased substantially. The preliminary index of automobile production rose moderately. Of the components of the business index for which data are now avaliable, lumber production was the only one to record a decrease in the durable goods group. Freight car loadings increased, largely as a result of higher coal shipments. Electric power output also advanced, the predurable goods industries were less favorable. A gain in the adjusted non of silk consumption was more than offset by a decline in the preliminary cotton consumption index. April wool consumption and boot and shoe production statistics are not as yet available.
TABLE I-THE "ANNALIST" INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND

|  | Apri* | March | February |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frelght car loadings | 70.3 85.6 | ${ }^{65.6}$ | 70.7 |
| Steel ingot production_ | 85.6 ${ }^{85.6}$ | 970.2 | 67.0 |
| Electrie power production | ${ }^{1} 12.6$ | a109.3 | 110.1 |
| Cotton consumption. | *93.9 | 95.2 |  |
| Silk consumption. | 55.9 | 107.2 52.6 | 11773 |
| Boot and shoe productio |  | a115.6 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Automobile production }}^{\text {L }}$ | ${ }^{*} 111.0$ | -109.7 | 89.8 |
| ${ }_{\text {Cement }}$ croduction. | 75.3 | 77.6 <br> 52.8 <br> 88. | 73.8 4.7 |
| Zine production | 81.7 | 74.1 |  |
| Combined Index | *93.0 | a88.4 | 87.8 |

- TABLE II-THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1931

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 91.3 | 83.6 | 73.1 | 60.3 | 70.1 | 81.4 |
| February | 87.8 | 83.3 | 76.7 | 61.6 | 68.1 | 83.1 |
| March | 288.4 | 81.5 | 78.9 | 58.4 | 66.7 | 85.1 |
| April. | *93.0 | 80.6 | 80.0 | 64.0 | 63.2 | 86.4 |
| May |  | 79.3 | 80.2 | 72.4 | 60.9 | 85.1 |
| June- |  | 79.5 | 77.2 | 83.3 | 60.4 | 82.6 |
| July |  | 80.7 | 73.2 | 89.3 | 59.7 | 83.1 |
| August |  | 82.7 | 71.2 | 83.5 | 61.3 | 78.9 |
| September |  | 83.6 | 66.5 | 65.4 | 65.2 | 76.3 |
| October- |  | 87.4 | 70.5 | 72.3 | 65.4 | 72.6 |
| November |  | 90.5 | 71.5 | 68.4 | 64.7 | 72.2 |
| December- |  | 94.8 | 77.4 | 69.5 | 64.8 | 72.1 |

## United States Department of Labor Reports Wholesale

Commodity Prices Lower During Week of May 9
Pronounced decreases in prices of farm products and foods during the week ending May 9 largely accounted for a decline of $0.6 \%$ in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (United State Department of Labor) index number of wholesale commodity prices, according to an announcement made May 14 by Commissioner Lubin. In issuing the announcement Mr. Lubin stated:
The all commodity index for the week stood at $78.6 \%$ of the 1926 average Although the general index has regularly declined during the current year the net drop since the first week of the year has been only $2.8 \%$. Compare with the of $1.6 \%$.
In addition to farm products and foods, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities also decined during the week. Building materials registered a fractiona increase. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods were unchanged at the level of the preceding week Wholesale prices of raw materials fell $0.8 \%$, and finished product large group of . Semi-manufactured articles averaged 0.1\% 1ower. declined $0.5 \%$. The index for industrial commodities (all commodities other than farm products and foods) remained steady.

The following is from the announcement of May 14:
The wholesale foods group decreased $1.4 \%$ due to declines of $2.5 \%$ in meats, $2 \%$ in cereal products, $1.3 \%$ in dairy products, and $0.9 \%$ in fruits and vegetables. Important individual food items for which lower prices apricots, dried peaches, fresh beef in the Chicago market bub, mutton pria s, porsh oil, and cottonsed oil. Bisher prices were reported for canned spinach vea, is $2.7 \%$ below a month Wholesale farm product prices fell $12 \%$ during th
nd poultry dropped $2 \%$, and grains $1.9 \%$ Falling prices. Livestoc for barley corn, rye, wheat, cattle, hogs, lambs, live poultry were reported apples at New York, hops, fresh milk at Chicago, and white potatoes Advancing prices, on the other hand, were reported for oats, ewes, wethers eggs, organges, alfalfa hay, clover seed, and dried beans. The current farm products index-76.2-is $0.9 \%$ below the corresponding week of a month ago and $5.7 \%$ below the corresponding week of a year ago.
The chemicals and drugs group declined $0.4 \%$ due primarily to weakening prices of fats and oils, menthol, and tankage. Mixed fertilizers remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.
Average cattle feed prices fell $1.1 \%$ although middlings advanced. Prices of crude rubber declined $0.3 \%$. Paper and pulp remained steady.
The index for the textile products group- 69.6 --declined fractionally because of falling prices for certain cotton goods, knit goods, burlap, and raw jute. Clothing and silk and rayon, on the other hand, were higher.
Continued weakness in wholesale prices of coal and petroleum products caused the index for the fuel and lighting materials group to decline slightly Average prices of coke were firm.
Advancing prices of chinawood oil, sewer pipe, sand, and gravel resulted in a $0.1 \%$ increase in the building materials group. Bric kand tile, lumber, remained steady

The index for the hides and leather products group remained at $94.9 \%$ of the 1926 average, although lower prices were reported for men's shoes cow hides, calfskins, and goatskins. Sheepskins registered a sharp advance the preceding and "other
The index for the metals and metal products group remained unchanged at 86.0. Frices of Bessemer pig iron, scrap steel at Chicago, and quick silver were lower. Increases were reported for copper rods, copper and brass sheets, and pig tin. Average prices of agricultural implements motor vehicles, and plumbing and heating fixtures remained firm,
In the housefurnishing goods group a $0.6 \%$ increase in the sub-group of furnishings was offset by a similar decine in furniture, with the result that the index for the group as a whole was unchanged at 82.8.
The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100

The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of com modities for the past 5 weeks and for May 11, 1935, May 12; 1934, and May 13, 1933.


* Not computed.


## Financial Chronicle

May 16, 1936

Retail Costs of Food Up 1.1\% During Two Weeks Ended April 21, According to United States Department of Labor
The index of retail food costs rose $1.1 \%$ during the two weeks ending April 21, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announced May 6. "The increase in food costs was largely the result of an advance in the cost of fresh vegetables," Mr. Lubin said. "The food cost index rose in 45 and declined in four of the 51 reporting cities. Higher prices were reported for 41 of the 84 foods included in the index. Thirty-six foods declined in price and seven remained unchanged." Mr. Lubin further stated:
The composite index for April 21 stands at $79.7 \%$ of the 1923-25 average. This is $2.7 \%$ below the level for the corresponding date last year. in 1933 and 100.8 in 1929 . Food costs at present, therefore, are about half way between these levels.
The cost of cereals and bakery products declined $\mathbf{0 . 1 \%}$ during the two weeks ending April 21 . Wheat flour registered the most significant price drop in the group, $0.6 \%$, as a result of price redactions in 19 cities and advances in six, Corn meal prices fell $0.5 \%$. The price of white bread remained unchanged. Higher prices were reported for macaroni ( $1.2 \%$ ) and soda crackers ( $0.5 \%$ ).
Meat rose $0.4 \%$. There was a $0.7 \%$ advance in sirloin steak prices and a $0.6 \%$ decline for chuck roast. The cost of pork rose $0.6 \%$, largely as a result of higher prices for the two fresh pork items, chops ( $1.3 \%$ ) and loin roast $(1.6 \%)$. The $2.9 \%$ increase in the cost of lamb was due to substantial price increases for lamb chuck, leg, and rib chops. The price of roasting chickens rose $0.6 \%$. Canned salmon prices advanced $1.2 \%$ for the pink variety and $1.0 \%$ for the red.
The dairy products index remained unchanged. Butter declined $0.3 \%$, the price changes ranging from a decrease of $5.6 \%$ in Newark to an increase of $4.2 \%$ in Buffalo and Peoria. All North Central cities except Peoria reported lower butter prices, and all cities in the New England and Mountain areas showed increases. Delivered milk prices increased 1c. a quart in Seattle.
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS ( 3 -Year Average $1923-25=100$ )


## $\times$ Preliminary.

Egg prices advanced $0.8 \%$. This reversal in the downward trend which began last November conforms with the usual seasonal movement of egg prices. Price increases were reported by 35 cities and decreases by 15. ew England is the only area which reported lower egg prices.
The $5.1 \%$ increase in fruit and vegetable costs was due entirely to the seasonal rise in fresh fruit and vegetable prices. Slight reductions in costs groups. Among the fresh fruits and vegetables the largest price change was an advance of $13.0 \%$ for white potatoes. The season for new potatoes is well under way, which accounts in large measure for the advances reported by 47 of the 51 cities. Substantial price increases were also made by cabbage $(9.1 \%$ ), sweet potatoes ( $7.6 \%$ ), onions ( $5.5 \%$ ), and lettuce $(5.1 \%)$. The price of green beans dropped $10.4 \%$, and bananas declined $2.9 \%$. Canned corn, with a price decrease of $0.7 \%$, made the only significant change among the canned fruits and vegetables. In the dried fruit and vegetable subgroup, navy bean prices dropped $0.9 \%$ to their lowest level since July, 1933. Lima beans, on the other hand, rose $0.8 \%$ to the highest level since Jan. 30, 1934, when this item was added to the list of foods for which the Bureau collects prices.

Beverage and chocolate costs followed closely the movement of coffee prices, both declining $0.3 \%$.
The indexes of fats and oils and of sugar and sweets each rose $0.1 \%$. Lard advanced $0.4 \%$, the first increase for any price-reporting period since last September. From Sept. 24, 1935, to April 7, 1936, lard prices declined $28.3 \%$.
Food costs advanced in 45 of the 51 cities from which prices are obtained. The largest increase, $2.4 \%$, was reported by Cleveland, where fresh fruit and vegetable costs rose $11.1 \%$, and substantial price increases were reported for meats and bread. Food costs dropped most in Detroit, $1.1 \%$, largely as a result of lower meat and dairy product prices. INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY REGIONAL AREAS ( 3 -Year Average $1923-25=100$ )

Regional Area

## United States

Middle Atlantic.
East North Central.
South Atlantic.
East South Central
West South Central
Mountain
x Preliminary.
Wholesale Commodity Price Average Declined Slightly During Week Ended May 8, According to National Fertilizer Association.
The general level of wholesale commodity prices declined $0.4 \%$ in the week ended May 8, due largely to lower prices
for farm products, according to the weekly index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. This index, May 8, stood at $75.8 \%$ of the $1926-28$ average as compared with $76.1 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago the index was $76.9 \%$, and a year ago, $77.5 \%$. In noting this, the announcement issued May 11 by the Association said:
The most important declines during the week were in grains and livestock prices, with particularly sharp breaks in wheat, cattle and hogs. The result was that the index of farm products prices fell to the lowest point reached since 1934. Although 16 commodities included in the foods group declined in price during the week and only five advanced, a small increase occurred in the group index, reflecting higher quotations for such important commodities as butter, eggs and dressed chickens. Fats and oils prices continued the downward trend which had been in progress in the preceding month, with a further decline taking place in the price of cottonseed oil. Price changes in commodity groups other than farm products and foods were relatively unimportant during the week. A slight rise was registered by the textiles index, the result of higher cotton prices more than offsetting small declines in raw silk and certain cotton materials. Higher prices for sand and Southern pine caused the building materials index to reach a new high point for the recovery period. A small decline in the index of fertilizer materials prices was brought about by falling quotations for organic ammoniates, tankage and cottonseed meal having declined during the week. Continued declines in the prices of hides and rubber were largely responsible for a downturn in the index representing miscellaneous commodities. The metals price index remained unchanged, with further weakness in steel scrap prices being offset by an advance in the quotation for brass sheets.
Forty price series included in the index declined during the week while 14 advanced; in the preceding week there were 29 declines and 18
advances; in the second preceding week there were 26 advances; in the second preceding week there were 26 declines and 21 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Complled by the National Fertilizer Assoclation. $\quad 1926-28=100$

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { May 9, } \\ \mathbf{1 9 3 6} \end{gathered}$ |  | Month Ago Apr. 11, 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ M a y 11, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.6 | Foods_---------..-------- | 77.2 | 76.9 | 77.9 | 80.7 |
|  | Fats and olls_-.-.-.-.-.-- | 69.0 | 70.3 | 75.0 | 71.2 |
|  | Cottonseed oil | 84.5 | 86.2 | 90.7 | 100.3 |
| 22.3 |  | 70.8 | 72.5 | 73.5 | 77.5 |
|  | Cotton..-.-.-.-....-. | 64.5 | 63.5 | 64.9 | 69.1 |
|  | Grains | 70.3 | 71.9 | 69.5 | 83.5 |
|  | Livestock | 71.5 | 74.1 | 76.3 | 77.7 |
| 16.4 | Fuels | 79.6 | 79.6 | 80.6 | 77.1 |
| 10.3 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 71.6 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 69.1 |
| 7.7 | Textlles | 67.0 | 66.9 | 67.8 | 67.4 |
| 6.7 | Metals | 83.0 | 83.0 | 82.7 | 82.4 |
| 5.8 | Building materials | 80.2 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 78.7 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.2 | 94.4 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizer materials. | 65.6 | 65.7 | 65.2 | 65.2 |
| 0.3 | Mixed fertillzers.. | 67.4 | 67.4 | 71.4 | 76.0 |
| 0.3 | Farm machinery | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.8 | 91.9 |
| 100.0 | All groups combtned. | 75.8 | 76.1 | 76.9 | 77.5 |

April Sales of 27 Chain Store Companies Rise $10.23 \%$
According to a compilation made by Merrill, Lynch \& Co., 27 chain store companies, including two mail order companies, reported an increase in sales of $10.23 \%$ for April, 1936, over April, 1935. Excluding the two mail order companies, 25 other chain store companies reported an increase in sales of $7.72 \%$.
Sales of these 27 companies showed an increase of $8.14 \%$ for the four months of 1936 over the four months of 1935. Excluding the two mail order companies, the 25 chains reported an increase of $6.55 \%$.
The following table shows the amount of sales and the percentage of increase, by groups, for the month of April and for the four months ended April 30:

|  | 1936 | 1935 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales-April- |  |  |  |
|  | \$51,403,876 | $\$ 47,899,865$ $59.855,098$ | + ${ }_{+4.41}$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{4}$ Apparel chatins | ${ }_{26,629,262}$ | ${ }_{23,666,190}$ | +12.10 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Drug chains- |  | $6,158,965$ $4,346,690$ | +7.35 +86.61 |
| 1 Auto supply chain | 1,478,000 | , ${ }_{1,463,000}^{4}$ | ${ }_{+1.03}^{+3.61}$ |
| Total 25 chains_-.-. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 154,454,073 \\ 66,436,824 \end{array}$ | $\$ 143,389,808$ $57,006,290$ | $\begin{array}{r}+7.72 \\ +16.54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total 27 companies | 8220,890,897 | \$200,396,098 | +10.23 |
| $6_{6}{ }^{\text {Salesocery chains }}$-- | \$199,973,604 | \$184,541,623 |  |
| $105 \& 10$-cent chains...... | 209,047,845 | 202,825,620 | $+3.07$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{4}$ Apparel chains | - $84,102,956$ | 76,693,173 | ${ }^{+9.66}$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Shroe chains | - ${ }_{14,896,340}$ | - $12,204,483$ | +22.06 |
| 1 Auto supply chain | 4,951,000 | 4,951,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 Mail order companies...- | 212,795,872 | 189,361,033 | +12.38 |
| Total 27 companies.- | 8752,151,942 | \$695,546.818 | +8.14 |

Increase in Department Store Sales in Less Than Seasonal Amount from March to April Reported by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System -Index Declined from $88 \%$ to $81 \%$
The report issued May 11 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System indicates that "department store sales increased from March to April by less than the usual seasonal amount, and the Board's index, which makes allowances for seasonal changes, declined from $88 \%$ of the 1923-25 average to $81 \%$." This, it is noted by the Board, compares with an index of 80 in February. The following is also from the report:
Total sales in April were $8 \%$ larger and total sales in the first four months of the year $9 \%$ larger than in the corresponding periods of 1935 .

REPORTS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

|  | P. C. Change from Year Ago |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cities } \\ \text { Included } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April* | Jan. 1 to April 30 |  |  |
| Federal Reserve districts: |  |  |  |  |
|  | +8 | +9 |  | 33 |
| New York--.---.-.-- | +7 | +9 | 57 | 29 |
| Philadelphia | +4 | +9 | ${ }_{34}^{27}$ | 12 |
| Cleveland. | +11 | +7 | 34 | 12 |
| Rlichmond. | +6 | +9 | 57 <br> 33 | 26 |
| Atlanta.-- | +9 +11 | +10 +9 | 64 | 30 |
| St. Louis | $+15$ | +9 | 36 | 20 |
| Minneapolis | +11 | +6 | 43 | 22 |
| Kansas City- | +8 | +8 +13 | 20 | 14 |
| San Francisco. | +11 +7 | +13 +10 | 19 94 | 8 38 |
| Total. | - +8 | +9 | 539 | 259 |

* April figures preliminary; in most
business days this year and last year

Weekly Electric Output Reaches $1,947,771,000$ Kwh.
The Edison Electric Institute in its weekly statement disclosed that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended May 9,1936 , totaled $1,947,771,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. Total output for the latest week indicated a gain of $14.5 \%$ over the correfor the latest week indicated a gain of $14.5 \%$ over the corre-
sponding week of 1935 , when output totaled $1,701,702,000$ kwh.
Electric output during the week ended May 2 totaled $1,928,803,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This was a gain of $13.6 \%$ over the $1,698,178,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced during the week ended May 4, 1935. The Institute's statement follows:

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Regions | Week Ended <br> May 9, 1936 | Week Ended <br> May 2, 1936 | Week Ended Apr. 25, 1936 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Apr.18, } 1936 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 13.3 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 13.9 |
| Middle Atlantic.-...- | 12.1 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 10.0 |
| Central Industrial...- | 14.5 | 14.4 | 17.4 | 12.3 |
| West Central.. | 16.3 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 11.5 |
| Southern states | 16.0 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 11.7 |
| Rocky Mountaln. | 21.8 | 22.1 | 25.9 | 15.8 |
| Pacific Coast.- | 15.6 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 16.5 |
| Total United States_ | 14.5 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 12.5 |

dATA FOR RECENT WEEKS

| Week of- | (In Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours) |  | $P . C .$$C h^{\prime} g e$ | Weekly Data for Previous Years in Millions of Kilowatt-Hours |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 193 | 930 | 1929 |
| Mar. | 1,893,311 | 1,724,131 | +9.8 | 1,647 | 1,391 | 1,538 | 1,676 | 1,750 | 1,703 |
| Mar. 14 | 1,900,803 | 1,728,323 | +10.0 | 1,65 | 1,375 | 1,5 | 1,682 | 1,736 | 1,687 |
| Mar. 21 | 1,862,387 | 1,724,763 | +8.0 | 1,658 | 1,410 | 1,515 | 1,689 | 1,722 | 1,683 |
| Mar. | 1,867,093 | $1,712,863$ | +9.0 | 1,666 | 1,402 | 1,480 | 1,680 | 1,723 | 1,680 |
| Apr. ${ }^{4}$ | 1,916,486 | 1,700,334 | +12.7 | 1,617 | 1,399 |  | 1,647 |  | 1,663 |
| Apr. 11 | 1,933,610 | 1,725,352 | +12.1 | 1,672 | 1,410 | 1,481 | 1,641 | 1,715 1,733 | 1,697 <br> 1 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{8}$ | 1,932,797 | 1,673,295 | -15.5 | 1,669 | 1,428 | 1,455 | 1,644 | 1,725 | 1,700 |
| May | 1,928,803 | 1,698,178 | +13.6 | 1,633 | 1,436 | 1,429 | 1,637 |  | 1,688 |
| May 9 | 1,947,771 | 1,701,702 | +14.5 | 1,643 | 1,468 | 1,437 | 1,654 | 1,689 | 1,698 |
| May 16 |  | 1,700,022 |  | 1,650 | 1,483 |  |  |  | 1,704 |
| May 23.... |  | 1,696,051 |  | 1,65 | 1,494 | 1,425 | 1,602 | 1,723 | 1,705 |

data for recent months (thousands of kwh.)

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { of }}}{ }$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} P . C . C . \\ C h \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 33 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan | $\begin{aligned} & 8,664,110 \\ & 8,025,386 \end{aligned}$ | 7,762,513 | +11.6 | 7,131,158 | 6,480,897 | 7,011,736 | 7,435,782 |
| March: |  | 7,500,566 |  | - ${ }_{7,198,232}$ |  | - $6,7741,684$ | 7,678,915 <br> $7,370,687$ |
| Aprilo.- |  | $7.382,224$ |  | 6,978,419 | 6,024,855 | 6,294,302 | 7,184,514 |
| May. |  | ${ }_{7}^{7,544,845}$ |  | 7,249,732 | 6,532,686 | 6,219,554 | 7,180,210 |
| June. |  | -$7,404,174$ <br> 7,7965 |  | 7,116,261 | 7,058,600 | ${ }^{6,1120,077}$ | ${ }_{7,288,576}^{7,070}$ |
| August- |  | 8,078,451 |  | 7,309,575 | $7,218,678$ | 6,310,667 | 7,166,086 |
| Sept. |  | 7,795,422 |  | 6,832,260 | 6,931,652 | 6,317,733 | 7,099,421 |
|  |  | 8,388,495 |  | 7,384,922 | 7,094,412 | ${ }^{6,633,865}$ | 7,331,380 |
| Doc |  | $8,197,215$ $8,521,201$ |  | 7,160,756 $7,538,337$ | 6,831,573 7,009164 | 6,507,804 $6,638,424$ | 6,971,644 <br> $7,288,025$ |
| Total |  | 93,420,266 |  | 85,564,124 | 80,009,501 | 77,442,112 | 86,063,969 |

mately $92 \%$ of the electric ught and power industry and the weekly flgures are

## National Industrial Conference Board Reports Slight Decline During March in World Business

World industrial production declined moderately during March, according to the monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board. Activity showed some recession in Canada, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and most of the Central and South American countries, the Board said. Output in the United States, Netherlands, Germany and the Scandinavian countries remained at about the same level as in the preceding month. Business activity in the United Kingdom rose slightly. Output in Australia continued to expand. Production in France showed indications of improvement, in spite of disturbing political and financial conditions
The report of the Conference Board, issued May 14, continued:
The gold value of world trade declined during February, 1936. The combined index of 75 countries (excluding Italy) stood at $34.3 \%$ of the 1929 average, compared with $35.8 \%$ in January. For the first two months of 1936 the gold value of world trade was estimated to have been $7.1 \%$ higher than in the corresponding period in 1935.
World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials during March showed sub. stantially no change over the preceding month. Sugar, tea and rubber prices continued to advance. Wheat prices recovered slightly. Cotton, silk and coffee declined. Copper prices were unchanged, and tin moved slightly higher.

The general wholesale price level declined in the United States, but remained substantially unchanged in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Netherlands, and continued to advance in France.
Security prices in most of the 11 leading markets advanced somewhat during the early part of April, but declined later in the month. On May 2 the combined index for these exchanges was $2.9 \%$ lower than a month ago, but $13.2 \%$ above that for the corresponding week of last year.

Total Living Costs Advanced Slightly During April According to National Industrial Conference Board
Although food prices and the cost of sundries remained at the same level in April as in March, and clothing and coal prices declined, total living costs advanced $0.2 \%$ because of a substantial rise in rents, according to the results of the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs in April of this year were $1.3 \%$ higher than a year ago, $17.9 \%$ higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but $14.9 \%$ lower than in April, 1929. Under date of May 12 the Board than in April, 19
Food prices averaged the same in April as in March, but they were 1.3\% lower than in April, 1935, and $18.8 \%$ lower than in April, 1929. Since the low point of April, 1933, food prices have advanced $36.2 \%$.
Rents rose $1.6 \%$ from March to April, continuing their upward trend in evidence since early in 1934. Since April, 1935, rents have increased $10.5 \%$, and since January, $1934,21.1 \%$. They were, however, still $17.6 \%$ below the level of April, 1929.
Clothing prices as a whole declined $0.3 \%$ from March to April. While women's clothing prices fell off $0.4 \%$, no change was noted in men's clothing prices. Since April, 1935, clothing prices have decreased $2.1 \%$, and since April, 1929, $25.3 \%$. They are, however, $21.6 \%$ above the level of April, 1933.
Coal prices fell $0.9 \%$ from March to April, less than the usual seasonal decline. The level of coal prices in April was $2.1 \%$ above that of April, 1935, but $6.0 \%$ below that of April, 1929.
The average cost of sundries in April was the same as in March, but $0.8 \%$ higher than in April, $1935,4.9 \%$ higher than in April, 1933, and $5.9 \%$ lower than in April, 1929.
The purchasing value of the dollar was 118.6c. in April, 1936, as compared with 118.9. in March, 1936; 120.2c. in April, 1935, and 100. in 1923.

| Item | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Relative } \\ \text { Importance } \\ \text { in Famianily } \\ \text { Budpet } \end{array}\right\|$ | Indexes of the Cost of Living $1923=100$ |  | Per Cent Inc. (+) or Dec. (一) from March, 1936, to April. 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{1936}^{A_{1} p r i l,}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Food a | 33 | 84.3 | 84.3 | 0.0 |
| Housing | 20 | 75.9 | 74.7 | +1.6 |
| Clothing. | 12 | 73.8 | 74.0 | $-0.3$ |
| Men's.- |  | 78.3 | 78.3 | 0.0 |
| Women's-- |  | 69.4 | 69.7 | -0.4 |
| Fuel and light | 5 | 86.6 | 87.1 | -0.6 |
| Gas and electricity |  | $\begin{array}{r}85.9 \\ 87.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 86.7 | -0.9 |
| Sundries.-.-.....- | 30 | 87.9 93.7 | 87.9 93.7 | 0.0 0.0 |
| Welghted avge. of all items | 100 |  |  |  |
| Purchasing value of dollar--- | 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 84.3 \\ 118.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84.1 \\ 118.9 \end{array}$ | $+0.2$ |

a Based on food price indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor St
average of April 7 and April 21, and average of March 10 and March 24 .

## Further Increase Noted in New York State Factory

 Employment from Mid-March to Mid-April-Pay rolls Lower-Decreases Reported in New York City Employment in New York State factories registered a further gain from the middle of March to the middle of April, according to a statement issued May 11 by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews, of the New York State Department of Labor. Employment increased $0.6 \%, \mathrm{Mr}$ Andrews reported, while total payrolls declined $0.7 \%$. He continued:The usual changes for the March to April period, as shown by the average movement for the last 21 years, are decreases of $0.8 \%$ in employment and $1.8 \%$ in payrolls. However, during the same period of the three years 1933, 1934 and 1935, factory employment showed gains of $2.8 \%, 1.3 \%$ and $0.8 \%$, respectively. As in April of last year, the report this April indicated that many of the reporting concerns were holding the employment gains which occurred during March.
Further substantial increases were noted in the forces of some of the
metals and machinery industries and metals and machinery industries and seasonal expansion of operations occurred in the brick, cement and stone, and paints and colors industries. The men's and women's clothing and millinery industries and some of the textile industries reported sharp reductions in both forces and payrolls this accounted for a good part of the net loss in total payrolls.
Reports from 1,619 representative factories throughout the State form
the basis for these statements. During April these the basis for these statements. During April these factories employed collected and tabulated and the results ane collected and ta und ther and Information, under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton.
The State Labor Department's index of the volume of factory employment was 77.7 in April, slightly higher than that for any month since last
October, when the index was 77.8 . October, when the index was 77.8. The index of factory payrolls was 66.8, compared with 67.2 in March. Compared with April a year ago, the employment index was $3.8 \%$ higher during this April and the index of payroils $6.1 \%$ greater.
the three years $1925-27$ used as a base. Percentage changes in employment
years are given in the following table: years are given in the following table:


Seasonal Curtailment in Clothing Industries in New York City
Employment in New York City factories decreased $0.8 \%$ and payrolls declined $4.9 \%$. Seasonal curtailment was beginning in the men's and
women's clothing and allied industries. Manufacturers of men's shirts and collars reported some gain in the number employed, chiefly due to further increases in a few factories. Laundries and dry cleaning plants increased their forces $3 \%$.
The food and tobacco industries showed a loss of $3 \%$ in forces, a large part of which occurred in the miscellaneous groceries division. As in the State as a whole, the metals and machinery industries registered a gain; the net change amounted to a $2 \%$ increase. A further substantial advance in employment occurred in boat and ship building and repairing concerns; smaller increases were noted in foundries and machine shops, structural and architectural iron works, and in firms making instruments and appliances.

Employment Continues Upward in Four Industrial Districts
Four of the six major up-State industrial districts reported net gains in employment and two districts reported net losses. Payrolls were greater Schenectady-Troy.
In Buffalo, further substantial gains in both forces and payrolls occurred in some of the metal and machinery plants. In Albany-Schenectady-Troy and in Syracuse, employment was slightly upward in some of the metal and machinery plants. Larger forces in some of the chemical, metal and machinery industries in Rochester more than offset some curtailment in the men's clothing industry.
Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City reported slight reductions in the number working in shoe factories, accompanied by a somewhat larger decline in payrolls. In Utica, decreases in both employment and payrolls occurred in some textile mills.
The percentage changes from March to April in employment and payrolls by districts are given below:


Employment and Payrolls in Pennsylvania Anthracite Collieries Declined from Mid-March to Mid-April The number of workers on the rolls of Pennsylvania anthracite companies declined $5 \%$ and the amount of wage disbursements nearly $33 \%$ from the middle of March to the middle of April, according to indexes compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from reports to the Anthracite Institute by 32 companies employing some 69,300 workers, whose earnings approximated $\$ 1,159,000$ a week. Employee-hours actually worked in April in the collieries of 26 companies showed a decline of about $30 \%$ as compared with a month before. These decreases reflect largely a further seasonal decline in the demand for anthracite fuel, said the advices made available by the Reserve Bank, which likewise reported:
The index of employment declined from $51.5 \%$ of the 1923-25 average in. March to 48.9 in April, and the payroll index showed a much larger drop from 35.9 to 24.1 in the same period. In comparison with a year go, the employment index was $5 \%$ lower, while wage payments registered a drop of almost $43 \%$. Detailed comparisons follow:

| 1923-25 Average $=100$ | Employment |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 51.1 | 62.3 | 61.1 | 57.9 | 36.3 | 59.4 | 48.1 | 45.8 |
| February | 57.2 | 61.4 | 62.7 | 60.1 | 47.7 | 55.2 | 53.9 | 64.7 |
| March. | 53.1 | 65.7 | 50.0 | 51.5 | 40.9 | 69.2 | 32.7 | 35.9 |
| April | 50.3 | 56.6 | 51.5 | 48.9 | 31.3 | 43.3 | 42.0 | 24.1 |
| May- | 42.0 | 62.0 | 52.4 |  | 25.2 | 53.7 | 41.8 |  |
| June | 38.5 | 56.0 | 55.6 |  | 28.8 | 44.7 | 55.5 |  |
| July-- | 42.7 | 52.2 | 48.5 |  | 32.0 | 35.4 | 31.6 |  |
| August | 46.4 | 48.2 | 37.9 |  | 39.0 | 33.3 | 23.8 |  |
| September | 55.2 | ${ }_{55.4}$ | ${ }_{45}^{4.2}$ |  | 50.9 | 39.4 | 32.2 |  |
| October- | 55.3 | 56.9 | 57.7 |  | 51.6 | 40.4 | 47.1 |  |
| November | 69.4 | 59.0 | 457 |  | 40.1 | 42.8 | 23.9 |  |
| December | 53.0 | 59.8 | 56.3 |  | 37.2 | 43.9 | 46.7 |  |
| Average | 50.4 | 57.9 | 52.0 |  | 38.4 | 46.7 | 39.9 |  |

Lumber Mill Shipments Advance Over Preceding Weeks
The lumber industry during the week ended May 2, 1936, stood at $66 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $73 \%$ of 1929 shipments. Except for the pre-strike week ended May 4, 1935, reported shipments of the current week were heavier than during any week since May, 1931. Production was slightly lower than in each of the preceding three weeks. Less new business was booked than in any week since March; it was, however, only $4 \%$ less than the weekly average of April, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported new business during the week ended May 2 was $2 \%$ below output; shipments were $8 \%$ above production. During the preceding week shipments were $2 \%$ above production and orders were $2 \%$ below. Production in the current week was shown by reporting softwood mills $33 \%$ in excess of the corresponding week of last year; shipments were 1\% below that pre-strike week; new business, $4 \%$ below. The Association further reported:
During the week ended May 2, 1936, 569 mills produced $233,125,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 251,640,000 feet; booked orders of $227,967,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 593 ; production, $242,016,000$ feet; shipments, 246 ,569,000 feet ; orders, $238,232,000$ feet.
Western pine, California redwood, Northern pine and Southern hardwoods reported orders above production during the week ended May 2, 1936. All regions but Western pine showed shipments above output. All softwood
regions but Western pine and redwood reported orders below those of corresponding week of 1935 ; all but West Coast, cypress and Northern pine reported shipments above; all but Northern pine and Northern hemlock reported production above.
Identical softwood mills reported unfilled orders on May 2 the equivalent of 33 days' average production and stocks of 129 days' compared with 25 days' and 123 days' a year ago.
Forest products car loadings totaled 32,164 cars during the week ended May 2, 1936. This was 41 cars less than the preceding week, 4,830 cars above corresponding week of 1935, and 7,166 cars above similar week of 1934.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended May 2, 1936, by 497 softwood mills totaled $217,998,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $239,412,000$ feet, or $7 \%$ above production. Production was $223,961,000$ feet.
Reports from 92 hardwood mills give new business as $9,969,000$ feet, or $9 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $12,228,000$ feet, or $33 \%$ above production. Production was $9,164,000$ feet.

## Unfilled Orders and Stocks

Reports from 488 softwood mills on May 2, 1936, give unfilled orders of $845,385,000$ feet and gross stocks of $3,323,397,000$ feet. The 460 identical softwood mills report unfilled orders as $829,979,000$ feet on May 2, 1936, or the equivalent of 63 days $^{\prime}$ average production, compan on similar date a year ago.

Identical Mill Reports
Last week's production of 466 identical softwood mills was $217,896,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $163,502,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $233,061,000$ feet and $236,110,000$ feet, and orders received, $211,999,000$ feet and $220,932,000$ feet.

## Production of Lumber During Five䍓Weeks Ended

 May 2 Up $32 \%$-Shipments Gain $18 \%$We give herewith data on identical mills for the five weeks ended May 2, 1936, as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association on May 13:
An average of 551 mills reported as follows to the "National Lumber Trade Barometer" for the five weeks ended May 2, 1936:

| (In 1,000 Feet) | ${ }^{\text {Production }}{ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | Shipments |  | Orders Received |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Sottwoods | 1,076,701 | 817,283 | 1,121,789 | 959,466 | 1,097,309 | 981,063 |
| Hardwoods. | 42,280 | 32,343 | 54,187 | 38,516 | 47,551 | 35,374 |
| Total lumber- | 1,118,981 | 849,626 | 1,175,976 | 997,982 | 1,144,860 | 1,016,437 |

Production during the five weeks ended May 2, 1936, as reported by these mills, was $32 \%$ above that of corresponding weeks of 1935 and $32 \%$ above the record of comparable mills during the same period of 1934. Softwood cut in 1936 was $32 \%$ above that during the same weeks of 1935 and hardwood cut was $31 \%$ above output of the 1935 period.
Shipments during the five weeks ended May 2, 1936, were $18 \%$ above those of corresponding weeks of 1935, softwoods showing gain of $17 \%$ and hardwoods gain of $41 \%$.
Orders received during the five weeks ended May 2, 1936, were $13 \%$ above those of corresponding weeks of 1935 and $41 \%$ above similar weeks of 1934. Softwoods in 1936 showed gain in orders of $12 \%$ and hardwoods gain of $34 \%$ above the corresponding weeks of 1935 .
On May 2, 1936, gross stocks as reported by 467 softwood mills were $3,277,229,000$ feet, the equivalent of 129 days' average production, as compared with $3,133,604,000$ feet on May 4, 1935, the equivalent of 123 days' production.
On May 2, 1936, unfilled orders as reported by 467 softwood mills were $833,926,000$ feet, the equivalent of 33 days' average production, compared with $645,542,000$ feet on May 4, 1935, the equivalent of 25 days' production.

Summary of Canadian Crop Situation by Dominion Bureau of Statistics-Area Sown to Grain in 1936
Bureau of Statistics-Area Sown to Grain in 1936
Expected to Be Increased by About 1,000,000 Acres The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at Ottawa, Canada, issued on May 8 the first crop report of the present season, indicating (1) the intended acreage of principal field crops as reported by crop correspondents at May 1; (2) the progress of spring seeding, and (3) winter killing and condition at April 30, of fall wheat, fall rye and hay and clover meadows. The following is a summary of the report issued meadows

Intentions to Plant, 1936
An increase of nearly $1,000,000$ acres in the area sown to grain in Canada in 1936 is to be expected if the intentions of farmers at May 1 are carried out. The intended area of spring wheat is $24,354,000$ acres compared with $23,560,000$ acres in 1935 and $26,646,100$ acres in the peak year, 1932. The intended increase compared with the previous year amounts to 793,400 acres or about $3 \%$, and it is practically confined to the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The intended acreages of oats and spring rye show little change from the 1935 figures. Barley, however, promises an increase of 168,500 acres, or $4 \%$, while flaxseed will be up 22,400 acres, or $10 \%$, if farmers' plans are realized. The intended acreage of mixed grains for 1936 is $1,145,500$ acres, which is
about $1 \%$ below the 1935 level about $1 \%$ below the 1935 level.
A $2 \%$ increase in potato acreage to a figure of 514,800 acres in 1936
s intended.
Fall Wheat
The area of fall wheat remaining for harvest in Ontario at 538,000 acres is practically identical with that of 1935 . Less wheat was sown last fall, but the winter killing amounted to only $8 \%$, or 47,000 acres, compared April 30 , 10 , April 30 was 90 compared with 85 at April 30, 1935.

Fall Rye
The winter killing of fall rye amounted to 30,000 acres, or $6 \%$, leaving 506,000 acres for harvest compared with 573,700 acres a year ago. The
condition at April 30 was 94 in both 1935 and 1936 .

## Hay and Clover

The condition of hay and clover meadows at April 30, 1936, was placed at 99 compared with 92 a year ago. Every province in Canada except

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New Brunswick showed an improvement, and the Dominion average is the highest since 1929.

## Spring Seeding

The seeding of spring grains is even later than in 1935. Eight per cent. of the wheat crop was sown prior to April 30 , as in 1935, but only $3 \%$ of the oats and $2 \%$ of barley were in the ground compared with 11 and $8 \%$, respectively, a year ago. On the whole, the seeding is the latest ince 1928.

## Rayon Production in United States During First Quarter of Year Reported at New Record

United States production of non-acetate rayon yarn in the first quarter of 1936 reached a new record of $53,824,000$ pounds compared with a 1935 quarterly average production of $50,181,000$ pounds, according to a compilation by the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. This increase, the paper notes, was accomplished in spite of a lowered production due to the March floods. Producers' stocks of rayon Jarn on hand as of April 30 were unchanged as compared with March, indicating that consumption again balanced production in April.

Commenting upon conditions in the cotton industry, the paper points out:
Domestic cotton consumption for the eight months of the current season bales in the same period of the $1934-35$ season, or an increase of $12 \%$.

## Petroleum and Its Products-Axtell J. Byles Hits Crude

 Overproduction at Mid-Year American Petroleum Institute Meeting-Threat to Stable Price Structure Seen if Excess Output Continues-Interstate Compact Held Harmful to Texas-Federal Tender Compact Held Harmful to Texas-Federal TenderBoard Upheld by Court-Crude Output Higher Board Upheld by Cour
in United States in 1935
Consistent crowding of production allowables to the limit may bring serious repercussions in the way of excess stocks of crude and refined prices with corresponding pressure upon market levels, Axtell J. Byles, President of the American Petroleum Institute, told delegates at the midyear meeting of the Institute in Tulsa on May 14-15.
"They may help the whole industry, and again themselves," he added in referring to crude producers, "by slowing up production sufficiently to permit the rest of the industry to liquidate surplus stocks, particularly of gasoline. The severe weather of last winter necessitated heavy production of fuel oil at petroleum refineries, and concurrently, abnormally large production of gasoline. While the weather encouraged fuel oil consumption, it discouraged gasoline demand by preventing the general operation of motor vehicles. As a result, refiners face the spring and summer motoring season with unnecessarily large stocks of gasoline."

Sufficient foresight on the part of producers to cut crude oil production at the current time would tend to improve underlying conditions and obviate the usual effects of forcing too much crude upon the market, he argued. A reduction in crude runs to stills by refiners also would aid in coping with the present situation, he added. "Generally speaking," he continued, "the industry is in a better position as regards earnings than in some years. Employment continues to gain, especially in the refining branch of the industry, where the number of workers is nearly at 1929 levels, and average weekly wages are above 1929 levels."
W. R. Boyd Jr., Executive Vice-President of the Institute, told the delegates that it would be most helpful to the petroleum industry if all forms of government should limit attempts at direction of industrial undertakings to those fields in which the influence of economics, and of the industry itself, is handicapped by the lack of authority or of necessary facilities. "There is much which government can do which will be helpful both to industry and to the general public, and which will be adverse to neither," he added. "With such efforts this industry (oil) is largely in sympathy, and is preparing to give loyal support."
The first appearance of dissension in the Interstate Oil Compact came this week when Lon A. Smith, of the Texas Railroad Commission, charged that Okiahoma and Louisiana are producing more than their share of crude oil, and that the provisions of the compact, to which Oklahoma is a party, have not been observed. Mr. Smith added that he will strongly oppose the further participation by Texas in the compact when it expires Sept. 1, 1937. Louisiana has not yet joined the compact.
"If all States would ridigly observe the compact it would be all right and useful, but the way it is operating now it is harmful to Texas," Mr. Smith said. "If other States do not curtail their production the Texas Commission should increase the State's allowable. It would not affect the price because the demand for oil is greater, and production generally has declined. Decreases in production have been noted in all except localized areas, notably in some parts of Oklahoma, Rodessa and in the Corpus Christi field in Texas."

A reduction in the allowable for new wells in Texas from 150 barrels daily to 100 barrels was suggested by Ernest 0. Thompson, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, at the proration meeting held in Austin Thursday. The cut would be aimed at curtailing production, and was explained as a necessity in view of the fact that 736 new wells have been completed during the past 30 days. V. E. Cottingham,
chief petroleum engineer of the Commission, reported that the average bottom hole pressure of the wells in the East Texas field had dropped $41 / 2$ pounds during the 30 days ended May 12. Mr. Cottingham cited this development as an unanswerable argument against any increase in the allowable, recommending an immediate cut from the current level of 447,997 barrels daily to 440,000 barrels daily. Despite the fact that crude purchasers filed nominations with the Commission specifying their willingness to take $1,317,520$ barrels of crude daily during June-which is about 150,000 barrels above current production-independent producers protested overproduction of crude in pendent producers protested overproduction of crude in
Texas. The overproduction is due mainly to excessive drilling of now wells, they argued.
The Railroad Commission issued an order Friday setting the daily allowable for the State at $1,143,995$ barrels as of May 20, and to continue at that rate through June with such future readjustments as might be necessary. Actual production on May 13 was estimated at 1,192,530 barrels, while the estimated daily allowable on May 1 was $1,165,000$ barrels. In keoping with the recommendation of the Commarrels. In keeping with the recommendation of the Commission's chief engineer, the allowable for East Texas was turn of 448,000 barrels daily.
The authority of the Federal Oil Tender Board at Kilgore to require tenders from the East Texas Refining Co. and the East Texas Pipe Line Co. on gasoline moved from the Louisiana side of the Rodessa field and refined at the former unit's plant at Longview, Tex., was upheld by Federal District Court Judge Randolph Bryant in denying the companies an injunction against the company. Judge Bryant ruled, however, that oil originating in another Bryant ruled, however, that oil originating in another
State and transported through Texas to points outside the State is not subject to the Board's jurisdiction.
Crude oil production in the United States during 1935 rose to better than $60 \%$ of the world total of $1,646,836,000$ barrels, totaling $993,942,000$ barrels during the year, according to the "Lamp," official publication of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas accounted for approximately two-thirds of the United States total. Russia was the second largest producer, with $178,000,000$ barrels, Venezuela running third with 148,$178,000,000$ bar
976,000 barrels.

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil rose : $1,060,000$ barrels to $314,192,000$ barrels, during the week ended May 2, according to the Bureau of Mines Report issued May 12 , Domestic crude stocks rose $1,184,000$ barrels, being partially offset by a decline of 124,000 barrels in foreign crude holdings.
Daily average crude production in the first week of May rose 36,000 barrels to a record high at $2,961,700$ barrels, the Amer. Petroleum Institute reported. Total compared with May market demand estimated at 2,826,300 barrels by the Bureau of Mines, and actual production in the like by the Bureau of Mines, and actual production in the like
1935 period of $2,619,800$ barrels. Californid accounted 1935 period of $2,619,800$ barrels. California accounted
for the bulk of the increase, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana also showing substantial gains in daily production.
There were no price changes posted during the week.
Prices of Typical Grudes per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)


REFINED PRODUCTS-CHICAGO RETAIL GASOLINE PRICES ADVANCED-LOCAL MARKET HIT BY PRICE-CUTTING-
BULK GASOLINE CUT AT BUFFALO-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS DIP
Feature of the week's developments in the national refined products market picture was the second advance in retail gasoline prices in the Chicago area within a month, the $1 / 2$-cent increase in tank wagon and service station prices bringing the market to within $1 / 2$-cent of "normal" levels. Shell Petroleum Corp. led the advance, which was followed by other major marketers.

While some progress has been made in clearing up the price war in Brooklyn which lowered retail gasoline prices as low as " 7 for $\$ 1$," conditions in Manhattan, where the price weakness spread, continued unsettled. Bulk prices continue to hold firm in the local market, however, and distributors are hopeful that the normal seasonal rise in consumption will stimulate demand and end the subnormal prices in various areas in the metropolitan section. Fuel oils continued easy under normal seasonal pressure.

The disturbed motor fuel price situation in Buffalo and the surrounding territory in upstate New York brought a reduction of $1 / 4$-cent a gallon in tank car prices at Buffalo and Rochester in midweek by the Standard Oil Co. of New York, subsidiary of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Corp., Inc. Other distributors met the new level.

Stocks of finished gasoline dipped 145,000 barrels during the week ended May 9, totaling $66,650,000$ barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The Institute, however, had revised figures for the preceding week sharply downward. On the original figures the decline would have been more than 700,000 barrels for the week. Despite a fractional increase in refinery rates, crude oil runs to stills dipped 5,000 barrels.

Representative price changes follow:
May 13-Shell Petroleum Corp. advanced tank wagon and service station prices of gasoline $1 / 2$-cent at Chicago. Other companies met the advance.
May 13-Standard Oil of New. York lowered tank car prices of gasoline $1 / 4$-cent at Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery New York
 Fuel Oll, f.o.b. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne) - _\$1.05 $\left.\right|_{\text {Callornas } 27 \text { plus D }} ^{\$ 1.15}$ $\left.1.25\right|_{\substack{\text { New Orleans } \\ \text { Phlla., } \\ \text { bunker } \\ \text { C }}} ^{\text {. }}$ C. | C.-... |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{S}$ |
| 1.05 | Bunker Conel

Diesel 28-30
D $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{8 1 . 0 5} \\ -1.65 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Gas Oin, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
$\mathrm{N}_{27}^{\mathrm{Y} \text { plus..... (Bayonne }} \mathbf{.}$

$z$ Not including $2 \%$ clty sales tax.

|  | Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$. 192 | Cincinnati | \$. 175 | Minneapolis. .-.... $\$ 184$ |
| Brookly | . 192 | Cleveland. | . 175 | New Orleans |
| New | . 168 | Denver- |  | Philadelphla.-..... . 175 |
| Cam | . 168 | Detrott |  | Pittsburgh...-.-. . 195 |
| Boston |  | Jacksonvill |  | San Francisco...-.- . 16 |
| Butfalo | . 175 | Houston. |  | St. Louls-.-.-.-... . 177 |
| Chicago | . 175 | Los Angel |  |  |

## March Daily Average Natural Gasoline Output Placed

 at 4,577,000 GallonsThe production of natural gasoline continued to decline in March, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average in March was $4,577,000$ gallons, compared with an average of $4,629,000$ gallons in February. The daily average production in the Panhandle, which declined $21 \%$ in February from January, showed a further decline of $8 \%$. The next most important field, Kettleman Hills, also registered a decline in daily average output in March.

Stocks of natural gasoline increased from $177,156,000$ gallons on hand the first of the month to $191,226,000$ gallons on hand March 31. All of the increase was recorded in stocks at plants and terminals, stocks at refineries showing a small decline.
PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NATURAL GASOLINE (IN THOUSANDS

|  | Production |  |  |  | Stocks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{1936}^{\operatorname{Mar}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Jan.Mar. 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. 31, 1936 |  | Feb. 29, 1936 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { At Re- } \\ \text { fineries } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | At Re- |  |
| East coast |  |  |  |  | 7,476 |  | 5,838 |  |
| Appalachian $_{\text {- }}$ | 6,264 | 6,693 | 19,777 | 18,812 |  | 4,643 |  | 3,163 |
|  | 34,636 | 8,83 30,230 | 99,802 | 87,454 | 3,948 | 17,944 | 3,100 | 387 13,464 |
| Kansas | 2,767 | 2,691 | 8,604 | 8,035 | 126 | 1,072 | 126 | 1,013 |
| Texas | 40,430 | 37,313 | 122,074 | 125,114 | 8,610 | 54,492 | 8,274 | 48,589 |
| Louisiana | 4,139 | 5,159 | 14,471 | 11,330 |  | 7,595 | 42 | 5,948 |
| Arkansas | 1,076 | 854 | 2,865 | 3,110 | 420 | 186 | 420 | 179 |
| Rocky Mountain California | 5,061 | 4,446 45,953 | 144,548 | 127, ${ }^{132}$ | 78, ${ }^{1,008}$ | 1,545 | 462 | 1,361 |
| Calitornia.-.--- | 46,593 | 45,953 | 144,612 | 127,657 | 76,398 | 3,287 | 79,002 | 2,882 |
| Total .-.-...- | 141,876 | 134,232 | 429,534 | 397,387 | 100,002 | 91,224 | 100,170 | 76,986 |
| Daily average_ Total (thousands | 4,577 | 4,629 | 4,720 | 4,415 |  |  |  |  |
| of barrels) <br> Dally average. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,378 } \\ \hline 109\end{array}$ | 3,196 | 10,227 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 9,461 \\ & 105 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 2,381 | 2,172 | 2,385 | 1,833 |

## Daily Average Crude Oil Output Jumps 36,000 Barrels in Week

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended May 9 , 1936, was $2,961,700$ barrels. This was a gain of 36,000 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figure was also above the $2,826,300$ barrels calweek's figure was also atave the 2,826,300 barrels cal-
culated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during May. Daily average production for the four weeks ended May 9,1936 , is estimated at $2,938,850$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended May 11, 1935, totaled 2,619,800 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended May 9 totaled 906,000 barrels, a daily average of 129,429 barrels, compared with a daily average of 137,571 weeks ended May 9 .
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ended May 9 totaled 179,000 barrels, a daily average of 25,571 barrels, as against 21,750 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 9.
Reports received from refining companies owning $89.6 \%$ of the $3,869,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $2,870,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, $73,489,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $98,550,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $95.9 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as a whole, on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an average of 650,000 barrels daily during the week.

|  | B. of $M$. Int. Cal(May) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actual Production } \\ & \text { Week Ended } \end{aligned}$ |  | A verage4 WeeksEnedMay19361. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 11, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} M_{193} 9, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M_{1936}, \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Oklahoma | $\begin{aligned} & 538,300 \\ & 150,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 537,800 \\ 155,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 532,000 \\ 162,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 549,150 \\ & 156,150 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{522,850}$ |
| Panhandle Texas |  | 56,750 | 66,150 | 62,150 | 62,100 |
| North Texas ${ }_{\text {West }}$ |  | - 595,650 | 25,5000 | 59,450 25,000 | ${ }^{58,5050}$ |
| West Texas . |  | 185, 050 | 181,300 | 181,850 | 151,150 |
| East Central Texas. |  | 52,90 <br> 449,750 | 年 448,850 | 51,450 448,100 | 48,450 445,600 |
| uthwest Texas_ |  | 81,150 | 80,600 | 79,850 | ¢3 |
| al $T$ |  | 252,500 | 246,700 | 248,950 | 178,300 |
| Total Tex | 1,132,500 | 1,162,750 | 1,158,500 | 1,156,800 | 1,032,300 |
| Northern Loulsians Coastal Louisiana |  | $\begin{array}{r} 73,850 \\ 145,350 \end{array}$ | 70,350 145.600 | $\begin{array}{r} 69,650 \\ 145,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,050 \\ 105,150 \end{array}$ |
| Total Louislana | 170,500 | 219,200 | 215,950 | 215,00 | 128,200 |
| Arkansas | 31,000 | 29,950 | 30,100 | 29,950 | 31 |
| Eastern | 102,900 | (104,150 | - $\begin{array}{r}107,900 \\ 33,650\end{array}$ | - | ${ }_{39}$ |
| Wyoming | 35,600 | -39,850 | 35,900 | ${ }_{36,000}$ | 33,750 |
| Montana | 12,900 4,400 | $\begin{array}{r}14,800 \\ 4 \\ \hline 1550\end{array}$ | 10,350 4,050 | 11,750 4.900 | 10,200 4850 |
| New Mexico | 65,900 | 74,950 | x71,000 | 68,300 | 50,950 |
| otal east of Callf | 2,282,300 | 2,377,400 | 2,362,000 | 2,366,550 | 2,106,500 |
| Callfornla | 544,000 | 584,300 | 563,700 | 572,30 | 513,300 |
| Total United States... | 2,826,300 | 2,961,700 | 2,925.700 | 2,938,85 | 2,619,800 |

Total United States.

## $\leq$ Revised.

X Revised.
Note Thigures Indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which
matghe heen surreptitliusly produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED
NFINISB
9, 1936


## Daily Average Crude Petroleum Production Reaches 2,291,500 Barrels During March

The daily average production of crude petroleum in March, 1936, was $2,921,500$ barrels, the highest ever recorded and a gain of 89,800 barrels over the average of March, 1935, according to the monthly petroleum report issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The report further declared:
Every State except California showed an increase in production in March. California reduced its output from a daily average of 587,400 barrels in February to 565,800 barrels in March. Oklahoma's average of 548,100 barrels was the highest since September, 1933. Louisiana set a new record of 204,600 barrels daily, of which Rodessa supplied 45,000 barrels from about 100 wells. Although daily average production in East barrels from about 100 wells. Although daily average production in East Texas decined about 10,000 barrels from February, the output of the State rose from a daily average of $1,124,100$ barrels in February to 1,143,700 barrels in March. Both Kansas and New Mexico registered material daily) being a new high.
The record-breaking production of crude, combined with a decline in runs to stills, exerted a pronounced effect on crude oil stocks. the total of which increased for the first time in nearly a year.
Although the demand for fuel oil declined materially in March, the yield of gasoline did not rise correspondingly; in fact, the average declined to $42.6 \%$ from $42.9 \%$ in February.
The daily average domestic demand for motor fuel in March was $1,157,000$ barrels, a gain of $11 \%$ over a year ago. Although this gain was somewhat higher than expected, some of it evidently reflects shipments which were delayed by the inclement weather in February. Exports of motor fuel declined to $1,615,000$ barrels, the lowest in many months and $38 \%$ below exports of a year ago. The situation as regards motor fuel stocks improved materially in March; that is, the increase in finished and unfinished inventories for that month, $2,555,000$ barrels, was small in comparison with the $9,000,000$-barrel increase of February. Inventories on March 31 totaled $79,038,000$ barrels, of which $67,128,000$ barrels was finished gasoline, $7,357,000$ barrels was unfinished gasoline, and $4,553,000$ barrels was natural gasoline.
According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the price index for petroleum products for March, 1936, was 56.0 , compared with 55.7 for February, 1936, and 49.8 for March, 1935.
The refinery data of this report were compiled from refineries having an aggregate recorded crude oil capacity of $3,662,000$ barrels. These refineries operated during March, 1936, at $75 \%$ of their capacity, compared with an operating ratio of $76 \%$ in February.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS (Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

|  | $\underset{1936}{{ }_{19}}$ | $\begin{gathered} F e b . \\ 1936 \mathrm{a} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Jan-Mar. } \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan-Mar. } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New SupplyDomestic production: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum. | 90,568 | 82,120 | 81,488 | 261,508 | 232,966 |
| Daily averag | 2,922 | 2,832 | 2,629 | 2,874 | 2,589 |
| Natural gasollne | 3,378 $\mathbf{1 8 5}$ | 3,196 | 3,223 | 10,227 | 9,448 |
| Total productio | 94,131 | 85,490 | 84,864 | 272,280 | 242,875 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: <br> Recerpts in bond | 211 | 346 | 720 | 584 | 2,042 |
| Receipts for domestic | 2,235 | 2,280 | 1,888 | 6,363 | 4,480 |
| Rerined products: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts in bond. | 1,465 | 943 | 970 | 3,523 | 2, |
| Recelpts for domes |  |  | 837 | 1,670 | 2,912 |
| Total new supply, all oils | 98,537 | 89,681 | 89,279 | 284,420 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 255,063 \\ 9,834 \end{array}$ |
| Daily average | 3,179 | 3,092 | 2,880 | 3,126 | 2,834 |
| Increase in | 5,561 | 1,768 | 2,528 | 7,105 | 6,681 |
| Demand- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total demand | 92,976 | 87,893 | 86,751 | 277,315 | 248,382 |
| Daily averag | 2,990 | 3,031 | 2,798 | 3,047 | 2,760 |
| Exude petroleum | 3,155 | 3,474 | 3,281 | 9,696 | 8,454 |
| Rerined products | 5,777 | 5,378 | 6,564 | 18,250 | 16,805 |
| Domestic demand: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kerosene. | 35,871 4,098 | 27,216 | 31,997 3,959 | -94,452 | 12,855 |
| Gas Oil and | 34,196 | 38,132 | 31,510 | 110,010 | 96,834 |
| Lubrica | 1,863 | 1,520 | 1,617 | 4,779 | 4,471 |
| Wax | 84 | 85 | 75 | 1258 | 208 |
| Coke | 349 | 644 | 465 | 1,692 | 1,760 |
| Asphalt | 989 | 878 | 709 | 2,564 | 1,913 |
| Road 0 | 260 | 100 | 145 | 501 | 425 |
| Still gas | 4,136 | 3,833 | 4,007 | 12,071 | 11,328 |
| Miscellane | 195 | 179 | 205 | 543 | ${ }^{571}$ |
| Losses d | 2,003 | 1,669 | 2,217 | 6,000 | 6,267 |
| Total domestic d | 84,044 |  |  | 9,369 | 23,123 |
| Daily average | 2,711 | 2,726 | 2,481 | 2,740 | 2,479 |
| Stocks- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum. | 313,189 | 310,812 | 339,139 | 313,189 | 339,139 |
| Natural gasoline | 4,553 | 4,218 | ${ }^{5} 5.252$ | ${ }^{4,553}$ | -5,252 |
| Refined products | 231,063 | 228,214 | 226,438 | 231,063 | 226,438 |
| Total domestle demand | 548.805 | 543,244 | 570,829 | 548,805 | 570,829 |
| Days' supply .-..- | 183 | 179 | 204 | 180 | 207 |

a Revised. b From Coal Division. c Imports of crude as reported to Bureau of merce. d Beginning January, 1936, natural gasoline losses are included in motor fuel demand; the 1935 figures, will be placed on a similar basis later. e Net transters
of heavy crude in California included in fuel-oil demand. of heavy crude in California included in fuel-oil demand.
PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY STATES AND PRINCIPAL (Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gailons)

|  | March, 1936 |  | Feb., 1936 |  | Jan.- <br> March <br> 1936 | Jan.- <br> March 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | DailyAD. | Total | DailyA0. |  |  |
| Arkansas | 928 | 29.9 | 846 | 29.2 | 2,663 | 2,696 |
| California: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huntington Beach Kettleman Hills | 1,108 $\mathbf{2}, 399$ | 35.7 7 | 1,077 <br> 2,329 | 37.1 80.3 | 3,463 | 3,534 |
| Long Beach. | 2,167 | 69.9 | 2,068 | 71.3 | 6,648 | 5,808 |
| Santa Fe Springs | 1,332 | 43.0 | 1,283 | 44.3 | 4,281 | 3,459 |
| Rest of State.- | 10,535 | 339.8 | 10,278 | 354.4 | 33,526 | 26,077 |
| Total Calif | 17,541 | 565.8 | 17,035 | 587.4 | 55,659 | 44,901 |
| Colorado. | 135 | 4.4 | 112 | 3.9 | 377 | 385 |
| Illinois. | 396 | 12.8 | 294 | 10.2 | 1,015 | 997 |
| Indiana | 66 | 2.1 | 53 | 1.8 | 179 | 180 |
| Kansas. | 4,815 | 155.3 | 4,020 | 138.6 | 13,294 | 13,244 |
| Kentucky | 483 | 15.6 | 391 | 13.5 | 1,284 | 1,288 |
| Louisiana-Gulf Coast. - | 4,253 | 137.2 | 3,831 | 132.1 | 12,098 | 8,188 |
| Rest of State. | 2,089 | 67.4 | 1,675 | 57.7 | 5,320 | 2,032 |
| Total Louis | 6,342 | 204.6 | 5,506 | 189.8 | 17,418 | 10,220 |
| Michigan. | 1,143 | 36.9 | 1,043 | 36.0 | 3,450 | 3,110 |
| Montana | 485 | 15.7 | 320 | 11.0 | 1,179 | 1,000 |
| New Mexic | 2,148 | 69.3 | 1,887 | 65.1 | 5,950 | 4,726 |
| New York | 376 | 12.1 | 340 | 11.7 | 1,080 | 1,012 |
| Ohlo-Central \& Eastern | 277 | 9.0 | 223 | 7.7 | 727 | 778 |
| Northwestern | 82 | . | 23 |  | 157 | 219 |
| Total Ohlo-.-.--- | 359 | 11.6 | 246 | 8.5 | 884 | 997 |
| Oklahoma-Okla. City -- | 4,427 | 142.8 | 4,232 | 145.9 | 13,092 | 13,904 |
| Seminole | 4,348 | 140.3 | 3,888 | 134.1 | 12,286 | 11,192 |
| Rest of Sbate | 8,214 | 265.0 | 6,828 | 235.5 | 22,461 | 19,498 |
| Total Oklah | 16,989 | 548.1 | 14,948 | 515.5 | 47,839 | 44,594 |
| Pennsylvania. | 1,382 | 44.6 | 1,220 | 42.1 | 3,925 | 3,866 |
| Texas-Gulf Cos | 6,946 | 224.1 | 6,169 | 212.7 | 19,269 | 15,286 |
| West Texas | 5,284 | 170.4 | 4,620 | 159.3 | 14,377 | 13,556 |
| East Texas | 14,410 | 464.8 | 13,746 | 474.0 | 42,397 | 43,384 |
| Panhandle | 1,881 | 60.7 | 1,736 | 59.8 | 5,438 | 5,442 |
|  | 6,935 | 223.7 | 6,329 | 218.3 | 19,632 | 18,012 |
|  | 35,456 320 | $1,143.7$ 10.3 | 32,600 296 | $1,124.1$ 10.2 | 101,113 | 95,680 973 |
| Wyoming-Sait Creek-- | 529 | 17.1 | 460 | 15.9 | 1,508 | 1,574 |
| Rest of State. | 671 | 21.6 | 499 | 17.2 | 1,767 | 1,515 |
| Total Wyoming.-.- | 1,200 | 38.7 | 959 | 33.1 | 3,275 | 3,089 |
| Other |  |  | 4 |  | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## February Manufactured and Natural Gas Revenues

 Total \$82,769,000The American Gas Association, in its monthly summary, stated that manufactured and natural gas utility revenues amounted to $\$ 82,769,000$ in February, 1936, as compared with $\$ 71,231,600$ for the corresponding month of 1935, an increase of $16.2 \%$. The Gas Association further reported:
The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $\$ 34,652,600$ for the month, an increase of $5.4 \%$ from the same month of the preceding year. The natural gas utilities reported revenues of $\$ 48,116,400$, or $25.5 \%$ more than for February, 1935.
Total sales of manufactured gas for the month were $36,611,300,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $11.3 \%$. Natural gas utility sales for the month amounted to $136,241,600,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $29.5 \%$.
Manufactured gas sales for domestic uses, such as cooking, water heating, refrigeration, \&c., were $3.4 \%$ above February, 1935. Sales for house-heating purposes, however, gained $30.1 \%$, while industrial and commercial uses gained $17.7 \%$.
Natural gas sales for domestic purposes showed an increase of $30.4 \%$ for the month, while industrial sales gained $27.4 \%$.

## Stocks of Bituminous Coal in Hands of Consumers

 Off $24.1 \%$ in First Quarter of 1936The United States Bureau of Mines reported that total stocks of bituminous coal in the hands of consumers declined $24.1 \%$ during the first quarter of 1936 . On Jan. 11, the beginning of the quarter, total stocks stood at $37,017,000$ net tons. This tonnage was reduced by $8,934,000$ tons during January, February, and March; and on April 1 reserves were reported to be $28,083,000$ net tons. When compared with the $38,543,000$ tons on hand at the end of the first quarter of 1935 , the current stocks were $27.1 \%$ lower The Bureau further reported:
On April 1, 1936, the quantity of bituminous coal standing in cars, unbilled at the mines or in classification yards, amounted to $1,608,000$ net tons. This was an increase of $17.2 \%$ over Jan. 1, but $6.6 \%$ less than on the corresponding date a year ago.
Stocks of bituminous coal on the Upper Lake docks declined sharply in the first quarter of 1936 and on April 1 stood at $2,291,000$ net tons. This was a decrease of $66.8 \%$ below the $6,904,000$ tons on hand on Jan. 1 stocks of bituminous coal on the docks of both Lakes Superior and Michigan shared in the decline.

SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF BITUMINOUS COAL,

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April 1, } \\ & 1936 \mathrm{~b} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { March } 1,}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } 1, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {April } 1,}$ | Inc. or Dec. from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Previous Quatter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| Consumers' stks.a Industrial, net tons Retail dealers, net tons.---------- | 22,133,000 | 23,342,000 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 28,717,000 \\ 8,300,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $31,443,000$ $7,100,000$ | -22.9\% | $\begin{array}{r} -29.6 \% \\ -16.2 \% \end{array}$ |
| Total tons | 28,083,000 | 29,542,000 | 37,017,000 | 38,543,000 | $-24.1 \%$ | $-27.1 \%$ |
| Days' supply--.-- Coal in transit- |  | 20 |  |  | $-20.0 \%$ | -35.1\% |
| Unbilled loads, net tons. $\qquad$ | 1,608,000 | 537,000 | 1,372,000 | 1,722,000 | +17.2\% | -6.6\% |
| On Lake docks, net tons: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake Superior..-- | 1,421,000 | 1,994,000 | 4,370,000 | 2,805,000 | -67.5\% | $-49.3 \%$ |
| Lake Michigan.- | 870,000 | 1,204,000 | 2,534,000 | 1,504,000 |  |  |

Total_
$2,291,000 \quad 3,198,000 \quad 6,904,000 \quad 4,309,000-66.8 \%-46.8 \%$ a Coal in the bins of householders is not included. b
Industrial Slocks and Consumption
Stocks of bituminous coal in the hands of industrial consumers continued to decline in March, 1936. Total stocks on April 1 were 22,133,000 net tons, a decrease of $5.2 \%$ under the $23,342,000$ tons on hand on March 1 . All classes of industrial plants shared in this decline except the Class I railroads, whose stocks showed an increase of $1.4 \%$. Other classes showed decreases as follows: By-product coke ovens, $10.8 \%$; cement mills, $8.5 \%$; other industrials, $8.4 \%$; coal-gas retorts, $7.9 \%$; steel and rolling mills, $4.8 \%$, and electric power utilities, $2.3 \%$.
Industrial consumption also decreased in the month of March, 1936, when compared with February. The total used by all classes of industry amounted to $25,831,000$ net tons in March, as against $27,670,000$ tons during the month, namely cement mills and by-product coke ovens, with increases of $52.3 \%$ and $3.7 \%$, respectively. Decreased consumption was reported as follows: Beehive coke ovens, $28.1 \%$; electric power utilities, $\mathbf{9 \%}$; other industrials and railroads, $8.9 \%$; steel and rolling mills, $7.6 \%$. Coal-gas retorts showed no change in consumption.
INDUSTRIAL STOCKS AND CONSUMPTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL
IN THE UNITED STATES, EXCLUDING RETAIL YARDS [Determined jointly by F. G. Tryon, Coal Economics Division, United States
Bureau of Mines, nad Thomas W. Harris Jr., Chairman Coal, Committee, Bureau of Mines, nad Thomas W. Harris
National Association of Purchasing Agents]

|  | March, 1936 <br> (Preliminary) | $\underset{(\text { Revised })}{\text { Feb. } 1936}$ | P. C. Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks (net tons), End of Month, at: |  |  |  |
| Electric power utillies_a | 5,509,000 | 5,637,000 | -2.3 |
| By-product coke ovens | 3,431,000 | 3,845,000 | -10.8 |
| Steel and rolling mills.b | 817,000 | 858,000 | $-4.8$ |
| Coal-gas retorts_b | 350,000 | 380,000 | -7.9 |
| Cement mills b b | 236,000 | 258,000 | -8.5 |
| Other industrial_ | 6,950,000 | 7,590,000 | -8.4 |
| Railroads (Class | 4,840,000 | 4,774,000 | +1.4 |
| Total ind | 22,133,000 | 23,342,000 | -5.2 |
| Industrial consumption (net tons) oy: | 2,906,000 | 3,195,000 |  |
| By-product coke oven | 4,688,000 | 4,522,000 | +3.7 |
| Beehive coke ovens_b | 174,000 | 242,000 | -28.1 |
| Steel and rolling mills | 1,091,000 | 1,181,000 | -7.6 |
| Coal-gas retorts-b | 182,000 | 182,000 | 0.0 |
| Cement mills_b. | 198,000 | 130,000 | +52.3 |
| Other industrial_ | 9,200,000 | 10,100,000 | -8.9 |
| Railroads (Class I) | 7,392,000 | 8,118,000 | -8.9 |
| Total industrial consumption. $\qquad$ Additional known consumption (net tons): | 25,831,000 | 27,670,000 | -6.6 |
| Coal mine fuel. | 276,000 | 366,000 | -24.6 |
| Bunker fuel, foreign trade. Days' supply, end of month, at: | 100,000 | 97,000 | +3.1 |
| Electric power utilities | 59 | 51 | +15.7 |
| By-product coke ove | 23 | 25 | -8.0 |
| Steel and rolling m | 23 | 21 | +9.5 |
| Cool-gas retorts | 60 37 | 61 58 |  |
| Cement mills--1 | 37 23 | ${ }_{22}^{58}$ | -36.2 +4.5 |
| Other industrial | 20 | 22 | +4.5 +17.6 |
| Total industrial | 27 | 25 | +8.0 |

a Collected by the United States Geological Survey. b Collected by the United States Bureau of Mines. c Estimates based on reports collected jointly by the
National Association of Purchasing Agents and the United States Bureau of Mines
from a selected list of 2,000 representative manufacturing plants. The concerns from a selected d Collected by the Assoclation of American Railroads.

## Industrial Anthracite

The electric power utilities held 996,000 tons of anthracite on April 1, 1936, which is a decrease of $20 \%$ below the stocks on hand on Jan. 1 and $16.1 \%$ below those on April 1, 1935. Consumption of anthracite in March decreased $22.6 \%$ under that in December, 1935, but the days' of anthracite $2 \%$ increased $16.7 \%$.: Class I railroads increased their stacks tons. Consumption of anthracite by railroads fell off $6.8 \%$ in March compared with the consumption in December, 1935, and the number of days' supply rose from 42 on Jan. 1 to 46 on April 1.

Domestic Anthracite and Coke
The stocks of domestic anthracite and coke in the yards of 365 representative retail dealers declined $33.3 \%$ and $40.6 \%$, respectively, during the first quarter of 1936. Stocks of anthracite in producers' storage yards declined $\mathbf{7 6 \%}$ and stocks of by-product coke at merchant plants decreased $56.7 \%$.
SUMMARY OF STOCKS OF DOMESTIC ANTHRACITE AND COKE

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April 1, } \\ & 1936 \text { b } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. }{ }^{1}, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\operatorname{Jan}_{1926},$ | April 1, | \% Change from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Prev. Quar. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| Retall stocks, 365 selected dealers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite, net tons.-- | 323,381 | 378,411 | 484,990 | 285,539 | -33.3 |  |
| Days' supply a Coke, net tons | r 50,421 | 60,310 | 84,902 | $\begin{array}{r}54,434 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{11.4}$ | +29.2 +7.4 |
| Days' supply-a. | 29 |  |  |  | -40.6 | -6.5 |
| Anthracite in producers' storage yards | 458,000 | 528,000 | 1,911,000 | 774,000 | $-76.0$ | -40.8 |
| By-product coke at merchant plants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net tons on hand...... Days' production | 812,000 ${ }_{25}$ | 660,000 ${ }_{20}$ | 1,876,000 | 1,669,000 | -56.7 | $-51.3 \mathrm{t}$ | to revision.

Output of Coal Declined Slightly in Latest Week The weekly coal report of the United States Bureau of Mines disclosed that production of both soft and hard coal declined slightly in the week ended May 2. The total output of bituminous coal is estimated at $6,920,000$ net tons as against 7,115,000 tons in the preceding week-a decrease of 195,000 tons, or $2.7 \%$. Production during the corresponding week in 1935 amounted to $4,993,000$ tons.

Anthracite production in Pennsylvania during the week ended May 2 is estimated at 1,433,000 net tons, a decrease of 30,000 tons, or $2.1 \%$. Output in the corresponding week of 1935 was but 909,000 tons.
During the calendar year to May 2, 1936, a total of $143,903,000$ tons of bituminous coal and $19,065,000$ net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with $133,785,000$ tons of soft coal and $18,436,000$ tons of hard coal produced in the same period of 1935. The Bureau's statement follows:
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE
TATES PRODUCTION O
COKE (IN NET TONS)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 2, } \\ & 1936 \\ & \mathbf{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r .25, \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} M_{1935}{ }^{\prime}, \end{array}$ | 1936 | 1935 d | 1929 d |
| Bitum, coal: a Tot. for per'd | 6,920,000 | 7,115,000 | 4,993,000 | 143,903,000 |  |  |
| Daily aver-- | 1,153,000 | 1,186,000 | 832,000 | 1,381,000 | 1,284,000 | $181,913,000$ $1,733,000$ |
| Penn, anth.: b Tot for per'd | 1,433,000 | 1,463,000 | 909,000 | 19,065,000 | 18,436,000 | 25,358,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Daily aver-- }}$ | 238,800 | 243,800 | 151,500 | 184,400 | 178,100 | 245,000 |
| Tot. for per'd | 18,700 |  | 13,000 | 497,800 | 354,900 | 2,134,900 |
| Daily aver.- | 3,117 | 2,950 | 2,167 | 4,695 | 3,348 | 20,141 |

a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes by truck from authorized operations. c Subject to revision. d Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the three years.
ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (IN
THOUSANDS OF NET TONS)
(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district
and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { Avge. } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 2 2} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} A p r .25 \\ 1936 \mathbf{p} \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Apr. } 18 \\ 1936 \mathrm{p} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Apr. } 27 \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r .28 \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r .27 \\ 1929 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Alaska- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |  |
| Alabama- | 222 | 215 | 175 | 95 | 352 | 412 |
| Colorado | 18 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 58 | 70 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | 6 | 76 | 63 | 64 | 163 | 84 |
| Illinois-. | 657 | 670 | 446 | 629 | 890 | 1,471 |
| diana | 274 | 257 | 190 | 223 | 277 | 514 |
| Iowa-- | 47 | 46 | 34 | 51. | 61 | 100 |
| Kansas and Missouri | 80 | 86 | 60 | 78 | 99 | 138 |
| Kentucky-Eastern | 680 | 611 | 492 | 618 | 799 | 620 |
| Western. | 132 | 117 | 82 | 106 | 230 | 188 |
| Maryland | 31 | 30 | 21 | 22 | - 45 | 52 |
| Michigan. | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Montana | 45 | 45 | 42 | 34 | 49 | 42 |
| New Mexico--1-.-.- | 28 | 26 | 21 | 24 | 50 | 59 |
| North and South Dakota | 24 | 23 | 15 | 16 | s18 | S16 |
| Ohio---1- | 396 | 364 | 225 | 319 | 416 | 766 |
| Pennsylvania bitumino | 1,940 | 1,832 | 1,153 | 1,707 | 2,737 | 3,531 |
| Tennessee | 92 |  |  |  |  | 121 |
| Texas | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 20 |
| Utah. | 31 | 38 | 38 | 27 | 64 | 70 |
| Virginia- | 197 | 176 | 150 | 191 | 234 | 249 |
| Washington- | 22 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 45 | 35 |
| West Virginia Northern | 1,535 | 1,463 | 1,152 | 1,439 | 1,796 | 1,256 |
| Northern Wyoming | 480 | 464 89 | 294 | 519 | ${ }^{672}$ | 778 |
| Other wester | 92 | 89 | 84 | 64 |  | 116 86 |
| Total bituminous |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania anthracite. | 1,463 | 1,055 | 1,089 | 1,479 | $1,816$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,074 \\ 1,974 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total.-.----- | 8,578 | 7,838 | 5,966 | 7,815 | 11,101 | 12,810 |

Grand total-.................
a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G.; cluding the Panhandle District, and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. ludes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. p Preliminary. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other western States."

## April Anthracite Shipments $1.16 \%$ Above Same Month a Year Ago

Shipments of anthracite for the month of April, 1936, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to $4,-$ 216,672 net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of March, of $1,787,478$
net tons, or $73.58 \%$, and when compared with April, 1935, shows an increase of 48,308 net tons, or $1.16 \%$

Shipments by originating carriers (in net tons) are as follows:

|  | $\underset{1936}{A_{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1935}{A_{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading Co | 997,602 | 551,507 | 936,078 | 517,311 |
| Lehigh Valley | 692,757 | 467,385 | 673,929 | 427,578 |
| Central RR. of New Jersey | 401,674 | 188,646 | 403,374 | 224,082 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR- | 570,721 | 280,336 | 614,896 | 442,145 |
| Delaware \& Hudson RR. Corp | 424,404 | 210,044 | 496,155 | 252,283 |
| Pennsylvania RR | 470,697 | 293,762 | 420,884 | 301,718 |
| Erie RR | 213,289 | 180,397 | 285,698 | 192,116 |
| New York Ontario \& Western | 210,284 | 201,027 | 201,051 | 127,272 |
| Lehigh \& New Englan | 235,244 | 56,090 | 136,299 | 70,755 |
| Total | 4,216,672 | 2,429,194 | 4,168,364 | 2,555,260 |

March World Zinc Output Totals 132,484 Tons
The following table shows zinc production of the world during the month of March, 1936, and the three preceding months, by primary metallurgical works, as reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, in short tons:

|  | Mar. 1936 | Feb. 1936 | Jan. 1936 | Dec. 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 42,483 | 36,228 | 41,917 | 40,463 |
| Other North America. | 15,180 | 12,601 | 16,237 | 16,233 |
| Belgium and Netherlands a.-.- | 18,550 | 17,608 | 18,359 | 18,394 |
| France | 5,547 | 5,100 | 5,410 | 5,466 |
| German | 11,905 | 11,574 | 12,430 | 12,649 |
| Italy | 2,406 | 2,312 | 2,381 | 2,393 |
| Rhodesi | 1,988 | 1,870 | 2,016 | 2,016 |
| Spain. | 806 | 753 | 806 |  |
| Anglo-Aust | 11,819 | 11,077 | 12,105 | 12,190 |
| Elsewhere | 21,800 | 20,700 | 21,400 | 20,500 |
| World's total. | 132,484 | 119,823 | 133,061 | 131,112 |

a Partly estimated, b Includes Norway, Poland, Japan, Indo-China, Czecho10 vakia, Yugoslavia, and Russia.

## New Business in Major Non-Ferrous Metals QuietPrices Generally Firm

"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of May 14 stated that with consumers taking the stand that there is nothing on the horizon to raise prices for major non-ferrous metals in the near future, the markets experienced a dull period in the last seven days. However, the quiet exerted no influence on the price structure. In other words, the undertone continued firm so far as domestic producers were concerned. London quotations were lower, chiefly because of the fresh political tangle on the Continent, which has of the fresh political tangle on the Continent, which has
made foreign operators very cautious. Domestic consumpmade foreign operators very cautious. Domestic consump-
tion of copper, lead and zinc remains at a good rate, judging tion of copper, lead and zinc remains at a good rate, judging
by current shipments to fabricating plants. The moderate by current shipments to fabricating plants. The moderate
recession in steel operations, to $69.1 \%$ of capacity, was generally accepted as a normal development. The publication further stated:

Copper Surplus Lower
World stocks of refined copper decreased 12,232 tons during April, according to the figures circulated late yesterday by the Copper Institute Domestic stocks decreased 4,777 tons and the foreign surplus was reduced 7,455 tons. Domestic production increased, both mine and scrap output, but this was offset by the increase in apparent consumption.
A summary of the statistics for March and April, in short tons, follows.

Production (blister):
U. S. mine


| March | April |
| :---: | :---: |
| -46,456 | 48,682 |
| a11,015 | 12,782 |
| 70,437 <br> $a 8,647$ | 68,875 5,482 |
| a136,555 | 135,821 |
| 67,044 | 58,801 |
| 71,890 | 71,264 |
| 138,934 | 130,065 |

a Revised.
Rev
Domestic business in copper was inactive last week, sales totaling 3,745 tons. In view of the recent extraordinary activity in the metal, the quiet market had no influence on the views or producers. The quotation of are proceeding , was regarded as firm. Shipments of copper to fabricators tion is expected to add a fair tonnage to this vear's consumption of copper The foreign market was under thage to this year's consumption of copper. prices eased moderately. Our quotation for export copper for yesterday was 8.825 cents, f.o.b. refinery, which compares with 8.900 cents a week previous.

Lead Trade Quiet
Demand for lead was quiet last week, sales amounting to less than 2,000 tons. This compares with 7,200 tons in the preceding week and 10,000 two weeks previous, Qith consumption of lead in the domestic market deliveries of lead to consumers are expected to reach 40,000 tons, which compares with less than 37,000 tons in March.
Consumers are said to be about $70 \%$ covered against their "normal" May requirements, with June at about 40 per cent. Battery makers and pigment manufacturers report a substantial volume of business in their products. Cable makers are doing better for the present, owing to the recent gain in sales in the districts hit by the spring floods.
Quotations continued at 4.60 cents, New York, the contract basis of American Smelting \& Refining Company, and at 4.45 cents, St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead obtained a premium on its own brands sold in the East. The tone remains firm.

Zinc Firm at 4.90 Cents
Sales of Prime Western zinc by producers came to less than 3,000 tons last week, which was below expectations. Consumers restricted purchases, it was said, because of the continued unsettlement in the London market. Spot zinc in London declined to 1447 s .6 d . on May 13, equal to about 3.20 cents per pound. Cartel negotiations are still in progress,
and most operators cling to the idea that some sort of a settlement will be reached eventually, though hardly before the summer.
1936 totaled 166856 shert same period last year. These figures cover all grades.

## Tin Steady

The market for Straits tin showed little change last week, with trading inactive. Spot tin sold on May 13 at 46.90 cents, per pound, which_compares with 46.70 cents a week ago. August delivery metal was available at 45.125 cents. Until more is known about the intention of Bolivia to make up its deficiency in output, consumers are disposed to move slowly in adding to their supplies.
$90 \%$ of capacity
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: May 7, 46.125 cents.; 8th, 46.150 cents; 9 th, 46.150 cents; 11 th, 46.200 cents; 12 th, 46.400 cents; 13 th, 46.400 cents.

Steel Shipments Show Further ${ }_{4}$ Gain in April Steel product shipments by subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. in April amounted to 979,907 tons, an increase of 196,355 tons over the previous month, when 783,552 tons were shipped. In April, 1935 shipments amounted to 591,728 tons. Below we show the figures by months since January, 1932:
TONNAGE OF SHIPMENTS OF STEEL PRODUCTS BY MONTHS FOR

| Month | Year 1932 | Year 1933 | Year 1934 | Year 1935 | Year 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | 426,271 | 285,138 | 331,777 | 534,055 | 721,414 |
| February | 413,001 | 275,929 256,793 | 385,500 588,209 | 583,137 688.056 | 676,315 783,552 |
| March | 388,579 395,091 | ${ }_{335,321}$ | 643,009 | 591,728 | 979,907 |
| May | 338,202 | 455,302 | 745,063 | 598,915 |  |
| June | 324,746 | 603,937 | 985,337 | 578,108 |  |
| July- | 272,448 | 701,322 | 369,938 | 547,794 |  |
| August | 291,688 | 668,155 |  | ${ }_{61,497}^{624}$ |  |
| Septembe | 316,019 | 575.161 572,897 | 370,306 343,962 | 614,933 |  |
| October <br> Novemb | 310,007 275,594 | 430,358 | 366,119 | 681,820 |  |
| Decemb | 227,576 | 600,639 | 418,630 | 661,515 |  |
| Yearly adjustment. | a $(5,160)$ | b $(44,283)$ | a $(19,907)$ |  |  |
| Total for year | 3,974,062 | 5,805,235 | 5,905,966 | c7,371,299 |  |

a Reduction. b Addition. c Cumulative monthly shipments reported during he calendar year are subject to some adjustments reflecting annuar tonnage recon-
illatlons, which will be comprehended in the total tonnage shipped or the year as illations, which will be comp
tated in the annual report.

## Increased Costs Force Steel Producers to Consirder Third Quarter Price Advances

The "Iron Age" in its issue of May 14 states that labor agitation, the granting of vacations with pay to wage-earners and pending tax legislation have focused the attention of steel producers on prices. Advances on many finished products are naturally being considered, but no important producer has determined any definate policy on the subject. It is certain that no decision can be reached before June 1, and if higher prices should be announced at that time, consumers would be given ample opportunity to cover their summer needs at current levels. The "Age" futher said:

The experience of the industry has proved that mid-year price advances are not desirable. Demand is invariably declining at that time, and even though orders can be sharply stimulated during June by such action, business sufrers accordingly in July and August. This occurred's history. A similar set-back was suffered the year before apter the inception of the NRA.
It is unquestionably true that production costs are being increased br discriminatory New Deal legislation, but the steel industry realizes only too well that the laws of supply and demand cannot be flaunted by practical business policy even though political expediency may lead to any sort of untried theory.
In the meantime, the trend of steel demand remains extremely encouraging. Ingot production has declined only half a point to $67 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of capacity, with output in many important districts remaining unchanged. Raw steel is being accumulated at a few plants, but finishing mill schedules are well sustained and mill backlogs are sufficiently large to prevent any sharp decline in output for at least another month.
The automobile industry is contributing heavily to the maintenance of business, as it now seems likely that May assemblies will compare favorably with the heavy April output. Some tonnage is already being placed for June delivery, but parts makers are curtailing their takings as the first step in reducing inventories in anticipation of model changes. The extent of the June decline in motor car production cannot be gauged at this time, but it does not promise to be any more severe than had been expected for this month.
Freight car construction promises to be an important factor in bolstering steel output against the automotive decline. The year's car awards have ing 1935 period. Bids are in on an additional 5,900 cars and inquiries for another 5,800 are before the trade Thus car orders in the first five months will total 25,000 or more than in any full year since 1930 . New freight ear inquiries include 2800 from the Souther
from the Norfolk \& Western and 2,000 from the Missouri Pacific, 1,000 Milwaukee Road is soon expected to enter the market for 1,500 and the New York Central is considering an ambitious program for rolling stock purchases.
Construction activity is a less spectacular market factor. The week's fabricated structural steel lettings total 21,300 tons, compared with 14,400 tons last week, while new inquiries decined from 16,100 tons to 9,500 tons. Pipe-line construction is of growing importance and revival of long dormant plans for a second natural gas line from the Mid-continent field to Chicago is considered.
The scrap market is a depressing factor. Declines in heavy melting steel quotations at Chicago and Philadelphia have forced the "Iron Age" scrap composit down to 41 c . a gross ton to $\$ 13.42$, or $\$ 1.33$ a ton under the year's high level and only 9c. above the 1936 low. However, stabil-
izing tendencies are manifesting themselves.
The pig iron and steel composits are unchanged.

 May 12, 1936, $\$ 13.42$ a Gross Ton
One week ago.............. $\$ 13.83$ (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel,

$\qquad$

|  | ${ }^{\text {Hioh }}$ |  | Lowo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 |  |  | \$13.33 | Jan. |
|  | 13.42 | Dec. 10 | 10.33 | Apr. 23 |
| 93 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 | 9.50 | Sept. 25 |
| 1933 | 12.25 | Aug. 8 | 6.75 |  |
| 1932 | 8.50 | Jan. 12 |  |  |
|  | 11.33 | Jan. ${ }_{\text {Feb. }}{ }^{6}$ | 11.25 | Dec. 29 |
| 1929 | 17.58 | Jan. 29 | 14.08 | Dec. |
| 1928 | 16.50 | Dec. 31 | ${ }_{10}^{13.08}$ | July 2 |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on May 11 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $69.1 \%$ of the capacity for the current week, compared with $\mathbf{7 0 . 1} \%$ last week, $67.9 \%$ one month ago, and $43.4 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 1 point, or $1.4 \%$ from the estimate for the week of May 4. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since April 22, 1935, follow :

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on May 11 stated:
Steel demand is subsiding slowly, with automobile and railroad requirements still leading in a broad and active market, and promising to sustain a high average for some weeks.
So long as new commitments by these interests, and for agricultural, container and household equipment remain near present levels, steelmakers see no sharp decline. A strong undertone prevails, despite a drop of one point to $681 / 2 \%$ in steelworks operations, and continued lowering of scrap prices.
The general expectation in the industry is that a fairly high rate can be counted upon until midsummer. Automobile manufacturers anticipate their June steel purchases will equal the tonnage shipped to them this month, and aim to keep assemblies on a brisk schedule through June, to stock dealers in advance of the changeover to 1937 models. Last week their purchases rose slightly, while output of cars, 118,786, was just above that in the preceding week.
Inquiries for 5,800 freight cars came out during the week, including 2,800 for Southern Pacific ; 2,000 for Missouri Pacific, and 1,000 for Norfolk \& Western. Approximately 135,000 tons of rolled steel will be required for the 11,700 cars now active in the market. Railroads actually have authorized 25,000 freight cars which are yet to be purchased, and steeimakers expect demand for car material will be heavier in the last half of the year than in the first. Car awards in April totaled 4,427, and for the first four months of the year, 14,009, compared with 1,180 in the period last year and 20,707 in 1934 .
Some large industrial construction projects promise to develop considerable demand for structural steel and pipe this summer and fall. Continental Can Co. has authorized $\$ 6,000,000$ in plant expansion at Memphis, Baltimore, Wheeling; Container Corp. of America, $\$ 7,000,000$ at Fernandina, Fla.; Socony-Vacuum Corp. $\$ 1,500,000$ at Olean, N. Y. of $\$ 42,500,000$ appropriated by Standard Oil of Indiana for modernization this year, $\$ 3,500,000$ will be spent for pipe lines. Shell Oil Co. will spend $\$ 4,00,000$ at Houston, mile pipe line in California, taking 25,000 tons of steel. Eastern interests are reported to have awarded substantial pipe line jobs.
At Pittsburgh, the largest order for river barges in 12 months, 29 allsteel coal carriers for Hatiela-Campbell Creek Coa Co., Concinnati, equires 4,500 tons of plates. Sheridan, Wyo., has awarded 2,700 tons of plates for a welded pipe line, and bids are being taken on 15,000 of in the week continued at a relatively low level, 13,290 tons.
in the week contre for scrap for export has eased with the conquest of Ethiopia, both Italy and England, which have been buying avidly for several months,
now being virtually out of the market, although demand from these and other European countries is expected to pick up again after a period of price adjustments.
Lake Superior iron ore shipments are accelerating with improvement in upper-Lakes weather conditions, and the Pittsburgh Steamship Co., United States Steel Corp. subsidiary, this week will have in commission 68
of its fleet of 85 vessels, 25 more than in the past two years.
Steelworks operations in the Pittsburgh district last week dropped 1 point to $62 \%$; Cleveland, 4 to $75 \frac{1}{2}$; Detroit, 6 to 94 ; Youngstown, 2 to
76. Buffalo advanced 3 to 73 , and others were unchanged.

Daily average steel ingot production in April, 151,625 gross tons, was $17.8 \%$ higher than in March, and the largest since 158,057 tons in April, 1930. Total output in April was $3,942,254$ tons, compared with $3,342,619$ tons in March. The $13,295,237$ tons made in the first four months this year was $19 \%$ larger than in the same period last year.
"Steel's" iron and steel composite is off 4 c . to $\$ 32.96$, due to the decline in scrap; the finished steel index remains $\$ 52.20$, while the scrap composite is down 38c. to $\$ 13.54$.
Steel ingot production for the week ended May 11, is placed at a shade over $69 \%$ of capacity according to the
"Wall Street Journal" of May 14. This compares with about $70 \%$ in the previous week, and $701 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $63 \%$, against $631 / 2 \%$ in the week before, and $64 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $73 \frac{1}{2} \%$, compared with $75 \%$ in the preceding week, and $751 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 89 45 | $+^{-1}$ | 43 | $-1^{1 / 2}$ | $731 / 2$ | $-11 / 2$ |
| 1935 | 45 59 | $+{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1933 | 341/2 | +2 | $\stackrel{45}{29}$ | +2 +2 | 701/2 | +2 $+21 / 2$ |
| 1931 | 46 | $+1$ | 48 | $+1$ |  | +1 |
| 1930 | 76 | -1/2 | 80 |  |  | 1 |
| 1929 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1928 | $841 / 2$ | -1 | 89 | $-1$ | 80 | -1 |
| 1927 | 80 | -1 | 87 | -2 | 73 | -1. |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended May 13 as reported by the Federal Reserve banks was $\$ 2,475,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 2,000,000$ compared with the preceding week and of $\$ 10$,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935. After noting these facts, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows:
On May 13 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $\$ 2,469,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 9,000,000$ for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $\$ 24,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 14,000,000$ in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and an increase of $\$ 54,000,000$ in monetary gold stock, offset in part by increases of $\$ 79,000,000$ in member Federal Reserve Federal Reserve accounts. Member bank reserve balances on May 13 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 2,770,000,000$ in excess of legal re-
quirements Relatively
Relatively small changes were reported in holdings of discounted and purchased bills, industrial advances, and United States Government

The statement in full for the week ended May 13, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 3292 and 3293.
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ended May 13, 1936, were as follows:


## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago-Brokers' Loans <br> Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the

 Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks, for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the ber banks, whichcoming Monday.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANIKS
IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coans and investments-total.- | 8,550 | 8,635 | 7,605 | $\stackrel{1,867}{ }$ | $\underset{1,874}{ }$ | 543 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers: In New York City | ${ }_{92}$ | 978 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71 | 70 | 7 | 36 | $\overline{6}$ |  |
| Loans on securities to others (except banks) | 750 | 754 |  |  |  |  |
| Aceepts. and com' |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans on real estate | 146 | 15 | 200 | 16 | 17 | 5 |
| Loans to ban | 13 | 133 | 128 72 | ${ }^{15}$ | 5 | 7 |
| Other loans. | 1,179 | 1,177 | 1,173 | 270 | 270 | 4 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by United States government | 3,618 | 3,581 | 3,198 | 995 | 1,003 |  |
|  |  |  | 57 | 93 | 92 |  |
| Other securities | 1,116 | 1,179 | 1,012 | 288 | 288 | ${ }^{80}$ |
| Reserve with F | 2,212 | 2,119 | 1,749 | 639 | 622 |  |
| Cash in vault | ${ }^{53}$ |  | 45. | S | 35 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted...- | 6,103 | 6,126 | 5,142 | 1,398 | , 379 |  |
| United States govt. deposits.... |  |  |  | 462 |  |  |
|  | 196 | 196 | 429 | 101 |  |  |
| nter-bank depo |  | ,291 |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign ban | 301 | 347 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Borrowngs }}{\text { Other liabilit }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1,470}^{267}$ | 34 232 | ${ }_{231}^{32}$ | 35 |

Complete Returns of the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week
As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.
In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the the Federal Reserve Sys
close of business May $6:$
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on May 6 shows increases for the week of $\$ 102,000,000$ in total loans and investments, $\$ 42,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, $\$ 29,000,000$ in time deposits, $\$ 60,000,000$ in deposit balances tanding to the credit of domestic banks, and $\$ 26,000,000$ in deposit balnces standing to the credit of foreign banks.
Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City declined $\$ 12,000,000$. loans to brokers and dealers outside of New York increased $\$ 3,000,000$, and loans on securities to others (except banks) increased $\$ 16,000,000$ in the of acceptances and commercial paper bought declined $\$ 5,000$ Hoding estate loans increased $\$ 5,000$, in the New York district, and "Other loans" increased $\$ 13,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 24,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased $\$ 36,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 15,000,000$ in the Richmond district and $\$ 45,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government declined $\$ 3,000,000$. Holdings of "Other securities" declined $\$ 16,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 9,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and increased $\$ 9,000,000$ in the Chicago district.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 102,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 22,000,000$ in the Minneapolis district, and declined $\$ 57$, , 000,000 in the Cleveland district, $\$ 33 ; 000,000$ in the San Francisco district and $\$ 20,000,000$ in the Chicago district, all reporting member banks showing little change for the week. Time deposits increased $\$ 20,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 7,000,000$ in the San Francisco district and $\$ 29,000,000$ t all reporting member banks. Deposit balances of other domestic banks increased $\$ 35,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 60.000,000$ at all report ing member banks. Deposit balances of foreign banks increased $\$ 25,000,000$ in the New York district.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended May 6, 1936, follows:

Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - )


| Loans to brokers and dealers: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In New York City ---....-....- $1,020,000,000$ | -12,000,000 | +201,000,000 |
| Loans on securities to others |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Accpts. and com'l paper bought-- $341,000,000$ | -5,000,000 | - 41,00000000 |
| Loans on real estate.....-......- $1,146,000,000$ | +5,000,000 | +28,000,000 |
|  | +34,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
|  | +24,000,000 | +219,000,000 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| United States government....-. Other securities_-..................360,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & -3,000,000 \\ & -9,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +496,000,000 \\ +264,000,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted..... $14,260,000,000 \quad+2,000,000+2,016,000,000$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |
| Domestic banks .-.----------- $5,491,000,000$ | 00,000,000 | +774,000,000: |
| Forrewings | 26,000,000 | 180,000,000 |
| Borrowings. |  | 2,000,000- |

Italian Delegation Withdraws from League-Action Forecast of Possible Relinquishment of Member-ship-Italians Protested Continued Consideration of Ethiopian Question
The possible early withdrawal of Italy from membership in the League of Nations was forecast on May 12, when the entire Italian delegation to the League was ordered to return
to Rome. This action was taken because the League Council had intimated that it would not recognize the Italian annexation of Ethiopia and also because of predictions that the League would continue to apply sanctions against Italy. The Council, meeting on May 11, rejected the Italian demand that the Ethiopian question be removed from further consideration. Instead the Council recognized the delegate consideration. Instead the Council recognized the delegate The Italian delegate then walked out of the Council chamber.

The Council on May 12 adjourned until June 15, and further consideration of the Ethiopian problem will be deferred to that date. Activities on May 11 were described as follows in a Geneva dispatch to the New York "Times":
Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy refused to admit the continued existence of an Ethiopian question. He protested against the presence at the Council table of the "so-called delegation of Ethiopia" and declined to take any further part in the proceedings so long as the Ethiopians remained. He hen left the room.
the League of two cont on without him and this implies tacit recognition by the League of two conditions

First, that there exists a native Government in Ethiopia
Second, that the Negus, despite his exile and the Italian possession, speak for their couns sovereign and that his representatives are entitled to speak for their country.

Delay Until June Likely
Incidentally, it has been decided that the Ethiopian question will come up at tomorrow's session, although it is probable no action will be taken then except to adjourn the Council until mid-June, meantime maintaining the existing sanctions against Italy.
It should be recorded that the general attitude of League members toward non-recognition of the success of the latest warring aggressor and toward maintaining the present sanctions against him as stiffened. It will take much argument before the League as a whole will accept any puppe Ethiopian delegation under Italian domination.
for the succeeding public session the Council held to adopt the agenda for the succeeding public session that Baron Aloisi made his dramatic move. The program was being adopted when Baron Aloisi interposed to Italy and Ethiopia. In accordance with Council procedure, Anthony Eden of Great Britain, who was presiding, immediately called the Ethiopian delegate, Wolde Mariam A yeleu, to sit at the Council table while a matter concerning his country was under consideration.

Baron Aloisi then read the following declaration:
I have the honor to declare that the Italian delegation cannot accept There exists in reality nothing like an organization of an Ethiopian State. The only existing sovereignty in Ethiopia is Italy's. All discussion on the less and I am therefore under the necessity of not coking part in it.
He then left the Council chamber.
Mr. Mariam arose and said that Ethiopia, a member of the League, was not the aggressor in the dispute before the Council, but was the victim
of aggression, as the League had agreed. Ethiopia had violated no provision of international law nor any League regulation. It was not for her to leave the Council table. She wished to remain loyal and faithful to the League.

We also quote from the United Press Geneva advices of May 12 regarding the departure of the Italian delegation from the League:
Coincident with departure of the Italian delegation, headed by Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the League sanctions front began to crumble. Chile asked that all anti-Italian economic and financial penalties be suspended and Ecuador announced flatly that she could not participate in further application of sanctions.
Later, the Council, without Italy, adopted a resolution agreeing to continue sanctions, at least until the extraordinary session in June, when the Italo-Ethiopian question will be brought to a showdown. The resolution
follows:
The Council of the League of Nations, having met to consider the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, recalls the conclusions reached and the decisions taken by the League of Nations since Oct. 19 , 1935. It is the opinion
that further time is necessary to permit members to consider the situation created by the serious new step taken by the Italian Government. The Council decides to resume deliberations on June 15 and considers that in the meantime in no case shall there be any modifying of measures (sanc-
of Nations.

Chile abstained from voting. Argentina and Ecuador accepted the resolution with reservations. Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine delegate, prod the the new delay. The Ecuadorian delegation said its Government "cannot subscribe to the last part of the resolution, stating that members of the League in no case may modify sanctions.
The resolution was designed to give the League a breathing spell in which to consider future action in view of Italy's outright annexation of Ethiopia. Wolde Mariam, Ethiopian delegate, urged the League to apply Article 16 of the Covenant, providing for economic, financial and military sanctions against an aggressor to the fullest extent.
"This moment is tragic for Ethiopia," he said, "but it is no less tragic or members of the League, and the Ethiopian delegation asks the Council to condemn Italy vigorously and requests that Article 16 be fully applied.
The taking over of Addis Ababa by Italian troops was noted on page 3084 of our May 9 issue.

## Annual Meeting of Directors of Bank For Interna-

 tional Settlements-Greater Armaments Budgets Regarded By President Trip as Hampering Recovery But Upward Movement of Business SeenWarns Against Increasing Production of GoldGreater armaments budgets, causing a heavier burden on axpayers, and a lack of international understanding are held by Dr. L. J. A. Trip, President of the Bank for International Settelments, as influences retarding recovery

Nevertheless, he reports "the cyclical movement of business at last seems to be in an upward direction, and the loanterm tendency of prices, which for a decade had been under the influence of a downward pull, also is beginning to turn." Dr. Trip thus reported at the annual meeting of the directors of the Bank held at Basle on May 11. According to the wireless message from Basle on that date to the New

York "Times" Dr. Trip's report, surveying world monetary economic and financial conditions, again and again returned warningly to the rearmament factor in and its danger to recovery. The advices to the "Times" went on to say:
He also warned that the world production of gold set a new record in 1935 in quantity for the fourth successive year, and even jumped $12 \%$, the fastest rate of increase ever recorded. He said the Russian and South and that "within a short time" the world's price structure would be faced with an abundance of gold greater than was ever experienced before.
Dr. Trip also showed concern over the continued record-breaking mov ment of the world's gold to the United States, which in 1935 reached "nearly double the year's total production.
Dr. Trip also stressed "that an area covering more than $85 \%$ of the world trade for a full year enjoyed de facto exchange stability." De facto stability, he finds, however, does not "seem to provide a sufficient basis for the re-establishment of credit transactions," especially those of long terms.
The staff of the World Bank, with its unique sources of confidential information, had been working for months on the President's report, which is a volume of 79 pages. Its survey ends with this summary and con-
clusion: clusion:
"The past year has been one of great difficulties and many disappointments, but it has not been without a more hopeful side. A greater degree of exchange stability has been maintained than at any time since 1931 "International trade has shown signs of increasing, and the prices of primary products, which had fallen to unprecedented
begun to rise under the influence of reviving demands.
"The depression with which we have been struggling for these seven years has created difficult problems, particularly with regard to unemployment, but it has also helped to solve certain problems that caused great concern only a few years ago.
"International indebtedness, both long and short term, has been greatly reduced. Interest rates, with some temporary exceptions, are lower than they had been since the war, and gold production has risen to a degree eliminating all fears of scarcity and even creating the prospect of an abundance that, on account of its magnitude and possible repercussions, needs careful watching and handling.
Technically the situation holds out hopes of better times. But will these hopes materialize? We all know that purely economic and financial considerations alone are not decisive but that the turn of affairs will be influenced by political developments.
"In practically every country there is a rising tide of expenditure, leading to increased taxation, where the burdens are shouldered immediately and where mounting charges are met by borrowing, resulting in an increasing weight of debt that mortgages the future and may have an adverse in fluence on the position of capital and money markets. The increase in situation which weighs so heavily on the minds of peoples."
As to the showing of the Bank the correspondent of the "Times". Clarence K. Streit, from whose account the above extracts are taken, said:

## Net Profit Is Reduced

The balance that the report struck, mostly by implication, between the factors of pessimism and optimism was revealed by the Board's decision, backed today by the Assembly, to approve a net profit of only $\mathbf{9 , 1 9 3 , 6 7 1}$ Swiss francs this year, against $13,046,008$ last year. The reduced net profit, the report explains, is due to the fact "that your Board, having regard to prevailing conditions, increased the allowance for contingencies.'

This means that the bank, for the first time during the entire depression now decreases its normal declared profit in order to increase more rapidly
 bank has always declared a profit of slightly more thas
francs after "making an allowance for contingencies."
This year's declared profit allowed the voting of the usual $6 \%$ dividend and fulfillment of open legal reserve requirements, with 500,000 francs left over for distribution among the interested governments.

## Trade Pact with France Reduces Duties on American Automobiles, Foods and Machinery - Import Quotas on Many Commodities Also IncreasedQuotas on Many Commodities Also Increased-

 Laces, Perfumes and Other LuxuriesThe State Department on May 12 made public the text of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and France, which was signed at Washington on May 6, as described in the "Chronicle" of May 9, page 3086. The pact, which will become effective June 15, reduces French rates of duty and contains other concessions affecting American products whose exports to France last year totaled $\$ 24$,500,000 , while in return this country reduces by $50 \%$ the tariff rates on champagnes, brandies and other liquors, and grants concessions on other French products, many of which are classified as "luxuries."
France, under the agreement, reduces the duty on 19 products, including a cut of $50 \%$ on passenger automobile chasis and a greatly increased quota. Grapefruit duties are also lowered $50 \%$, while smaller reductions are made on such products as unsweetened canned pineapples, sewing machine heads, cash registers, spark plugs, fountain pens, dried prunes, raisins and canned asparagus. Many American commodities are given an increased quota. In addition to wines and liquors, the principal French products affected by the pact are laces and perfumes. Further details of the agreement as given in a Washington dispatch of May 12 to the New York "Herald Tribune" follow:
The American concessions involve reduced duties on 71 items, of which the following are of chief importance to general consumers:
$50 \%$ reduction on brandy, cordials and liquors, or about 90 cents "a tifth."
$50 \%$ reduction on champagne, or about 60 cents "a fifth."
$50 \%$ reduction on vermouth, or about 14 cents "a fifth." bout 10 cents "a fifth."
Substantial reductions on French perfumes and cosmetics and on essenial oils that go into cheaper American perfumes

Substantial reductions on various high quality fabrics, including broadsilks, woven rayon, elastics and fine lame.
Reductions on various kinds of lace, women's and children's handseamed gloves, corsets and blocked or trimmed straw hats.

Reductions on cigarette papers, Roquefort cheese, canned mushrooms, vanilla beans, maraschino cherries and other titbits.
Under the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, under which this country operates, all the concessions granted to France will be enjoyed by other countries, with the notable exception of Germany, with which this country no longer has a most-favored-nation agreement.

Italy will be a particular beneficiary, since Italian liquors, vermouth and still wines will enjoy the lower tariff rates, on equality with French products. The tariff on wines of higher alcoholic content, such as port and sherry, remains unchanged.

Among the American products which obtain benefits from the French concessions are cash registers, typewriters, radios and radio tubes, passenger automobiles and bodies, electrical refrigerators, silk hose, agricultural machinery, fountain pens, spark plugs, logs and lumber, fresh apples and pears, grapefruit, canned salmon, canned asparagus, dried prunes, various rubber The tures and various tools.
The Franco-American agreement is the 13th to have been signed under the reciprocal trade agreement act of 1934, and is the first comprehensive The agreement between these two countries in more than a century.
The agreement requires ratification by the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Under the
The most important commodities excepted by France from the most-favored-nation provision are American coal and coke. This was because of the special tax on coal imports from various countries in the Revenue Act retary of State, promises to ask Congress to modify this provision of the law to remove discrimination against the coal of France and French colonies.
For the most part, the tariff reductions made by the United States are on commodities which are essentially non-competitive with domestic industries.

In making public the text of the agreement, Secretary Hull said:
It represents a long onward stride in the development of the only type of policy
that holds a promise of extricating the world from the morass of economic distress and political instability into which it has been plunged by a short-sighted. futile and disastrous search for natio
barriers to international trade.

German Dirigible Hindenburg Completes First Flight to United States with Passengers, Freight and
Mail-Ten Round-Trips to Be Made This Summer
The German dirigible Hindenburg on May 9 completed the first commercial passenger flight from Europe to the United States, being moored at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., 61 hours and 38 minutes after the take-off from Friedrichshafen, Germany. The Zeppelin left Lakehurst on May 11 for the return flight, arriving at Frankfort hurst on May 11 for the return flight, arriving at Frankfort
at $4.55 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} ., \mathrm{May} 14$ (11:55 p. m. May 13 New York time) at $4.55 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .$, May 14 ( $11: 55 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. May 13 New York time)
completing the return trip in about $481 / 2$ hours. Regular service between Germany and the United States is planned for this summer, with ten round trips on which passengers, freight and mail will be carried. About 50 passengers were carried on the initial crossing. Dr. Hugo Eckener and other officers of the Hindenburg visited President Roosevelt on May 11, and described the first flight. Dr. Eckener's comments were noted as follows in Associated Press Washington advices of May 11:
Dr. Eckener said he would not attempt a record flight on the return to Germany, "but, of course, we shall take all advantage of favorable gales." The Zeppelin's motors, he said were capable of a speed of 70 knots (about 80 miles) an hour and that with a 30 -mile wind from the west he estimated the airship would be able to cross to the French coast, a distance of 3,000 miles, in about 30 hours or less.
Asked what he thought of Zeppelins as military factors, he said: "Oh, I'm only a commercial pilot; I have no knowledge of military values." Questioned on the possibility of developing a com port near Washington, he said that inspections of the Hybla Valley secfound "suitable."
"You know," Dr. Echener said, "we usually refer to that field as the Bull Valley because on the trip I made down there a bull chased us off the field. I was glad there was a strong fence around the field.
His reference was to a trip with the late Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, who was killed in the Akron disaster.
Before his appointment with President Roosevelt, Dr, Eckener visited Admiral William H. Standley, acting Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, of the Bureau of Aeoronautics; Rear Admiral G. J. Rowcliff, director of Naval Communications, and Captain W. D. Puleston, Director of Nawal Intelligence, in whose office he was interviewed.

## Colonel Adam Koc Resigns as President of Bank of Poland-Reported Opposed to Recent Decree Con-

 trolling Imports-W. Byrka Appointed SuccessorStating that the President of the Bank of Poland, Colonel Adam Koc, had that day resigned, a wireless account from Warsaw (Poland), May 8, to the New York "Times" of May 9 , also said:
Colonel Koc had asked to be relieved of his duties immediately after exchange control was decreed a fortnight ago and he repeated his request today following the import control decree, which came into force this morning.
Colonel Koc is an ardent advocate of the gold standard, deflation and unrestricted foreign trade. One of the leaders of the "colonists' group," he was known as the guardian of the zlocs. To him tate Marshal
Josef Pilsudski entrusted the stability and security of the Polish currency. The control of imports, supplementing the ex
gives the government full control over the zloty.
gives the government full control over the zloty.
About $60 \%$ of the goods imported by Poland were already subject to About $60 \%$ of the goods imported by Poland were already subject to various restrictions. The decree was a result of fears of excessive purchases
of the unrestricted goods and was designed to fill the gap through which of the unrestricted goods and was designed to fill the gap through which
money could leave the country. It was explained officially that the decree did not necessarily mean further restrictions but was merely a preventive measure.

All import quotas in trade agreements with foreign countries will be respected. In fact, this new measure will not affect countries that have recently concluded trade conventions with Poland based on compensation, reciprocal quotas and tariff reductions.
However, the United States, France and several South American counries and British dominions are exceptions. As regards those countries the trade balance. American trade in particular may be affected.
A second Under-Secretary of the Foreign Ministry has been appointed to take charge of foreign trade relations. He is Anthony Roman, former envoy to Stockholm.
It is learned from Warsaw (United Press) advices of May 14 that President Moscicki, of Poland, had that day appointed Wladyslaw Byrka to succeed Mr. Koc. The advices stated:

President Moscicki today appointed Wladyslaw Byrka, president of he Lwow Chamber of Commerce, to be Governor of the Bank of Poland. The appointment was regarded as a swing from the Left, since Byrka belongs to the Leftist Farmer's party. He was Finance Minister in the or many years as a liberal with Democratic views. He is a prominent opponent of devaluation.

Italy Annexes Ethiopia-King Victor Emmanuel Proclaimed Emperor and Marshal Badoglio Made Viceroy - Decrees Read in Rome by Premier Mussolini
Premier Mussolini of Italy on May 9 formally announced the annexation of Ethiopia and the assumption by King Victor Emmanuel of the title of Emperor. Marshal Pietro Badoglio was appointed Viceroy of the conquered territory and General Rodolfo Graziani was advanced to the rank of Marshal. This action followed the capture of Addis Ababa by Italian troops (described in the "Chronicle" of May 9, pages 3084-85), and Italian control of the railway from Addis Ababa to the border of French Somaliland.
The decrees annexing Ethiopia and proclaiming the King the Emperor of Ethiopia were read by Premier Mussolini before an audience of many thousands in Rome. A translation of the decrees as contained in Associated Press advices from Rome May 9 , is given below:

## FIRST DECREE

In consideration of Article 5 of the fundamental statutes of the kindgom; in consideration of Article 3, No. 2 of the law of Jan. 31, 1926, in the fourth year of Fascism, No. 100; in consideration of the law of Dec. 9, 1928, in the seventh year of Fascism, No. 2693; having recognized the urgency and absolute necessity of passing this provision; the Grand Council of Fascism having considered it; the Council of Ministers having heard it; on proposal of the head of the Government, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State;
We have decreed and we decree:
Article I
The territory and peoples which appertain to the Empire of Ethiopia are hereby placed under full and complete sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy.
The title of Emperor of Ethiopia is assumed for himself and for his successors by the King of Italy.

Article II
Ethiopia is ruled and represented by a Governor General who has the title of Viceroy and from whom will depend also the Governors of Eritrea and Somaliland.
From the Governor General and Viceroy of Ethiopia will depend all The and military authorities of the territory placed under his jurisdiction. decrees Governor General and Viceroy of Ethiopia is nominated by royal the Secretary of State and the Minister and Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## Article III

By royal decrees to be issued on the proposal of the head of the Government, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Minister and for Colonies, regulations for Ethiopia will be provided for.

## Article IV

The present decree, which goes into effect on the day of its date, will be presented to Parliament for conversion into law. The head of the Government, the Prime Minister and Secretary of State, its proponent is authorized to present the necessary bill.

We order the present decree sealed with the seal of State and inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, making it obligatory to observe it and see that it is observed.

## SECOND DECREE

The Marshal of Italy, Cavaliere Pietro Badoglio, Marquis of Sabotino, is nominated Governor General of Ethiopia with the title of Viceroy, with full powers.

A Rome dispatch of May 9 to the New York "Times" reported Premier Mussolini's speech as follows:
Officers, non-commissioned officers, privates-all the armed forces of the State in Africa and in Italy-Black Shirts of the Fascist revolution Italian men and women at home and throughout the world, listen!
With the decisions that will be known to you in a few minutes and that have been acclaimed by the Frascist Grand Council a great event has been accomplished. The destiny of Ethiopia has been sealed today, Meen cut by our flaming year of the Fascist re in Africa becomes part of been cut by our flaming sword and the victory in Africa becomes part of the history of our country, pure and complete, as the
Italy at last has hre
the indestructible sign of the will and power of the lictors it bears Rome, because this is the roal toward which for 14 years the visces of Rome, because this is the goal toward which for 14 years the vigorous
and disciplined energies of the younger generation of Italians have been bending.

It is an empire of peace because Italy wants peace for herself and for every one and was induced to make war only when she was driven to it by some imperious and undeferable necessity of life. It is an empire of civilization and humanity for all the populations of Ethiopia. This

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is in the tradition of Rome, which after having conquered, associated the conquered people in her fate.
Here is law that closes a period of our history and opens a new one With enormous future possibilities.
First the territories and peoples that belonged to the Etbiopean Empire have passed under the sole and exclusive sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy.
Secondly, the title of Emperor is assumed for himself and his heir by the the King of Italy.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, all the armed forces of the State in Africa and Italy, Blcak Shirts, Italian men and women: the Italian people have created with their blood an empire. They will render one with their weapons.

In this supreme certainty, lift your flags, your swords, your hearts to salute the reappearance after 15 centuries of an empire on the fateful hills of Rome.

Will you be worthy of it?
"Yes, yes!" shouted back the throng.
"Is this cry a scared oath?" demanded the Duce. And again came the swelling response, "Yes!"
"Is it an oath that binds you before God and man?" he demanded.
"Yes!" came the reply once again.
"Is it oath that bids you for life or death?"
"Yes, yes!"
"Black Shirts and legionaries," ordered Mussolini, "salute the King."
"Long live the King!" came the roaring response from thousands of eager throats.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies on May 14 unanimously ratified the bill creating an Italian empire. Premier Mussolini first read the decree (of which the text is given above) and the deputies voted immediately thereafter. Meanwhile demobilization of the Italian army continued late this week, despite strained relations with the League and the continuance of League sanctions.'

Associated Press advices from Rome on May 14 outlined the proceedings before the Chamber of Deputies as follows:
fl Duce, speaking to the Deputies, declared:
"Honorable Comrades:
"The will of victorious Rome in its African undertaking was expressed in the irrevocable affirmation by which, on Saturday, the Grand Council of Fascism proclaimed all Italians consecrated under the vow: 'The are placed under the whole and complete sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy. The title of Emperor of Ethiopia is assumed for himself and his successors by the King of Italy
"Let us now consecrate, in
minations of the Fascist people." law of the State, these solemn deter-
Presenting the decree naming Marshal Pietro Badoglio "Viceroy" of Ethiopia, Il Duce added:
to provide for the government of a new and grevertible right, it is necessary to The first Governor General of Ethiopia, with the title of Viceroy, cannot be any other than he who already has joined with the Government of two bordering coire.
"Marshal Badolitio has merited this honor.
"On the Governor General are conferred the
"On the Governor General are conferred the powers which will permit him to govern Ethiopia in these first moments of the affirmation of our Domined until the regulations which Rome is preparing to give Italian Ethiopia shall have been established, so,that for barbarian disorders there will be substituted organic, constructive, Fascist order."

Adjourning the Chamber session the President, Count Ciano, said:
"Italy, with her arms ready, now has changed her fighting front."
Informed listeners thought he meant that, now the Ethiopian war is over, Italy's army again is ready for any European emergency.

Bondholders of Two National Loans of Ireland Invited to Submit Applications for Repayment of Subscriptions
Applications of bondholders for repayment of subscriptions to the "First National Loan of the Republic of Ireland" and the "Second External Loan of the Republic of Ireland" may be submitted up to and including June 30, 1936, the final date for filing of claims, according to an announcement of the Repayment Office for Dail Eireann External Loans. The necessary forms, it is stated, are available at the office at 117 Liberty Street, New York City.

## May 15 Coupons on $5 \%$ External Gold Bonds of Panama

 Being Paid at Rate of $4 \%$ Per AnnumH. F. Alfaro, Secretary of the Treasury of Panama, on May 14 notified holders of the Republic of Panama 25-year $5 \%$ external secured sinking fund gold bonds, series A, dated May 15, 1928, due May 15, 1963, that due to the failure of Panama to receive from the United States three payments of Canal annuities due Feb. 26, 1934, 1935, and 1936, which in accordance with the terms of the treaty signed in March amount to $\$ 1,290,000$, the Republic will not be able to assure full service of its external debt. The money will not be available, the notice points out, until the new treaty is ratified by the Panama Assembly and the United States ratified by the Panama Assembly and the United States
Senate. Reference to the treaty was made in our issue Senate. Reference to the treaty was made in our issue
of March 7, page 1551. In his communication to the bondholders, Mr. Alfaro said that "in spite of these circumstances, the Republic has decided to pay the interest on coupons due May 15,1936 , but at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum."

Payment of $221 / 2 \%$ of May 15 Coupons Provided by City of Sao Paulo (Brazil) on Bonds of $61 / 2 \%$ External Issue of 1927
The City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, annouced May 14 that it has deposited with the First of Boston International Corp. funds for the payment of the May 15,1936 coupons appertaining to the outstanding bonds of the $61 / 2 \%$ external secured sinking fund issue of 1927, due May 15, 1957, at the rate of $22 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of the dollar face amount of such coupons.

Funds Remitted by Brazil for Payment of $40 \%$ of June 1 Coupons on External $8 \%$ Bonds, due 1941, and $7 \%$ Bonds, due 1952
Dillon, Read \& Co., as special agent for the United States of Brazil 20-year external gold loan $8 \%$ bonds, due 1941, and 30 -year $7 \%$ gold bonds, due 1952, announced this week that funds have been remitted for the payment of the June 1 coupons on both issues at the rate of $40 \%$ of the dollar face amount. Payment at this rate will be made on and after June 1, 1936, at the New York office of Dillon, Read \& Co., but coupons surrendered must be accompanied by a letter indicating that the holder agrees to accept such payment in full satisfaction and discharge of such coupons.

State of Maranhao (Brazil) Deposits Funds for Payment of $221 / 2 \%$ of May 1 Coupons on External $7 \%$ Bonds, Issue of 1928
The State of Maranhao, Brazil, announces that it has deposited funds with the Bankers Trust Co., New York, special agent, for the payment of the May 1, 1936, coupons apertaining to the outstanding bonds of the external secured sinking fund $7 \%$ issue of 1928 , at the rate of $221 / 2 \%$ of the dollar face amount of such coupons.

Changes in Amount of Their Own Stock Reacquired by Companies Listed on New York Stock Exchange
The monthly list of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange reporting changes in the reacquired holdings of their own stock was issued by the Exchange on May 14. A previous list was given in our issue of April 18, page 2589. The list made available May 14 follows:

The following companies have reported changes in the amount of reacquired stock held as heretofore reported by the Committee on Stock List:

|  | Shares | Shares per |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Name | RTeviously | Latest |
| Reported |  |  |

* Initial report. x Company also holds 1,513 shares $7 \%$ preferred stock (old)
which are exchangeable for 1,513 shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock (new) and 6,052 which are exchangeable for 1,513 shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock (new) and 6,052
shares of common stock.

Short Interest on New York Stock Exchange Dropped 42,534 Shares During April
The total short interest existing as of the opening of business on April 30, as compiled from information secured by the New York Stock Exchange from its members, was $1,132,817$ shares, the Exchange announced yesterday (May 15). This compares with $1,175,351$ shares as of March 31, a decrease of 42,534 shares.

The following tabulation shows the short interest existing at the close of each month since the beginning of 1935:

New York Stock Exchange Acts to Send All Dealings in Securities to Floor-Extends Power of Committee on Arrangements
The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange on May 13 adopted an amendment to the constitution of the Exchange conferring on the Committee on Arrangements similar power with respect to dealings in Arrangements similar power with respect to dealings in securities over which ittee on Bonds in respect of dealings
ferred on the Committer ferred on the committee on Bonds in respect of dealings
in bonds. The change, which will become effective in two weeks unless disapproved by the members and Governing Members of the Exchange, gives the Committee on Arrangements power to require that purchases or sales of securities under its jurisdiction be made on the floor of the Exchange. The change is made by omitting sub-section $E$ of Article 10, Section 1, third sub-division, and inserting the following two paragraphs.
"(e) To regulate dealings, except with respect to matters specifically referred to other Committees, whether upon the Exchange or otherwise, in securities admitted to dealings upon the Exchange and in connection
therewith may require that transactions in such securities be executed upon
the Exchange, and may adopt rules or regulations with respect thereto and shall require the observance thereof when adopted;
" $f(f)$ To make and enforce rules and regulations for the convenient transaction of business upon the Floor of the Exchange, and to secure good order and decorum and the safety and

The action of the Exchange in empowering the Committee on Bonds to send bond transactions to the floor of the Exchange was referred to in our issues of April 11, page 2418, and March 28, Page 2076.

## New York Stock Exchanges Changes Ruling Regarding Commissions on Short Term Bonds, Notes and

 Called SecuritiesThe New York Stock Exchange on May 14 notified members that the Committee on Quotations and Commissions had decided to rescind its former ruling regarding commissions on short term bonds and notes and called securities, effective May 18. For such securities with six months or more to maturity or redemption, the commissions to governing members and non-members will be $\$ 1.25$; to other members when a principal is not given up, 80 cents, and to other members when a principal is given up, 50 cents, and to other members when a principal is given up, 50 cents.
For securities whose date of maturity or redemption is less For securities whose date of maturity or redemption is less
than six months, the commission may be mutually agreed upon.

The text of the Committee's ruling follows:
"1. Pursuant to Paragraph (d), Section 2 of Article XIX of the Constitution, the Committee on Quotations and Commissions has determined that on all Bonds or Notes having five years or less to run, and on Bonds and Notes which, pursuant to call or otherwise are to be redeemed within twelve months, the rates of commissions specified in Section 2, Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of said Article XIX shall apply, except that when such Bonds or Notes have a current market price of not less than $96 \%$ or more than $110 \%$ of their redemption price, the following rates shall apply per $\$ 1,000$ of face value:

| Time to tun to maturity or redemption | To Governing Members and Non-Members | To Members other than Governing Members (when a principal is not given up) | To Members other than Governing Members (when a principal is given up) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Six months or more. . Less than six months. | $\stackrel{\$ 1.25}{\text { May be }}$ | $80 \mathrm{c} .$ <br> utually agreed | $\text { upon }^{500 .}$ |

On stocks which pursuant to call or otherwise are to be redeemed within twelve months, the rates of commission may be mutually agreed upon.'

SEC Eases Rule on Filing Under Securities ActPermits Certain Issuers Using Form A-2 to Omit Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries
The Securities and Exchange Commission has amended its rules to provide that issuers filing registration stateruents on Form A-2 under the Securities Act of 1933 may, under certain conditions, omit the financial statements of a foreign subsidiary. An annoncement issued by the Commission on May 14 said:

## May 14 said:

The conditions are that the registrant shall have set up a specific reserve against loss on the investment in substantially the full amount at which the investment is carried; that no income shall have been taken up from the subsidiary directly or indirectly during the last three fiscal years; and that the subsidiary be organized and do the principal part of its business in a
country where governmental restrictions prohibit or seriously impede the country where govern
withdrawal of income.
Withdrawal of income. When the financial statements of a foreign subsidiary are omitted pur-
suant to the amendment, the registrant is required to state certain facts, suant to the amendment, the registrant is required to state certain facts,
including the amount of the investment, the source of the reserve, and the including the amount of the investment, the source of
date when it was allocated to the particular purpose.

## Issuers Furnishing Financial Data When Applying for Registration Under Securities Exchange Act Exempt by SEC from Filing Annual Reports for Period Covered

Announcement was made by the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8 that it has exempted issuers of securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of
1934 from the requirement of filing an annual report for any period for which financial statements are furnished in an application for registration. The Commission stated:
The exemption is available only if the application for registration has been filed, prior to the date prescribed for filing the annual report, with each exchange with which the annual report is required to be filed. Fur-
thermore, the application must have been filed on a form other than thermore, the application must have been filed on a form other than Form 7, 8-A or 8-B.
SEC Temporarily Exempts from Registration Securities of Provisional Government About to Be Superseded by Permanent Government
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 7 promulgated a new rule under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 granting an extension of the temporary exemption from registration of securities of any foreign State which at present is governed by an interim government that is about to be superseded by a permanent government, already elected. The temporary exemption of these securities would have expired yesterday (May 15). Under the new rule the securities will be exempt from registration until 30 days after the permanent or regular government assumes office.
after the permanent or regular government assumes office.
The following is the text of the rule published by the SEC on May 7:
Rule AN21. Temporary exemption from Sections 12(a) and 7(c) (2) of certain evidences of indebtedness of certain foreign States; prohibition of
use of manipulative or deceptive devices or contrivances with respect thereto.-(a) Evidences of indebtedness (i) which have been issued by any foreign State that is presently governed by an interim government which is holding office temporarily and which is to continue to hold such office only until the assumption thereof by a regular government which has been elected and (ii) as to which temporary exemption from the operation of Section 12(a) shall expire pursuant to the terms of Rule AN7 on May 15, 1936, and as to which registration shall not be effective on that date shall be exempt from the operation of said Section 12 (a) to and including the thirtieth day following the assumption of office by such elected regular government.
(b) Any security exempted from the operation of Section 12(a) by paragraph (a) of this Rule shall be exempt from the operation of Section 7 (c) (2) for the period specified in said Paragraph (a) to the extent necessary to render lawful any direct or indirect extension or maintenance of credit on such security or any direct or indirect arrangement therefor which would not have been unlawful if such security had been a security (other than an exempted security) registered on a national securities exchange.
(c) The term manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance, as used in Section 10 (b), is hereby defined to include any act or omission to act with respect to any security exempted from the operation of Section 12 (a) by Paragraph (a) of this Rule which would have been unlawful under Section $9(\mathrm{a})$, or any rule or regulation heretofore or hereafter prescribed thereunder, if done or omitted to be done with respect to a security regis tered on a national securities exchange, and the use of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce or of the mails or of any facility of any national securities exchange to use or employ any such device or contrivance in connection with the purchase or sale of any security exempted
by Paragraph (a) of this Rule from the operation of Section $12(\mathrm{a})$ is by Paragraph (a)
hereby prohibited.

This Rule shall be effective immediately upon publication.
SEC Amends Rule Under Public Utility Holding Company Act Defining Gas Utility Companies
In announcing that it had amended the Rule 2A4-2 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, defining gas utility companies, the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8 said :

The new rule, like the old, provides that companies selling not more than $\$ 100,000$ worth of gas at retail per year and primarily engaged in some other business are not gas utility companies. The new rule also makes it clear that sales to industrial consumers for their own use are not deemed sales at retail for purposes of the Act. Thus the mere fact
that a company has a subsidiary pipeline company selling to industrial that a company has a subsidiary pipeline company selng to industria regulation as a public utility holding company.
Many Foreign Issues Removed from List of New York
Stock Exchange upon Expiration of Temporary
Exemption from Registration-Several Govern-
ments Among Those Failing to Apply for Permanent Registration
Upon the expiration yesterday (May 15) of the temporary exemption from registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 accorded foreign securities, many of the securities of foreign governments, municipalities and private issuers listed on the New York Stock Exchange were re moved from the Exchange's list as of the close of business yesterday (May 15) for failure of the issuers to apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission for permanent registration. Included are the securities of Great Britain Bolivia and El Salvador; all the other governments Bolivia and El listvador; all the on ocher governments for permanent registration with the exception of Cuba, which, up to May 7, had registered four of its five listed issues. The public works issue of $51 / 2 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, maturing 1945, had not been registered up to the May 7 date. These bonds, however, are covered in a rule adopted by the SEC (and referred to elsewhere in our issue of today) granting an extension of the exemption from registration in cases where a provisional government is about to be superseded by a permanent government, already about to be superseded by a permanent government, already
elected. The other foreign governments which have registered are:
The Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.
As noted in the "Chronicle" of May 9, page 3087, the SEC announced on May 7 that the deadline of May 15 for the foreign issuers to apply for permanent registration of their securities on national securities exchanges would not be extended beyond that date inasmuch as statements had been filed covering approximately $91 \%$ in market value of all the foreign securities listed on the various exchanges. The announcement of the Commission of May 7 said:
The Commission records show that registration statements have been filed for foreign securities having a market value as of Dec. 31, 1935, of
more than $\$ 2,850,000,000$ out of a total of approximately $\$ 3,146,000,000$, for which temporary exemptions are in effect. The Commission underfor which temporary exemptions are in effect. The Commission under-
stands that several issuers who have not yet filed are planning to do so in the near future. The registration record for foreign securities as of May 7 is as follows:
Foretin Central Gooernments (Form 18)-Thirty-one foreign central governments have registered all their searrities (market value, si, 1 .70.000.000. . Four foreign
central governments have not registered their seurirties, which had a market value
 Northern Ireland, whose only isted securities mature on Feb. 1, 1937 .
Political Subditistons of Foretion Gooernments (Form 18)- Fity poitical sub-
 $\$ 370,000,000$. TTe securities of 15 addittonal poilitital subdivilions, having a
market value of $\$ 34.525,000$, have not yet been registered. Amercican Cerrifciates Aoainst Foretin D Issuess and for the Underlying Securtutes
(Form 19)-Registration statements for six issues oi these certiflcates having a
market value of $\$ 17,086,000$ have been filed. No statements for 13 issues of these certificates, having a market value of $\$ 49,550,000$, have been filled.
Securities Other Than Bonds of nas of Foreion Privalussuers (Form 20)-Registration None remain to be filed. Bonds of Foreign Private 1ssuers (Form 21)-Registration statements for 50 issues of these bonds having a market value of $\$ 672,000,000$ have been filed.
have been filed for 38 issues having a market value of $\$ 135,750,000$.

The following are the foreign securities removed from the list of the New York Stock Exchange as of the close of business yesterday (May 15) :

## Forelgn Governments

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of-United King dom of Great Britain and Ireland 20 -year $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1937, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 4\% funding loan, 1960-1990.
Bolivia, Republic of-external 25 -year secured refunding $8 \%$ s. f. gold bonds, due May 1, 1947; 7\% external secured gold bonds, due July 1, 1958, and $7 \%$ external secured s. 1. bonds due March 1, 1969.
El Salvador, Republic of -Customs 1st lien $8 \%$ s. f. gold bonds, series A, due July 1, 1948.

Foreign Municipalities
Graz, Municipality of (Austria) - $8 \%$ mortgage loan gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1954.

Bremen, State of (Germany)-10-year 7\% external loan gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1935.

Montevideo, City of (Uruguay)-7\% s. f. gold bonds, due June 1, 1952, and $6 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due Nov. 1, 1959 (Southern Boulevard loan).
anta Fe, Province of (Argentine Republic)-Public credit external $7 \%$ s. f. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1942 (stamped and unstamped).

Cordoba, City of (Argentine Republic) - $7 \%$ external s. f. gold bonds of 1927, due Aug. 1, 1957 (stamped and unstamped), and 10 -year $7 \%$ external s.

Minas Geraes, State of (Brazil)-61/2\% secured external s. f. gold bonds of 1928, due March 1, 1958, and secured external gold loan of 1929 series A, due Sept. 1, 1959, 61/2\% bonds.
Bogota, Oity of (Colombia) - $8 \%$ external s. f. gold bonds of 1924, due Oct. 1, 1945.
Antioquia, Department of (Colombia)-7\% 301/2-year external secured sinking fund gold bonds; first series due Oct. 1, 1957; second series due Oct. 1, 1957; third series due Oct. 1, 1957.

Caldas, Department of (Colombia)- $71 / 2 \% 20$-year external secured s. f. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1946.

Cauca Valley, Department of (Colombia)-20-year $71 / 2 \%$ secured s. f. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1946.

Cundinamarca, Department of (Colombia)-External secured $61 / 2 \%$ s. f. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1959.
Tolima, Department of (Colombia)-External 20-year 7\% secured s. f. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1947.

## Foreign Private Issuers

Denmark
United Steamship Co., Ltd. (Copenhagen)-15-year 6\% sinking fund bonds, due May 1, 1937.

## Germany

Electric Power Corp.-1st mortgage s. f. gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$ series, due March 1, 1950, and 1st mortgage s. f. gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$ series, due April 1, 1953.
Gelsenkirchen Mining Corp-6-year $6 \%$ secured notes, due March 1 1934.

Hansa Steamship Line-10-year 6\% gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1939.
Ilseder Steel Corp.-Gold mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, series of 1928, due Aug. 1, 1948.
Miag Mill Machinery Co.-7\% closed 1st mortgage 30 -year s. f. gold bonds, due June 1, 1956.

North German Lloyd (Bremen)-American shares (representing common 6 stock, each share to represent 200 reichsmarks of common stock) ; 20-year $6 \%$ s. f. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1947, and s. f. bonds of 1933, du
Nov. 1, 1947 . Saxon Public Works, Inc-1st mortgage 20 -year s. f. $7 \%$ guaranteed external gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1945, and general and refunding mortgage guaranteed gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$ series, due May 1, 1951.
Silesia Electric Corp.-S. f. mortgage gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$ series, due 1946.

Unterelbe Power \& Light Co.- 25 -year $6 \%$ s. f. gold bonds, series $A$, due April 1, 1953.

Holland
Batavia Petroleum Co. (The)-15-year 41/2\% guaranteed debentures, due Jan. 1, 1942.

Royal Dutch Co.-4\% debentures, series A, due April 1, 1945, and New York shares (representing ordinary stock of Royal Dutch for working petroleum wells).
Shell Transport \& Trading Co., Ltd.-American shares (representing ordinary shares of the company).

## Italy

Meridionale Electric Co.-30-year first mortgage s. f. $7 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due April 1, 1957.

Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd.-1st mortgage (Kansai Division) s. f. $7 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due March 15, 1955.

Annual Report of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-Finds Banking Structure Show ing Greater Degree of Stability than in Any Other Recent Year-Increase in Excess Reserves
During 1935, according to the annual report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System "the country's banking structure showed a greater degree of stability than in any other recent year and the number of banking offices was approximately the same at the end of the year as at the beginning." The report goes on to say:

According to preliminary figures, 149 new banks were organized and 84 suspended or unlicensed banks were reopened during the year, while 34 banks were suspended and 307 banks were merged, absorbed, consolidated, or liquidated, making a net decrease of 108 in the number of banks. There
was, on the other hand, an increase of 133 in the number of branches in was, on the other hand, an increase of 133 in the number of branches in 1935, so that the number of banking offices increased from 18,950 to 18,975 during the year.

The report of the Board of Governors, covering the operations for the year 1935, was made available yesterday (May 15); since we are only briefly referring to it here, we shall, another week, make room for more extended extracts from the report.

Among other observations the Board of Governors make the statement that "a special problem has been created for the gold-bloc countries as a group by the general abandonment elsewhere in the world of previously existing exchange parities and the introduction of exchange controls by several countries that still officially adhere to the old parties."

A part of the report is devoted to a "Record of Policy Actions of the Board of Governors" and a "Record of Policy Actions of the Federal Open Market Committee, in accordance with the requirements of the Banking Act of 1935." In this part of the report it is indicated that in August last the Board directed, as called for under the Securities Exchange Act, that monthly reports be required, "from time to time, as necessary or appropriate" "from all firms extending credit of which any partner is a member of the New York Stock Exchange or of any other national securities exchange and which are subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board."
It is noted in United Press advices from Washington that the report noted that the Reserve banks' excess reserves had increased from $\$ 800,000,000$ to about $\$ 3,000,000,000$ during 1934 and 1935 as a result of the increase of gold and silver stocks held in this country. These advices quote from the stocks held in thi
report as follows:

It is partly for this reason that Congress gave to the Board the power to absorb excess reserves through increasing reserve requirements for member banks to a maximum of double the percentages prevailing in 1935 thus providing the Board with an additional instrument for preventing
injurious credit expansion. injurious credit expansion.

## Eleven Receiverships of National Banks Liquidated

 During April, According to Comptroller of Currency O'ConnorAnnouncement was made on May 8 by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, of the completion of the liquidation of 11 receiverships during April, 1936, making a total of 374 receiverships finally closed or restored to solv ency since the so-called banking holiday of March, 1933 Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 374 institutions, exclusive of the 42 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $\$ 104$, 148,226 , or an average return of $75.04 \%$ of total liabilities while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of $60.14 \%$ of their claims.

Dividend payments during April, 1936, by all receivers of insolvent National banks to the creditors of all active re ceiverships aggregated $\$ 4,418,423$, the Comptroller said. Dividend payments to the creditors of all active receiver ships since the banking holiday of March, 1933, aggregated $\$ 721,240,382$. The following are the 11 banks whose receiverships were liquidated during April:
insolvent national banks liquidated and finally closed OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF APRII
1936

| Receiverships | Date of Failure | Total Disburse- ments Incl. Offets Allowed | Per Cent Total Returns to all Creditors | Per Cent <br> Dividends Paid <br> Unsecured <br> Depositors |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farmers Nat. Bank, Laurens, S. C- | Dec. 161930 | \$81,361.00 | 63.47 | 27.79 |
| First Nat. Bank, Manchester, Iowa | Feb. 131929 | 520,851.00 | 83.92 | 80.91 |
| Farmers Nat. Bk., Oskaloosa, Iowax | Apr. 91930 | 70,403.00 | 70.4 | 70.4 |
| First Nat. Bank, Indianola, Iowa-- | Aug. 201932 | 203,899.00 | 85.85 83.47 | 75.6597 |
| First Nat. Bank, Peetz, Colo- | Sept. 241932 | 66,493.00 | 81.24 | 44.9 |
| First Nat. Bank, Mullens, W. Va-- | Jan. 161928 | 176,874.00 | 73.84 | 62.28 |
| McDowell Co. Nat. Bank, Welch, <br> W. Va. $\mathrm{x}^{-}$ | Oct. 251932 | 218,488.00 |  |  |
| First Nat. Bank, Punta Gorda, Fla- | Aug. 241931 | 331,830.00 | 72.37 | 67.24 |
| First Nat. Bank, Lincoln, Ala | Dec. 11932 | 37,310.00 | 65.58 | 11.95 |
| First Nat. Bank, Sweet Springs, Mo. | Aug. 241931 | 82,255.00 | 71.83 | 67.72 |

$x$ Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessmen
in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.
A report by the Comptroller as to receiverships of Na tional banks terminated during March was referred to in our issue of April 11, page 2433.

Tenders of $\$ 313,548,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$,000,000 of Two Series of Treasury Bills Dated May 13- $\$ 50,005,000$ Accepted for 216-Day Bills at Rate of $0.151 \%$ and $\$ 50,111,000$ for 273-Day Bills at Rate of $0.188 \%$
On May 11, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that tenders aggregating $\$ 313,548,000$ had been received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, that day, to the offering of two series of Treasury bills, dated May 13, 1936, offered in amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts. Of the tenders received, it was stated, $\$ 100,116,000$ were accepted.

The offering of bills was referred to in our issue of May 9 , page 3090. Each issue of the bills was offered in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts; one of the series was 216 -day bills, maturing Dec. 15, 1936, and the other 273-day bills, maturing Feb. 10, 1937. Secretary Morgenthau issued on May 11 the following details of the bids to the two series:

216-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing Dec. 15, 1936
For this series, which was for $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, the total a mount applied for was $\$ 187,941,000$, of which $\$ 50,005,000$ was accepted.
ano accepted bids ranged in price from 99.930, equivalent to a rate of er annum $\%$ per annum, to 99.901 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.165 \%$ the latter price bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for a eries to be issued is 99.909 and the average rate is about $0.151 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing Feb. 10, 1937
For this series, which was for $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $\$ 125,607,000$, of which $\$ 50,111,000$ was accepted. about $0.080 \%$ per ranged in price from 99.93, to a rate of about $0.207 \%$ per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.858 and the average rate is about $0.188 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.

Increased Surplus Required] by New York State Banks and Trust Companies Under Law Passed by State Legislature.
State banks and trust companies in New York State are required under the provisions of the Stephens amendment to the State banking act passed in the closing hours this week of the Legislature to create a surplus fund equal to $64 \%$ of capital instead of $20 \%$ as previously. We quote from the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" of last night (May 15) which added:
Where surplus is less than the required $65 \%$ the bill provides $10 \%$ of net earnings as determined each dividend period shall be credited to surplus fund until that fund attains its desired position.
The bill also gives the State Banking Board discretionary power to require the segregation of $10 \%$ of earnings to the surplus fund when capital surplus and undivided profits together do not equal $10 \%$ of net deposit liabilities.

Value of Commercial Paper Outstanding as Reported by New York Federal Reserve Bank-Total of $\$ 173,700,000$ April 30 Compares with $\$ 180,200,000$ March 31
The following announcement was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on May 13, showing the total value of commercial paper outstanding as of April 30:
Reports received by this Bank from commercial paper dealers show a total of $\$ 173,700,000$ of open market paper outstanding on April $30,1936$. This compares with $\$ 180,200,000$ outstanding on March 31 and with $\$ 173,000,000$ on April 30, 1935. Below we furnish a record of the figures since they were first reported by the Bank on Oct. 31, 1931:

| 1936- | 1934- |  | 1933- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. 30 _-. . \$173,700,000 | Oct. 31-- | \$187,700,000 | Mar. 31 | \$71,900.000 |
| Mar. 31....- 180,200,000 | Sept. 30 | 192,000,000 | Feb. 28 | 84.200,000 |
| Feb. 29....- 175,600,000 | Aug. 31 | 188,100,000 | Jan. 31 |  |
| Jan. 31_...- 177,721,250 | July 31 | 168.400.000 | $1932-$ |  |
| 1935 | June 30 | 151,300,000 | Dec. 31 | 81,100,000 |
| Dec. 31...-- 171,500,000 | May 31 | 141,500.000 | Nov. 30 | 109,500,000 |
| Nov. 30..... 178,400,000 | Apr. 30 | 139,400,000 | Oct. 31 | 113,200.000 |
| Oct. 31-..-. 180.400,000 | Mar. 31 | 132.800,000 | Sept. 30 | 110,100.000 |
| Sept. 30..... 183,100,000 | Feb. 28 | 117.3ui.000 | Aug. 31 | 108,100.000 |
| Aug 31-..-. 176.800.000 | Jan. 31 | 108.400,000 | July 31 | 100,400.000 |
| July 31.-..-. 163.600,000 | 1933- |  | June 30 | 103,300.000 |
| June 30...-. 159,300,000 | Dec. 31. | 108,700,000 | May 31 | 111,100,000 |
| May $31 . .-$ - $173.000,000$ | Nov. | 133,400,000 | Apr. 30 | 107,800.000 |
| Apr. 30....- 173.000,000 | Oct. 31 | 129,700,000 | Mar. 31 | 105,606.000 |
| Mar. 31-..-- 181,900,000 | Sept. 30 | 122,900,000 | Feb. 29 | 102,818.000 |
| Feb. 28_...-176,700,000 | Aug. 31 | 107,400,000 | Jan. 31 | 107,902,000 |
|  | July 31 | 96,900,000 | 1931 |  |
| 1934- | June 30 | 72,700,000 | Dec. 31. | 117,714,784 |
| Deo. 31...-. 166.200,000 | May 31 | 60,100,000 | Nov. 30 | 173,684,384 |
| Nov, 30_...- 177,900,000 | Apr. 30 | 64,000,000 | Oct. 3 | 210,000.000 |

New Offering of Treasury Bills in Two Series to Amount of $\$ 100,000,000-\$ 50,000,000$ of 209-Day Bills and $\$ 50,000,000$ of 273 -day Bills-Both Series to be Dated May 20, 1936
Announcement of a new offering of two series of Treasury bills, both to be dated May 20, 1936, in amount of $\$ 100,000$,000 , or thereabouts, was made on May 14 by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Tenders to the offering will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, May 18, but not at the Treasury Department, Washington.

There is a maturity of Treasury bills on May 20 in amount of $\$ 50,045 ; 000$. The new bills to be dated May 20 will be 209-day bills, maturing Dec. 15, 1936, and 273-day bills, maturning Feb. 17, 1937; each series will be offered in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts. The bills will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, and on their respective discount basis to the highest biders, and on their respective
maturity dates will be payable without interest at their face maturity dates will be payable without interest at their face
amount. Bidders are required to specify the particular series for which each tender is made, Secretary Morgenthau pointed out. His announcement of May 11 also said:

The bills will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value).
. No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100 , with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Frac tions must not be used.
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a despoit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for recipt of tenders on May 18, 1936, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve baks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices for each series will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Any tender which does not specifically refer to a paraticular series will be subject to rejection. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury
bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other mmediately a vailable funds on May 20, 1936.
The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheiritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) no loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditios of their issue.

Treasury and Federal Reserve Officials Discuss Regulations to Eliminate Large Over-Subscriptions on Government Financing
Proposals for regulations to eliminate the large oversubscriptions on Government offerings of securities were discussed at a conference held at the Treasury, in Washington, May 12 and attended by officials of the Treasury Department and of the Federal Reserve System. Under existing regulations, banks and trust companies are not permitted to subscribe for an amount in excess of $50 \%$ of their capital and surplus; in the "Wall Street Journal" it is pointed out that other types of bidders are limited only indirectly in that they are required to post a cash deposit of $5 \%$ or $\$ 5,000$, whichever is the larger, when bidding for more than $\$ 5,000$ worth of a new issue. Bids for less than $\$ 5,000$ must be accompanied by payment in full.
Regarding the May 12 conference, Washington advices of that date, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of May 13, had the following to say:
The discussions sought to arrive at additional precautions to hold subscriptions for Treasury issues to normal requirements of purchasers. The Treasury already has taken steps in this direction by limiting the subscriptions of banks to not more than half of their combined capital and surplus.
The proposed regulations would seek to prevent corporations applying for a larger amount of securities than they intend to purchase. It has been ascertained by the Treasury that in some cases corporas applied or securties brealt to taking advantage of any rise in the market.

## Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week of May 8- $\$ 25,974,350$ Imports

The various mints and assay offices received during the week of May 8 a total of $\$ 29,120,038.59$ of gold, it was week of May the treasury on May 11. Of this amount, announced by the Treasury on May 11 . Of this amount, the Treasury made known, $\$ 25,974,349.50$ was imports,
$\$ 499,485.63$ and $\$ 2,646,203.46$ new domestic. The gold was received as follows during the week of May 8 by the various mints and assay offices:

|  | Imports | Secondary | New Domestic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelph | 4,746.10 | \$144,096.89 | \$1,125.64 |
| New York- | ${ }^{24,9999,300.00}$ | +44.412.56 | - $\begin{array}{r}350,474,181.42\end{array}$ |
| enver | 59,159.44 | 27,974.23 | 510,472.71 |
| Seattie. | 423.00 | $36,782.85$ <br> 12,719 | 309,697.72 |
| Total for week ended May 8, 1936 | 5,974,349 | \$499,485.63 | 32,646,203.46 |

## \$285,602 of Hoarded Gold Received During Week of

 May 6- $\$ 15,332$ Coin and $\$ 270,270$ CertificatesReceipts during the week of May 6 of gold coin and certificates by the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasurer's office under the order of Dec. 28, 1933, requiring all gold to be returned to the Treasury, were in amount of $\$ 285,601.92$, the Treasury announced on May 11. The amount of hoarded gold returned since the order was issued, and up to May 6 , gold returned since the order was issued, and up to May 6,
totaled $\$ 141,579,533.27$, it was made known. The Treasury revealed that $\$ 15,331.92$ of the amount received during the week of May 6 was gold coin, and $\$ 270,270$ gold certificates. The data made available by the Treasury on May 11 are as follows:

GOLD RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
(Under Secretary's Order of Dec. 28, 1933)

|  | Gold Coin | Gold Certificates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received by Federal Reserve banks: Week ended May 6 | \$15,331.92 | \$259,770.00 07072060 |
| Total to May 6. | \$31,526,027.27 | \$107,331,830.00 |
| Recelved by Treasurer's Office: Week ended May 6 Received previously | 268,056.00 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10,500.00 \\ 2,443,120.00 \end{array}$ |
| Total to May 6 | \$268,056.00 | \$2,453,620.00 |

## Note-Gold bars deposited with $\$ 200,572.69$ previously reported.

Previous reference to the receipts of hoarded gold was made in our issue of May 9, page 3091 .

Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationalization Order During Week of May 8 Amounted to $14,696.90$ Fine Ounces
The Treasury Department made known on May 11 that 14,696.90 fine ounces of silver were transferred during the week of May 8 to the United States under the Executive Order of Aug. 9, 1934, nationalizing the metal. Since the Order was issued, the Treasury revealed, 112,776,481.82
fine ounces of the metal have been transferred to the United States Government. The order of Aug. 9 was given in our issue of Aug. 11, 1934, page 858. The following tabulation was issued by the Treasury Department on May 11:

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES (Under Executive Proclamation of Aug. 9, 1934)
Week Ended May 8, 1936-
Week Ended
Philadelphia
Philadelphia-
New York.
San Francisco


Total for week ended May 8, 1936 .
Total recelpts through May 8, 1936 . $\qquad$ $14,696.90$
$2,776.481 .82$
In the "Chronicle" of May 9, page 3091, reference was made to the silver transferred during the previous week ended May 1.

Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 2,066,522.11 Fine Ounces During Week of May 8

According to a tabulation issued by the Treasury on May 11, a total of $2,066,522.11$ fine ounces of silver was turned over by the Treasury Department to the various mints and assay offices during the week of May 8. The silver was from purchases made by the Treasury in accordance with the President's proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933, which authorized the Department to absorb at least 24,421,410 fine ounces of newly mined silver annually. Total receipts since the issuance of the proclamation, which was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 31, 1933, page 4441, were in amount of $81,765,356.06$ fine ounces. The tabulation issued by the Treasury follows:

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES (Under Executive Proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933 as Amended) Week Ended May 8, 1936-
Shiladelphia--
Fine Ounces
$1,501,212.75$
San Franclise
Denver.---
$\begin{array}{r}1,501,212.75 \\ 545,88.51 \\ 19,425.85 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total for week ended May 8, 1936 _
Total receipts through May 8, 1936 . $\qquad$ $2,066,522.11$
The receipts of newly mined silver during the week of May 1 were noted in these columns of May 9, page 3091.

Treasury Awards Contract to Crane \& Co. to Furnish
Paper for Currency and Public Debt Securities
Announcement was made on May 12 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that the Treasury has awarded to Crane \& Co., of Dalton, Mass., the contract to furnish distinctive paper for printing currency and public debt securities of the United States for the fiscal year 1937. Bids were opened on May 6 and Crane \& Co. was the lowest were opened on May 6 and
Under the terms of the contract the Government will pay 07 cents a pound for paper with a $75 \%$ linen and $25 \%$ cotton content. The contract covers the entire supply that may be required by the Treasury. A total of 825 tons is the estimated requirement for currency. The quantity which may be needed for printing public debt securities has not been estimated.

## Over $\$ 10,000,000$ in Taxes Found Due Government- <br> Delinquencies Revealed as Result of Operation of Miscellaneous Tax Project

More than $\$ 10,000,000$ in taxes has been found to be due the United States as the result of operations to date of the miscellaneous tax project, it was announced by the Treasury Department on April 29. Collections far exceed the cost of the project, the Treasury said. This project was inaugurated during August, 1935, with a Works Progress Administration allotment of $\$ 2,448,290.80$. The announcement continued:
Approximately 1,800 relief workers, trained and supervised by permanent employees of the Internal Revenue Service, were assigned to 22 Internal Revenue collection districts, comprising 20 metropolitan areas. Intensive inspections were made of the books of furriers, manufacturing jewelers, porting goods manufacturers, cosmetics manufacturers and enterprises ubject to taxes on admissions and dues.
of Internal Revenue cory the Treasury Morgenthau by the Commissioner of Internal ranging

$\qquad$ 1,370,780.66
Issuance of Proof Coins Authorized by Secretary of
Treasury Morgenthau-Practice Had Been Discontinued 20 Years Ago
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has authorized the Mint to resume the practice of issuing proof coins to be sold to the public either singly or in sets, it was announced by the Treasury Department on April 28. Proof coins are stamped from polished disks with dies carefully cleaned to avoid any possible flaws, and with the completed coins removed by hand to eliminate possible mars. Such coins were previously issued as collection pieces and souvenirs but the practice was discontinued about 20 years ago. The Treasury's announcement said:
Proof coins will be issued only at the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The charges for these coins, in addition to the face value and postage of 8 c ., will be as follows:


No proofs of silver dollars will be made unless a substantial coinage is authorized later.
Charges collected for the proofing of coins will be turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

President Roosevelt Entertains Chinese Bankers Who
Have been Conferring With Treasury Officials on Monetary Matters
The Chinese bankers who have for some weeks been conferring with Treasury officials on monetary matters, were guests of President Roosevelt at tea on May 12, upon which occasion Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador were also present. Nothing was divulged regarding the visit; on May 11 Secretary Morgenthau indicated that until agreement was reached on the subject of the conferences no statement would be made. References to the earlier conversations appeared in these columns April 11, page 2417; April 18, page 2604 and April 25 , page 2749.

President Roosevelt Praises Work of American Red Cross-In Letter to Chicago Convention, Calls Organization "America's Legion of Mercy"-Ad miral Grayson, Chairman, Sees Need of $\$ 5,000,000$ Membership
In a letter read May 11 to the annual national convention in Chicago, Ill., of the American Red Cross, President Roosevelt lauded the organization which he called "America's Legion of Mercy." The letter, adressed to Admiral Grayson, Chairman of the Red Cross, was read at the convention by James B. Forgan, Jr., Chairman of the Chicago chapter and temporary convention chairman. President Roosevelt, who is also President of the Red Cross, expressed his appreciation, and that of the nation, for the work being carried on by the members of that organization.
The convention was informed on May 11 by Admiral Grayson that during the depression the Red Cross had drawn $\$ 3,800,000$ from its reserves. He expressed the opinion that a membership of $5,000,000$ must be reached in the Fall rollcall "if the Red Cross is to maintain its readiness to act immediately in every emergency." He added:
Our great problems this spring were the floods and tornadoes which affected 20 States and damaged the property of 649,000 people. There were over 500 deaths and over 9,000 injuries. Tornadoes seriously damaged or destroyed 4,500 homes, and 140,000 families were flooded.
The following is President Roosevelt's letter to Admiral Grayson read to the convention:
Dear Admiral Grayson.
In greeting the delegates to the Red Cross convention, I do so with the full realization that $I$ am addressing a group of men and women who stand very close to the heart of America. You are the men and women who come In daily contact with human need and suffering, wherever it may exist or Whatever may be its cause. You are dedicating your hands and heads and earts to healing the wounds of humanity, and-which is better still-in many instances eradicating the causes of those wounds.
It is indeed fortunate that we have in this country of ours an organization such as yours, representing as it does the humanitarian instincts of an entire peoplo. You of more than 11,000000 of our fellow citizens banded the representatives of more than 11,000,000 of our fellow citizens banded
Those who march with you under this flag of the Red Cross come from
every walk of life. Side by side in your ranks stand men, women and children of every religious creed, of every political preference, of every race found in this nation. Yours is truly a brotherhood of serfvice.
Perhaps one reason for the support, the respect, yes, even the love which our Red Cross inspires in all of us is that it is so typically democratic. It is everywhere, East and west, North and South; in the cities, in the small owns and in the great rura areas.
Like the government itself, you maintain national headquarters in WashIngton. Like the government, your organization is composed of the rank and file of the people in every county of every State and Territory in the Union. And, like the government, you exist only to serve to the best of your ability the people who created you.
During the last few years the Red Cross, through 3.700 chapters and 9,000 branches, has had first-hand knowledge of the great needs of our people, and has done its part bravely to aid in meeting those needs.
In more than 750 communities, most of them in rural sections, the Red Cross has been the only agency of relief except that given by the governclosely and most helpfully with the government in its efforts to lessen the human suffering created by unemployment and depression.
The American people have come a long way in their methods of meeting Teeds such as these since the days of breadlines and soup kitchens. Perhaps the American Red Cross, through its pioneer work in meeting the problems caused by great disasters, has shown us the way. If so, then America owes to the Red Cross a great debt.
There was a time, and not so long ago but that some of you may remember it, when if disaster struck with all of its unexpected swiftness, leaving widespread devastation in its wake, there was no modern Red Cross. Such a disaster, then as now, aroused quick sympathies. There would pour the afficted community tons of food and old clothing, and some cask. For a few days there would be food, clothing and a little money for ald
who applied. Then, when the first fervor had died, and those who had come from the outside to help had departed, the town would be left to shift for itself.
You in the Red Cross would laugh at the idea of using such obsolete relief methods to-day. You do things differently and better. The American people have given their full and complete approval to this modern way or meeting distress causei by disaster. Cross the whds which havd made the prestay the of notion

May I take this opportunity to express my own sincere appreciation as well as that of the entire nation for your faithful and untiring labors in behalf of suffering humanity everywhere. As leaders of the Red Cross in your own individual communities you are contributing much to the improvement of public health; with the Red Cross Public Health nurse always necessary work in the field of safety and accident prevention: you are con tinuing your labors in behalf of the men who are still suffering from the wounds of the great war.

Finally, may I say to you, Admiral Grayson, that under your inspiring leadership as National Chairman the American Red Cross is making this country a better place in which to live. The Red Cross is America's legion of mercy, It has been faithful to its stewardship

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
President Roosevelt Endorses Move by American Law Institute to Draft State Legislation to Correct Legal Rules no Longer Meeting Present NeedsAlso Advocates Improvement in Criminal Law
In a message to the American Law Institute, with the opening in Washington on May 7 of its annual meeting President Roosevelt indicated his endorsement of the Institute's move "to draft statutes to be submitted to the legislatures of the various States, the object of which will be to correct legal rules which no longer correspond to present needs." In stating that the work of correction and modernization appeals to him, the President added that as he understands it is proposed to "attempt to state the law as it is, without attempting to correct it." In his message the President also voiced his approval of the efforts undertaken for "the improvement of our criminal law," without which, he said, "a modern administration of justice in its broadest sense is impossible." The President's message was contained in a letter to William Draper Lewis, Director of the Institute, which we give herewith:
It is a pleasure to welcome again the members of the American Law Institute, assembled for their annual meeting.
The increasing recognition of your work on the restatement of the law by the courts, and the interest which it has aroused among legal scholars in the United States and abroad, is a eral tribute to the care and high scholarship that went into its preparation.

I am much interested to learn that you have now begun to draft statutes to be submitted to the Legislatures of the various States, the object of which will be to correct legal rules which no longer correspond to present needs. This work of correction and modernization appeals to me as a logical outcome of your restatement of the law which, as I understand it, is an attempt to state the law as it is, without attempting to correct it.

In writing to your last annual meeting I called attention to the repor of your Advisory Committee on criminal justice which recommended that you prepare and from time to time publish parts of a proposed code of criminal justice, and I expressed the hope that you would see your way clear to undertake this most necessary and useful task. I understand that your council is earnestly endeavoring to arrange for this to be done. sincerely hope their efforts may be successful. It is encouraging for all of us to know that your organization, which combines in its membership leaders of the bench, the bar and law school faculties, is not only willing but anxious to participate in the improvement of our criminal law, with out which a modern administration of justice, in its broadest sense, is impossible.
I extend my warm and cordial greetings to your membership and send you my best wishes.
The meeting was addressed by Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, whose remarks are re ferred to in another item.

United States Senate Requests Data from Resettlement Administration-Seeks Information as to Expenditures and Extent of Projects
A resolution was passed by the Senate on May 8 requesting the Resettlement Administration to report to the Senate the expenditures and the extent and effect of projects made or proposed to be made. The resolution, sponsored by Senator Barbour of New Jersey, had previously been offered as an amendment to the so-called Vandenberg resolution seeking details as to benefit payments of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but was tabled on April 27 by a vote of 32 to 30 . The resolution passed by the Senate on May 8 is said to be a verbatim copy of that tabled on April 27. The following is the text of the resolution as approved:

Resolved, That the Resettlement Administration is requested to report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, (1) the nature and extent of all expenditures made or proposed to be made by such Administration; (2) the nature and extent of projects undertaken by it, and the advisability of undertaking future projects; (3) the effect of each such project on States and local taxation and on local real estate values; (4) the extent to which such projects have benefited and will benefit labor; and (5) the circumstances relating to the securing of persons as tenants or purchasers in connection with such projects, and the effect on such persons of becoming such tenants or purchasers.

Advices were contained in Associated Press dispatches from Washington, May 8, to the effect that in official reports made public as of April 1, the Resettlement Administration said that the total amount made available was $\$ 278,347,171$, and that of this, $\$ 151,228,477$ had been spent or obligated. The balance of $\$ 127,118,693$ was reported in the allocation. It was also said that the report showed that rural rehabilitation loans and grants totaled $\$ 63,266,689$. (By May 1 this figure was increased to $\$ 79,638,086$.) The loans and grants are made to more than 600,000 farm families who have or are about to go on relief rolls. It was further said that the record showed that 70,000 persons,
more than $90 \%$ of whom were from relief rolls, were working on resettlement jobs and that 14,000 families were living on the various projects.

Naval Treaty Sent to Senate for Ratification-Senate Approves $\$ 529,125,806$ Naval Appropriations Bill and Sends Measure to Conference with House
President Roosevelt on May 12 sent to the Senate the Naval Treaty signed at London by the United States, Great Britain and France. It was believed that the treaty would be ratified during the present session of Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee began hearings on the pact May 14. Meanwhile, as was indicated in these columns May 9, page 3092, the Senate on May 8 approved the Administration's $\$ 529,125,806$ Navy Supply Bill without a record vote. The bill was sent to conference with the House, which had passed it with an appropriation of $\$ 531,068,707$. A Washington dispatch of May 8 to the New York "Times" described Senate approval of the measure in part as follows: Senator Frazier made a futile fight to strike out $\$ 115,300,000$ for Senator Frazier made a futile fight to strike out $\$ 115,300,000$ for
construction of new warships. His motion was defeated 40 to 12 . Those construction of new warships.
voting for the motion were:
Clark, Donahey, King, McGill, Murphy, Murray, Pope, Thomas (Utah), Democrats; Capper, Frazier, Republicans; Benson, Shipstead, FarmerDemocrats
Laborites.

Senators Frazier, Benson and King spoke against the large naval expendi tures, but advocates of the bill did not answer the criticiems.
Urging his amendment, which would have eliminated all new construction, including two super-battleships, Senator Frazier said the Government was neglecting vital activities in favor of the navy.

## Cites Kellogg-Briand Treaty

"We are neglecting flood control and agriculture in order to build two ships costing $\$ 51,000,000$ each and they will be rendered useless at the first sign of war," he declared.

As sent to conference, the navy bill exceeds by $\$ 47,394,427$ the measure enacted for last year, which in itself esatblished a record for peace-time naval appropriations.
Construction of the two capital ships at $\$ 51,000,000$ each is dependent upon building of capital ships by any power signatory to the London treaty. Twelve destroyers and six submarines would be started and work continued on 2 aircraft cruisers, 1 heavy cruiser, 3 light cruisers, 20 destroyers, 4 submarines and 2 gunboats.

Enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is increased by the bill from 16,000 to 17,000 and that of the navy from 93,500 to 100,000 . The bill provides for 333 new naval airplanes, estimated to give the navy 1,259 first-class fighting planes in the next fiscal year.
Other items include $\$ 1,800,000$ for a model ship basin at the Washington Navy Yard, with an ultimate cost of $\$ 3,500,000 ; \$ 900,000$ for dredging at Pearl Harbor, with a $\$ 2,000,000$ limit of cost, and $\$ 270,000$ for better lighting facilities at the Naval Academy.
The Naval Treaty before the Senate was summarized as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 12 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

Each of the signatory nations must give advance notification each year of their building programs, and furnish specific information at least four months before any keel is laid, and during construction of the vessel.
Capital battleships (battleships and battle cruisers) would be divided into two categories: (a) They nust be between 17,500 and 35,000 tons and carry 14 -inch guns (an escape clause provides that 16 -inch guns may be installed if Japan does not agree to that limitation) ; (b) Shipe must be limited to 8,000 tons with 10 -inch guns.
Light surface vessels would be classified as (a) any ship carrying 8 -inch over 6.1 -inch guns, and (c) ships under 3000 tone cons guns. $\stackrel{\text { Suns. }}{ }$ Sub

Submarines would be limited to 2,000 tons.
Aircraft carriers would be limited to 23,000 tons and 6.1 -inch guns. A six-year holiday would be declared in construction of all cruisers more "nan 8,00 tons or with bigger than 6.1-inch guns.
the 17,500 -ton battleshine" would provide that no ships be built between against any nation building surprise types, such as battleships,",
Escape clauses permit any provisions to be violated in the event of unforseen developments, war, or excessive construction by non-signatory powers.
U. S. Senate Passes Bill Amending Section 77B of Bankruptcy Act
A bill amending Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act, was passed on May 13 by the United States Senate; the bill passed the House on Jan. 20 last, and differing provisions of the two bills are to be adjusted in conference. Senator Van Nuys, in explaining in the Senate on May 13 provisions of the bill and amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary said:
The bill, which originated in the House, proposes certain amendments to section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act, which is the corporate reorganization provision of the act passed in the 73rd Congress. Under the old law three creditors holding an aggregate of over $\$ 1,000$ in debts against a corporation could file a petition and bring an action to reorganize the corporation The first material amendment proposed by the House bill is that the three creditors must be possessed of at least $5 \%$ of the total indebtedness of the
corporation. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary corporation. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary approve that
amendment and think it is very reasonable to amendment and think it is very reasonable to impose a limitation or before creditors may file a petition for reorganization. The second amendment to the for reorganization.
provides that the petition the existing law proposed by the House bill corporation and its indebtedness and the facts showing the necessity to the relief prayed. This amendment requires the creditors' petition to conform to the same requisites as in the case of a corporation in the event corporation had filed a petition.
The third material amendment proposed by the House bill is to the effect. that if the manager, after the petition has been approved, shall continue in possession of the property and be appointed trustee under the law, he shall
receive only one fee or salary. Experience has shown that often the manager has been appointed trustee and has drawn both the trustee's salary and the manager's salary. This amendment would prevent the pyramiding of salaries,

## Houses Passes Bill Providing for Consolidation of

 Certain Agencies of Treasury DepartmentA bill providing for the consolidation of certain agencies of the Treasury Department was passed by the House of Representatives on May 6. The bill proposes to consolidate the Secret Service Agency, the Customs agency, and the Alcoholic Tax Unit, and the criminal division of the Bureau of Narcotics. In asking consideration of the bill by the House on May 6. Representative Doughton had the following to say in explanation of the legislation:
The purpose of the bill is to provide for a more efficient and more economical administration of these different bureaus; to consolidate them for the purpose of better administration of the law. More or less economy is involved, because it provides for a more effective collection of the revenue. It has the unanimous report of the committee. We held hearings on the bill, and some suggestions were as to certain amendments. Those suggestions have been incorporated in a new bill, now before us, and the objections eliminated.
From Washington on May 6 the New York "Times" reported:
The Secret Service, Alcohol and Customs units will be merged sixty days after the act is approved, and the new organization will be headed by a director of the Treasury Agency Service, whose salary will be $\$ 10,000$ year.
The bill was sent to the Senate for approval, and already has been approved by administration officials. It was reported by the Ways and Means Committee only two days ago.

House Passes \$2,364,229,712 Deficiency Bill-Measure Contains $\$ 1,425,000,000$ for Relief in 1937 Fiscal
Year-Senator Vandenberg Proposes Substitute Plan
The House of Representatives on May 11 approved the $\$ 2,364,229,712$ Deficiency Appropriation Bill carrying $\$ 1,425,000,000$ for relief during the next fiscal year. The vote was 341 to 38 , with most Republicans joining in the affirmative vote. The measure went to the Senate, where Senator Vandenberg on May 12 immediately began a campaign against its passage. He attacked the Works Progress Administration's type of relief as "reckless, wasteful and often corrupting and inadequate." He proposed a substitute plan, under which the Federal Government would pay tute plan, under which the Federal Government would pay
pay the cost of $75 \%$ of State-administered relief. He sugpay the cost of $75 \%$ of State-administered relief. He sug-
gested this plan as an amendment to be substituted bodily gested this plan as an amendment to be su
for the relief section of the Deficiency Bill.
House approval of the measure was described as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 11 to the New York "Times":
The House defeated a motion by Representative Taber of New York to send the bill back to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to amend it. The Taber proposal called for direct relief as distinguished from work relief, to be provided by Federal grants to States, but only to States that put up at least $25 \%$ of the relief funds and that administered elief through nonpartisan boards.
The vote on this motion was 286 to 90; five Democrats, Messrs. Duffy of New York, Faddis of Pennsylvania, Ryan of Minnesota, and Gray and Ludlow of Indiana joining the Republicans.
Many of the latter were fearful after the vote that they might be considered to have put themselves on record as favoring direct relief or the dole, as against work relief.
Representative Snell, the Republican leader, assured them, however, that there was nothing in the motion to recommit that "any Republican can't vote for." He denied that the wording meant direct relief in the ense of a dole, but some of his colleague were not so sure.
The taber amendment started out: "For the purpose of providing relief in the United States."
On the vote on passage of the bill, Republicans voting yea included many leaders of the party, such as Mr. Snell, Representative Martin of Massahusetts, and Representative Bacon of New York.
The bill was amended on the floor in three important particulars. The chusetts providing for amendment by Representative Connery of Massaof more than present the payment of the prevailing rate of wages but not ppropriation bill in the Amendments to
need not come from relief that those to be helped by the WPA program bar from employment under the WPA all aliens illegally in the, and to were also written in.
Prior to voting, the House got into a party fight over the question of an extension of remarks in the record made last week by Representative Martin of Colorado.
Representative Taber complained that he had been represented as avoring the WPA
Mr. Martin asserted that a mistake had been made, and he attempted to correct it by unanimous consent, but Mr. Taber forced a roll call on his notion to expunge the remarks.
It lost 220 to 114, and when Mr. Martin again tried to correct the Recrod by unanimous consent, Mr. Snell objected.
No Democratic request for extension of insertion were granted after The Repub
The Republicans who stood against the deficiency bill were Andrews, Cole, Crowther, Goodwin, Hancock, Lord, Millard, Reed, Taber and Wadsworth of New York; Darrow, Ditter, Kinzer, Rich and Wolfenden of end Woodruff of Michigan; Herritt of Connecticut; Hoffman, Wolcott of Iowa; Holmes of Massachusetts: Knutson Halleck of Indiana; Gwynne Perkins of New Jersey; Short of Missouri; Stewart of Delaware, and Tinkham and Treadway of Massachusetts.
They were joined by 7 Democrats: Castellow, Paterson and Tarver of Georgia; Burch, Robertson and Smith of Virginia, and Taylor of South Carolina.
The bill as passed by the House carries, besides the relief appropriation, virtually all of which is for the use of the Works Progress Administration,
deficiency and supplemental appropriations for almost all the government departments and agencies, including $\$ 187,800,000$ for the social Security Board.
A Washington dispatch of May 12 to the New York "Herald Tribune" described Senator Vandenberg's plan as follows:
There is little opposition to the bill in the senate except in the matter of relief. A concerted Republican attack on the relief section of the bill is expected when it is reported from committee. The Vandenberg plan will be the main rallying point. When it is killed, as it is all but certain to be by the big Democratic majority, amendments making the use of relief money for political purposes a criminal offense and putting heavy penalties on the solicitation of political contributions from persons on relief will be fought for.
Senator Vandenberg also offered these amendments today, although he was emphatic in saying that what he really wanted to see enacted was his broad relief plan.
A relief appronts are:
A relief appropriation of $\$ 1,500,000,000$, plus unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated at $\$ 1,800,000,000$. Of this $\$ 100,000,000$ would be set aside to be allocated to the states to meet emergencies.
The balance of the money would be shared by the states on a basis determined by relative populations, unemployment prevailing, costs of living and ability to raise state taxes.
The money would be spent in the states by state-appointed bi-partisan the grants each trustees, as custodians of Federal grants in aid. To get local funds for each $\$ 3$ of Federal funds.
The states would decide on their own types of relief, and administer it through the boards of trustees.
Relief discriminations because of race, religion or politics would be heavily penalized, and political assessment of relief workers would be made a crime.
"This substitute accepts primary Federal obligation to finance the major costs of feeding. sheltering and clothing all worthy Americans who are in need," said Senator Vandenberg, "but it restores responsibility to the states for relief decisions and for relief administration and enforces state co-operation. It would demobilize expensive and often scandalous Federal burg in in balanced buget. But it
Details of the provisions in the House bill were noted in our issue of May 9 , page 3094.

President Roosevelt Indicates That PWA and Tugwell
Resettlement Administration Will Continue Under
Relief Appropriation In Pending Deficiency Bill-

## Work However On Smaller Scale

It was indicated by President Roosevelt yesterday (May 15) that the Public Works Administration and the Rural Resettlement Administration, (the latter headed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell) will be continued under the work relief appropriation in the Deficiency Appropriation bill now before the Senate Appropriations Committee. From Associated Press advices from Washington yesterday (May 15) we quote:
Responding to questions at his press conference, the President said that certain municipal projects which have been carried out by Secretary Ickes's PWA in the past would qualaify under the new relief bill. Harry L. Hopkins's WPA would furnish $45 \%$ of the fund.to pay the labor
The President said Mr. Ickes's agency still had quite a large revolving fund available for loans through sale by the Reconstruction Fiannce Corporation of municipal securities, the proceeds of which are turned over to the PWA.
In United Press (Washington) accounts yesterday it was noted:
Mr. Roosevelt's assurance came as Secretary Ickes was called before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to present his plea for funds to keep his PWA organization going.
Dr. Tugwell told the Committee yesterday that unless his organization received new funds it would be forced to suspend operations July 1. Mr. Ickes has already ordered a $25 \%$ PWA personnel cut in anticipation of a toppage of funds.
Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that the PWA functions will not end with passage of the new relief appropriation.
At the same time he gave assurance that four of the five principal funcThe fifth that oftlement Administration will be continued almost intact. pleted to the extent of the present appropriations.
Mr. Roosevelt asserted that under the new relief bill it would be possible to proceed with certain forms of public works, despite the fact that he has opposed earmarking any direct allocations or appropriation for the PWA.
The adoption of the Deficiency Appropriation bill by the House this week is noted in another item in this issue.

House Passes Resolution Previously Approved by Senate Providing Appropriation for United States Participation in Inter-American Conference
The House on May 4 passed and sent to the White House the joint resolution authorizing an appropriation of $\$ 75,000$ to provide for participation by the United States in an interAmerican conference to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina; or at the capital of another American republic, in 1936. The resolution, introduced in the Senate on April 6 by Senator Pittman, of Nevada, was passed by that body Senator P . 1 on April 8.
The text of the joint resolution, as approved by Congress, follows:
Resolved, \&c., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $\$ 75,000$ to be used for participation by the United States in an inter-American conference, in pursuance of and for the purposes set forth in a letter from the President of the United States dated Jan. 30, 1936, to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, or at the capital of another American republic, in 1936, includ-
ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; stenographic reporting and other services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to ${ }^{\circ}$ Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U, S. C., title 41, sec. 5); rent; traveling expenses (and by indirect routes and by airplane if specifically authorized by the Secretary of State) ; hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; equipment, purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and maps; sta tionery; official cards, entertainment; printing and binding; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may hav been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, fiscal year 1936, to remain available until June 30, 1937.

Previous reference to proposed conference was made in our issues of March 21, page 1903; Feb. 22, page 1214, and Feb. 15, page 1047.
Extension of Present Rate of Interest on Federal Land Bank Loans Approved by House-Bill Provides for Continuing 3 $1 / 2 \%$ Rate Until July 1, 1938
A bill sponsored by Representative Gillette, of Iowa, was adopted by the House on May 4 continuing for two years, until July 1, 1938, the present $31 / 2 \%$ rate of interest on loans made by the Federal Land banks. The bill, which was sent to the Senate, amends the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1935 . Under the terms of the latter measure the $31 / 2 \%$ rate would have expired on July 1 , this year, and a rate of $4 \%$ instituted.

## Approval by House Committee of Resolution Inviting

 Participation of Foreign Nations in New York World's FairThe House Foreign Affairs Committee voted on May 12 to report favorably a resolution inviting participation of foreign nations in the 1939 World's Fair in New York. Reporting this, United Press advices from Washington, May 12, said:

Appearing before the Committee to urge adoption of the resolution was Grover Whalen, former New York city official and now heading the corporation handling details of the Fair.

Mr. Whalen later discussed with President Roosevelt plans for the exposition. He said the President exhibited "keen interest" and remarked on the central location of Flushing Meadows, the proposed site for the exposition.
Mr. Whalen outlined steps taken by New York State and City to assist the enterprise. No private profit will be made from it, he said. The first $\$ 2,000,000$ profit goes to the park where the display will be held, the balance to hospitals and churches.
"The exhibition will be held on a 1,150 -acre plot in Flushing Meadows Park in Queens," Mr. Whalen told the Committee. "After the fall of 1939 when the display is completed, this will be made into a park for the city which will be larger than Central Park."

Approval by House Committee of Overton Mississippi River Flood Control Bill Passed by SenatePresident Roosevelt Declares Problem Should Be Dealt with on National Basis-Action Taken to Expedite $\$ 320,000,000$ Omnibus Flood Control Bill Legislation to provide for rehabilitation work in the Eastern territory, which recently suffered from disastrous floods, was cited by President Roosevelt, at a White House press conference on May 12 as one of the measures upon which he hoped for congressional action at this session. At the same time he indicated that the Administration would sponsor legislation defining rate policies incident to the sale of power from public dams under construction.

In the matter of flood control legislation, on May 2 the House Flood Control Committee, by a vote, it is said, of 9 to 4, approved the Overton Mississippi River Flood Control bill, which was passed by the Senate on April 21 without a record vote. While it was stated that the bill as it passed the Senate would authorize $\$ 272,000,000$ for lower Mississippi flood control, Associated Press ac counts from Washington, April 21, reported that no appropriation is carried in the measure. It was added that Senator Overton of Louisiana indicated that about $\$ 50$, 000,000 would be required the first year, to be provided through a subsequent appropriation measure.

The Associated Press advices, April 21, likewise said:
The bill would authorize a five-year program of levee and reservoir building designed so that at flood peak on the big river, huge spillway could be opened through the levees to empty surplus waters into floodway paralleling the main channel.

The Eudora floodway to be provided would open a 10 -mile wide passage through southeastern Arkansas and halfway through Louisiana into which surplus waters could be diverted at flood times.
Senator Vandenberg condemned what he termed a disposition by some Senators to impose upon the Federal Government the full cost of flood On May 2 the House Committee in approvin thastate
On May 2 the House Committee, in approving the bill, is said to have rejected all proposed amendments, among them those by Representatives Miller and Terry, Democrats, of Arkansas, to include 26 reservoirs on the Arkansas and White Rivers to cost about $\$ 225,000,000$.

A favorable report on the $\$ 320,000,000$ omnibus flood control bill was voted by the Senate Commerce Committee on April 25, and on April 27 the Committee reported the bill to the Senate floor and asked that action on it be expe dited. According to advices, April 27 (Associated Press), dited. According to advices, April 27 (Associated Press),
from Washington, to facilitate quick treatment of the measfrom Washington, to facilitate quick treatment of the meas-
ure, Chairman Copeland urged all Senators wishing to
amend it by attaching new projects to have their amendments printed for study by the Army engineers. It was added:

He said that the Committee had sought to set up a policy to govern future flood-control projects by requiring that no congressional appropriaDepartment Board of Engineers.

With the adoption of the favorable report of the Senate Committee on the omnibus flood control bill, it was noted in advices to the New York "Herald Tribune" that the measure had been revised on account of the recent floods from the broader version of a similar measure passed by the House at the last session. From these advices we also take the following:

The Senate Committee, by a vote of 10 to 6, rejected the unprecedented proposal of the Senate flood control and reclamation bloc to relieve the States entirely of the usual cost of land damages and easements. Further, the Senate Committee rejected numerous projects, said to total $\$ 300,000,000$ and designed primarily for the development of hydro-electric power, but authorized the expenditure of $\$ 5,000,000$ to permit the Corps of Engineers to continue a survey of these projects if flood control was their main purpose and the power development incidental.

## Rejects Ship Canal Plea

Before reaching its decision, the Committee heard Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Democrat of Florida, make another unsuccessful attempt to obtain in the bill an authorization for the $\$ 200,000,000$ Florida ship canal, upon which more than $\$ 5,000,000$ of Works Progress Administration funds have been spent.
Senator Copeland acknowledged, however, that two major flood control projects, one authorizing expenditure of $\$ 41,000,000$ for the Yazoo River basin in Mississippi and the other for $\$ 16,000,000$ for the St. Francis River basin in Missouri and Arkansas, had been placed into the bill reported by his Committee.
Together they form a large item in the $\$ 272,000,000$ Overton bill for flood control on the lower Mississippi, which was recently passed by the Senate but may not be considered by the House before adjournment.

Mr. Roosevelt Makes Objection
The Committee's rejection of the proposal to saddle the costs for lands, easements and rights-of-way on the government came only after President Roosevelt had sent a letter of objection to Senator Copeland calling attention to the unfortunate precedent such a procedure would set in the existing flood control method of Federal and State sharing of the costs.

The assertion that the problem of flood control "is a national one and should be dealt with on a national basis" was made by President Roosevelt in a message, as follows, addressed to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, read to the latter on April 27:

The recent devastating floods have given tragic emphasis to the problem which faces all those agencies dealing with the control and conservation of the Nation's water resources.

The entire problem is a national one and should be dealt with on a national basis.

I have every hope and expectation that progress towards its solution will be advanced as a result of the forthcoming deliberations of the thirtyfirst annual meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

I send the Congress my hearty felicitations, with all good wishes for the success of its deliberations on a problem of such vital import to the well-being of the Nation.

House Defeats Frazier-Lamke' Farm-Mortgage Bill$\$ 3,000,000,000^{\text {I }}$ Inflation Measure Opposed by A. F. of L.-Reintroduction of Bill Following House Rejection-Substitute of Representative Jones Rejected

* Another inflation threat was averted, at least temporarily, on May 13, when the House of Representatives by a vote of 235 to 142 defeated the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage of
Refinancing Bill, which would have directed the Administration to embark upon a $\$ 3,000,000,000$ program of currency expansion. Despite the rejection of the bill Representative Lemke reintroduced the bill in the House on May 14; while in amended form the bill as presented anew calls for the issuance of $\$ 3,000,000,000$ in new currency. Mr. Lemke is quoted as saying:
My purpose in this is to give a clear copy of the legislation which was voted upon and to attempt to clear up misrepresentations of the bill which voted upon and to attempt to clear up mis
Administration leaders interpreted the result of the House vote as evidence that no inflation legislation would be passed during this session of Congress. One of the most important influences in preventing approval of the measure was the publication of a letter from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who told Speaker Byrns that labor was opposed to the bill.

The Frazier-Lemke bill had been pending for several months, but its opponents doubted that it would be considered by the House at this session. Nevertheless, on May 11, a House vote was assured when the farm-inflation bloc, opposing the Administration ${ }^{\text {P position, voted by } 220 \text { to } 153}$ to discharge the Rules Committee and bring the issue to the floor. Before the final vote on May 13, Mr. Byrns spoke against inflation. He was supported by Representatives Jones and Sumners of Texas, Chairmen of the Agriculture and JudiciaryiCommittees. The letter from Mr. Green which was read by Mr. Byrns to the House on May 13 follows:

## Ewn <br> American Federation of Labor. <br> Washington, D. C., May 13, 1936.

Hon. Joseph゙W. Byrns,
My Speaker, House of Representatives, Wa Chington, D. C.
My Dear Congressman: The Executive Council of the American Federation" of Labor, which is now meeting here in Washington, gave special consideration to the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Act. The council

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is in thorough accord with all practical legislation which has been advanced for the purpose of relieving the economic situation existing among the farmers of the nation. We wish to see them helped and assisted by the Federal Government. This fact was demonstrated when labor gave united upport to the enactment of the processing tax which was embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
Ine Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, however, is opposed to the Frazier-Lemke Act largely because of the inflation feature of this proposed legislation.
lillions of knows and understands that the proposal to print and circulate billions of currency as proposed in the Frazier-Lemke Act will very vitally affect the economic well-being and status of labor. We know quite well Lemke Act is adopted, commodity prices rise but wages stand still.
"We cannot subscribe to this sort of economic philosophy. Labor would uffer reduction in living standards, reduced buying power, and the problem of unemployment would become more acute. There are other features of the bill which are highly objectionable.
"For this reason we call upon our friends in Congress to vote against the enactment of this legislation. We are confident that the best interests of the jwage-earners of the nation would suffer very greatly if by any chance the Frazier-Lemke bill should be enacted into law.
"We sincerely hope and trust that the Frazier-Lemke act will be defeated. We rely upon the friends of labor to vote against this proposed inflation legislation."

## Very sincerely yours, <br> W. .GREEN,

President, American Federation of Labor.
A Washington dispatch of May 13 to the New York "Times" described debate on the bill as follows: Amid applause, Mr. Byrns said:
"I have read this communication to the members of the House because, asII said at the outset, this bill involves the entire country as well as the farmers, in whom I am as deeply interested as any man on the floor of the House
ha "All of my ancestors, almost without exception, were farmers, and I have always been interested in all legislation which looked to their best interests; but as a Representative upon the floor of this House, pledged bill which makes a clear discrimination in favor of olass as against other classes of our people in this country and the people whom I represent other classes of our people in this country, and the people whom I represent
When the House adjourned Mr
When the House adjourned Mr. Byrns said that "this shows without the shadow of a doubt that the House is not inflationary and that any such movement would fail if brought up before adjournment."
said Chairman O'Connor of the Rules Committee. "It to the country, danger of inflation. It is the one big proof of the stable attitude of this administration.'
Mr. Lemke, disappointed, said however, that "we won because there will be eliminations in the November contests." The farm problem will be made an issue in every Congressional district, he declared, as will the attitude of the American Federal of Labor.
Mr. Jones, who was in charge of the bill, offered his own farm relief plan as, a substitute for the Frazier-Lemke measure.
$\$$ It would provide for the refinancing of farm mortgages by setting aside $\$ 800,000,000$ from the gold reserve, against which two and one-half times that much currency could be issued.

## Jones Substitute Is Barred

When a point of order against the Jones proposal was made by FrazierLemke supporters, Mr. Jones insisted that his plan carried out in every way the intention of the Frazier-Lemke bill. The only wide difference, he aid, was that his plan involved $\$ 1,000,000,000$ less.
Representative woodrum, a Democratic stalwart who was presiding Democrats explained tonight the "strategy" of Mr. Jones. They said he intended to force the "conservative Democrats to vote for his substitute, which would have killed further consideration of the FrazierLemke bill.
House leaders figured that if the Jones bill had gone to the Senate, Senator Frazier would have added further inflationary sections, and while the measure was tied up in conference Congress would adjourn, killing the proposal.
From that time on only amendments favored by the farm bloc were accepted, and administration leaders centered attention on the job of switchíng votes to assure defeat of the inflation bill
"What will happen when the city people come and want their mortgage debts paid and want them put up $100 \%$ by Congress," Representative Sumners asked the House.
He asked if a single person on the floor would "kid himself that we won't be forced to meet this problem" if the Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill was approved.

Praises Previous Farm Aid
Mr. Jones in summing up declared that this administration has done more in three years to put farmers on an equality with other business than had been done in the last fifty years. They now enjoy the lowest interest rate in years, the lowest, in fact, that ever existed, he said.
Associate Press advices from Washington May 13 regarding the debate on the bill said in part:
In the final balloting on the Frazier-Lemke measure 173 Democrats and 62 Republicans joined to vote against the bill; in favor of it were 105 Democrats, 7 Progressives and 3 Farmer-Laborites.
read a letter from the head of the Brotherhood of Withrow of Wisconsin passage of the measure. passage of the measure.
That voting lines were
That voting lines were closely drawn was shown when Representative teller vote of 120 to 118 .
The change knocked out a provision for loans on farm livestock, limiting the scope of the measure to loans on real estate.
Representative Fish, foe of the bill, leaped to his feet with a denunciation of the Democratic leadership for refusing to try to perfect the bill.
"It is the duty of a Congressman to legislate and try to perfect legislation, even though he will vote against its passage," Mr. Fish cried.
He submitted an amendment to raise to $23 / 4 \%$ the interest farmers would pay on their loans and the rate of interest on the farm-loan bonds contemplated in the measure. It lost on a voice vote.
In advices from Washington May 11 to the New York "Herald Tribune" it was stated that the Frazier-Lemke bill was described in detail by its sponsors as follows:
"This bill provides for an adcquate system of credit through which farm indebtedness and farm mortgages now existing may be liquidated and refinanced through the machinery of the Farm Credit Administration, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system, and the national farm loan associations. It provides for real estate mortgages on the amortizaby first an at $11 / 2 \%$ interest and $11 / 2 \%$ on the principal per annum, secured farms and $75 \%$ of the value of insurable buildings and improvements farms an
thereon.
"In cases where the farm mortgages and other farm indebtedness exceed the fair value of the farm and $75 \%$ of the insurable buildings and improvements, the mortgage and other indebtedness shall be scaled down in accordance
amended
"Chattel mortgages and other farm indebtedness may be liquidated and refinanced by loans at $3 \%$, secured by first mortgages on livestock to an amount equal to $65 \%$ of the fair market value, such loans to run for a period of one year with privilege of renewal from year to year for ten years, provided that depreciation in value be replaced by additional livestock and that the amount of the loan be reduced $10 \%$ a year.
"The funds to refinance the farm mortgages and other farm indebtedness shall be provided by the issuing of farm loan bonds bearing interest at $11 / 2 \%$ if secured by farm mortgages and $3 \%$ if secured by mortgages on livestock, the bonds to be sold at par or delivered to the Federal Reserve Board to be held by them as security for Federal Reserve notes to be issued in an amount equal to the par value of the bonds so held. The outstanding Federal Reserve notes issued under this act shall at no time exceed $\$ 3,000,000,000$.
"A Board of Agriculture is to be elected by the farmers and an executive committee of three to be chosen by said board with the advice and consent of the Senate. The duty of the executive committee of the Board of Agriculturencing farm mortge refinancing farm mortgages and farm indebtedness by the Farm Credit
Reference to the move for the proposed vote on the bill appeared in our issue of May 2, page 2927.

## Amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act Held Invalid by St. Paul Court-Provision in Act Declared Unconstitutional by Indianapolis Federal Court

The Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act, as amended in 1935, was the subject of two adverse decisions during the past week; on May 11 the Act was held unconstitutional at St. Paul, Minn., in the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth District. The decision was given by Judges A. K. Gardner of Huron, S. Dak.; A. B. Van Valkenburgh, and Judge Charles B. Faris of St. Louis, in an action brought by the United States National Bank of Omaha. The original suit from which the appeal was taken concerned foreclosure of a mortgage on a 160 -acre farm near Omaha owned by William Pamp, it was stated in the St. Paul "Pioneer Press" of May 12, which added:
The foreclosure action began in 1933 and was still in the courts when on May 27, 1935, United States Supreme Court held the original FrazierLemke Act unconstitutional
Under the amended Act, however, the United States District Court at Omaha made an order on Oct. 1, "1935, allowing Mr. Pamp to retain his farm for three years by paying a "reasonable rental" semi-annually. This procedure was provided for in the amended Act.
The appeal to the United States Circuit Court was from the order granting Mr. Pamp permission to retain the farm.
In reporting the conclusions of Judges Gardner, Van Valkenburgh and Faris, the same paper had the following to say:
The three judges wrote a 26 -page opinion, considering all questions of law raised by both parties to the action. Their decision, however, was summed up in the closing words of the decision by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court in the original Frazier-Lemke Act It said:
"The Fifth Amendment (to the United States Constitution) commands that however great the Nation's need, private property shall not be thus taken even for a wholly public use without just compensation. If the public interest requires, and permits, the taking of property of individual mortgagees in order to relieve the necessities of individual mortgagors,
resort must be had to proceedings by eminent domain; so that through resort must be had to proceedings by eminent domain; so that through taxation, the burden of relief afforded in the public interest may be borne by the public.'
The United States Court of Appeals decision continues: "The conclusion is inescapable that the amended Act with its provision for a three-year stay, violates the Fifth Amendment because it takes from an appellant without compensation, valuable rights in the mortgaged property and gives them to the appellee.
"Appellants are denied during this moratory period the right they otherrise would have had to a sale of the property and an application of the proceeds of sale to their debt.'
In accord with this decision, the three Judges reversed the order of the Omaha Federal Court, granting Mr. Pamp the farm property for three years and re
proceedings.
It was estimated there are approximately 100 suits concerning the Frazier-Lemke Act in the six United States Court Districts in Minnesota, and thousands in the United States.

On May 8 in the United States District Court at Indianapolis Judge Robert C. Baltzell held invalid a subsection of the Act, when, according to the Indianapolis "News," he sustained a motion of a mortgagee to dismiss a suit by William Bennett Mullikan, Montgomery County farmer. The "News" went on to say:
Judge Baltzell held that Subsection $S$ of Section 75 of the Act violated
property right of the holder of the mortgage to determine the time of a property right of
sale of the property.
He said his opinion was based on a ruling of the United States Supreme Court which held the original Subsection $S$ unconstitutional. The original Subsection provided a five-year period in which the owner of the mortgaged property could redeem it.
An amended section was passed by Congress which reduced the redemption period to three years. It was this section that was held invalid today.

Several rulings have been made on this question by Federal District courts, some holding the section valid and others invalid. No appeals have been taken from the rulings, Judge Baltzell said
The suit was that of Mullikan against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., holder of a $\$ 7,500$ mortgage on his farm, in which Mr. Mullikan sought to take advantage of Section S. Two similar suits were dismissed. They were that of Martha E. Neel, Danville, Ill., owner of a Vermillion County farm, and William H. Peterman, Lebanon, owner of a Boone

Hearing on Arguments as to Constitutionality of Gold Reserve Act Scheduled for June Before United States Court of Claims at Washington-Case That of John M. Perry Involving Gold Payment on Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds
Hearing by the Court of Claims at Washington on arguments on the constitutionality of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 has been scheduled for June, the court having fixed the time on May 1, when John M. Perry (plaintiff in one of the four gold clause suits on which the Supreme Court handed down a ruling on Feb. 18, 1935) filed in the Court of Claims his reply to the Treasury's objections to supplying certain information and papers which Mr. Perry sought in the prosecution of his suit against the government. We quote from the New York "Herald Tribune" of May 5, which, in part, added:

He [Mr. Perry] is insisting on redemption of a $\$ 10,000$ Fourth Liberty Loan $41 / 4 \%$ bond in the pre-devaluation quantity of gold specified in the terms of the bond.
Mr. Perry, of the firm of Larkin, Rathbone \& Perry, after the adverse decision in the Supreme Court on Feb. 18, 1935, filed with the Court of Claims, on July 5, 1935, an amending petition, alleging the unconstitutionality of the Emergency Banking Act of March 9, 1933; the Act of May 12, 1933, and the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. He attacked the validity of all proclamations and regulations issued under them, and sought to the dollar by the government's breach of the gold clause contract.

## Seeks Data and Charts

The plaintiff sought a wide variety of information from the Treasury, including data and charts on the exchange rates between the dollar and the principal European countries; wholesale commodity prices in leading countries; exports and imports from and to the United States; purchases in foreign markets by the United States, and sales in domestic and foreign markets. by the United States and the Federal Reserve banks of gold coin or bullion, as well as purchases and sales of gold by individuals; licenses permitting various types of transactions in gold and foreign exchange, and transactions in which the stabilization fund figured.
The government's objections to this request for information were that many of the inquiries were too general in terms and lacked "the necessary particularity which would enable an intelligent clerk in the ordinary discharge of his duty to find the records." Some of the information sought, said the government, could be obtained by the plaintiff himself; other information sought was "of a confidential nature relating to the activities of the Treasury Department in its monetary and fiscal policies, which may not be supplied to the plaintiff without injury to the public interest."

## Replies to Objections

Mr. Perry, in his reply to the government's objections, discussed at length the contentions in his amended petition that the Emergency Banking Act and the Gold Reserve Act were unconstitutional. "There was no emergency existing on April 5 or May 24, 1934 (the date his bond was called for redemption and the latter the date he demanded payment in the amount of gold or its equivalent prescribed in the bond)," he said, "or thereafter, justifying an exercise of the power to regulate transactions in foreign exchange and the export of currency granted by Section 2 of the Emergency Banking Act.

The emergency conditions which re quired the enactment of the Emergency Banking Act had long since disappeared in April and May, 1934."
"Section 2 of the Emergency Banking Act authorizing restrictions on transactions in foreign exchange and the export of currency is unconstitutional," he added, "no intelligible standard having been established therein to govern the exercise of the power delegated." The delegation of power to the President to regulate and prohibit dealings in gold, without providing any legislative standard by which his conduct should be governed was an unlawful delegation of legislative power.
"Nothing is more condemnatory of the autocratic power and bureaucratic despotism created by the gold legislation and regulations, and of the despotism created by the gold legislation and regulations, and of the exercise of that power by the Secretary of the Treasury in his absolute control of the gold market, transactions in foreign exchange, and the
export of gold and currency," said Mr. Perry, "than the Supreme Court's export of gold and currency," said Mr. Perry, "than the Supreme Court's recent opinions
"Nothing," he continued, "brings out more clearly the arbitrary nature of the Secretary of the Treasury's activities under the gold legislation than his refusal in this action to disclose the actual prevailing market prices of gold on the dates in question, as well as the conditions of the gold market as it then existed under his license regulations."
Mr. Perry sought information on gold licenses to show that a free market for gold did not exist in this country. He sought information on the prices paid for gold paid by the Treasury to show that the prices themselves were evidence of the depreciation of the dollar and the decline in its purchasing power.

The filing in the Court of Claims of the amended petition by Mr. Perry was noted in our issue of July 6,1935 , page 50.

United States Court of Claims Rules Against Claim for Refund of Tax Paid on Profit from Sale of Tax-Exempt Liberty Bonds Purchased Below Par Case to Be Carried to United States Supreme Court
In a decision, on May 6, the United States Court of Claims held that the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, as trustee for Lillia Babbitt Hyde, is not entitled to a refund of $\$ 5,529$ for income tax paid on profits of $\$ 61,275$
from the sale of tax-exempt First Liberty Loan bonds purchased below their par value.

Judge Littleton, in denying the bank's claim that a tax imposed on the difference between the actual purchase price and par value was an illegal tax on the principal and violated the exemption clause of the Revenue Act of 1917, said:
We are of opinion that a tax exacted on the profit from a sale was not a We are the principal of the bonds, and the income tax here involved was, therefore, legally collected.

From Associated Press accounts from Washington, May 6, we quote:
The Court's finding of fact in the case said that the Central Hanover Bank, as trustee, purchased in 1920, in the open market, First Liberty Loan bonds of $\$ 687,000$ par value for $\$ 637,515$, the then market value. In 1931 the bonds were sold for $\$ 698,791$, a profit of $\$ 61,275$, and the profit reported in an income tax return for 1931 and computed in accordance with the Revenue Act then in force.

A tax of $\$ 7,372$ was paid and, in 1934, a claim for or refund of $\$ 5,529$ was made on the ground that the principal or par value of the bonds, amounting to $\$ 687,000$, was exempt from tax under the 1917 Revenue Act.

The Court.also rejected a second contention by the bank that if the profit on the sale of the bonds was not exempted from taxation by the statute the amount claimed should be refunded on the ground that Congress was without power to tax the bonds of the United States.
Previous cases have settled the point that a tax on profits in bond sales is not a tax on the bonds, the Court held, "and we fail to see how the income tax involved in the case at bar can be said to be a tax by the United States on its own bonds. It is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the second question raised by the plaintiff."

It was stated on May 6 that William Cogger, associated with John E. Hughes as attorney for the bank, said the case would be carried to the Supreme Court for a final decision on that point. The Associated Press reports that Mr. Cogger also joined with George H. Foster of the Attorney General's office in describing the decision as important because other government bonds, now being issued, carry the same provision exempting the principal and interest from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by the United States or other taxing authority.

## Court Rules Against Use of Confidential Correspondence Between President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes In Action of Utility Companies Against

 PWAThe introduction of confidential correspondence between President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, in an action brought by 5 utility companies against the Public Works Administration, was ruled out by Justice Alfred A. Wheat in the District of Columbia Supreme Court on May 13. Regarding the ruling Associated Press advices from Washington May 13 said:

He IJustice Wheatl upheld Jerome Frank, PWA attorney, who refused. to produce the letters from the government files in response to a subpoena by Dean Acheson, counsel for private utility companies. Mr. Acheson contended that the letters would disclose a plan of two officials to regulate local power rates without due authority.
"I am surprised that there should be so much controversy over this point," Chief Justice Wheat said. "This is not a question of the personality of the President, it is a question of the President's office itself. I can see no conceivable reason why communications between the President and his Cabinet members should be opened to public discussion."

I am authorized by the President to say that he considers this document privileged and that it would be prejudical to the public interest if it is produced in court," Mr. Frank said.
tended to come to the tended to come to the public attention."
PWA funds in companies seeking to enjoin use of PWA funds in construction of municipal power plants in ten cities now

## Liquidation of Central Bank of Ethiopia Reported

 Ordered by ItaliansA decree was issued by the Italian Government on May 11 ordering the liquidation of the Central Bank of Ethiopia, which was conducted by British and French interests under the direction of Emperor Haile Selassie, said a wireless account, May 11, to the New York "Times" of May 13, from its correspondent in Addis Ababa. It is understood, the advices said, that the majority shares are held by the British. The following is also from the "Times" wireless dispatch:

The bank, which has been successfully carrying on Ethiopia's financial affairs for more than 50 years, has most adequate reserves. The Italians at first thought they would incorporate it into their own system, but they have now decided to introduce a system similar to that prevailing in Libya, doubtless under the direction of the Bank of Italy.

The temporary working exchange rate of six lire to a thaler will be even more improved when the rate is officially fixed, it is understood, for foreign banks are apparently quoting a rate of 5.30 .

Since the natives know no other currency, and since there is an enormous silver reserve, the thaler will be used indefinitely with the lira, which is already being freely accepted.

Secretary Hull Explains Steps Taken to Protect Ameri-

## cans in Ethiopia-Letter Is Response to House

 Resolution-President Roosevelt Announces Promotion of United States Minister Engert and Vice ConsulsSecretary of State Hull on May 11 made public a letter to Representative McReynolds, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in response to a resolution introduced in the House asking for information on the steps that had been taken to protect the United States Legation
in Ethiopia and American citizens in Addis Ababa. Mr. Hull explained that the State Department last August had considered sending a warship to the Red Sea to act as a naval radio relay station with Addis Ababa, but had abandoned the plan to avoid criticism at home and possible international friction. He also pointed out that warnings had been issued to American citizens several times before the occurrence of disturbances in Addis Ababa.
Despite the publication of Mr. Hull's letter, the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 12 summoned before it Wallace Murray, Chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs, to explain the attitude taken by the United States during the Italo-Ethiopian war. On the same day Augusto Rossi, Italian Ambassador, formally notified the State Department of the annexation of Ethiopia. The Department's attitude toward this step has not yet been announced.
President Roosevelt on May 9 made public a message to Cornelius van H. Engert, American Minister to Ethiopia, promoting him and the two Vice-Consuls at the Legation. The text of the President's message follows:
I want you to know with what interest I followed your reports regarding the recent situation at Addis Ababa and to express my sincere admination the recent situation at Addis Ababa and to express my sincere admination
for the splendid manner in which you conducted yourself during that for the splend
trying period.
Irying period.
speak too highly of your courage and devotion to duty, worthy of the finest traditions of the American foreign service.
I also wish to add my appreciation and commendation for the excellent cooperation and assistance, rendered under the most difficult circumstances, by Mr. Cramp and Mr. Hunter, as well as by the non-American employees of the legation. For the
I am happy to say that in recognition of the conspicuous and meritorious service rendered it has been recommended to me that you be promoted to Class 1 and that Mr. Cramp be promoted to Class 8, and I have approved and shall send appropriate nominations to the Senate on Monday. Mr. Hunter will be promoted to junior clerk, Class 2.
I also desire to commend Walker Edgar Tanner, chief radioman, United States Navy; William Lee Pitts, radioman, first class, United States Navy; John Williard Anslow, radioman, first class, United States Navy, and Cecil Franklin Cavanah, radioman, first class, United States Navy, for valor and devotion to duty worthy of the best traditions of the Navy during the attack upon the legation.

A Washington dispatch of May 11 to the New York "Times" summarized Mr. Hull's letter as follows:
In his 3,000-word letter, Mr. Hull vigorously defended his Department's policies of protection in the Ethiopian crisis. He did not give in detail the reasons for having abandoned the warship plan, but he offered to inform the committee in confidence.

## Defends Reliance on British

Mr. Hull defended especially the Department's reliance on British protective forces in Addis Ababa and pointed out that other Legations had followed the same policy.
"It is the frequent practice of one government," he said, "to seek assistance for its nationals from another government which, because of the large number of its nationals and the importance of its interests in a given area, may be better prepared to render such assistance.
"On many occasions diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, in accordance with the universal practice of all nations, have used their good offices in protecting foreign nationals in those parts of the equipped for such services. As a matter of fact, some 40 foreign nationals equipped for such services. As a matter of fact, some 40 foreign nationals crisis in Addis Ababa."
The United States had no treaty right, Mr. Hull pointed out, to send roops into Ethiopia. He conceded that Great Britain had sent troops but he said Emperor Haile Selassie had never assented to this step.
It was an open secret at the time that the Emperor, for purposes of the record and to discourage similar moves by the Powers generally, would not openly give his assent, but had tacitly let it be known he would offer no objection if Great Britain sent forces to the capital.
"The dispatch of an American war vessel carrying American troops to a distant, troubled zone at such a time and for such a limited purpose," he said, "would have subjected this Government to a charge of flagrantly violating the epirit of the Neutrality Act and would undoubtedly
rightfully have met with vigorous protest from the American people."

## Defense Measures Listed

He then destribed various measures that had been taken for defense. They included the sending of small quantities of arms and ammunition to the Legation, the dispatch of four naval radio operators there, the painting of the roof of the Legation and other American-occupied property Legation, the assurances of protection received from the Ethiopian GovernLegation, the assurances of protection received from the Eth

From the Washington "Post" of May 12 we take the following:

Secretary Hull's letter detailed, step by step, the long series of warnings to American citizens to evacuate the territory, the many measures considered and taken by the Department to establish protection, and the reasons behind each action.

Secretary Hull listed in a lengthy statement the steps taken as follows: In May, 1935, after consultation with the British Foreign Office, the Department instructed the American Charge d'Affaires at Addis Ababa to consult with the 100 -odd missionaries in Ethiopia and report the earliest three Americans, unmarried, at that time.

## Immediate Evacuation

On June 29, 1935, the Charge reported that he had recommended an mmediate evacuation by missionaries of all outlying posts.
On July 2, 1935, the , Department asked the Charge to urge all missionaries to leave and addressed letters to all home boards of missions in the United States urging them to withdraw their personnel from Ethiopia,
On July 6, 1935, the Charge reported he had advised all the missionaries, but that lack of funds was holding up a number of withdrawals.
The Department urged home mission boards to supply such funds. The

Charge secured a promise from Emperor Haile Selassie to protect Americans in all possible ways.
Late in July, 1935, the British Government asked permission of the Ethiopian Government to bring in an Indian regiment for added protection. This was refused. The British brought them in anyway, with arms, ammunition and supplies, on Sept. 7. The French brought troops to Dire Dawa on Oct. 6.
The Charge requested additional arms and ammunition on Jan. 20, 1936, with the total, after this shipment, amounting to 10 rifles, 10 revolvers, 1,000 rifle cartridges, 1,500 pistol cartridges and four bayonets. Machine guns, it was reported, would have been difficult to get through, "even if requested," because of the Ethiopian Government's unwillingness to allow such shipments.

## Relied on Native Guards

The Secretary then pointed out that the United States had no longstanding right by usage or sufferance to maintain Legation guards in Addis Ababa, and relied on natice guards as did all other Legations there except the British, French and Italian missions, all of which have extensive interests in Ethiopia.

## Important Revisions in Administration Revenue Bill Believed Likely-Senator Byrd Charges Measure Would Aid Largest Corporations-Secretary Morenthau Again Defends Schedules Before Senate

 Finance CommitteeDrastic changes in the Administration's revenue bill, and perhaps abandonment of the House measure which is based upon taxes on undistributed corporate surpluses, were considered likely late this week, as opposition to the measure mounted in the Senate Finance Committee. Previous hearings on the bill were described in the "Chronicle" of May 9, pages 3094-96.

In indicating that a revolt by Democratic and Republican members of the Committee threatened the future of the bill, an account from Washington May 14 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:
Following an 8-hour executive meeting, during which the committee heard additional supporting testimony from Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau and an explanation from Chairman Landis of the S. E.C. as to the working of the law on corporate issues, Chairman Harrison said that unless an agreement on a bill is reached in committee the Administration's fight will be taken to the Senate floor.
He revealed the Committee's position on the legislation was that the House bill as such, proposing only that high levies be placed upon undistributed profits of a corporation, is definitely out of the picture and the issue is whether there shall be any undistributed profits tax at all.

Willing to Raise $\$ 620,000,000$
However, he added that the Committee is perfectly willing to raise the $\$ 620,000,000$ requested by the President as being necessary for the Govthe corporations or the stockholders will bear the full amount of the burden.
In advices from its Washington bureau May 14 the New York "Herald Tribune" stated in part:
To add to complexities of writing a bill, suggestion of another undistributed income tax plan for corporations was made by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and an Administration spokesman on fiscal affairs.
Senator Harrison did not announce the tax plan of Chairman Eccles, who has been reported as one of the advisers who urged the President to suggest an undistributed earnings tax on corporations. Committee members, however, said that the Eccles proposal was read at the executive session.

According to these members, it proposes inauguration of the undistributed income tax on corporations as a surtax. All corporations would be taxed $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ on net income, under Mr. Eccles' recommendation. The undisranging from 40 to $60 \%$. In order to temper the effect of these high rates and to give preference to small concerns, $\$ 15,000$ of income would be completely exempt from the undistributed income surtax.

Douglas Opposes Plan
Meanwhile, Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget in the Roosevelt administration, declared against the principle of undistributed corporate income tax. Mr. Douglas was a visitor on Capitol Hill. He explained that he had not studied the house tax bill, so he could give no direct comment. "I am opposed to the principle of taxing savings of corporations," he said.
Explaining his position, Mr. Douglas pointed out that for 16 years various Secretaries of the Treasury have studied the idea. Their con-
One of the most effective assaults on the bill was launched May 11, when Senator Byrd made public a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in which he listed 11 large corporations that would have paid no taxes whatever on their 1934 earnings and dividend distribution if the pending revenue bill had been in effect. Senator Byrd added that he was unable to obtain the comparable figures for 1935 and he hoped that Mr. Morgenthau would supply them.
The text of Senator Byrd's letter is given below:
May 8, 1936.

## Honorable Henry Morgenthau,Jr

## Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

## Ly dear Mr. Secretary.

It has been stated that many of our financially strong corporations, especially those of substantial size, will pay little or no taxes to the Federal Treasury if the pending bill is passed. I am checking the accuracy of these statements, and I am likewise interested in the opportunities that may be afforded such corporations by the bill to avoid the payment of taxes.
We must guard carefully against giving these large corporations a greater advantage and perhaps a stranglehold over their present smaller competitors. Frankly, I am concerned about the application of the proposed tax policies to those corporations which now have large surpluses and a strong cash or credit position.
We must make certain that legislation does not prevent the healthy growth and expansion of our smaller businesses by imposing a penalty upon them if their financial position and their business opportunities
do not permit the payment in dividends of substantially all their profits. I want your assistance in appraising the situation.
I have selected from Moody's Manual a few of the largest corporations, With a view to determining the rate of tax which would be imposed upon available are for 1934 ill should be enacted. The only statistics 1 have check the list I give you and let me have a similar list for 1935 if statistics are available to you. are avallable to you.
A FEW OF THE CORPORATIONS WHICH WOULD PAY NO TAX, BASED N 1934 RETUR

Company-
Americican Telephone \& Telegraph
American Tobacco Co
American Smelting \& Retining.-.-
American Smelting \& Retining
General Electric Co
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co
International Harves
National Biscuit Co-u--.--
Ohional Dairy Products Co
Ohio Oll Co-1d
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co
Texas Company
The above list of financially stro
taxation can be greatly expanded.
CORPORATIONS WHICH WOULD PAY LESS THAN



The Senate Finance Committee on May 11 voted to ask Secretary Morgenthau to appear for testimony regarding the subject raised by Senator Byrd. Mr. Morgenthau testified on May 13. A Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Journal of Commerce" described the hearing as follows:

Secretary Morgenthau and his statistical aides admitted that 283 of the 600 corporations which they discussed would have their taxes reduced $50 \%$ or more, while of that number, based on dividend disbursements in 1934, some 138 might escape taxation altogether.
At the same time, experts said there were many other corporations that would have had to pay much more in taxes than were assessed against their 1934 incomes if the proposed law had been in effect.

Morgenthau Is Heard
Much time at the morning session of the Committee with Secretary Morgenthau and his aides was devoted to consideration of how far they could go in divulging secrets of corpotate tax reports. Then they went into detailed discussion with a view to showing how the New Deal scheme would work in respect of the taxable net income of the individual corporations.
Opponents of the Treasury plan privately declared their dissatisfaction with the statistics presented. They maintained that when they asked for data on various aspects of the subject matter they were told they would have to wait until it could be gathered. Members of the "Byrd bloc" said today it was evident Treasury omials had not "fully thought out their plan, adding that they considered that these experts should have been able to produce charts and graphs on any feature had they gone more been prepared were intended to suppott the Treasury plan and that there bee indications of lack of desire on the part of these experts to deal more fully and frankly with the subject.
The data reviewed today affected 1934 income tax returns of corporations with taxable net earnings of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more. It was explained 1935 reports were not available for the purpose as yet.
Byrd's Views Unchanged
"I am more convinced than ever," said Senator Byrd, "that this bill is very much to the advantage of the strongly entrenched company and disastronsto shos the cons of the is correct.'
Despite the opposition in the committee at the present time, it was asserted by Chairman Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.) that there would be numerous conferences and finally a "meeting of minds" for the completion of a compromise tax bill for the consideration of the Senate, perhaps the latter part of next week.
Mr. Harrison yesterday advanced proposals to the Treasury Department looking to the raising of the $\$ 623,000,000$ demanded by the President; He said that he did not desire that this be called the "Harrison plan," with the President's requirements.

## Doubt on Excise Issue

The Mississippi Senator is a candidate for re-election and the New Deal tax plan has become something in the nature of political dynamite. It would appear that he will have to present the question of new excise taxes
to his committee for a vote, despite the unpopularity of this method of raising revenue, although he, despite the unpopularity of this method of raising revenue, although he said today he was hopery that the Treasury schedule that would raise needed revenue.
"I asked the Treasury yesterday to give me a statement of how to get $\$ 623,000,000$ on a scheme contemplating a flat tax upon all taxable corporate net income and graduated taxes based on withholding," he explained. "If they could start at a lower base rate than $15 \%$ and could ease the graduations above that, it would be all right with me-so long as we get that money."
He expects to hear from the Treasury tomorrow when the experts also will present estimates of yield from other plans that have been advanced by committee members.
On May 12 the Treasury submitted to the Senate Finance Committee the following new corporate undistributed profits. tax schedule:
"(B) Rate of tax in general-There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the adjusted net income of every corporation a tax equal to the sum of the following:
"Two-sevenths of the amount of the undistributed net income which does not exceed $14 \%$ of the adjusted net income;
"One-third of the amount by which the undistributed net income exceeds: $14 \%$ and does not exceed $29 \%$ of the adjusted net income,
"Three-eighths of the amount by which the undistributed net income exceeds $29 \%$ and does not exceed $45 \%$ of the adjusted net income; and
"One-half of the amount by which the undistributed net income exceeds $45 \%$ of the adjusted net income.
The Treasury Department also suggested informally a $\$ 1,000$ exemption. for corporations with net income up to $\$ 20,000$.
Under date of May 14 the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported the following in its advices from Washington: Secretary Morgenthau, according to Chairman Harrison, came before the Committee with his experts again today to give further data requested by Senators Black and Byrd as to effect of the House bill on certain types of corporations. The Secretary estimated at the same time that the Administration compromise, being sponsored by Senator Harrison, would raise $\$ 626,000,000$ in new revenues annually
The Harrison proposal, however, is but one of many which have been offered by committee members. Other programs call for flat rates of tax on corporate income of 18 or $22 \%$ without any super tax or undistributed new income with a $50 \%$ credit allowed on amounts distributed in the form of dividends.
Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.) also has a program which, it is said, is being given serious consideration, imposing a tax of 15 or $16 \%$ upon theentire new income with undistributed corporate levies superimposed ranging from $20 \%$ upon the second $\$ 20,000$ up to $40 \%$ upon the fifth $\$ 20,000$. withheld. The Treasury Department has been ordered to estimate the yield of this plan.

Landis' Explanation Given
In his appearance before the committee Chairman Landis explained the working of the law with respect to corporate issues and pointed out that where a corporation wished to raise money from among its own stockholders, after having declared out its taxable net profit, if the mails were
not used or interstate commerce was not involved, the commission would
have no jurisdiction.
He gave the impression to the Senators that it would not be a difficult matter, from the standpoint of securities issues, for small corporations to obtain needed funds by this means. However, it is not known whether he
discussed the plight of the already debt-ridden corporations or those with imited prospects in efforts to obtain funds after declaring out dividends.
On May 12 Secretary Wallace of agriculture appeared, before the committee to urge retention of the "windfall" levy on formerly impounded or uncollected agricultural processing taxes. We quote from the Washington advices to the "Times" which also had the following to say in part:
He also suggested a revival of a modified form of the invalidated processHe also suggested a revival of a modified form of the invalidated process-
ng taxes. The Secretary's proposal was designed to make up the revenue deficiency left by the House in the pending bill.
Mr. Jones' letter [to Senator Harrison] was said by some of the committee members to have given the final argument, so far as they were concerned, against the corporate provisions as now written.
While Mr. Jones did not put it directly and in so many words, the changes he suggested in the bill dove-tailed with complaints voiced by many witnesses appearing at the recent public hearings that a heavy tax, based solely on the profits withheld from distribution, would cause corporations to distribute earnings which might properly be withheld for needed plant improvement and even for re-employment. Mr. Jones did not seem to fear any impairment of the obligations owed by corporations to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. His only suggestion for alterations went to the broader aspect of the problem.

Name of Department of Interior Would Be Changed to Department of Conservation and Works Under Bill Passed by United States Senate
On May 13 the United States Senate passed a bill providing for the change in the name of the Department of the Interior to "The Department of Conservation and Works." The head of the Department would become the "Secretary of Conservation and Works." Both the President and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes are indicated as favoring the change. At the ceremonies April 16, incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the new building of the Department of the Interior, Secretary Ickes urged that Congress change the name to the "Conservation Department." The address was referred to in servation Department." The ad
our issue of April 18, page 2593 .

## Governor Lehman of New York Proclaims Week of May 17 to 23 as Foreign Trade Week-Many Events

 PlannedThe coming week-May $17-23$-has been set aside as "Foreign Trade Week." On April 30 Governor Lehman, of New York State, issued a proclamation calling for its observance, and Mayor La Guardia, of New York City, has urged citizens generally to give special consideration to foreign trade matter during the week. The Mayor's plea was contained in a letter sent to Louis K. Comstock, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, which organized a committee to direct the week's activities in New York City. Following receipt of the letter, Mr. Comstock announced (on May 11) that the program had been virtually completed. His announcement said:
The program will be initiated at 5 o'clock on Sunday, May 17, when E. P. Thomas, in an address over radio station WOR, will issue the call to citizens to participate in the celebration. During the week there will be six foreign trade luncheons. An Export-Import luncheon at the Hotel Astor on Monday, May 18, will have as its Chairman James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Counci, and as speakers Henry 1. Grady, Thomes J Watson Presdient of the International Business Machines Corporation and Fred I. Kent On Tuesday May 19 there will be a luncheon of the New York Lions Club at which Harry Tipper, Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Association, will be the principal speaker.
May 20, will be celebrated as Latin-American Day with a luncheon a he Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Inter-American Advisory Committee. James S. Carson, Vice-President of the American and Foreign Power Company, will preside.
On May 21, there will be a luncheon of the Advertising Club of New York with Mr. Watson as the principal speaker, and a luncheon of the Brooklyn Rotary Club with the Downtown Brooklyn Association
The climax of the celebration will come on May 22, which is National Maritime Day. A World Trade luncheon under the sponsorship of The Merchant's Association of New York will be held at the Hotel Astor with the Secretary of State Cordell Hull, as the principal speaker. Mr. Comstock will act as presdiing officer after the meeting has been called to order by Mr. Farrell. Other speakers will include Mayor La Guardia and Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank.

There will be nine radio broadcasts dealing with foreign trade during
Previous reference to foreign trade week, which will be observed nationally, was made in our issue of May 9, page 3101.

American Acceptance Council to Be Dissolved-Action
Due to Lessened Activity of Acceptance Business-
Due to Lessened Activity of Acceptance Business-
Compilation of Statistical Data to Be Continued by A.B.A.
Announcement of the decision to dissolve, as of July 1, next, the American Acceptance Council was made on May 14, by Robert H. Bean, Executive Secretary of the Council, who indicated that the action "is due to the large reduction in the volume and activity of the acceptance business." According to the announcement by Mr. Bean, at a largely attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council held May 13 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and presided over by the Chairman Herbert P. Howell, President of the Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co.,
"it was unanimously voted to recommend to a special meeting of the Council, to be held early in June, that the Organization be dissolved." Mr. Bean, who states that his future plans are as yet undeveloped, also said:
A special committee was appointed consisting of the President, Robert F. Loree; the Vice-President, Percy H. Johnston; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Herbert P. Howell; Chairman of the Organization Committee, Jerome Thralls and Allan M. Pope, with full power to take appropriate
action in closing the affairs of the Council. action in closing the affairs of the Council.
While the general functions, services and organization identity of the American Acceptance Council will end on July 1, the statistical data previously compiled mondiy "n the vol, published by the American and will be
Association.
The Executive Secretary, Robert H. Bean, who has been the managing director of this important organization since its creation, will remain in director of this important organization since its creation, will remain in
charge of the Council's headquarters until the affairs incident to its dissolution are completed on July 1 .
The American Acceptance Council was formed in January, 1919, for the purpose of "conducting and directing a nation-wide educational campaign designed to inform the business people and bankers as to the merits of domestic merchandising, also to aid in establishing a comprehensive open discount market, and to assist in other matters that will improve the credit system and strengthen the financial position of America.
Its membership had at all times included the largest and most important accepting banks, private bankers, agencies of foreign banks, large corporations with export departments and the Federal Reserve banks.
Outstanding bankers whose institutions have been the leaders in domestic and foreign trade financing have been active in the Council's affairs as officers and members of its Executive Committee.
The dissolution of the Council at this time is due to the large reduction in the volume and activity of the acceptance business, the stagnant conditions of the discount market, the influence of unusual conditions resulting the supporting member institutions to effect all possible economies.

## Modification of Existing Law Advocated by American Institute of Law to Permit Publication of De-

 famatory Matter if True and in Public Interest A modification of existing law to permit publication of defamatory statements, if true, or "where the circumstances are such as to induce a correct or reasonable belief that facts exist which affect a sufficiently important public interest" was recommended on May 9 by the American Institute of Law, at the concluding session of its annual meetting in Washington. This means, it was stated in a Washington dispatch, May 9, to the New York "Times," that newspapers could publish such matter provided they honestly believed it to be true and it concerned a public officer or candidate for public office. In part, the dispatch added: The long-prevailing rule in many jurisdictions requires that the facts stated must be true, and if they are not true then the newspaper is liable for damages regardless of good faith in printing them and on honest belief that they are correct.Dictum by Holmes and Taft
The new interpretation was expressed in the Institute's restatement of the libel law in connection with the subject of torts, prepared by Fowler v. Harper, Professor of Law at the University of Texas, which was pre-
sented and approved at the closing session of the Institute's annual sented a
meting.
The older and stricter rule was stated by the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court and by William Howard Taft, former President and Chief Justice, while serving as a United States Circuit Judge.
The restatement also broadened the rule as to editorial comment and criticism by granting a privilege to make defamatory criticism as to a person's activities which are of public concern, provided it "represents the actual opinion of the critic and is not made solely for the purpose of causing harm to another." On this point it is stated:
"Critcism of the private conduct or character of another who is engaged in activities of public concern, in so far as his private conduct or character affects his pubic conduct, is privileged, if the criticism, although detamatory, complies with and judgment might make."

## "Reasonableness of Beliep"

The privilege to publish defamatory matter is qualified as depending on "the reasonableness of the publisher's belief in the truth thereof and the reasonableness of the publication as a means of protecting the interest in question," and is,
public is in danger."
Testimony offered before investigating committees, commissions and other properly authorized investigating bodies is held to be "conditionally privileged unless the investigation is a judicial proceeding, in which case the testimony is absolutely privileged."
Formal or informal complaint to a prosecuting attorney or other law enforcement officer concerning violations of the criminal law are "absolutely privileged" under the rule.
As formulated and finally approved today, the draft provisions embodying the new libel and defamatory rules will be at the future service and disposition of all American courts, which invariably in the past have accepted and acted upon the restatements prepared and issued by the Institute.

With Controversies on Every Subject, Unanimity Upon Difficult Legal Questions Should not Be Expected Says Chief Justice Hughes of United States Supreme Court In Addressing Meeting of American Law Institute-Pays Tribute to Late George W. Wickersham
Regarded as a reference to the divided decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, in addressing the American Law Institute in Washington on May 7 said: "Of course, it is expected that there will be differences of opinion. How amazing it is that, in the midst of controversies on every conceivable subject, one

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should expect unanimity of opinion upon difficult legal questions." The Chief Justice went on to say:
In the highest ranges of thought, in theology, philosophy and science, we find differences of view on the part of the most distinguished expertstheologians, philosophers and scientists.
The history of scholarship is a record of disagreements. And when we deal with questions relating to principles of law and their application, we do not suddenly rise to a stratosphere of icy certainty.
Mr. Hughes incidently made the remark that "I am happy to report that the Supreme Court is still functioning," and in adding that "the work of the current term has not suffered by illness or absence of any member he said "it is probable that when we finish the term the total number of probable that when we finish the term the total number of previous term,"
From a dispatch May 7 we take the following regarding the further remarks of the Chief Justice, whose address was delivered at the opening of the annual meeting of the Institute:
In reporting "a gratifying improvement in the speedy disposition of cases in the Federal District Courts, the Chief Justice said that there were last year 46 districts against 31 in 1934 in which business was 'current' and that in only 15 districts was there a delay of over six months in the time required to reach the trial of a case after issue had been joined.

There are still some sore spots," he said, "and where delays are most serious they are due to a failure to provide an adequate supply of judges to attend the work of the courts. That is notably the case in the Southern
District of New York. The Judicial Council has repeatedly recommended District of New York. The Judicial Council has repeatedly recommended that additional judges be provided.

## Crying Evil' is Cited

The Chief Justice said that designations of judges from other districts are made "so far as practicable," but that "such designations do not meet joinder of issue and trial approximates two years for civil jury cases, for suits in equity and suits in admiralty.
"Perhaps some day there may be a readjustment of our Federal districts and some of the existing divisions may be altered to secure a more scientific distribution of judicial work," he said. "The present arrangement, however, is the natural outgrowth of our political system and finds strong support in history and sentiment. The pressing interest is that in no part of the country should justice be denied because judges are not available.
It was noted in the Washington "Post" of May 8 that despite the statement by Mr. Hughes that a shortage of Federal judges in 15 of 84 districts cons ituted a "crying evil." The Senate a short time later rejected proposals for creation of two additional Federal judgeships in the Southern District of New York.
From the same paper we quote:
Mr. Hughes paid tribute to his friend, the late George W. Wickersham, ormer institute leader.
He had Mr. Wickersham in mind when he said:
"The highest reward that can come to a lawyer is the esteem of his proessional brethern. That esteem is won in unique conditions and proceeds from an impartial judgement of professional rivals.
"It cannot be purchased. It cannot be artificially created. It cannot be gained by artifice or contrivance to attract public attention. It is not measured by pecuniary gains.
"It is the esteem which is born in sharp contests and thrives despite conflicting interests. It is an esteem commanded solely by integrity of character and by brains and skill in the honorable preformance of proessional duty.

George Wickersham won and held that esteem.'
President Roosevelt to the Institute is referred to in another item.

Warning Against Weakening of National Life Through Too Much Dependence on Federal GovernmentR. C. Glazier of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, in Discussing "Social Security" Appeals for Ideal of Individual Life Without Sacrifice of Principals of Thrift and Self HelpM. A. Linton on Dangers in Social Security Program

Greater need exists today to preserve the time-honored principles of self-help and individual freedom than ever before in the century and a half of our national life, was the keynote sounded here on May 13 by President Robert C. Glazier in opening the annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at Atlantic City. This organization represents $14,000,000$ depositors scattered over 18 States, with total deposits of almost $\$ 10,000,000,000$, about a fourth of all bank deposits. Mr. Glazier, also President of the Society for Savings, Hartford, touched on the improvement of business and generally took an encouraging view of the future, tempered by a note of caution. "As far as 'social security' legislation is concerned," he told the conference, "it does not seem within the power of any human being to assess the effect of this law on the individual or the general economic welfare of the community. The whole scheme is so vast and so far-reaching in its implications the human mind is not capable of grasping the subject in its entirety, but most content itself with the vague hope it is all for the best, and that the framers of this legislation had good and sufficient reason for their action." He further said:
I believe there is general agreement that some measure of "social security" fostered by the government is inevitable, and that by gradual steps means may be found to bring about, not a milennium, but a better condition for all, without sacrificing the principles of thrift and self-help that have been a tradition of our people since the Nation was established. Yet there is a very real danger that too. much dependence on a paternal government will weaken the fiber of our national life.
In another direction, it is pleasant to note the rising tide of business recovery, which, after years of depression, now seems to be surely on the way, manifesting itself in no uncertain manners in many branches of our
industrial activity. industrial activity.

Are we asking too much when we urge that an attitude of friendly and constructive cooperation toward business be adopted and maintained by the government? For, in the opinion of thoughtful men, such friendly and constructive cooperation is the one thing needed to stimulate and quicken the industrial activity of the Nation, and thus to eliminate the scourge of unemployment.

The full implications of the Social Security Act have not been brought home to the average man and woman, in the opinion of M. A. Linton, President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, who in addressing the conference on May 13 said that in less than a year "more than one-half of the workers in the United States are going to be compelled to pay a tax upon their wages or salaries to support a Federal pension plan." He continued:

The program has such far-reaching consequences that it should be understood and discussed from one end of the country to the other. From the point of view of financial magnitude, of the number of persons concerned, and of the administrative problems that will press for solution, the program is unprecedented. Its various provisions must be soundly conceived and properly coordinated or the consequences may be quite different from what is anticipated.

Thirty-five years ago the number of people in the United States aged 65 or over was $3,100,000$. Today the number is $7,500,000$, and the estimate
for 35 years hence is $15,100,000$. Today for 35 years hence is $15,100,000$. Today those 65 or older represent less than $6 \%$ of the population. Thirty-five years hence the figure is estimated to be in excess of $10 \%$. Prospective changes of this magnitude in a country where the electorate is becoming increasingly interested in old-age pensions point to the conclusion that whether or not the present law shall
survive the test of the courts, some practicable will survive the test of the courts, some practicable way will be found to make the old age of our workers more comfortable and happy.

Referring to the first part of the old-age security program, a contributory Federal plan, requiring no State legislation to make it effective, and to be supported by payroll taxes paid equally by employees and employers, and estimated to apply to some $25,000,000$ workers, Mr. Linton said that it is set up on a "theoretically self-supporting basis." Continuing, he said:

That is to say, the proposed payroll taxes are expected to provide all of the benefits under the plan without resort to general revenue funds. Larger pensions are reserved for the rather distant future. In the meantime, payroll taxes are expected to exceed pension payments. The excess is to be invested in a reserve fund which shall earn interest of at least $3 \%$ a year. Eventually the interest on the reserve fund, known as the Old Age Reserve Account, is estimated to cover approximately $40 \%$ of the benefit payments. The remaining $60 \%$ will be covered by the then current receipts from a $6 \%$ payroll tax. Since the benefit payments for pensions and death benefits are estimated eventually to reach approximately 3.5 billions a year, this means that about 1.4 billions will be provided by interest on the reserve account and the remaining 2.1 billions by the payroll taxes. It is important to keep in mind that the sole function of the reserve account is to produce interest. It is not contemplated that the principal will ever have to be drawn upon.
The old Age Reserve Account is to be invested in direct obligations of the United States or in obligations fully guaranteed by the United States. It is to be no small affair. According to estimates of the Senate Finance Committee, it will reach approximately $\$ 47,000,000,000$ by 1980.

The most dangerous feature of the old age program, according to Mr . Linton, is the anticipated large excess of income over outgo and may "have consequences quite different from what was planned by the framers of the Social Security Act." He added:
Their plan as embodied in the law is to have actuaries calculate every year the amount theoretically needed to be added to the reserve account and then to have Congress appropriate that amount to the account until, finally, 45 years hence, the enormous interest-bearing fund of $\$ 47,000$,000,000 will have been accumulated. Suppose, however, that Congress is not impressed by actuarial theory and decides to follow some other course. What are the probable alternatives? A quite likely alternative is an increase in the scale of pension benefits, and the probability that a scale of benefits will be adopted which in the end will prove unbearable for our children and grandchildren.
We may be confident of one thing. The program for the Congresses of the next 30 years to practice self-denial by investing hundreds of millions each year in a reserve fund mounting into the tens of billions, belongs in the realm of dreams. The fund possibly may be allowed to reach a total of a few billions. After that the country will call a halt. The danger inherent, therefore, in the self-sufficiency plan is not that the huge reserve actually will be created, but that the excess of income over outgo will lead either to a dangerous liberalization of the benefits or to a program of unsound governmental spending.
The Social Security Act was described as "one of the most important measures ever enacted in our Nation's history, affecting, with insignificant exceptions, all individuals and industry-in fact, our national life and attitude of mind," by Wilson G. Wing, President of the Providence Institution for Savings, Providence, R. I., in addressing the conference on May 13. Mr. Wing, who is Chairman of the Committee on Federal Legislation of the Association, continued:
Experience in other countries where progress has been made along the lines contemplated in the "social security" field has provided conclusive exceedingly complex probly and despite a long period of trial and error legislation still is in the experimental stage.
Efforts undoubtedly will be constantly made to increase benefits, and the consequent burden upon taxpayers and ultimate effect upon savings mated, under the law as drawn, the present time. However, it is estialone eventually might reach the enormous sum of 32 billion dollars, and in addition thereto there likewise will be provided a large reserve in the unemployment fund.
Under present plans it is contemplated that these moneys are to be upon future investment obligations and thus have an important effect an aggregation of funds may exert in time to come presents a factor absolutely impossible to estimate.

## Financial Chronicle

B, M. Anderson of Chase National Bank of New York Says Tax Bill Would Strike at Smaller Businesses-
Contends Measure Would Force Many to DisinContends Measure Would Force Many to
corporate-Also Predicts Uncertain Yield
The proposed penalty tax on undistributed corporate surpluses would subject small corporations with incomes of less than $\$ 10,000$ a year to such high tax rates on money reinvested in the business that they might well consider whether to retain the corporate form, B. M. Anderson Jr., whether to retain the corporate form, B. M. Anderson Jr.,
Ph.D., Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, says in an article in the "Chase Economic Bulletin," published May 12. The Administration's tax bill is designed for reform rather than revenue, Dr. Anderson said, and would prove particularly onerous to small businesses. He predicted that fiscal gains to the Treasury if the bill were enacted might prove disappointing, while grave trouble for business would certainly result.
The underlying theory behind the measure, according to Dr. Anderson, is the philosophy that excessive savings are responsible for our troubles. After analyzing the tax bill in detail, Mr. Anderson concluded:
I think it is very interesting to contrast the position of the American corporations which did accumulate great surpluses in the period 1916-20 with the position of American agriculture, which did not make such accumulations. The United States Steel Corp. and the Utah Copper Corp.,
to name only two of a multitude of well-managed businesses, used their to name only two of a multitude of well-managed businesses, used their
war-time profits partly to increase their dividends but partly also to add war-time profits partly to increase their dividends but partly, also to add
to their surpluses (a) by paying down debt, (b) by expanding plant and to their surpluses (a) by paying down debt, (b) by expanding plant and
equipment, and (c) by building up reserves in the form of cash and readily equipment, and (c) by building up reserves in the form of cash apdi readily
marketable securities. They were able to continue paying dividends during equipment, and (c)
marketale securities. They were able to continue paying dividends during
the whole of the crisis and depression, and were in a far stronger position the whole of the crisis and depression, and were in a far stronger position in 1921 and 1922 then they had been in 1915.
American agriculture, on the other hand, enjoying the same great rise in prices and experiencing the same break in prices following the war, found itself in great difficulties. It had not used its profits to pay off debt. but rather as margin for additional expansion, young and vigorous farmers buying more land, and borrowing on mortgage in the process, older and more conservative farmers lending on mortgage to the younger ones or selling them their lands at high prices and taking purchase money mortgages for a large part of the payment.
1 presented this contrast between the financial policy of agriculture and
corporate industry in the "Chase Economic Bulletin" corporate industry in the "Chase Economic Bulletin" called "The Weakest Point in the Farmer's Financial Policy," in October of 1924, as the basis for come suggestions regarding an improvement in the financial policy of agriculture and of country banks. I present it here again as a
warning to the advocates of the pending tax aw which warning to the advocates of the pending tax law which would, in my judgment, operate powerfully toward forcing on American corporate (1) The proposed law would drive policies of American agriculture.
orporate, while it would operate to prevent all corporations from to disincorporate, while adequate reserves in prasperous times all corporations from accumu(2) It would tend to increase the debt of
ion in prosperous times, particularly when takenations for needed expanhampering effects of the Securities and Exchang in connection with the new stocks.
One of the appalling handicaps of agriculture, lacking the corporate form of business, is the inevitable growth of debt through inheritance. The farmer a generation ago with 640 acres of land and four sons could divide his land into four farms of 160 acres each. When the owner of the 160 -acre farm dies today, further subdivision is uneconomical, and the common practice is for one son, at the time of the father's death, to buy ng out with a out. In buying them out, he gives them mortgages, startever, even the small family corporation, escapes this probleoration, howcomes. The shares of stock are divided among the heirs. The business itself incurs no burden of debt.
Both the corporate organization and the retention of profits by corporations are of vital importance and should be encouraged. Both contribute in a vital way to holding down the growth of debt in relation to the growth of capital. Both contribute toward steadying the business cycle rather than toward its intensification. The theory that we have had excessive savings, and especially the theory that corporations have saved excessively has, in my judgment, no merit at all. Our financial troubles have come, rather, from excessive creation of debt.

## Balanced Budget Within Reasonable Period Looked <br> for by M. S. Eccles, Head of Federal Reserve System -Ralph W. Robey Disputes Mr. Eccles-Other

## Speakers Before Wharton Institute

Pointing to an increase of more than $\$ 2,000,000,000$ in Government revenues from 1932 to 1935, and gains in building and heavy industries Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System stated on May 8 that "with bonus payments met and a revision in taxes enacted, this favorable trend should be accelerated so that we would have every reason to expect a balanced budget within a reasonable period. Mr. Eccles went on to say:
Balancing the budget through increasing taxes or decreasing expenditures, or both, as the national income is restored, is an absolutely indispensable element in teve eventual and complete success of a program of recovery red
quing Government intervention which entails large deficit-financing.
Mr . Eccles made these comments in speaking at the dinner, held in New York, of the 7th annual Wharton Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. In indicating in part what Mr. Eccles had to say the New York "Herald Tribune" of May 9 stated:
"The flow of money must be maintained and increased in an expanding economy," Mr. Eccles said. "If private capital fails to maintain and expand the flow, and widespread unemployment exists or develops, Government must act as a compensatory factor.'
The objective of the program should be the maintenance of long-term prosperity and the avoidance of the "twin evils" of inflation and deflation,
he added. The attainment of the objective depended upon the effective
coordination of monetary and fiscal policies and an enlightened body of
public opinion, he said.
According to the New York "Times" of May 10 Administration predictions of a balanced budget and a satisfactory economic outlook are "flights of the imagination," it was stated by Ralph W. Robey, Professor of Banking at Columbia University. Speaking before the Wharton Institute on May 8. From the "Times" we also quote:
Professor Robey had not heard Mr. Eccles's speech, but hesaid he supposed "that you were told, since a spokesman for the Administration was on the program, that everything is under control, that the budget will be balanced year after next, and that the outlook is most brilliant."

## Danger of Economic Disaster

Saying that he would overlook such "flights of the imagination as this," endure if Robey went on to declare that "our economic system cannot endure if the present policies are continued," and to indict his fellow-
and this
In the "Wall Street Journal" it was observed that Mr. Eccles undertook to explain the recovery program of the past three years and why he believed it was the only solution short of "fundamental and far-reaching changes in our whole economic organization," in that paper Mr. Eccles was quoted as follows:
A belief that industry would have voluntarily entered upon capital expenditures in 1933 if the Government had restricted its expenditures and raised taxes in unrealistic to the highest degree. It displays an utter miscomprehension of the considerations that influence a business man in planning expenditures. There must be reason to believe that capital expenditures can be profitably made before they are undertaken.
Obviously, what was needed to absorb excess capacity generally was an increased demand arising from increased consumer buying power. And here, it seems to me, is the crux of the matter. Increased demand could come about only as a result of increased incomes; and increased incomes depended upon increased disbursements by industry or by Government or by both. As far as industry was concerned, it was being forced, in selfpreservation, to reduce wages and expenditures of all kinds, thus rapidly increasing the number of unemployed, further shrinking consumer buying power and accelerating the deflationary forces which threatened complete collapse of the entire redisture.
Government. under the circumstances, was intervention by Government

## Balance Sheet of Recovery

Turning to the question of whether the 3 -year effort had succeeded, Chairman Eccles sketched a rough balance sheet for the recovery program. On the liability side he placed an increase in the public debt from $\$ 20,935$.he put at between 50,0000 and 6500 one persons he put at between $5,500,000$ and $6,500,000$ persons.
000 in 1932 to an estimated $\$ 60,000,000,000$ last year from $\$ 40,000,000$,gain in bank deposits, an increase in Federal revenues from $\$ 1,880,000,000$ to $\$ 3,857,000,000$, a reduction in interest rates and a refunding of corporate indebtedness, increased corporate earnings, and improved activity in the heavy industries, construction, and the use of bank credit.

Reporting Robert Warren, economist of Case, Pomeroy $\&$ Co. as stating that easy money "acts as a narcotic on business, the "Times" thus quoted Mr. Warren:
Easy money is regarded as a stimulus, but I am almost tempted to say
$t$ is not a stimulus but a narcotic. It causes us to put off readjustments $t$ is not a stimulus but a narcotic. It causes us to put off readjustments community in view of the present antic on the business and financial placency in the face of mounting sesent unemployment problem, the com the belief that the thinking of the business communities drugged and doped.
If we fail to see that monetary management is not a permanent solution, but only an expedient to gain time, we are due for a rude awakening by some sequence of events not now readily discernible. Unless we spend the time gained in trying to get real solutions, all our expenditures will not avail us
Immediate reduction in Government expenditures and activities, Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, Professor of Economies, was reported as saying in the "Herald Tribune" that paper quoting him as follows:
Dr. Patterson, although he warned the audience not to become "panicky," said the question of what activities government should perform should be decided. It also should be determined, he said, whether government could perform them as well or as cheaply as could private industry
He said that three facts about government activity and expenditure were most important: The growth has been extremely rapid in the last several confused too easily, and there is a constant pressure on Government to make appointments and to spend money for the advantage of the party in make appointments and to spend money for the advantage of the party in
"If we wish to reduce Government activity and expenditure we should, of course, do so," he said. "But even if we do not, the movement should certainly be retarded. Too rapid an expansion within so short a period necessarily creates confusion and waste.
" Public outlays are not diminishing and the pressure for more expenditures is heavy. We are constantly assured that a balance will soon be secured, but year by year it is postponed. The Government debt is held by our banks to an amount that is extremely unwise and they cannot easily withdraw.
"Under these circumstances, with the low yield on Government securities, with large excess bank reserves and with a continuance of gold imports, there is a very real danger that the situation will get out of control."

## Charles R. Gay Predicts Continuance of Easy Interest

 Rates-Tells Savings Bankers Basis Is Laid for Huge Credit ExpansionEasy interest rates will continue over a considerable period of time, Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, told the convention of the National Asso ciation of Mutual Savings Banks at Atlantic City on May 14. Mr. Gay, who spoke on "Our Abundant Credit," pointed out that excess reserves are sufficient to provide the basis for that excess reserves are sufficient to provide the basis for credit expansion far beyond present or prospective needs.
Nevertheless, he said, governmental policies have created Nevertheless, he said, governmental policies have created
certain rigidities which will only be eliminated by the
adoption of sound programs with respect to money, capital, commodity and security markets, banking, business and trade, and taxation and budget-balancing. Reduction of Government spending, he continued, would stimulate private spending, while termination of "pump-priming" experiments would end uncertainty and restore confidence to business and banking circles.
Savings bankers will probably not be able to lower operating costs greatly in the near future, Mr. Gay said, but they can enlarge the gross return on investments. He added:
Business is, as I view statistical indices, making uneven progress into a recovery cycle. We of the New York Stock Exchange do not have to go outside our own institution to discover evidence of the late and current improvement. During the last 18 months, he reports of many corporations with securities in the trading list have revealed an encouraging change. Some have recorded greater improvement than others, which is the expected thing in a groping progress upward from depression. In the department of building construction, however, somewhat greater activity has been noted and to savings bank men this is especially significant because of the sidelight such advancement casts upon the outlook for mortgage loans.
From the record of savings bank deposits, which I have referred to, and the growing number of depositors, one of your problems is vested not in too little money to lend but in too much money for which work cannot easily be found. As employment increases, as incomes increase, it is a mere axiom that home building should increase. As incomes rise it is also axiomatic that homes now in distressed hands will be held by stronger ones, with resultant improvement in the quality of millions of dollars of existing mortgages. That normal accompaniment of the retreat of a depres-
sion has already worked, as I understand, to add substantial values to sion has already worked, as I understand, to add substantial values to
savings bank investment portfolios in very many sections of the United savings
states.
It may be that on new mortgages in certain localities the savings banks are not going to get so high an interest rate as was conventional prior to the cheap-money era. Concessions have already been made, I know, and it seems possible that mortgage loans will become stabilized at a lower rate. But if you have a larger number of responsible borrowers than you have had for several years, at least one element of your problems will e taken care of. You will find work for your deposits, even though the margin of profit be reduced
We are all in the same boat together when it comes to seeking a satisfactory return on invested money. I will repeat again that, from some angles, I wish that credit rates might be higher, that is, reasonably higher, than they are, and in the repetition I shall take a personal and a rather selfish slant. As the responsible head of the New York Stock Exchange I m anxious to see the business transacted upon the floor follow more I would like to $f$ may worations which riflect operations which reflected normal efforts to appraise values closely.

## E. W. Kemmerer and Walter Spahr Submit Plank on Money and Banking to Republican Platform Com-mittee-Calls for Return to Gold Standard with International Cooperation

A proposed plank on money and banking has been submitted to a joint committee on a Republican platform by Professor Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University and Professor Walter Spahr of New York University, it was announced on May 13. The Committee has been conducting a series of hearings this week in New York City. The proposal on money and banking calls for a return to the gold standard with international cooperation and the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to modernize Federal banking laws. It also condemned the Administration's "unnecessary devaluation" of the dollar. The text of the proposal follows:
"We reaffirm the Republican party's advocacy of a gold standard currency and its desire that the United States cooperate with other nations in every reasonable international effoit to make the gold standard a better standard. We advocate the maintenance through gold convertibility required pold dollar consisting of a fixed wigh of gold a gold dollar consisting of a fixed weight of gold.
ration with their recent monetary policies of the Democratic Administration with their rash experimentation with the people's money, their unnecessary devaluation of the time-honored American gold dollar, their dishonorable repudiation of the Governhment's own gold contracts, and their wasteful and unsound silver policy.
We condemn the recent monetary policies of the Democratic adminisFederal Reserveerve authorities and their political exploitation of the Federal Reserve System. With the object of modernizing our Federal adequately assisted by experts, to make a thorough study of our existing banking system and report to Congress its findings and recommendations."

## Business Men Urged Not to Support Only One Political Party-Secretary of Commerce Roper Says Practice

 Is Not in Accord with Democratic System-Cites Industrial GainsAmerican business men should not unite in supporting any one political party, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper said in a radio address on May 11. It is not in accordance "with the tested practices of our democratic system," he said, "to have any one of our dominant economic groups concentrated in support of one political party." He added that unless major economic groups are represented in both major parties there is likely to be "disruptive and destructive sectional actions." Mr. Roper urged business men to co-operate with the Government and to realize that the object of this Administration is to "assure the perpetuity of our American system."
Bussiness recovery had proceeded on a sound basis, Mr. Roper said, and there are many indications that it will continue to gain this year, despite the usual practice of showing a decline during a Presidential campaign. A Washington
dispatch of May 11 to the New York "Times" reported his speech in part as follows:
Obviously, it was impossible to balance the Federal budget when the budgets of state and municipal governments and of the private enterprises of the nation were going through years of declining income and mounting deficits.
In 1932, for example, business enterprises paid out $\$ 9,000,000,000$ more than they produced. This condition was a dangerous threat to the future of the country. The growing strain probably would have meant the breakdown of our capitalistic system. When everything else failed, the Federal Government had to step into the breach.
Today, for the first time in six years, business enterprise as a whole is maintaining current operations and paying dividends without drawing upon capital or other

## Blames Depression's Demands

The depression and its demands have resulted in misunderstandings and misinterpretations by the business world because it has never before been called upon by the government to assume such a large share of the responsibility for recovery, Mr. Roper said.
Working together is certain to produce a facility for getting results once a line of action has been definitely decided upon.
There are new encouraging develoopments in this direction. These cooperative gains must be safeguarded, and during the coming campaign business should discourage all efforts to create unjustifiable political friction which will complicate the precess of working out the problems which still confront us.
Business should properly take the long-range viewpoint, and not consider these essential features as restrictive measures intended in any way to stulify competitive business functions.
Mr. Reir their political judgement by "generalized talk." A situation which might could result, he said, from the unanimous support of a single political party by business interests.
The "instinctive fear of bigness" which he saw in the economic philosophy of the day, Mr. Roper attributed to evils which have accompanied the country's natural big-scale business development.

## Readjustments Held Necessary

"Many lessons have been learned bothlby the government and industry itself with relation to the problems which rise from bigness," he said, "and now necessary and proper readjustments can be made without de"Only the Only the absorption of the jobless by industry can afford any perwould please the national covernment more than to be able to end relief expenditures on July 1, 1936" Local agencies, he added, would be unable to carry the burden.
"There are those persons today who hold to the theory that the most constructive action which could have been taken in the long run," Mr. Roper continued, "would have been to allow business enterprise to go through the process of complete, immediate liquidation and reorganization. While it is true that just prior to the depression many values were pyramided far beyond their actual worth, yet neither did the depression level represent their real worth.
The country would not have been able to withstand the shock of such a complete liquidation. The destruction of the people's confidence in their democratic system and in their government would in itself have been a far more serious challenge than economic and financial deflation."

## Death of A. Mitchell Palmer, Former United States

Attorney General and Alien Property Custodian
A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Wilson, died on May 11 in Washington after a brief illness. He was 64 years old. Funeral services were held on May 13 in Washington and interment on May 14 was at Stroudsburg, Pa., his home. Mr. Palmer, before his appointment to the Wilson cabinet, was Alien Property Custodian. He had also been a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. As Alien Property Custodian he administered more than $\$ 800,000,000$ worth of German-owned ministered more than $\$ 800,000,000$ worth of German-owned
steamships and other property. A brief outline of his career steamships and other property. A brief outline of his career,
is given below, as contained in the New York "Times" is given be
of May 12:
Alexander Mitchell Palmer's career was one of the most meteoric in the history of American Democratic politics. From sudden political brilliance of the first magnitude at the age of 40, he was eclipsed by the fortunes of war, speaking in the most literal sense of the word, before he had reached 50 . The enemies he made by the seizure of German property as Alien Property Custodian, and by the seizure of "Red" sympathizers as United States Attorney General, sent his political star practically into oblivion.
Mr. Palmer sprang into nation-wide prominence as the Wilson leader on the floor of the Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1912. First, the Clark leaders tried to buy him off by offering him the VicePresidency. Then, when it seemed apparent that a "dark horse" would be needed to break the tie, he was called to a meeting of all the party "bosses" ally and declared that the Ponlu forces that could be commanded would be found fighting for their man on the last roll-call.

## Nomination Refused Him

When, as a seasoned party leader, he went before the Democratic convention in San Francisco eight years later, seeking the nomination he had once spurned, he was refused.
Mr. Palmer, . . . was elected to Congress in 1908 from the 26th Pennsylvania District, opposing the State Democratic machine. In 1911 he went out to fight the "Old Guard" of his party in Pennsylvania, and by a vote of 41 to 40 the "Reformers" won control. Du
Although war to the Ways and Means Committee. Palmer refused the Secretaryship of War because of his religious beliefs and again in 1915 he declined a seat in the United States Court of Claims. During his third term in Congress, he introduced a bill to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which was passed in 1915. In 1914 he introduced in the House a joint resolution for the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage Although he generally was regarded a dry, Mr. Palmer voted "No" on the Hobson resolution for the submission of a prohibition amendment. In 1914 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate from Pennsylvania, with the strong endorsement of President Wilson, but

Retired From Politics
After his defeat for the Democratic nomination for President, Mr. Palmer retired from politics and took up private law practice in Washington with the firm of Palmer, Davis \& Scott. He came into the public eye briefly on several occasions, giving an opinion to Congress on the manner in which the question of repeal should be handled in regard to the States and offering his services to a national committee of depositors in restricted and closed banks. In 1928 he endorsed Alfred Smith for President, and in 1932 he served on the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention.
Mr. Palmer was born at Moosehead, Pa., May 4, 1872, son of Samual B. Palmer and Caroline Albert Palmer.

New Agreement Reached for Anthracite Miners-TwoYear Pact Lessens Hours with Pay UnchangedStrike Averted
Following nearly three months of negotiations, a new contract governing wages and working conditions of approximately 106,000 anthracite miners, the majority of whom are in Pennsylvania, was agreed to on May 7 at the Hotel Vanderbilt, in New York City, by representatives of the anthracite operators and of the United Mine Workers of America. The new accord is dated April 30 and will remain in effect for two years until April 30, 1938. It replaces a previous contract which expired on March 31 ; the earlier contract, however, had been extended past the March 31 date until a new agreement could be reached so as to avert a threatened strike of the miners. The pact reached on May 7, which must be ratified by the union membership, provides for a 35 -hour week, as against 48 hours under the expired agreement, with the same rate of pay.
In reporting the agreement the New York "Herald Tribune" of May 8 said:

The accord ended almost three months of negotiations, during which two extensions of the original contract, which expired March 31, were agreed to at the insistence of the United States Department of Labor. During the final days of the negotiations Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, fearful lest a strike be called, kept the conference in almost continuous session.
The new agreement, dated April 30, provides for a seven-hour day, fiveday week at the same daily rates of pay which were granted by the old contract, under which the miners worked a 48 -hour week. This clause represents a union victory, and, it is believed, may be instrumental in decreasing the number of unemployed miners, which is between 30,000 and 40,000 .

## Union Wins Check-Off

Other major points in the new agreement are equalization of available work, a clause against strikes during the run of the agreement, and a complete check-off, which means that the operators deduct union dues from the miners' pay for the union.
The proposed contract, which replaces a five-year agreement which went into effect Sept. 1, 1930, must be ratified by the union membership, but no doubt was expressed by either side that the contract would be acceptable.
At a meeting last night at the Essex House the full Scale Committee of the miners was to ratify the agreement, decided on by the Conference Committee. The next step to complete the ratification will be to place the document before the membership through a district convention or by a referendum. It is expected that the convention will be held.

Synopsis of Contract
The official outline of the contract follows:
A new agreement between the anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers The principal provisions of this agted. The agreement runs until April 30, 1938. The (1) As of May 1,1937 , the mine workers are granted a seven-hour day and a five-
day week, modified by a provision that the mines may day week, modified by a provision that the mines may be operated for six days per week on any 12 weeks throughout the year. In cases of emergency a further extenslon of the six-day week may be granted by a board set up for that purpose. hour, day or month, and provides that the same daily rate will be paid for seven hours that was previously pald for elght hours.
(3) The complete check-off whereby operato
rolls for the mine workers, is granted.
1 (4) A clause providing for full responsiblity on the part of district and internatlonal officers of the United Mine Workers of America to prevent strikes int viola-

## Equalization Granted

(5) Equallzation in a modified form is granted.
ery rates and conditions be brought up to date are contained in thets showing colThery rates and conditions be brought up to date, are contained in the agreement.
The arreement subject to ratification by convention of Districts 1,7 and 9 , United Mine Workers of America, and will be signed after such ratification.
The principal demands of the miners were for a 30 -hour week, higher wages and equal distribution of work. The operators, asking for lower wages, cited the fact that consumption of anthracite had decreased constantly since 1923. At present $50,000,000$ tons are produced annually with a value of $\$ 225,000,000$. The decreased consumption, in considerable measure, is caused by competition from other fuels, and the operators contended that labor should bear its share in reduction of expenses.
Another factor is the practice of bootleg mining, in which unemployed miners work abandoned coal pits and undersell the regularly mined
product.

Death of T. F. Whitmarsh, Banker and Food Trade Leader-Served as Aide to Herber Hoover in Food Administration During World War
" Theodore Francis Whitmarsh, who served as one of the chief aides to Herbert Hoover under the Food Administration during the World War, died in the New York Hospital, in
New York City, on May 12 of pneumonia at the age of 66 years. At his death he was Chairman of the Board of Francis H. Leggett \& Co., wholesale grocers, a director of the Irving Trust Co. and a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, Brooklyn. He was a former director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and also of the United States Reserve Bank of New York and also of the United States
Chamber of Commerce. Regarding Mr. Whitmarsh's Chamber of Commerce. Regarding Mr. Whitmarsh's career we qu
of May $13:$

When Herbert Hoover was appointed United States Food Administrator in 1917 he selected Mr. Whitmarsh to organize and direct the Nation's food distributing agencies. Later, when Mr. Hoover went to France, Mr Whitmarsh became the acting United States Food Administrator. At the same time he was one of a committee set up to coordinate the work of the Food Administration Bureau of Chemistry.
Mr. Whitmarsh served further as the Food Administration representative on the War Industries Board and as a coordinating member of the Capital Issues Committee. After the Armistice President Wilson made him Chairman of a committee to supervise food relief for Europe, and a director of the American Relief Administration to supervise the spending of a $\$ 100$, 000,000 fund for relief work in Belgium. In recognition of his work in the latter capacity he was made an Officer of the Crown of Belgium.

Death of Sir Felix Schuster, British Banker and Financier-Was Knighted in 1906
Sir Felix Schuster, British banker and financier, died on May 14 in London, England, at the age of 82 years. A native of Germany, Sir Felix became a naturalized citizen of England when he came of age. He was knighted by his adopted country in 1906. The following summary of the deceased's career is from the New York "Times" of May 15:

During the World War and the period immediately following, Sir Felix Schuster attained his greatest measure of international attention as an Schuster attained his greatest me
authority on banking and finance.
In Great Britain, however, attention had been focused on him years before. He was knighted in 1906, when he was 52 years old, and for a number of years before that had been Governor and a member of the council of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., as well as a director of the National Provincial Bank.
Sir Felix's family, although in the mercantile and banking business in London for nearly a century, were Germans, and the preliminary education of Sir Felix was obtained in the family home at Frankfort-on-Main. He attended schools in Geneva and later entered Owens College, Manchester. He entered the family firm at the age of 19. Twenty-two years later, in 1895, he was made Governor of the Union of London and Smiths and a director of the National Provincial. The first post he held until 1918 and the second until his death.
In the same year that he was knighted he became a member of the Council of India. . . Previously, for two years beginning in 1903, he had been a member of the Royal Commission on London Traffic, and as a member of
the Board of Trade Committee had worked on the amendments of company the Board of Trade

Planned Railway Financing
$P$ His services to his government included membership on the India Office committee which worked out a plan for Indian railway financing and on the Treasury Commission on Irish land purchase finance.
His services also were given freely to organizations of trade and finance. He was Chairman of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce in in 1908-09; Chairman of the Central Association of Bankers in 1913-15; in 1908-09, That year he was also President of the British Bankers Association.

## Death of Park Trammell, United States Senator from Florida

United States Senator Park Trammell, Democrat of Florida, died on May 8 at his home in Washington of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 60 years old and had been ill about six weeks. Mr. Trammell, who became a member of the Senate in 1917, was serving his fourth term, having last been reelected in 1934. His present term would have expired in 1941. He was also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and was a member of the Committees on Claims, Education and Labor, Interoceanic mittees on Claims, Education and Labor, Interoceanic
Canals, Patents, Post Offices and Post Roads, and Public Buildings and Grounds.
In Washington advices, May 8, to the New York "Times" of May 9 we take the following:
Although Senator Trammell followed Senate proceedings closely, he rarely engaged in debate, exercising his influence in committee proceedings. Governor of Florida from 1913 to 1917, he had been continuously in public life since 1899, the year he was graduated from law school, when he was elected Mayor of Lakeland, Fla.
He was reelected Mayor of Lakeland in 1901; the next year elected to the Florida House of Representatives, and in 1904 he was elected to the State Senate, being President of that body in 1905. From 1909 to 1913 he was Attorney General of Florida.
Senator Trammell was born in Macon County, Ala., on April 9, 1876. . . .
Author of Naval Bill
Although Senator Trammell introduced few bills other than those of regional interest to his State from time to time, his name is associated with one major piece of legislation.
With Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee, he was author of the naval construction bill bearing their names which is now being carried out for building the Navy up to the limits of the London naval treaty. Otherwise not identified prominently with important moves in Congress, he was regarded as a political fixture from his strong hold on his State. Never in his career of 37 years in public life was he ever defeated for office.

## Death of Shelby S. Roberts, Chief of Security Section of Interstate Commerce Commission

Shelby S. Roberts, civil engineer, lawyer and Chief of the Security Section of the Bureau of Finance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, died of a heart attack on May 6 at his home in Washington. Mr. Roberts, who was 62 years old, became connected with the ICC in 1920 . Prior to that he had been engaged in civil engineering work with railhe had been engaged in civil engineering work with rail-
roads. From the Washington "Post" of May 8 the following summary of Mr . Roberts's career is taken:
Mr. Roberts was the author of numerous articles on technical subjects.

He received bachelor of arts and civil engineering degrees from Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., and a law degree from Washington College of Law.
A native of Louisville, Ky., he was a civil engineer for several railroads over a long period of years. He at one time was road master of the Louisville terminals. For several years he was a division engineer of onstruction for the Illinois Central RR.
From 1913 to 1918 he was a private consulting engineer. From 1918 to 1920 he was staff engineering officer and senior assistant engineer of the United States Railroad Administration, Southern division.
He was di

Death of Former Congressman E. B. Vreeland-With Late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich Framed Emergency Currency Act of 1908
Edward B. Vreeland, former Congressman and a retired banker, died at his home at Salamanca, N. Y., on May 8. Mr. Vreeland, who had served as Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, was coauthor with the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of the so-called AldrichVreeland Emergency Currency Act of 1908, drafted following the 1907 panic. In August, 1914, following the outbreak of the World War, the machinery for supplying the $\$ 500$,000,000 emergency currency provided for under the Act was put into motion. At the same time congress acted to amend the Federal Reserve Act, then (in 1914) on the statute book, to permit the issuance of emergency currency beyond the limit fixed in the Aldrich-Vreeland Act. In stating that the Aldrich-Vreeland Act set up a National Monetary Commission to study problems and methods of banking in 1909, Senator Aldrich, acting as Chairman of the Commission until 1912, with Mr. Vreeland as ViceChairman, a Salamanca (N. Y.) dispatch, May 8, to the Chairman, a Salamanca (N. Y.)
The two men urged general reform of the currency and banking systems, with the currency to be issued on a broader base. Senator Aldrich early perceived the need of some form of central bank, and the measures sponsored by himself and Mr. Vreeland to a considerable degree paved the way for the Federal Reserve System, set up a few years later under Democratic leadership.

Mr. Vreeland, who was 78 years of age, was born on Dec. 7, 1957, at Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y. As to his career, we quote the following from the Salamanca advices to the "Herald Tribune":
Mr. Vreeland studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1881, but did not engage in active practice. He turned his attention to banking in 1882 and nine years later, at the age of 34, became President of the Salamanca Trust Co. He also conducted oil and insurance businesses.
In 1899 Mr . Vreeland was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Warren B. Hooker, Representative from the old Thirty-fourth Congress District. Mr. Vreeland was reelected on the Republican ticket to the Fifty-seventh and the five succeeding Congresses. His legislative career lasted from Nov. 7, 1899, to March 3, 1913. He refused to campaign again in 1912, deciding that his private business needed his entire attention.

The same advices report that an attack of pneumonia last fall forced Mr. Vreeland to retire on Jan. 1 as President of the Salamanca Trust Co. It is added that he apparently recovered from the illness but recently suffered a relapse.

## H. N. Heff Appointed Chief of Newly-Created Division of Forms and Regulations of SEC

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on May 9 that Harold H. Neff, Assistant General Counsel, has been appointed Chief of the newly-created Division of Forms and Regulations. Mr. Neff entered the government service in August of 1933 as Assistant Chief of the Securities Division of the Federal Trade Commission, and was transferred to the SEC as Assistant General Counsel when the new agency was organized. His work with the SEC has been, in the past, principally concerned with the drafting and preparation of the various forms for the registration of securities. The Commission's announcement of May 9 added:
Mr. Neff was born in Harrisonburg, Va., in 1891. He attended the University of Virginia and studied abroad at the Universities of Berlin and Paris. He was, for a time, Professor of International Law at the University of Virginia.
Mr. Neff was European representative for the law firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield \& Levy, and also did considerable work abroad in connection with the International Match Co. reorganization. He served for a time as special adviser to the State Department on the question of resumption of trade with Russia, and until recently was a director of the Export Import Bank.

Grover A. Whalen Elected President of New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc.-George McAneny Made Chairman of Board of Directors-B. F. Pope, Treasurer-Federal Commission of Three Cabinet Members Planned-Governor Lehman Signs Three Fair Bills
At a special meeting of the directors of the New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc., held at 176 Broadway, this city on May 4, Grover A. Whalen, who had been elected Chairman of the Board on April 22, was elected President of the corporation and placed in direct charge of the organization and activities of the forthcoming World's Fair at Flushing and activities of the forthcoming World's Fair at Flushing
Meadows Park. George McAneny, who had been President
of the corporation since its organization, stepped out of that post on May 4 and was elected Chairman in lieu of Mr. Whalen, he and Mr. Whalen thus exchanging positions. Mr. Mcaneny's duties as President, it is said, required more time than his activities as President of the Fair would permit. At the May 4 meeting, on recommendation of Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the directors elected Bayard F. Pope, Treasurer. Mr. Pope is Chairtors elected Bayard F. Pope, Treasurer. Mr. Pope is Chair-
man of the Marine Midland Corp. and has been active in relief work. The New York "Times" of May 5, from which we quote, continued, in part:
Mr. Whalen announced that "headquarters will be established by the end of the week," and he ventured the opinion that "the permanent organization will be functioning in 10 days."
He reported to the Board, as a committee of one to act for the corporation in governmental affairs, that he had conferred with leaders of Congress and had received assurance of early legislation to create a Federal commission consisting of the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Agriculture.

Land Acquisition Rushed
Reviewing achievements, Mr. Whalen reported that certain tracts of land were about to be acquired. Supreme Court Justice Charles O. Lockwood is expected on May 14 to sign papers vesting title in the city so that it then can proceed with construction. Mr. Whalen regarded this as "record time for such proceedings."
Mr. Whalen recited that the city had approved the contract, estimated at $\$ 2,250,000$, for filling in the meadows, and announced it would be advertised tomorrow. Bids will be received May 27 and "the contractor will actually go to work about June 1."
Mr. Whalen reported that the Legislature had passed an enabling Act "setting up the machinery for the World's Fair;" had passed $\$ 2,125,000$ in appropriations for basic improvements to be made by the State on plans prepared by Park Commissioner Robert Moses, and had passed an Act permitting the city to issue bonds up to $\$ 7,000,000$ for the Fair, exempt from the pay-as-you-go policy.
The new President said that "an Act will be passed this week setting up a temporary State commission with a preparation for plans for the State exhibit," and that the State has committed itself to $\$ 4,125,000$ as its share in the preparation for the Fair.

## New Zoning for the Area

Mr. Whalen said the Board of Estimate had taken all necessary steps toward land acquisition, had adopted new zoning for the area, and that all the necessary funds had been appropriated for the Park Department staff required to supervise the filling-in contract. Money also has been provided for the department for the remainder of the year to complete all plans for basic improvements to be made by the city and the State and for the complete development of Flushing Meadows Park.
Three bills, providing for the financing and acquiring of a site for the Fair in New York City, were signed by Governor Lehman yesterday, May 15. Two of the measures, introduced by Senator John J. Dunnigan, appropri ate $\$ 250,000$ for the construction of a boat basin in Flushing Bay as a basic improvement on the site of the Fair at Flushing Meadows in Queens County, and empower the New York City Board of Estimate to issue bonds up to $\$ 7,000,000$ for financing the city's share of the Fair. The State (according to advices from Albany on May 15 to the New York "Sun," from which the foregoing is taken) has already appropriated $\$ 1,880,000$ for the construction of boulevards, roads and bridges at the Fair grounds. The third measure, introduced by Assemblyman Herbert Brownell Jr., empowers the City of New York to lease the park lands at Flushing Meadows as the site for the Fair, \&c.

New York Stock Exchange Reelects C. R. Gay as President and B. H. Brinton as Treasurer-E. H. H. Simmons Retained as Vice-President-Changes in Standing Committees-Services of President Gay Praised
At the annual election of the New York Stock Exchange, held May 12, Charles R. Gay was reelected President for a second term of one year and Benjamin H. Brinton was reelected Treasurer. They had no opponents for office. Nine of 10 official candidates and one independent were elected as members of the Governing Committee for the term of four years. The independent was Allen L. Lindley, of Lindley \& Co., a member of the Governing Committee since 1916, who had not been renominated by the Nominating Committee, and who, along with Edward Roesler, of Laidlaw \& Co., was nominated by petition. Mr. Roesler (a member of the Governing Committee since 1915), failed to be elected, having received the smallest number of votes. Under the constitution of the Stock Exchange the 10 receiving the largest number of votes were declared elected. $\mathbf{M r}$. Lindley, who served as Vice-President of the Exchange from 1930 until last year, defeated H. Allen Wardle, of Hubbard Brothers \& Co., the official candidate, for the office on the Grothers \& Co., the orn

Of those elected to the Governing Committee, two are new members; they are Richard Pigeon, of Boston, a partner of Estabrook \& Co., and William P. O'Connor, a member of McDonnell \& Co. Those reelected, in addition to Mr. Lindley, are Frank Altschul, of Lazard Freres; William McC: Martin Jr.; A. Heyward McAlpin, of Walker Brothers; Herbert L. Mills, of Auchincloss, Mills \& Bergen; R. Lawrence Oakley, of Maynard, Oakley \& Lawrence; RayLawrence Oakley, of Maynard, Oakley \& Lawrence; Ray-
mond Sprague, and Blair S. Williams, of Blair S. Williams \& Co.

Nelson I. Asiel, of Asiel \& Co., and Paul H. Davis, of Paul H. Davis \& Co., Chicago, were reelected Governing Mem-
bers, for four-year terms. Governing Members need not be members of the Exchange. Blair S. Williams and Richard Whitney, of Richard Whitney \& Co., former President of the Exchange, were elected to succeed themselves as Trustees of the Gratuity Fund. Mr. Williams was chosen for a term of five years and Mr. Whitney for one of two years.
At a special meeting of the Governing Committee, held May 12, E. H. H. Simmons was reelected Vice-President of the Exchange and Robert W. Keelips, Assistant Treasurer. Mr . Simmons, also a former President, accepted the post of Vice-President of the Exchange last year at the personal request of Mr. Gay.
A tellers' report on the result of the annual election, May 11, showed that 1,094 votes were cast with three defectives. Mr. Gay received 1,087 votes for the Presidency, and Mr. Brinton 1,085 votes for the office of Treasurer. The votes cast for the Governors and Trustees of the Gratuity Fund were announced as follows :

## For Members of the Governing Committee <br> Frank Altschul

Whllam McC. Martin Jr
Herbert L. McAlpin.
Rerbert L. Mills
William P. O'Connor
Raymond Sprague
H. Allen Wardle
 1,056

The standing committees of the Exchange for the ensuing year were appointed by the Governing Committee at its meeting on May 13. The personnel of the Committees on Bonds, Customer's Men, Finance, Foreign Business, Law, Odd Lots and Specialists, and Stock List, remained unchanged. Changes in the other committees were as follows:

Admissions. R. Lawrence Oakley and Charles M. Newcombe succeeded Edward Roesler and George P. Smith, (formerly Governors).
Arbitration. Harold Hartshorne and David W. Smyth succeeded Messrs.
Roesler and Smith. Roesler and Smith.
Arrangements. William P. O'Connor succeeded Mr. Newcombe
Edward T. H. Talmage, Jr, and filled and Robert L. Stott succeeded Edward T. H. Talmage, Jr. and filled a vacancy.

Management and Personnel succeeded Mr. Roesler
Mablic Relationd Personnel. Mr. Oakley succeeded E. H. H. Simmons, Public Relations. Louis E. Hatzfeld and Mr. Oakley succeeded Gayer

Quotations and Commissions, Rich.
Securities. Mr, O'Connor succeeded Pigeon filled a vacancy.
crel of the
May 15, at which Chair held meetings on May 14 and May 15, at which Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen were
elected as follows. elected as follows:
Admissions-Edward C. Fiedler, Chairman, and Oliver C. Billinge,
Vice-Chairman. Vice-Chairman.
Constitution-George M. Sidenberg, Chairman, and David W. Smyth,
Vice-Chairman. Vice-Chairman.
Management and Personnel-Warren B. Nash, Chairman (reelected), and Benjamin H. Brinton, Vice-Chairman (reelected)
Securities-Walter L. Johnson, Chairman (reelected), and Herbert L.
Mills, Vice-Chairman (reelected). Mills, Vice-Chairman (reelected).
elected), and Herbert L. Wellington, Vice-Chairman Jr., Chairman (re-
elected), and Herbert L. Wellington, Vice-Chairman (reelected)
The Coverning Committee at its meeting May 13 also adopted a resolution praising the services of Mr. Gay during his first year as President of the Stock Exchange. The resolution was adopted as follows:
As Charles R. Gay enters upon his second year as President of the New York Stock Exchange it is appropriate that we, his colleagues, express our appreciation of his distinguished service. Each succeeding President finds Mr. Gay fell the delicate and difficult task of improving our public relations. To this work he brought a fine intelligence and broad understanding. With dignity and in the best traditions of the Exchange, he has sought, continually and aggressively and with demonstrable success, to remove the prejudices and misconceptions born of the depression. That he has accomplished much in this direction, while at the same time strengthening the administrative machinery of the Exchange, testifies to a record of arduous and unselfish activity in the interests of this institution and the investing public.
Of his co-operative spirit, his courtesy and encouraging cheerfulness, under trying circumstances, we have had daily evidence throughout the last year

Be It Therefore Resolved that the Governing Committee record its gratitude to, and its admiration for, Charles R. Gay; and that this committee pledge him continued support in the maintenance of high standards, in to the economic functions and services of the Be It Further Resolved,
be presented to Mr. Gay.

## J. McD. Murray Nominated for Presidency of New York

 Produce Exchange.The nominating committee of the New York Produce Exchange has nominated John McD. Murray for election as President for the ensuing year, it was announced May 9. Robert F. Straub has been nominated for Vice-President and Clifford B. Merritt for Treasurer. Official nominations for the Board of Managers to serve two years, six to be elected, follow: Wallace Brindley, George Carmichael, George R. Flach, Pembroke C. Hannon, Homer W. Orvis, and Charles J. Williams. Robert M. Morgan was nominated for re-election to the office of trustee of the gratuity fund for three years.
The annual election will be held on June 1. Mr. Murray is at present the Treasurer of the Exchange and Mr. Merritt is a member of the Board of Managers.

Nine Elected to Membership in New York State Chamber of Commerce

- At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York held May 7, nine new members were elected. They are:
Montgomery Clark, President of the Hanover- Fire Insurance Co. Frederick s. Parker, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co.
William W. Klingman, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
James Lyall Jr., Agent of Equitable Life Assurance Society.
John Vanneck, banker
Robert H. Cory, President of Lamont, Corliss \& Co.
H. D. R. Burgess, Joint Manager of the Bank of China.

Nelson A. Loomis, International Publicity Associates.
B. Colwell Davis Jr., Assistant to Executive Vice-President of the
Chamber.

Reference to the recent annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was made in our issue of May 9, page 3097.

## Conference on Employment, Recovery and Private Enterprise to Be Held in New York May 21 Under

 Auspices of Commercial Placement Council-A new approach to the problem of employment, in which emphasis will be placed on private enterprise in adjusting personnel to the needs of industry, will be considered at an all-day conference on employment, recovery and private enterprise to be held under the auspices of the Commercial Placement Council of New York at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, in New York City, on May 21. The conference will be divided into three sessions. At the morning session educators and business men will consider the question "Adjusting Education to the Personnel Needs of Business, The afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of the theme "Business Examines Present and Future Opportunities for Reducing Unemployment." The evening meeting will focus attention on "Private Industry and Its Responsibilities."

In addition to others, the schedule speakers include George McAneny, President of the Title Guaranty. \& Trust Co., New York; Dr. John T. Madden, Dean of the School of Commerce of the New York University, and Peter Grimm, President of William A. White \& Sons, who resigned recently as a Special Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.
L. S. Clark Elected President of New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking
Leroy S. Clark, Assistant Treasurer of the Marine Midland Trust Co., New York, was elected President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at its 36th annual meeting on May 12. J. Stanley Brown, of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., was elected First Vice-President; Harry C. Burgess, of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, Second Vice-President; Mark J. Cook, of the National City Bank of New York, Treasurer, and Everett J. Livesey, of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Chief Counsel, It is stated that Mr. Clark has been in the banking, business during his entire business life, with the exception of the war period, when he served as an officer in the navy. He was the first President of the Fidelity Club, the employees' club of the Marine Midland Trust Co., formerly the Fidelity Trust Co.

## Election of Officers of Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Banking

At the annual election of officers of the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Banking, the following were elected to serve for one year:
President, Earl C. Kratzer, of Pioneer Trust \& Savings Bank.
Vice-President, Donald D. Magers, of Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co.
Treasurer; Howard S. Alsip, of First National Bank.
F. Carlon (for two-year terms): Paul B. Brown, of First National Bank; F. Carlton Cole, of American National Bank \& Trust Co.; Laurence R. Cooper, of Harris Trust \& Savings Bank; Louis H. Hammerstrom, of
Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Continental Mllinois National Bank \& Trust Co.; Rudolph. Ostengaard, of
The American Institute of Banking is a national organization and is the educational section of the American Bankers Association. Enrollment in the Chicago Chapter is limited to bank officers and employees. Total registrations for the past year, it is announced, were almost 1,900 .

## Draft of Model Savings Bank Law Designed to Guide Legislators in Framing Legislation

Announcement was made on May 13 that the draft of a model mutual savings bank law will be available as a result of studies conducted by the Committee on Extension of the Savings Bank System, of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. Reporting at the annual Conference of the Association at Atlantic City on May 13 Harold J. Staples, Association at Atlantic City on May 13 Harold J. Staples, Me., and Chairman of the Committee, said that the basis of such a law had been drafted and would be available at the Association's headquarters, following the conference. It is stated that the 120 -year record of mutual savings banks in the 18 States in which they operate, has aroused interest in States which do not have enabling legislation, and the suggested model law is designed to guide legislators in framing legislation-definite provisions for operating mutual banks
being included for those States which do not have the longestablished precedents of the old "mutual States."
Mr . Staples referred to mutual investments, and tests under which they should be made. "There is the further thought that our laws need broadening to permit a wider field of investment in the future," he said. "It has been suggested that many industrial bonds are quite as safe as some of our present investments, provided proper tests and restrictions are devised. Likewise, consideration may be given to permitting small personal loans." Revision of inviven to permitting small personal laws now is under consideration in several mutual vestment laws now is under consideration in several mutual
savings bank States, it is said, with committees of mutual savings bank States, it is said, with committees of mutual
savings bankers working out plans to be recommended to savings bankers
their legislatures.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
Arrangements were made May 14 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 110,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 101,000$ May 13.

Arrangements were made May 15 for sale of a N. Y. Curb Exchange seat at $\$ 26,000$, off $\$ 10,000$ from previous transaction.

Arrangements were completed May 11 for the sale of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange at $\$ 4,500$, off $\$ 3,000$ from the last previous sale.

The Commodity Exchange, Inc., announced May 14 that at a meeting of its Board of Governors held May 13 it was decided to close the Exchange for all business on Saturdays from June 27 to Sept. 5, 1936, inclusive.
Announcement was made on May 14 by E. Chester Gersten, President of the Public National Bank \& Trust Co., New York, of the following appointments as Assistant Cashiers: Thomas V. Coyle, Harold A. Meriam, C. Edwin Ewald, and John J. Geres.

The Grand Central branch of the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank on Forty-second Street near Fifth Avenue, in New York City, formally opened on May 14 a large new floor section. It was explained that the enlargement of the branch was made necessary by the increase in depositors from 88,650 in 1932, when the branch opened, to 127,000 at present. The office replaced in 1932 one formerly located at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

At the May meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bank for Savings, New York, Adolph Abresch and Llewellyn D. Jordan were elected Executive Vice-Presidents. Mr. Abresch continues as the bank's Comptroller and Mr. Abresch continues as the upank's comptroler and Mr. Jordan as manager of its uptown office.
with the institution for more than 30 years.
Malcolm Murrie, an Assistant Cashier of The National City Bank of New York, Comptroller's Division, and for some time a member of the bank's foreign inspection staff, died May 12 at Southern Pines, N. C., in his 33rd year. Mr. Murrie had spent much of the time since he became associated with the bank in 1925 in its foreign branches and was widely known abroad. He returned to the head office of the bank in 1934. Born in Lancaster, Pa., Mr. Murrie was the son of W. F. R. Murrie, President of the Hershey Chocolate of W. F. R. Murrie, President of the Hershey Chocolate
Co., Hershey, Pa. He received his early education in Co., Hershey, Pa. He received his early education in
Newman and Lawrenceville and was graduated with the Newman and Lawrenceville and was
Class of 1924 of Princeton University.

It is announced by the Officers and Board of Governors of the American Institute of Banking that the Commencement Exercises of the Class of 1936 will be held at The Brick Church, Fifth Ave. and 37th St., May 27 at 8 p. m. The speaker will be O. Howard Wolfe, Cashier of the The speaker will be O. Howard Wolfe, Cashier
Philadelphia National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The National City Bank of New York announced on May 12 a reduction of interest from $6 \%$ to $4 \%$ on new loans in its Personal Credit Department (formerly Personal Loan Department) of not more than 12 months' maturity. These are loans ranging from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 2,000$, to individuals having incomes from salary, wages, commission, or own business. In connection with such loans regular deposits are made in monthly deposit accounts; the accumulated funds, on which $2 \%$ interest is credited quarterly, are used to pay the loans at maturity. The loans generally are secured by co-makers or collateral, or are made under the Federal Housing Administration modernization credit plan. FHA loans for 13 to 36 months, the bank said, will continue to be made at the existing rates, which vary according to the terms. The following statement was issued by James H. Perkins, Chairman of the Board:
The National City personal credit plan was started eight years ago. At the very beginning it was stated that the purpose of the plan was "to round out a comprehensive banking service to all classes." This aim we believe has been fulfilled. It is evidenced by the fact that the Department has made some 790,000 loans totaling $\$ 243,000,000$.

Jeremiah D. Maguire, President of the Federation Bank \& Trust Co., New York, announced May 13, that the Board of Directors had authorized a reduction in the interest rate
on new loans in its Personal Loan Department from 6\% to $4 \%$. During the short time the Department has been in operation, Mr. Maguire said, it has shown a steady increase in the volume of small loans made.

The Colonial Trust Co., New York, has announced that it will remove its Fifth Avenue office to 285 Fifth Avenue, at 30th Street, on May 18. The office, under the management of John S. Everts, assisted by Walter E. Kolb and Samuel I. Bateman, is active in conducting a general commercial banking business, both foreign and domestic, dealing principally with the textile and allied industries.
The Union Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y., a unit of the Marine Midland Corporation, announced yesterday, (May 15,) that it had acquired (subject to the approval of the stockholders) the Wayne County Trust Co. of Palmyra, N. Y. In noting this, Rochester advices (Associated Press) also stated:
It is the second bank in Wayne County and the fourth in the Rochester area to be absorbed by the Rochester bank. It has capital assets of $\$ 350,000$. deposits of $\$ 2,100,000$ and resources of $\$ 2,500,000$.
The Wayne County Trust Co. is the result of a merger in 1928 of the State Bank of Palmyra, established more than a century ago, and the First
Ahert D. Perry, Vice--resident it was a
The Suburban Commercial Bank of Barrington, N. J. which had deposits of only $\$ 135,559$ on May 5, was closed on May 11, it is learned from Barrington advices on that date to the New York "Times," which also supplied the following details:
The directors said they felt that the deposits could not be "increased to an amount sufficient to justify a continuance in business," and added that the assets were sufficient to pay the depositors in full immediately without the aid of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. They said further that when liquidation was complete,
receive "a substantial payment on their stock."
The bank's business will be taken over by the Haddon Heights branch on May 20 to pass upon the proposed voluntary liquidation.

Edward M. Malpass has retired as a Vice-President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., after 54 years of service in the banking business, it is learned from "Money \& Commerce" of May 9. Mr. Malpass began his banking career as a junior clerk in 1882 when he joined the old Cencareer as a junior clerk in 1882 when he joined the old cen-
tennial National Bank of Philadelphia. By successive promotions, he filled various positions in the bank until he was appointed Cashier in 1899. Eight years later he was advanced to the post of Vice-President and in 1916 was unanimously elected President of the institution. Upon the merger of the Centennial National Bank with the First National Bank in 1925 he was elected a Vice-President and director of the enlarged First National Bank, the office director of the enlarged
J. L. McGrath, formerly Assistant Cashier of the Marshall \& Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., was elected a VicePresident of the institution on May 12 to succeed J. H. Daggett, who resigned to accept the position of Executive Vice-President of the Old Line Insurance Co. Mr. Daggett, who continues as a director of the bank, will take up his new duties on July 1.

Payment of a third $5 \%$ dividend to depositors holding common claims in the closed Bank of Bay Biscayne, Miami, Fla., were to begin on May 11, we learn from Associated Press advices from that city on May 10 , which added:
The dividend, amounting to $\$ 350,000$, will make a total of $\$ 1,050,000$ paid out to depositors since liquidation began.
The closing of this bank together with its three subsidiaries in Miami-the Miami Beach Bank \& Trust Co., Bank of Coral Gables and the Biscayne Trust Co.-on June 11, 1930, was noted in our issue of June 14, 1930, page 4181.
We learn from the Dallas "News" of May 6 that Tucker Royall, President of the Royall National Bank of Palestine, Texas, and a director of the old City National Bank \& First National Bank of Dallas, Texas, for more than 20 years, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank in Dallas on May 5 to succeed the late R. H. Stewart and will assume his new duties on June 1. He will retain the Presidency of the Palestine bank. At the same meeting of the directors, R. H. Stewart Jr. was elected a director to succeed his father in that capacity. We quote, in part, from the "News":
The new Chairman served as Vice-President and Cashier of the City National Bank of Dallas for four months in 1916, being elected to succeed J. Howard Ardrey, who joined a New York bank. IIl health forced Mr. Royall to resign. After his recovery he returned to Patestine, where he has conducted the business of the Royall National since.
In 1934 Mr . Royall accepted the chairmanship of the State Tender Board of the State Railroad Commission to deal with running of hot oil in East Texas, serving until November, 1935.
The Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Associa tion, San Francisco, extended its service to 270 California communities on May 4 with the purchase of the Bank of Milpitas, which became the Milpitas branch of the institution. A. L. Crabb, formerly Cashier of the Bank of Milpitas is Manager of the new branch.

Bankers, manufacturers, merchants and others interested in trade abroad will find it advantageous to use our world-wide banking facilities.

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: 55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

> Member Federal Reserve System
> Member New York Clearing House Association
> Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
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 passed:
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE


| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | May 11 | May 12 | May 13 | May 14 | May 15 |
| ustria schil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, schilling | .187233* | .187300* | .187283* | .187266* | .187383* | .187350* |
| Belgium, bel | .170230 | .169819 | .169611 | . 169476 | . 169373 | 1f9307 |
| Bulgaria, lev--..--- | .013000* | . $012825 *$ | . $012825 *$ | .012825* | . 012825 | .012825* |
| Czecjosio'kia, koruna | . 041516 | .041525 .221666 | . 041517 | . 041507 | . 041507 | . 041496 |
| England, pound |  | $\xrightarrow[4.964125]{22166}$ | 4. 2276000 | ${ }_{4} .22197166$ | . 221458 | . 221565 |
| Finland, mark | . 021950 | ${ }^{.021893}$ | . 021943 | . 021925 | 4.959583 |  |
| France, franc | . 065830 | . 065919 | . 0658889 | . 0655913 | . 066012 | . 065979 |
| Germany, relchsm | . 404600 | . 403720 | . 403373 | . 403271 | . 403276 | . 402791 |
| Greece, drachma | . 009353 | . 009334 | . 009337 | . 009337 | . 009337 | . 009343 |
| Holland, gulld | . 674600 | . 676871 | . 675850 | . 675668 | . 677030 |  |
| Hungary, peng | .295066* | .294466* |  | .294333* | . 294366 | .294000* |
| Italy, lira | . 078666 | . 078583 | . 078550 | . 078550 | . 078550 | . 018533 |
| Norway, kro | . 2503250 | . 249458 | . 249895 | . 249829 | . 249286 | . 249350 |
| Poland, zloty | .188250* | .188300* | .188300* | .188350* | . 188400 | 188400* |
| Portugal, escu | . 0453500 | . 045170 | . 045195 | . 045320 | . 045157 | . 045097 |
| Rumania, leu | . 007316 | . 007316 | . 007491 | . 007316 | . 007300 | . 007316 |
| Spain, peset | . 136414 | . 136535 | . 136560 | . 136521 | . 136707 | . 136689 |
| SWeden, krons. | . 258879 | . 2555995 | . 256375 | . 256362 | . 2555770 | . 2558875 |
| Switzerland, fran | . 323021 | . 323732 | . 323335 | . 323321 | . 324239 | . 324057 |
| Yugoslavia, dinar | . 022868 | . 022891 | . 022891 | . 022866 | . 022883 | . 022900 |
| hina- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo (yuan) dol'r | . 297916 | . 297708 | . 297 | . 29 | . 2962 |  |
| Hankow(yuan) d | . 298333 | . 298125 | . 297500 | . 297708 | . 296666 | . 297291 |
| Shanghal (yuan) d | . 298333 | . 297708 | . 297083 | . 297708 | . 296041 | . 296875 |
| Tlentsin (yuan) do | . 298333 | . 298125 | . 297500 | . 297708 | . 296666 | . 297291 |
| Hongkong, dollar | . 326593 | . 325968 | . 325812 | . 325562 | .325000 | . 325187 |
| India, rupe | . 376195 | . 374940 | . 375365 | . 375430 | . 374445 | . 374510 |
| Japan, yen | . 2989547 | . 2889960 | . 290280 | . 290610 | . 290587 | . 290605 |
| Singapore (S. S.) Australasia |  |  | . 582500 | . 58 | . 5822 | . 581687 |
| Australia, pou | 3.967812 | .959250 | . 965 | 3.960625 |  |  |
| New Zealand, |  |  | . 996562 | 9109 | . 983625 |  |
| South Africa, p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuba, peso. |  | . 99990 |  |  |  |  |
| Mex | . 277625 | . 277625 |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland, dollar South America- | . 997218 | -996625 | . 996875 | . 996125 | . 994625 | . 995000 |
| Argentina, peso | .331650* | .331050* | .331300* | . 33115 | . 33 |  |
| Brazil, milirel | .085850* | .085750* | .085750* | . 085862 * | . 085862 |  |
| Chile, peso | .050525* | .050000* | .050625* | . 050625 | . 05062 | . $050625^{*}$ |
| Uruguay, De | .569800* | .569800* | .569800* | .569800* | . 569800 | .572300* |
| Colombla, peso.. | .797500* | .797500* | .797500* | .797500* | . 768875 | .796875* |
| * Nominal rates; firm rates not avallable. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| quotations for Colomblan pesos were inadvertently represented as being for Uru- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombian pesos. If in these issues the title "Colombla" is substituted for "Uruguay" |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and vice versa, the fig | will ap | pear corree |  |  |  |  |

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Price movements on the New York Curb Exchange have been extremely quiet and the volume of sales down to a low level during most of the present week. There has been considerable irregularity apparent throughout the trading with a strong tendency toward lower levels, until Wednesday when the trend of prices turned upward for the remainder of the week. Public utilities attracted some buying and so did the miscellaneous specialties, but the trading and so other groups was very light and without special significance. Trading was fairly steady during the short session on Saturday, but the volume of dealings was small and most of the changes were in minor fractions. There was a modest upturn in the public utility group, United Light \& Power A pref. moving up 2 points to $421 / 4$, while Empire Gas \& Fuel 8 pref. advanced 2 points to 54 . Associates Investment also attracted some buying and moved upward 2 points. Industrial stocks were under pressure in spots and some of the mining and metal issues were slightly higher. The turnover for the day was approximately 79,415 shares.

Dullness and irregular price movements were the outstanding characteristics of the curb market transactions on Monday and while there were a few stocks that registered modest gains, the trend of prices was toward lower levels. Oil shares eased off and so did the miscellaneous industrials including stocks like Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. and Singer Manufacturing Co. Prominent among the stocks closing on the side of the decline were such popular issues as Aluminum Co. of America, $33 / 4$ points to $115 \frac{3}{4}$; Babcock \& Wilcox, 2 points to 74 ; Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 5 points to 105; General Tire \& Rubber, 2 points to 75 ; Sherwin Williams, $23 / 4$ points to 119 ; Singer Manufacturing Co., 9 points to 335 and Todd Shipyard, $41 / 2$ points to 35 . Transfers for the day were down to 155,500 shares.
Substantial declines from previous transactions were apparent all along the line on Tuesday. The recessions ranged
from fractions to a point or more and extended to practically every group in the list and included many shares usually inactive. Outstanding among the recessions were American Hard Rubber, 2 points to 30; Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., $33 / 4$ points to 1083 ; Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 4 points to 41 ; Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, 3 points to $66 \frac{1}{2}$; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, $23 / 4$ points to $1223 / 4$; Sherwin Williams 2 points to $1223 / 4$ and Humble Oil, $13 / 8$ points to $581 / 2$.
Transactions on the curb market showed a very modest increase in volume on Wednesday, but prices continued irregular though the trend was inclined to higher levels. The gains were small and were restricted to a few of the more active among the trading favorites, including Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, $13 / 4$ points to 90; North American Match, 31/4 points to $483 / 4$; Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, $21 / 2$ points to 69 ; Wayne Pump, $11 / 4$ points to $281 / 4$ and Ainsworth Manufacturing Co. (A 11/2), $21 / 4$ points to $471 / 4$.
Public utilities and oil shares were in demand on Thursday as the market continued the upward swing that started during the late trading of the preceding day. Specialties also were in demand and a number of the more active stocks scored substantial gains, particularly Fisk Rubber pref. which surged forward $53 / 4$ points to 52 . Aluminum Co. of American regained part of its loss of the fore part of the week as it forged ahead $71 / 2$ points to 123 . Babcock \& Wilcox advanced 4 points to 78 and Sherwin Williams improved $35 / 8$ points to $1205 / 8$. Humble Oil closed with a gain of $31 / 2$ points at $611 / 2$ and Cities Service pref. moved up $23 / 81 / 2$ points to $513 / 8$.
The trend of prices was again upward on Friday, and while the volume of trading was higher, the gains were generally in small fiactions. Specialties attracted some buying during the late trading, Pittsburgh Plate Glass advancing $21 / 4$ points to 124 and Royal Typewriter gained $31 / 4$ points to $601 / 2$. As compared with Friday of last week, prices ranged slightly higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 122 against 119 on Friday a week ago; Atlas Corp. at $121 / 8$ against 117/8; Carrier Corp. at 87/8 against $81 / 2$; Consolidated Gas of Baltimore at $907 / 8$ against 87 ; Electric Bond \& Share at $181 / 2$ against $175 / 8$; Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania at 83 against $823 / 4$; Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at 27 against $255 / 8$; National Bellas Hess at $23 / 8$ against $17 / 8$; New Jersey Zinc at 793/4 against 781/2; Niagara Hudson Power at $81 / 4$ against 8; Pennroad Corp. at $41 / 4$ against $37 / 8$ and Stand'rdOil of Kentucky at $175 / 8$ against $171 /$ DAILY TRANSAOTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

| Week Ended <br> May 15, 1930 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Shares) } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }_{\text {c }}$ For | Foreton Covernment | Forelgn Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 79,415 | \$897,000 | \$31,000 | \$19,000 | \$947,000 |
| Monday | 155,910 | 1,419,000 | 4,000 | 75,000 | 1,498,000 |
| Tuesday | 167,355 | 1,698,000 | 70,000 | 35,000 | 1,803,000 |
| Wednesday | 171,225 | 2,150,000 | 197,000 | 34,000 | 2,381,000 |
| Thursday | 260,022 | 2,465,000 | 56,000 | 31,000 | 2,552,000 |
| Friday | 202,455 | 2,194,000 | 94,000 | 49,000 | 2,337,000 |
| Total | 1,036,382 \$10 | 10,823,000 | \$452,000 | \$243,000 | \$11,518,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { New York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended May 15 |  | Jan. 1 to May 15 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 193 | 1936 |  | 1935 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Domestic. Bonds | 1,036,382 | 1,644,073 | 3 67,492,124 |  | 17,818,768 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10,823,000 \\ 452,000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 27,652,000$249,000 | \$383,133,000 |  | \$472,307,000 |
| Foreign corporate..-- |  |  |  | 13,000 | 7,465,000 |
|  | 243,000 | 246,000 |  | 099,000 | 4,798,000 |
| Total | \$11,581,000 | \$28,147,000 | ${ }_{0}$ \$396, | 25,000 \$ | \$484,570,000 |

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will again show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us pased with a year ago. Prelegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, May 15, bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $4.0 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,683,117,536$, against $\$ 5$,$462,000,638$ for the same week in 1935 . At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $5.9 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending May 16 | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,805,783,120 | \$2,648,377,414 | +5.9 |
| Chicago. | 234,674,799 | 218,404,852 | + 7.4 |
| Philadelphia | 275,000,000 | 278,000,000 | -1.1 |
| ${ }_{\text {Boston---1 }}$ | $176,395,000$ $69,392,345$ | 173,000,000 | +2.0 |
| St. Louis. | 74,600,000 | $78,392,982$ $69,400,000$ | +11.5 +7.5 |
| San Francisc | 111,423,000 | 114,648,000 | $\underline{+2.8}$ |
| Pittsburgh | 102,346,493 | 84,627,907 | +20.9 |
| Detroit | 87,181,028 | 82,379,543 | +5.8 |
| Cleveland | 70,514,593 | 60,704,443 | +16.2 |
| Baltimore | 49,052,930 | 51,245,592 | -4.3 |
| New Orleans | 28,243,000 | 23,661,000 | +19.4 |
| Twelve citles, five days | \$4,084,606,308 | \$3,882,841,733 |  |
| Other cities, five day | 651,324,970 | 635,901,835 | +2.4 |
| Total all citles, five da | \$4,735,931,278 | \$4,518,743,568 |  |
| All cities, one day | 947,186,258 | 943,257,070 | +0.4 |
| Total all cities for week | \$5,683,117,536 | \$5,462,000,638 | +4.0 |

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended May 9. For that week there is an increase of $14.6 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country being $\$ 5,768,366,838$, against $\$ 5,035,590,441$ in the same week in 1935 . Outside of this city there is an increase of $15.2 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of 14.1. \% We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in both the Boston Reserve District the totals register an improvement of $14.0 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $13.8 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District is able to show an expansion of $29.8 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $19.1 \%$, and the Atlanta Reserve District of $25.9 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by $11.2 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District by $17.4 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by $15.2 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the gain is $1.2 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $22.6 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District $13.6 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:


|  | Week Ended May 9 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 36 | 1935 | ${ }_{\text {2c. }} \text { oc. }{ }^{2 r}$ | 1934 | 1933 |
|  | al Res | istrict-Chic | $\%$ | $\$$ <br> 394,063 | \$ |
| $\underset{\text { Seventh Feder }}{\text { Mich.-Annarbor }}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}290,981 \\ 86,781281 \\ , 781\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 524,761 \\ 75,518,679 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -44.5 \\ +14.9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 497,626 \\ 7,368,342 \end{array}$ |
| Detroit |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 394,063 \\ 65,665,550 \\ 1508429 \end{array}$ |  |
| Grand Ra | 2,707,641 | ($1,813,449$ <br> $1,123,828$ | $\begin{aligned} & +14.9 \\ & +49.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,508,422 \\ 1,508,422 \end{array}$ | $7,368,342$ 881,703 |
| Lansing-- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 802,930 \\ 16,084,000 \end{array}$ | +9.8 +43.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 900,113 \\ & 960,552 \end{aligned}$ | $293,800$ |
| Ind.-Ft.Wayn Indianapolis | (1,149,799 |  |  | $12,316,000$ <br> 1,160 <br> 1 | 9,446,000 |
| th Ben | 15,442,000 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 16,064,000 \\ 1,053,333 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} +22.3 \\ +6.8 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Terre Haute | +4.305,744 | - $\begin{gathered}4,031,665 \\ 16,671,249\end{gathered}$ | +12.7 |  | 10,822,009 |
| Iowa-Ced. Ra | - |  | -10.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 462,377 \\ 6,34,278 \\ 2,483,411 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{3 , 5 4 4 , 5 9 7} \\ \mathbf{1 , 9 8 7 , 0 2 2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Des Moines | 8,900,842 |  |  |  |  |
| Sioux City | , 5834,659 | 2,762,559 | ${ }_{-1}+$ |  |  |
| hleago | 280,758,7465 | 253,568,455 | +10.7 | 221,678,900 | 187,573,493 |
| Decatu | 4,821.478 | 2,559, | - 88.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 763,716 \\ 2,577,856 \\ 603,415 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,234,783 \\ 56552 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Peoria-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockford <br> Springfiel | 1,393,229 | 1,076,718 |  | 1,023,019 | 767,994 |
| Total (18 citles) | 434,562,875 | 390,472,357 |  | 337,768,790 | 230,583,303 |
| ghth | Reserve Dis | St. L |  | -$60,900,000$ <br> 21.411 .434 | 2,800,000 |
|  | $28,331,386$ | 24,551,568 | +15.4 |  |  |
| in. -M Memphis |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9,855} \mathbf{6}$,430 |
| -Jacksonville | $\begin{array}{r} 16,195,530 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ 604,000 \end{array}$ | $12,139,936$ $\mathbf{b} 94,000$ | $\begin{gathered} +33.4 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ +22.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b } \\ & 334,000 \end{aligned}$ | 288,000 |
| Total (4 citle | 122,930 | 104,685,504 | , | 93,885,281 | ,197,848 |
| Ninth Fede |  | trict-Minne | apolis- | 2,034,629 | 1,851,318 |
| nn. | $\begin{aligned} & 62,459,911 \\ & 2,47,97,503 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28.5 \\ +9.5 \\ +9 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Minneap |  |  |  | $48,598,809$ $17.859,396$ |  |
|  | 2,117,811 | 1,779,4088 | +19.2 | $\begin{array}{r}1,654,505 \\ 402,096 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 592,2 | $\begin{array}{r} 495,784 \\ 2,539,684 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +19.5 \\ -15.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345,596 \\ \mathbf{1 , 8 3 0 , 4 8 0} \end{array}$ |  |
| Helena. | 2,157,594 |  |  |  | ,304,789 |
| Total (7 ctic | 94,617 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r} 82,162,493 \\ \text { s } 2 \text { trict-Kans } \end{array}$ |  | 72,725,511 | 63,346,583 |
|  | Reserve Dis ${ }_{\text {124,549 }}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { as City } \\ +4.7 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| Neb.-Fremo |  | $\begin{aligned} \text { trict-Kans } \\ 118,934 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 39,744 \\ \mathbf{b}, 74 \\ 1,760,529 \end{gathered}$ |
| coln. |  | $\xrightarrow{28,959,738}$ | +4.2+6.7 | 2,156,811 |  |
| Omaha |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $2,144,506$ <br> 2,33 | +11.8 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,382,826 \\ 1,64,356 \\ 47,295,365 \end{array}$ |
| chi |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mo.-Kan. | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 8,711,379 \\ 3,111,154 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,072,060 \\ \mathbf{2 , 8 5 0 , 7 8 4} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,413,412 \\ 586,743 \\ 509,194 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {colo.-COLO.S }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pueblo | 674,479 | 667,9 |  | 530,6 |  |
| Total (10 cities) | 124,556,606 | 123,071,713 | +1.2 | 98,862,579 | ,602,688 |
| eve | ral Reserve | District- ${ }_{93}$ |  | 670,482 |  |
| xas-A | 37,563,703 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $31,416,843$ | $\begin{array}{r} +25.6 \\ +19.6 \\ +300 \end{array}$ | +1,688,197 |  |
| Frilveston | $\begin{aligned} & 1,863,000 \\ & 2638,067 \\ & 2,664,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,517,000 \\ \mathbf{a 6 7 7 , 1 5 2} \\ 1,718,479 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +22.8 \\ -5.8 \\ +55.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,344,647 \\ & b \end{aligned}$ |
| Wichit |  |  |  | 1,971,451 |  |
| al (5 citl | 49,351,835 | 40,268,876 | +22.6 | 38,891,822 | , 647,605 |
| welt | al Reserve $D$ 30,219123 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { istrict-San } \\ 27,270,835 \end{array}$ | Franci | 1,84 | ,524,789 |
| sh.-See |  |  | +10.8 |  |  |
| Spo |  | 7.50 |  |  |  |
| Ore.-Portia | 24,165, 2 | 21,468 |  | 19,60 | 9,916,012 |
| Utah-Salt | 12,709, | 11,447 |  | 9,72 |  |
| alif.-Lon | 3,839 |  |  |  |  |
| asaden | 3,192 |  |  | 2,757 | ${ }_{4,276,370}$ |
| Sacramento | 122,781,10 | 107,682 | -14 | 94,774,31 | 82,190,054 |
| San Jose | 2,2 | ,7429 | + | 1,435 | . 1781,448 |
| Santa Ba Stockton | 1,343, 1,803 | 1,377 | + | ,069, | 367,819 |
| Total (12 c | 217,666,58 | 191,888,064 | +13. | 65,575,4 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grand to } \\ & \text { cities) } \end{aligned}$ | 5,768,366,838 | 5,035,590,441 | +14. | 5,278,464,57 | 88,483,7 |
| Outside |  |  | +15.2 | 1,816,861 | ,415,856,920 |
|  |  | Week | 䂭 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1934 | 1933 |
|  | 53 | , 452,086 | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$. | 118,65 |  |
| Moronto | 161, $157.562,153$ | 81,493,584 | +93.3 | 80,400 |  |
| Winnipeg | 81,768,965 | 36,838,703 | +122.0 | 59,976 | ${ }^{57,022,236}$ |
| Vancouv | 19,822 | ${ }_{75}^{12,9}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{14,35}$ | - ${ }^{13,013,328} \mathbf{4}$ |
| Ottawa | 7,41 | 75, |  | ${ }_{3,66}$ |  |
| Halifax | - | ${ }_{2,231}$ | +32. | 2,30 |  |
| Hamilton | 5.149 | 3,538 | +45. | 3,595. | 3,158,681 |
| Calgary | 8,012 | 4,414 | 8 | 3,820 |  |
| Victoria | - 1,986 | 1,521 | - | 1,5 |  |
| London | 3,937, | 2,737,8 | +43. | 2,37 |  |
| Edmon | 4,5 | 3,688 |  |  |  |
| Regina | 5,92 | 2,958 | +10 |  | 261,959 |
| ${ }^{\text {Brandon- }}$ | 50 | 390 | ${ }_{+28.3}$ | 353 | ${ }_{320,717}$ |
| Saskatoon | 1,694 | 1,414 | $+19$ | 1,271, | 1,190,818 |
| Moose | 714 |  | - | 782 | ${ }_{816,}$ |
| Brantior | 1,22 |  | ${ }_{-43.8}$ | 531, | 477,5 |
| New Westn | 712,6 | 494,3 | +44.2 |  | 444, |
| Medicine H | 273,4 | 208 | $+31$ | 215 | 170,1 |
| Peterboroug | 736,2 | 60 | ${ }_{+}^{+29}$ | 584, | - ${ }_{723,47}$ |
| Sherbrooke | , | 1.210 |  | 953 | 722 , |
| Windsor. | ${ }_{2,275}^{1,2}$ | 2,133 , | $+6$ | 3,316 | ,362,0 |
| Prince Alb | 491 |  | ${ }_{+}^{+54}$ | ${ }^{276,7}$ | - 587,0 |
| Moncto | 722, | ${ }_{579}^{588}$ | +24 | 578 | 471,3 |
| Chatham. | 614,033 | 397 | +54 |  | 375,564 |
| Sarnla | 562,753 835,262 | - ${ }^{4659640}$ | ${ }_{0}{ }^{\text {+ }}+18.6$ | 㐌 642,365 | 464,565 |
| Total (32 eltie) | 548,381,000 | 347,669,490 | 0 | 317,458,629 | 284,107,716 |

[^1]THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of April 29 1936:

## GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 202,143$,95 on April 22 as compared with $£ 201,629,685$ on the previous Wednesday Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to $£ 590,277$.
In the open market about $£ 1,360,000$ of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. The premium over franc parity included in the price has shown little change, but today's quotation of 140s. $91 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Was fixed on parity with the dollar for the first time since the end of December last.
Quotations during the

Quotations during the week:

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on April 20 to mid-day on April 27:


The SS. Maloja which sailed from Bombay on April 25 carries gitd to the value of about $£ 409,000$. SILVER
Continued buying by the Indian Bazaars and hesitation on the part of sellers caused a slight recovery in prices, 20 7-16d. being quoted on April 24. Subsequently the tendency became easier, offerings on China account being made more freely, and by today prices had receded to $203-16 \mathrm{~d}$.
There have been no new features, selling on China account and buying for the Indian Bazaars still being the principal factors, but there have been small speculative operations both ways.
The tone is quieter and whilst there is no indication of any important
change, the market appears sufficiently change, the market appears sufficiently high at the present level, the maintenance of which depends on the continued support of the Indian Bazaars.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on April 20 to mid-day on April 27

$x$ Coin at face value.
Quotations during the week:


The highest rate of exchange on Now York from April 23 to April 29 was $\$ 4.94$ and the lowest $\$ 4.931 / 8$.

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&e., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat.: } \\ & \text { May } 9 \end{aligned}$ | Mon., May 11 | Tues., <br> May 12 | Wed., May 13 | Thurs., <br> May 14 | Fri., $\text { May } 15$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sllver, per oz.. | 201/8d. | 203/4. | $203 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | 20 7-16d. | 90-16d. | 207/8d. |
| Gold, p. tineoz. | 140s.21/2d. | 140s. 6d. | 140s. 6d. | 140s. | 150 s .3 d . | 140s. 2 d . |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$ - | Holiday | 855/3 | 85 9-16 | 85 9-16 | 85 9-16 | 851/2 |
| British $31 / 2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| War Loan... | Holiday | 1061/4 | 1061/4 | 1061/8 | 1061/8 | 106 |
| British 4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960-90....- | Hollday | 1175/8 | 1173/8 | 1175/8 | 117\%/8 | 1173/8. |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

| Bar N.Y. (for.) Closed | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $451 / 4$ | $453 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U.S. Treasury. 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 |
| U. S. Treasury |  |  |  |  |  |
| (newly mined) 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 7}$ | 77.57 |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-The annual spring Field Day for members of the Bond Club of New Jersey will be held on Friday, June 5, at the Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J., Cyrus R. Currier of Adams \& Mueller, chairman of the field day committee announced. The annual spring golf tournament comprising 18 holes of handicap medal play in three classes will be held, with prizes for low gross and first and second low net in each class. This tournament will constitute the final round of competition for the Bond Club Trophy, which is awarded each year to the member having low ne ${ }_{t}$ score for 36 holes consisting of 18 holes in the spring tournament and 18 holes in the previous Fall tournament. The trophy was won last year
by William Reekie of Graham, Parsons \& Co. in a play-off of a tie with by William Reekie of Graham, Parsons \& Co. in a play-off of a tie with Ludlow Van Deventer of Van Deventer, Spear \& Co., Inc. Members
who have not competed before will be eligible for a special prize. Arrangewho have not competed before will be eligible for a special prize. Arrange-
ments have been made for special entertainment in the form of a swimming
and diving exhibition to be held late in the afternoon in the Olub pool Luncheon will be served from noon until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and dinner at 7:30. The syndicate announced that prizes will be awarded during the course of the evening. The field day committee includes, in addition to Mr. Currier, Foy W. Porter and Frank E. Quinby in charge of arrangements; Wright D. Goss, Jr., Richard H. Monaghan and Edwin O. Stengel, syndicate; James C. Campbell, Jr. and J. Winner Parker, golf; and Arthur R. Robinson and Ludlow Van Deventer, prizes.
-George S. Van Schaick, who was nominated as Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company on March 11, was elected to that position, on Wednesday of this week, by the Company's Board of Directors, it was announced following the regular monthly meeting of the Directorate at the Company's Home Office, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mr. Van Schaick was formerly Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York. At the Annual Election of officers, which also was held on Wednesday, Thomas A. Buckner, President, and all the other Executive Officers of the Company were re-elcted for the coming year. Besides President Buckner and Vice-President Van Schaick, the Executive Officers elected today are Vice-Presidents Walker Buckner, Alfred L. Aiken, L. Seton Lindsay, Arthur Hunter, Wilbur H. Pierson, William Macfarlane, Charles H. Langmuir, Griffin M. Lovelace, and Walton P. Kingsley; Alfred H. Meyers, Treasurer; and Secretaries Leo H. McCall, Frederick M. Johnson, and William F. Rohlffs.
-The New York Financial Advertisers will hold their monthly luncheon meeting on Wednesday, May 20, at the Lawyers Club at 12:15 p. m., it was announced by the May Luncheon Committee headed by James Rascovar, II, of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., as chairman. Hugh Knowiton of Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., will address the Club on "Investment of Bank of Man of the of Bank ompany and Ruel s. Smith of Time, Inc.
$\rightarrow$ Ralph T. Ryan, formerly manager of the retail sales department o J. G. White \& Co. and previously with the National City Company as of H anager of the downown office, has been made assistant vice-president of Hegarty, Conroy \& Co., Inc. Erwin Hassemer, formerly of the syndicate department of J. G. White \& Co. and previously of the syndicate departHegarty Canroy in the Hegarty, Conroy in their syndicate department.

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:
voluntary liquidations
May 5-The First National Bank of Charter Oak, Charter Oak,
Amount Iowa-The First National Bank of Charter Oak, Charter Oak, $\$ 40,000$
Effective: May 4, 1936 Liq, agent: E. H. Spiecker, care of the
liquidating bank. Not absorbed or succeded by any other
May 5-The First National Bank of Aransas Pass, Aransas Pass,
 Corpus Christi, Tex; F. N. Edwards, Ingleside, Tex.; A. H. Moore, H. O. Mills, W. H. Young and L. T. Ayres (Secretary
to the committee), all of Aransas Pass, Tex. Absorbed by First
State Bank, Aransas Pass, Tex State Bank, Aransas Pass, Tex.
May 6-The First National Bank of Santa Ana, Santa Ana, Calif -750,000 Santa Ana, Calif. Succeeded by First National Bank in Santa Santa Ana, Calif. succeeded by First Natio
Ana, Santa Ana, Calif., charter No. 14045 .
May 7-National Bank of Yorkville in New York, New York, N. Y-500,000 ffective: May 2, 1936. Liq. committee: Montgomery Schuyler, York. Absorbed by the Marine Midiand Trust Co. of New

## DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced th current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid.
The dividends announced this week are:

| Name of Company | $\underset{\text { Share }}{\text { Per }}$ | When Payable | Holders of Recor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advance Corp | 35 c | Apr. 30 | 8 |
| Allen Industries | 25 c | June 5 | May 20 |
| American Enka Corp | 25c | July 1 | 17 |
| American Factors, Ltd. (monthly) | 15 c | June 10 | May 29 |
| American General Corp. \$3 preferred | 75 c | June 1 | May 20 |
| \$21/2 preferred (quar | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June | May 20 |
| American Radiator \& | 50c | June | May 20 |
| Preferred (quar. | \$13/4 | June | May 25 |
| Andian National Corp | $x \$ 1$ | June | May 20 |
| Extr | $x \$ 1$ | June | May 20 |
| Ango-icuronian, | \$10 | June 12 | May 30 |
| Atlantic Refining (qua | 25c | June 15 | May 21 |
| Automotive Gear Works, Inc |  |  |  |
| \$1.65 convertible preferred (quar.) | $411 / \mathrm{c}$ | June | May 20 |
| Avongor Hydro-Electric $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) | \$1.45 | July | June 22 |
| 6\% preferred (qua | \$113 | July | June 10 |
| Bayuk Cigars new (in | 18 3 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | June 15 | May 31 |
| 1st preferred (quar.) | \$13/3 | July 15 | June 30 |
| Biltmore Hats, Black \& Decker Mfg., | \$13/4 | June 15 | May 15 |
| Brazilian Traction, Ligh | 30 c | July 15 | June 5 |
| Bridgeport Gas Light | 50 c | June 30 | June 16 |
| British Match Corp, Lt | $x w 5 \%$ |  |  |
| Buffalo Niagara \& Eastern Power, pref. (quar.) | 40 c | July 1 | June 15 |
| 1st preferred (quar.) | \$114 | Aug. | July 15 |
| Inc <br> 7\% preferre | 25 c | June | May 11 |
| Burmah Oil Co. |  | Aug. |  |
| Calaveras Cement 7\% pre | h\$ 1 | July | June 15 |
| California Art Tile Corp. | $h 25 \mathrm{c}$ | June 1 | May 25 |
| Camadian Western Nat | c | June 1 | May 15 |
| Power. $6 \%$ preferred ( q | \$112 | June | May 15 |
| Carolina Power \& Light, $\$ 7 \mathrm{pr}$ | \$13/4 | June | May 16 |
| Case (J. $\mathrm{\$}$ preferred | \$113 | ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ | May 16 |
| Preferred (quar | \$13 | July | June 12 |
| Central Ohio Light \& Power Co. \$6 pref. (qu.)-- | \$1 1 | June | May 15 |
|  | 75 c | June | May 15 |
| City Ice \& Fuel, preferred (quar.) | \$1 ${ }^{1}$ | June | May 15 |
| Clayton \& Lambert M | ${ }^{1}$ | June 30 | May 20 |



| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holde } \\ & \text { of Rec } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ti | $811 /$ |  |  |
| Toledo Ediso |  |  |  |
| pr |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Tri-State }}$ Tyre Rubb |  |  |  |
| erwood |  |  |  |
| eferred |  |  |  |
| d Ela |  |  |  |
| nited Gas \& |  |  |  |
| United States G ypsu |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| 7 pre |  |  |  |
| Veeder Ro |  |  |  |
| nia |  | June |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| e River RR., guara |  |  |  |
| Western Auto supply class A |  | Ma |  |
| West New York \& Penna. RR. |  |  |  |
| referred (semi-annual) |  |  |  |
| Williams (J, B.) Co. (qua Williams (J. B.) Co.. | \$1 |  |  |
| Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends an nounced this week, these being given in the preceding table. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Name o! | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Shate } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Papa }_{\text {Ph }}$ | Holders of Record |
| Abbott's Dairies (qua |  |  |  |
| Agnew Surpass Shoe. | \$1\% | July |  |
| Albany \& Susquehann |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Allegheny }}$ Steel ( ${ }^{\text {auar }}$ |  |  |  |
| Allegheny \& West |  |  |  |
| entown Bethlehem G | 87 | Ma |  |
| ied Laboratories ( |  |  |  |
| Aluminum Manufact |  | Jun |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qua |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (qua |  |  |  |
| 隹 |  |  |  |
| American Baking Co.., $7 \%$ pref. (semi-ann.) | \$3 |  |  |
| American Capital Corp.; |  |  | May 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
| American Chicle (quar. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ American Electric Securities Corp.------------- |  |  |  |
| Participating preferred (quar.) American Envelope ${ }^{\text {co., }} 7 \%$ pref. |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quar. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  | Sep |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> American Hardware Corp. (quar.) <br> Quarterly |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 31 |  |  |
| American Investment $\mathbf{C o}$. of Munnotis quar.)- |  |  |  |
| American Paper Goods $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quar. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | si | 析 |  |
|  |  | Jul |  |
| Preferred (sem) |  |  |  |
| Anaconda Wire \& |  | June |  |
| Armstrong Cōō <br> Artloom Corp, preferred |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Artloom Corp, preferred |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Atlas Corp., \%3 preferred A (quar) -- - |  |  |  |
|  | e3,3\% | Ma |  |
| Atas Imperial Diesel Engine, class A \& B.-.---:---- |  |  |  |
|  | 123 c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bandini Petroleum Co. (monthy) |  |  |  |
|  | 62c | Jul | May 29 |
| PreferredBankers National Investing Corp. (Del.) (qu.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) <br> Class A and B (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Batan Rouge Electiric Co.- \$6- preperred (quar.) | \$1 |  | May |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | July |  |
| Bethewem steel, 7\% preferred (quarterly)---:- | \$1 | Jul |  |
|  |  | July |  |
|  |  | Ju |  |
| d (quar.) |  | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Blackstone Valley Gas \& Electric, pref. (s.-a.) Bloch Bros. Tobacco (quar.). | 373 | Au |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | De |  |
| Blue Ridge Corp.is s3 conv. pref. (quar.)...-...- | 075 c | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Boston Storage Warehouse (quar.)-------- |  |  |  |
| Brewer (C.) \& Co. (monthly) Monthly |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bristol-Myers Extra. Co. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  | 82 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apre }}{ }^{\text {May }} 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ma |  |
| Brown Fence \& Wire-class B--.--:- | 75 | Ju |  |
| Buckeye Pipe Line Co- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |
| Bunte Bros. $\overline{5} \%$ preferred, initial (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |






| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | When <br> Payable | Holder ${ }^{\infty}$ of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Gas Improvement Co., (qu | 25 c | June 30 | May 29 |
| United Light \& Rys. $7 \%$ pref | \% $\begin{gathered}\$ 11 / 4 \\ 581-3 \mathrm{c}\end{gathered}$ |  | May 29 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (monthiy) | $581-3 \mathrm{c}$ | July | June 15 |
| $6.36 \%$ preferred (month | 54c | June | May 15 |
| $6.36 \%$ preferred (month | 54 c | July | June 15 |
| 6\% preferred (monthly) | 50 c 50 c | June | May 15 |
| United New Jersey RR. \& Canal | \$21/2 | July 10 | June 20 |
| United States Freight Co. (quar.) ---.--------- | 25 c | June 1 | May 21 |
| United States Pipe \& Foundry Co. common (qu.) | 3712c | July 20 | June 30 |
| Common (quar.) |  | Dec. 21 | Nov. 30 |
| United States Playing | 25 c | July 1 | June 20 |
| United States | 25 c | July | June 20 |
| United States Steel, | 50 c | May 29 | May 4 |
| United Verde Extersion Mining Co- | $h \$ 3$ $25 c$ | June 15 | May 27 |
| Utility Equities Corp. $\$ 51 / 2$ priority stock | \$134 | June 1 | May 15 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | Aug. | July 26 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$112 | Nov, 1 | Oct. 26 |
| Vanadium-Alloys Stee | $811 / 2$ | Febl'37 | Jan. 26 |
| Van Raalte Co., Inc., con | 25 c | June | May 14 |
| 1st preferred (quarterly) | \$13/4 | June | May 14 |
| Vapor Oar Heating Co. | \$13 | June 10 | June 1 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$134 | Sept. 10 | Sept. <br> Dec. |
| Venezuelan Oil Consolidated |  |  |  |
| Ventures, Ltd, , initial.-.- | $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Jūly | June 15- |
| Vick Extra | 50 c | June | May 15 |
| Virginia Coal \& | 10c | June | May 15 |
| Vogt Mfg. (quarterly) | 25 c | June | May 15 |
| Vulcan Detinning, preferre | \$134 | ruly 20 | July 10 |
| Wralerred Alyar.) | $\$ 13 / 4$ 40 c | Oct. 20 | Oct. 10 May 20 |
| Warren (Northam) Co., \$3 pref | 75 c | June 1 |  |
| Washington Railway \& Electric, | \$9 | June. | May 15 |
| $5 \%$ preferred (semi-an | \$21/2 | June | May 15 |
| W ashington Water P | \$1/4 | June | May 15 |
| Welch Grape Juice Co., prefer | \$112 | June 15 | May 25 May 15 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$18/4 | Aug. 31 | Aug. 15 |
| Wesson Oil \& Snowdrift Co., In Conv. preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Western (vartridge, $6 \%$ preferred (au | \$1 |  | May 15 |
| Western Public Service Co., $\$ 11 / 2$ preferre | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June 1 | May 11 |
| Western Tablet \& Stationery Corp., $7 \%$ pr | \$174 | July 1 | June 19 |
| Westinghouse Electric \& MPg | 75 c | May 29 | May 11 |
| West Jersey \& Seashore | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | May 29 | May |
| W\% special guaranteed | \$1 1 | June 1 | May 15 |
| Westland Oil Royalty Co., class A (monthly) | 10 c | June 15 M | May 30 |


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Phar } \end{aligned}$ | When <br> Payable | Holders <br> of Recoro |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weston Electrical Instrument, A (quar.) - . . . - - | 50 c | July | June 16 |
| Westvaco Chlorine (quar.) .....-........-- | 10 c | June | May 15 |
|  | \$10c | June | May |
| Wheeling Electric, $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$113 | June | May |
| Whitaker Paper, preferred (quarterly)--...---- | \$1 8 | July | June 20 |
| Whitman (Wm.) \& Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)----- | \$1 ${ }^{3 / 4}$ | July | June 13 |
| Williamsport Water, \$6 preferred (quar.) --.-- | \$11/2 | June | June 15 |
| Willington Fund, Inc. (quarterly) | 15 c | June | May 15 |
| Extra | 10 c | June | May 15 |
| Winstead | $121 / \mathrm{c}$ | June | May 15 |
| Wintead |  | Aug. |  |
| Quarterly | \$11\% | Nov. |  |
| Extra | 50 c | Nov. |  |
| Woolworth (F. W.) (quar | 60 c | June | Apr. 20 |
|  | 25c | June | May 20 |
| Youngstown Sheet \& Tube, preferred | \$18/8 | July | June 20 |

$a$ Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
$b$ A special dividend payable in common stock at the rate of 1 share for
each 5 shares held has been declared on the common stock of Commercial each 5 shares held has been declared on the common stock of Comn
Investment Trust Corp., payable June 1 to holders of rec. May 18 .
$c$ The following corrections have been made:
d. A regular quarterly dividend on the convertible preference stock,
optional series of 1929 of Commercial Investment Trust Corp has been optional series of 1929, of Commercial Investment Trust Corp. has been
declared payable in comm stock at the rate of $3-104$ ths of 1 share of com deciared stock per share of co ${ }^{n}$ vertible preference stock, optional series of 1929 , so held, or, at the option of the holder, in cash at the rate of $\$ 1.50$ for each
share of convertible pret rence stock, optional series of 1929 , so held. e Payable in stock.
$f$ Payable in common stock. og Payable in scrip. $I$ On account of accu-
mulated dividends. 1 Payable in preferred stock. $m$ Advance-Rumely, liquidating stock div. of $1 / 2$ sh. of Allis-Chalmers
$n$ bincoln Printing pref
$n$ Lincoln Printing pref. div. of 1-5 sh. of pref. stock for each share held
$o$ Blue Ridge Corp., opt. \$3 conv. pref. ser. 1929, 1-32d of one sh. of com.
stk. or at the opt. of the holder 75 c in cash. $p$ Pathe Film Corp. stock div. of 1 sh. of Grand National Films for each $q$ Electric Shareholdings Corp., $\$ 6$ conv. pfd. opt. div. ser. w w
${ }_{4}^{4} 1000$ enths of one sh. of com. stk., or at the opt. of holder $\$ 11 / 2$ in cash. $r$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada $s$ Kress (S. H.) stk. div. equal to 50 c ., or 1-20th sh. of spec. pref. stk $t$ Payable in special preferred stock.
${ }_{x}^{u}$ Lessable in U . S. funds. $w$ Less depositary expenses

## 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 May 131936 , in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | May 13, 1936 | May 6, 1936 | May 15, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from | 3,051,949,000 | 3,060,886,000 | 2,147,063,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes. | 1,287,000 | 1,607,000 | 1,806,000 |
| Other cash $\dagger$ | 97,388,000 | 95,617,000 | 65,520,000 |
| Total reserves | 3,150,624,000 | 3,158,110,000 | 2,214,389,000 |
| Bills discounted |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and (or) fully guaranteed. .Other bills discounted | $1,296,000$ $1,642,000$ | $1,176,000$ 1,702000 | 1,887,000 |
| -Other bills discounted.-- | 1,642,000 | 1,702,000 | 2,206,000 |
| Total bills | 2,938,000 | 2,878,000 | 4,093,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | 1,735,000 | 1,734,000 | 1,814,000 |
| Industrial advanc | 7,513,000 | 7,682,000 | 6,182,000 |
| United States Government securities: |  |  |  |
| Bonds | 68,473,000 | 68,473,000 | 113,215,000 |
| Treasury notes | 480,834,000 | 481,258,000 | 468,467,000 |
| Treasury bill | 180,076,000 | 179,652,000 | 162,636,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securites.- | 729,383,000 | 729,383,000 | 744,318,000 |
| r securities. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and securitle | 741,569,000 | 741,677,000 | 756,407,000 |
| Gold held abroad |  |  |  |
| Due from foreign banks---- | 6852,000 | 459,000 | 271,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of othe | 6,852,000 | 4,352,000 | 3,769,000 |
| Uncollected items. | 145,932,000 | 127,454,000 | 157,026,000 |
| Bank premises | 10,851,000 | 10,849,000 | 11,780,000 |
| All other assets | 29,081,000 | 28,166,000 | 30,656,000 |
| Total assets | 4,085,006,000 | 4,070,867,000 | 3,174,298,000 |
| Liabluties- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation- | 777,855,000 | 786,980,000 | 650,083,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve accet.- | 2,561,117,000 | 2,524,216,000 | 2,044,960,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account--- | 228,066,000 | 263,145,000 | 2,257,000 |
| Foreign bank | 30,689,000 | 30,649,000 | 6,938,000 |
| Other deposits | 221,829,000 | 217,936,000 | 187,723,000 |
| Total deposits | 3,041,701,000 | 3,035,946,000 | 2,241,878,000 |
| Deferred availability item | 143,230,000 | 125,641,000 | 154.082,000 |
| Capital pald in. | $50,901,000$ | $50,903,000$ | 59,376,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 7. | $50,825,000$ | $50,825,000$ | 49,964,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13b) | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 | 6,064,000 |
| Reserve for contingencles | 8,849,000 | 8,849,000 | 7,500,000 |
| All other liab | 3,901,000 | 3,979,000 | 5,351,000 |
|  | 4,085,006,000 | 4,070,867,000 | 3,174,298,000 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposit and <br> F. R. note liabilities combined | 82.5\% | 82.6\% | 76.6\% |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents. |  |  | . 000 |
|  | 10,330,000 | 10,333,000 | 7,329,000 |

$\quad$ "Other cash" đoes not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank' own Federa
Reserve bank notes.
x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury fo, th (gold taken
over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was on Jan 31, 1934, devalued from over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was on Jan 31, 1934, devalued trom
100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates belng. worth less to the extent of the diffe rence, the difference itself having been appropriated as pro jinby 11 \& Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, May 14 , showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the 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 note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMbined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business may 13, 1936

|  | May 13, 1936 | May 6, 1936 | Apr. 291938 | Apr. 221936 | Apr. 151936 | Apr. 81936 | Apr. 11936 | Mar. 251936 | Mar 15, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|} \substack{8,703,33,000 \\ 732,37,000 \\ 322,087,000} \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 7,703,833,000 \\ 12,942,000 \\ 339,651,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8 \\ 7,663,838,000 \\ 13,741,000 \\ 342,255,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 7,664.835,000 \\ 341,736,000 \\ 341,74,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{S} \\ 7,665,46,000 \\ 1336,732.000 \\ 3368,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 7,685,345,000 \\ 145,864,000 \\ 350,037,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 7,665,840,000 \\ 14.873 .000 \\ 353,632,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 5,791,839,000 \\ 20,063,000 \\ 235,981,000 \end{array}$ |
| Gold ctfs, on hand \& due from U.S.T | 7,729,834,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 324,928,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 13,000 | 8,038,801 | 8,056,426,000 | 8,019,834,000 | 8 8,020,315,000 | 8 8,015,436,000 | 8 8,030,246,000 | 8,034,345 | 6,047,883,000 |
| disoounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgations direct and(or) fully guaranteed Other bllls dilscounted. | $\begin{gathered} 2,292,000 \\ 2,489,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,097,000 \\ & 2,487,000 \end{aligned}$ | 2,858,000 <br> 2,465,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,221,000 \\ & 2,29,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,713,000 \\ & 2,800,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,888,000 \\ & 2,616,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,489,000 \\ & 2,765,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 3 3 8 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{2}, 727,000 \end{aligned}$ | 3,531,000 $3,124,000$ |
| Total bills discoun | 0 | 584, | 5,323,000 | 5,270,000 | 6,193,000 | 5,502,000 | 7,254,000 | 6,085,000 | 55, |
| Bills bought in open market Industrial advances. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,677,000 \\ 29,963,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,676,000 \\ 30,170,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,684,000 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,62,000 \\ 30,039,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 , 6 9 0 , 0 0 0} \\ 30,313,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,688,000 \\ 30,257,000 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 30,363,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,674,000 \\ 30,501,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,705,000 \\ 26,546,000 \end{array}$ |
| U. ${ }_{\text {Treasury }}$ S. Government securit | 265,693,000 | 265,708,000 | 265,723,000 ,554,889,000 | 265,785,000 1,554,889,000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 265,687,000 \\ & 1,554,895,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 2654, | 265.711.000 | 333,542,000 <br> ,541,653,000 |
| Treasury | 616,777,000 | 615,167,000 | 609,667,000 | ${ }^{\text {609,667,000 }}$ | ${ }^{6} 80$ | 609,667,000 | 609,66 | 609,667,000 | 555,160,000 |
| Total U. S. C | 2,430,259,0 | 2,430,336,000 | 2,430,279,000 | 2,430,341,00 | 2,430,249,0 | 2,430,252. | 2,430, | 2,430,271,0 | 2,430,355,000 |
| Other securitles | 181,000 | 1, | 181, | 181,000 | 181,0 | 181,0 | 181,000 | 181,000 |  |
| Forel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total blls and secur | ,861,000 | 2,469,947 | 2,470,780 | ,513,000 | 2,471,626,000 | 2,470,880,0 | 2 | 2,471,692,000 | 2,468,261,000 |
| Gold held ab |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn ba | 22,936,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 640,000 \\ 9,813,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}631,000 \\ \hline 9,664,000\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 633,000 \\ & 22,125,000 \end{aligned}$ | 6,762,000 |  |  | $\mathbf{6 9 4 , 0 0 0}$ $16,506,000$ |
| Uncollected Items | ,188, | 9,305,000 | 522,097,000 | 568.780000 |  | 1,570,000 | 8.332 | 527.356.000 | 00 |
| Bank premises. All other assets | $\begin{array}{r} 48,050,000 \\ 39,764,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 48,048,000 \\ 38,495,000 \end{array}$ | $48,031,000$ $38,093,000$ | $00$ | 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47,885,000 \\ & 36,868,000 \end{aligned}$ | $47,865,000$ $35,973,000$ |  |
|  | 0 | 11,135, | 1,15 | 1,11 | 0 | u. | 11,164,386,000 | U, | 9,209,222,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| actu | 3,762,028,000 | 3,778,880,000 | 3,741,690, | 3,748,576,000 | .761,762,000 | 3.78 | 3, | 3,732,333,00 | ,54,374,0 |
| Sits-Mem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. |  | 621,759,000 | 679 | 12,424,000 |  |  |  | 1,146,565 | 34,693,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 86.11 |  | 71 |  |  |  |
|  | 266,5 | 263 |  | 269,2 | 280 | 27 | 26 |  | 0 |
| Total deposits | 6,539,800,000 | 6,499,045,000 | 6,547,026,000 | 3,509,372 | 8,497,363,000 | 8,471,277,0 | 6,493,377,0 | 6,546,089, | 5,124,166,000 |
| ferred avalia | 8,000 | 511,668,000 | 521,228,000 | 560,830,000 | 691,750,000 | 494.186,000 | 554,751.000 | 514,646,000 | 0 |
| Capritaus |  | ${ }^{130,653}$ | ${ }_{1}^{135,50}$ | ${ }_{1}^{135}$ | ${ }^{130}$ | 130,699 | 1135,715 | ${ }^{1350,75}$ |  |
| Surplus (Section 1 | 145,513,000 |  | 25, |  |  | 2, |  |  | 000 |
| serve for conting | , 11 | $34,110,000$ | 34,108,000 9,005,00 | 34,104,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,10.10 \\ 7,48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,10 \\ { }_{7}, 140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,105.000 \\ 7.281000 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total llabilit | 1,243,252 | $11135,049,000$ | u,155,728,000 | 11,163,378,000 | 11,295,187,000 | 11,090,682,000 | 11,164,386,000 | 11,137,192, | 209,222,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| o of total reserves to deposits and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . | - $78.3 \%$ | - $78.2 \%$ | \% | 78.2\% | 78.2\% | 78.2\% | 78.2\% | .2\% | 73.1\% |
| Contingent liabilan bills purchas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .00 |
| Commitments to make industrial advances | 26,014,000 | 25,842,000 | 25,576,000 | 25,607,000 | 25,670,00 | 25,664,00 | 25.048,00 | 25,421,00 | 18.515,00 |
| Maturity Distribution of Short-term Securities--15 days bills discount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{-150}$ days bills discou | ${ }_{615,000}$ | $\begin{gathered} 377,000 \\ 32,0,00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 670,000 \\ & 28,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (ex ${ }^{31-60}$ days bulls discount | ${ }^{782,000}$ | 709,000 740 7000 | 756,000 723,000 | 695,000 27600 | ${ }^{47,000}$ | 59.000 | 5,000 | ${ }^{253,000}$ | (19,000 |
| Over 90 days bills discounte | 864,000 254,000 | 226,000 | 146,000 | 622,000 | $\begin{gathered} 968,000 \\ 568,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 985,000 \\ & 583,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9850,000 \\ 560,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 946,0 \end{aligned}$ | 222,000 |
| Total blls discounted. | 4,781,000 | 84, | 23,000 | 5,270,000 | 193 | 502. | 7,254,000 | 6,085,0 | 655,000 |
| ${ }^{-15}$ days bulls boug |  | 556.0 | 394,000 |  | 3,062. |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1-60}^{6-30}$ days bills bough |  | 401 |  |  |  | 697.00 | 449,000 | 1,410,000 | 边 |
| 1-90 days bills bought in open market | 3,282,000 | 3,274,000 | 3,339,000 | 2,998,000 | 483,000 | 554,000 | 2,083,000 | 2,150,000 | 2,994,000 |
| Over 90 days bills bought In open marl | 3,28,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills bought | 4,677,000 | 676 | 684 | 682 | 4,690,000 | 4,688,00 | 4,674,000 | 674 | 4,705,000 |
| 15 days Industrial | 1,622,00 | 1,669,000 | 1,716, | 1,676 | 1,580 | . 580 | 1.609.000 | 676 | ,243,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {10, }}^{16-30}$ days industrial advances | ${ }^{255,0}$ | 232,000 | - ${ }^{267,000}$ | 2510 | 343.000 |  | 329.000 <br> 310 | (161.000 |  |
| $61-90$ days industrial advances- |  |  |  |  | 372,000 |  | 311.000 | - 489,000 | 00 |
| Over 90 days industrial adv | 26,775,000 | 26,945,000 | 27,328,000 | 27,091,000 | 27,481,000 | 27,303,000 | 27,615,000 | 27,699,000 | 24,291,000 |
| Total industrial advances | 963,00 | 170,0 | 30,319,000 | ,039,000 | ,31 | 30,25 | 30,36 | 30,501 | 6,546,000 |
| 5 days U. S. | 24.000 | 27,10 | ${ }_{24}^{25.800}$ | 21,710,000 | ${ }^{21,01}$ | 19.200 | 9.20 | 7,160 | 0 |
| ${ }_{31-60}$ days U. S. Governmen | 115,847 | 103,586,000 | 94,376.00 | 87,663. | 44,080,000 | 47,506,00 | 49,806, | 488816,000 | 221,534,000 |
| ${ }_{61-90}$ days U . S. Government securit | 135,762,000 | 144,744,000 | 71,082,000 | 74,488.000 | 119,037,000 | 103,576,000 | 94,376,000 | 87,663,000 | 189,680,000 |
| Over 90 days U. S. Government securities | 2,134,570,000 | 2,134,500,000 | ,215,015,00 | .219,374,00 | 2,220,316,000 | 2.238,260,000 | 2,255,851,000 | 2,267,428,000 | 1,937,781,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities...- | 2,430,259,000 | 2,430,336,000 | 2,430,279,0 | 2,430,341,00 | 2,430,249,000 | 2,430,252,000 | 2,430,243 | 2,430,271, | 2,430,355,000 |
| -15 days other securi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {1-30 }}$ (1-60 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $61-90$ days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other securitie | 181,000 | 1,0 | 181,00 | 181, | 181,00 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,00 |  |
| Total other securitles | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,00 | 181,00 | 181,000 | 1,00 | 81.0 | 181,00 |  |
| Federal Reserve Note |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by Issued Fild | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 4,042,174,000 \\ 280,146,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 4,037,156,000 \\ 258,276,000 \end{array}\right\|^{4}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} 4,012,215,000 \\ 270,525,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} 4,031,692,000 \\ 283,116,000 \end{array}\right.$ | 4,041,109,000 | 4,050,111,600 <br> 269,072,000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4,029,102,000 \\ & 257,086,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 4,009,450,000 \\ 277,117,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\mathbf{3} 20,316,000$ $\mathbf{2 6 5 , 9 4 2 , 0 0 0}$ |
| reula | $\overline{3,762,028,000}$ | 3,778,880,000 | 3,741,69 | .748,57 | 3,761,762,00 | 3,781,039,000 |  | 3,732.33 | 3,154,374,0 |
| Held |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes Issued to Bankctis. on hand \& due fro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By;ellibibie paper-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 36,140,000 | 3,272,000 | 4, 3,928,000 | 3,846,000 | 4,575,000 | 3,859,000 | 5,288.000 | 4,19 |  |
| U. S. Government securities. | 46,000,000 | 48,000,000 | 57,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 69,000,000 | 68,000,000 | 67,000,000 | 59,000,000 | 226,500,000 |
| Total collateral. |  |  | ,090,831,000 | 4,109,189,000 | 4,118,918,000 | 4.096,202,000 4 | 4,063,141,000 | 4,060,033,000 |  |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revlsed iggure.
x These are certificates glven by the U . S . Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.08 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profits by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) werkly statement of resources and liablitties of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business may 131936

| Two Ctphers (00) Ontted Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phlla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | $a p$. | Kan. City | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { RESOURCES }}{\text { Gold certificates on hand and due }}$ | ${ }^{8}$ |  | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | s | 5 | 5 | s | 5 | \$ | 5 |
| Redrom Ution | 7,729,834,0 | 53,070,0 | 3,051,949,0 | 389,942, | 51,729,0 | 260,088,0 | 199,457,0 | 1,510,183,0 | 216,957,0 | 165,764, | .249,0 |  | 16,905,0 |
| Other cash | 324,928,0 | 30,348,0 | 97,388,0 | 41,588,0 | 29,384,0,0 | 18,733,0 | $1,954,0$ <br> 9,8610 | ${ }_{4}^{27950,0}$ | 14,2087,0 | - 2788 | $17.047,0$ | 13,54, <br> 43,0 <br> 5,116 | 2,282, |
| tal | 8,0 | 535 | 3,150,624,0 | 431,774,0 | 581 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Is dise |  |  |  |  |  | 27 | 21,290,0 | 1,552,112,0 | , | 173,217,0 | 2 | 145,132,0 | 531,413,9 |
| See. by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct \& (or) fully guaranteed Other bills discounted | $\begin{aligned} & 2,292,0 \\ & 2,489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 298,0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,296,0 \\ & 1,642 \end{aligned}$ | 346,0 ----1 | 60,0 | 46,0 |  |  | 0 | ,0, |  |  |  |
| Total bills dlscounted...--- | 4,781,0 | 362,0 | 2,938,0 | 346,0 | 60,0 | 46,0 |  |  | , |  |  |  | 318.0 |
| 8 b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrava | 29, | 2,845,0 | 7,513,0 | 5,249,0 | 1,809,0 | 3,830,0 | 1,0 | 2,118,0 | 87,0 520,0 | $\begin{array}{r} 61,0 \\ 1,464.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133,0 \\ & 941,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 133,0 \\ 1,723,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 328,0 \\ 1,140,0 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Bonds }}$ | 265,693,0 | 17 | 68 | 20,75 | 23,973 | 12,8 | 11,01 | 28,415,0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury | 1,547,849,0 | ${ }^{103,395,0}$ | 480,83 | 16,16 | 143, | ${ }^{76}$ | 66,0 | 170,209,0 | 81,31 | 45,34 | 76,836,0 | 55,984,0 | 131,289,0 |
|  |  | 30,320, |  | 40,202,0 | 50,450,0 | 27, | 23,1 | 122,54 | 28,392,0 | 15,74 | 26,99 | 19,669,0 | 46,124,0 |
| Other secu | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 2,430,259,0 \\ 181.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 157,677,0 | 729,383,0 | 177,120,0 | 218,025 | 116,716,0 | 100,209 | 321,16 | 123,2 | 75,590 | ,0 | 95,000 | 199,331,0 |
| Total blils and securities ....-- | 269,861,0 | 161,234,0 | 741,569,0 | 183,188,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | , |  | , |
| Fed. Res. notes of | ${ }_{5}^{22,936}$ | 18,0 385.0 | -97, 98.0 | $\begin{gathered} 22,0 \\ 607,0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank premises. | 595,1888 | 㐌$6,912,0$ <br> $3,113,0$ | $145,932,0$ $10,851,0$ | $44,059,0$ <br> 5,080 |  | 52,470 <br> 2,919 | ${ }_{1}^{19,885}$ |  | 26,822, | 15,069,0 | 32,378,0 | 22,611,0 | $32,325,0$ |
| All other | 39,784,0 | 257,0 | 29,081,0 | 3,924,0 | 1,505,0 | ${ }^{1,037}$ | ${ }^{2,284} 1$ | 4,830,0 | ${ }^{2,452,0}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1,531,0 \\ 424,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,360,0 \\ 279,0 \end{array}$ | 1,525,0 | $3,580,0$ 290,0 |
| Tot | 1124325 | 761,702,0 | 4,085,00 | 668,654,0 | 870,182,0 | 45 | 337,569,0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation_ | 3,762,028, | 240 | 855,0 | 281,884,0 | 372,229,0 | 172,558,0 | 161,0 | 1,831 | 160,987,0 | 113,974,0 | 142, | 75,404,0 | 290,988,0 |
| Depost |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve | 5,611.072 | 292,404,0 | ,561,117,0 | 71,462.0 | 369,686,0 | 86,301,0 | 109,733,0 | 913,976,0 | 144,503,0 | 93,374, | 176,526,0 | 123,72 |  |
| Foreign bank | ${ }_{84,226,0}^{57,985.0}$ | 31.174,0 | 228,066,0 | ${ }_{7}^{29,64}$ | 29,234,0 | ${ }^{30,591,0} 3$ | 29,825,0 | 42,069,0 | 34,279 | 30,318 | 32,274,0 | 29,148,0 | 31,373,0 |
| Other deposits | 266,517,0 | 6,005,0 | 221,829,0 | 1,921,0 | 1,783,0 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,710,0 \\ & 1,858,0 \end{aligned}$ | $2,951,0$ $1,881,0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,780,0 \\ & 3,091,0 \end{aligned}$ | 2,5437,0 | $2,024,0$ $4,411,0$ | $2,443,0$ 2,090 | $2,445,0$ $1,803,0$ | 12,408,0 |
| Total deposits ..----------- | 6 | 335,822,0 | 3,041,701,0 | 310,866,0 | 408,460,0 | 222,460,0 | 144,390 | 88,91 | 188,7 | 130,12 | 213, | 157,12 | 7,860,0 |
| Deferred svalla | 5,878,0 |  | 143,230,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital paid Mn-- | 130,721,0 | 9,372,0 | 50,901,0 | 12,322,0 | 12,561,0 | 4,655,0 | 4,229, | 12,023,0 | 3,763,0 | 2,988 | 3,951,0 | ${ }^{3,796}$ | 10,160,0 |
| Surplus (Section | 145,501,0 |  | ${ }^{50,825.0}$ | 13,406,0 | ${ }^{14,371,0}$ |  |  | 21,350 | 4,655 | 3,149 |  | 3,783 | 9,645,0 |
| serve to | 34,114,0 | 1,413,0 | 8,849,0 | 3,000,0 | 3,111,0 |  | 2,51 | ${ }_{7} 1,593,0$ | ${ }^{546,}$ | 1,003,0 |  | 1,252,0 | ,0 |
| All other liabulites_- | 8,697,0 | 293,0 | 3,901,0 | ${ }^{313,0}$ | ${ }^{612,0}$ | ${ }^{1,204,0}$ | ${ }^{2,178,0}$ | 1,338,0 | 389,0 | 1,232,0 | 179,0 | 256,0 | 1, 302,0 |
| tal lla | 11243252, | 2,0 | 5,006,0 | 68,654,0 | 870,182,0 | 459,060,0 | 337 | , | 387,655,0 | 268,340,0 | 397,975,0 | 7,818 | 0,075,0 |
| tlo of total res. to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Itentea |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.2 |  | 66.4 |  | 68.3 | 62.4 | 5.0 |
|  | 26,014,0 | 2,917,0 | 0,330,0 | 326,0 | 1,522,0 | 2,398,0 | 374 | 79,0 | 29,0 | 94,0 | 590,0 | 582,0 | 4,873,0 |


| Two Ctphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Clevelard | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | \$ |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F.R. Bk. by F.R. Agt Held by Fed'i Reserve Bank-- | 4,042,174,0 | 358,114,0 | 877,688,0 | 295,849,0 | 384,383,0 | 182,779,0 | 181,225,0 | 908,137,0 | 168,786,0 | 118,129,0 | 154,486,0 | 83,047,0 | 329,551,0 |
| Held by Fedl Reserve Bank.- | 280,146,0 | 16,874,0 | 99,833,0 | 13,965,0 | 12,154,0 | 10,221,0 | 20,186,0 | 36,306,0 | 7,799,0 | 4,155,0 | 12,447,0 | 7,643,0 | 38,563,0 |
| In actual circulation.....-- | 3,762,028,0 | 341,240,0 | 777,855,0 | 281,884,0 | 372,229,0 | 172,558,0 | 161,039,0 | 871,831,0 | 160,987,0 | 113,974,0 | 142,039,0 | 75,404,0 | 290,988,0 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to bks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due trom U.S. Treasury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eligible paper......-.---..-- | 4,056,480,0 | $376,617,0$ <br> 362,0 | $890,706,0$ $1,721,0$ | $296,000,0$ 346,0 | $387,500,0$ 60,0 | 189,000,0 | 151,685,0 | 915,000,0 | 156,632,0 | 120,000,0 | 156,000,0 | 84,000,0 | 333,000.0 |
| U. S. Government securities.- | 46,000,0 |  |  |  |  | 46,0 | 32,000,0 |  | 14,000,0 | 128,0 | 119,0 | 381,0 | 318,0 |
| Total collateral.--------.--- | 4.105,623,0 | 376,979,0 | 892,427,0 | 296,346,0 | 387,560.0 | 89,046,0 | 83.685,0 | 915,000,0 | 634 | ,128 | ,119,0 | , 381 |  |

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

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," mmediately preeeding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.




 comparable with those shown prior to Aug. 23,1935 , The item "Time deposits" differs in that th formerly included a relatively small amount of time deposits of other banks whlch are now included in "Inter-bank deposits." The item "Due to banks" shown heretofore included only demand balances of domestic banks. The item "Borrowings" ssets-net," and "Other liabilities." By "Other assets-net" ts meant the Reserve banks and from other sources. Figures are shown also for "Capital aocount," "Other of collection which have been deducted from demand deposits.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS, ON MAY 6, 1936 (In MIIIons of Dollars,

| Federal Reserve District- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans"and investments-total.... | $\underset{21,897}{\mathbf{8}}$ | \$,218 | ${ }_{9,512}^{\$}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 1,177 }}{ }$ | \$ 1,802 | \$ ${ }_{597}$ | $\$_{537}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2,838 }}{ }$ | ${ }_{6}{ }_{632}$ | ${ }^{\text {8 }} 374$ | \$ 627 | $\$_{445}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2,138 }}{ }$ |
| Loans to brokers and dealers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In New York City --.-...- | 1,020 | 10 | 991 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outside New York City-.-- |  | 26 | 72 | 19 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{16}^{3}$ |
| Loans on securities to others banks) | 2,083 | 154 | 900 | 146 | 213 | 65 | 51 | 208 | 62 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Acceptances and com'l paper b | 341 | 43 | 162 | 21 |  | 7 | 5 | 32 |  |  |  | 41 | 170 22 |
| Loans on real estate | 1,146 |  | 248 | 65 | 185 | 23 | 22 | 67 | 40 | 7 | ${ }_{16}^{24}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 22 367 |
| Loans to banks | 1,101 | 3 306 | 68 1,319 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| U. S. Govt. direct obligations | 8,847 | 402 | 1,315 | ${ }_{321}^{178}$ | 207 845 | 106 280 | 136 200 | 1.506 | 107 242 | 124 | 129 |  | 360 |
| Obligations fully guar. by U. S. Govt- | 1,278 | 18 | 570 | 103 | 65 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39 | 1.158 | 51 | 14 | 123 43 | 168 36 | 687 144 |
| Other securities..- | 3,360 | 171 | 1,367 | 310 | 262 | 76 | 77 | 401 | 1.07 | 48 | 125 | 48 | ${ }_{368}$ |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.- | 4,458 | 228 | 2,246 | 194 | 269 | 130 |  | 763 | 103 | 46 |  | 75 |  |
| Cash in vault---------10 |  | 122 | 64 | 14 | 31 | 16 | 10 | 58 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 19 |
| Other assets-net | $\stackrel{2,242}{1,383}$ | 134 | 190 | 146 | 215 | 148 | 143 | 392 | 118 | 87 | 264 | 171 | 234 |
| Other assets-net LIA $^{\text {n }}$ |  | 77 | 575 | 89 | 111 | 39 | 39 | 106 | 24 | 18 | 5 | 27 | 253 |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 14,260 | 968 | 6,685 | 744 |  | 379 | 293 | 2,042 | 381 | 236 | 33 | 29 |  |
| Time deposits --...-- | 5,076 | 298 | 995 | 274 | 715 | 194 | 171 | 815 | 174 | 119 | 144 | 119 | 1,058 |
| Uniter-bank deposils: | 754 | 16 | 229 | 57 | 58 | 41 | 43 | 138 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 27 | 114 |
| Domestle banks | 5,491 | 231 | 2,357 |  |  | 01 |  |  | 230 |  |  |  |  |
| Forelgn banks_ | 379 | 9 | 348 |  |  |  | 1 | 5 |  |  | 355 | 171 | 250 |
| Borrowings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 11 |
| Other liabilities. | 850 | 26 | 369 | 22 | 15 | 27 |  | 37 | ii |  |  |  |  |
| Capltal account.... | 3,540 | 231 | 1,604 | 224 | 334 | 88 | 86 | 346 | 83 | 56 | 89 | ${ }_{77}$ | ${ }_{322}$ |

# Stock and Bond Sales - New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly and yearly <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One <br> NOTICE_Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken 




Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
2 Treasury 34 s s, 1944 -1946


| Week Ended May 151936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks, } \\ \text { Number of } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Ralliroad } \\ \text { and Miscell. } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { State, } \\ \text { Muncictal \& } \\ \text { For'n Bonds } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Satetes } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | 341,610 | \$2,771,000 | 8552,000 | \$112,000 | \$3,435 |
| Monday | - $\begin{array}{r}677,750 \\ 599 \\ 59\end{array}$ | $5.199,000$ $5,830,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}961,000 \\ 903,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{346,0}{ }^{528}$ | ${ }_{7,07}^{6,68}$ |
| Wednesday | 585,790 | 5,740,000 | 993,000 | 486,000 | 7.219,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Thursday }}$ Friday | $1,391,430$ 985,390 | $8,193,000$ $7,924,000$ | $1,171,000$ $1,095,000$ | 571,000 600,000 | $\xrightarrow{9,935,000}$ |
| Total | 4,581,090 | \$35,657,000 | \$5,675,000 | \$2,643,000 | 843,975,000 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { New York Stock } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended May 15 |  | Jan. 1 to May 15 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Stocks-No. of shares | 4,581,090 | 8,264,005 | 230,019,873 | 89,942,134 |
| Government | \$2,643,000 | \$11,066,000 | \$122,200,000 | \$355,383.000 |
| Railroad and industrial | 35,657,000 | 49,363,000 | 1,208,800,000 | 799,914,000 |
| Total | \$43,975,000 | \$69,825,000 | \$1,467,519,000 | \$1,306,802,000 |

Stocks and Bond Averages
Below are the daily closing averages of representative stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones \& Co.:

| Date | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Rail- } \\ \text { roads } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \text { Utilles- } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Stocks } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { First } \\ & \text { Grace } \\ & \text { Rails } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 100 n \\ \text { Second } \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Rails } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { till- } \\ \text { Uties } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { onds } \end{gathered}$ |
| M | 151.60 | 45 | 30.19 | 54 | 105 |  | 43 | 105.90 | 101.94 |
| May 14. | 151.49 147.90 | 44.99 43.72 | 30.18 29.18 | 54.16 52.73 | 105.51 105.36 | 111.51 11.20 | 84.41 83.78 | 106.03 106.01 | 101.87 101.59 |
| May 12. | 146.70 | 43.29 | 29.01 | ${ }_{5}^{52.30}$ | 105.39 | 111.14 | ${ }^{83.38}$ | 105.80 | 101.43 |
| May 11. | 146.85 147.85 | 43.38 <br> 43.75 | - 28.9819 | 52.34 52.73 | 105.39 105.36 | 111.18 11.08 | 83.41 83.70 | 105.78 105.71 | 101.44 <br> 101.46 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, May 15 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  |  |  | Asked |  |  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 20193 |  | 0 |  | Oct. 719 |  |  |  |
| June 31936 |  | 0.20 |  | Oct. 211936 |  | 0.2 |  |
| June 101936 |  | ${ }^{0.20 \%}$ |  | Oct. 281936 |  | 0.2 |  |
| June 241936 |  | $0.20 \%$ |  | Nov. 101936 |  | 0.20 |  |
| July 11936 |  | $0.20 \%$ |  | Nov. 18193 |  | 0.2 |  |
| July 151936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Dee. 21936 |  | 0.20 |  |
| July 221936 |  | $0.20 \%$ |  | Dec . 9193 |  | 0.20\% |  |
| July ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 51938186$ |  | ${ }^{0.20 \%}$ |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ De3 19363 |  |  |  |
| Aug. 1219396 |  | 0.20\% |  | Dec. 3011936 |  |  |  |
| Aug. 1981936 |  | ${ }^{0.20 \%}$ |  | Jan. 61931937 |  | -0.30 |  |
| Sept. 21936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Jan. 201937 |  | 0.30 |  |
| pt. 9193936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Jan. Feb. 3 119371937 |  | ( |  |
| Sept. 231936 |  |  |  | Feb. 101937 |  | 0.30\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quotations for United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, \&c.-Friday, May 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}^{\text {Rnt. }}$ | Btd |  | uritij | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Int. } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ |  |
| Jun |  |  | 100.29 |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 15193 |  | 101 | 101 | Feb. ${ }^{\text {dec. }} 15193193$ |  | 104.7 102 | 104.9 102.2 |
| Mar. 151941 |  | 101 | 101.11 | June 151938 | 27/\% | 105.7 | 105.9 |
| June 151940 |  | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | 101 | Feb. 151937 --: | 3\% | 102.30 | ${ }_{103}^{102.17}$ |
| Dec. 151940 |  | 101 |  | Mar. 15193 |  | 105.4 | 105.6 |
| Mare 151939 |  | 103 |  | Aug. 11 |  | 104.15 | 101.7 |

## FOOTNOTES FOR NEW YORK STOCK PAGES

- Bld and asked prices; no sales on this day.
$\ddagger$ Compantes reported in recelvershlp.
a Deferred dellvery
$n$ New stock.
$r$ Cash sale.
$x$ Ex-dividend.
$\nu$ Ex-rIghts.


## AbBott, Proctor \& Paine

| $\quad$ Members | consolidation of | Commission orders executed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| New York Stock Exchange | ABBOTT, PROCTOR \&PAINE | and |
| and other leading exchanges | LIVINGSTON \& COMPANY | in Stocks, Bonds, Commodities |
| for institutions and individuals |  |  |

MONTREAL

CLEVELAND
INDIANAPOLIS
RICHMOND, VA.
NORFOLK, VA.

| Volume 142 |  |  | New York Stock Record-Continued_Page 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> the <br> Week | STOCES <br> NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | Range Since Jan. 1 On Basts of 100-share Lots |  | Range for Previous Year 1935 |  |
| $\text { May } 9$ | Monday <br> May 11 | Tuesday May 12 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 13 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday <br> May 14 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { May } 15 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Htohest |
| \$ ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }_{* 42}^{\text {\% per share }}$ | ${ }_{* 42}^{\text {per share }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{*}^{113} 1115$ | 1311 | 13115 | ${ }^{113} 4115$ | ${ }_{* 113}{ }^{*} 113{ }^{472}$ | ${ }_{115}^{451}{ }^{46} 115$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | Abraham \& Straus_...No par | 42 <br> $1111_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}50 \\ 118 & \mathrm{Apr} 20 \\ \mathrm{Feb} \\ \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}32 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 110 & \mathrm{Jan}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{116}^{5212}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{cc} * 601_{2} & 64 \\ 101_{2} & 101_{2} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 61 \\ 101_{2} \\ 18 \end{array}$ | (1112 68 |  |  | ${ }_{* 61} 62$ | 200 | Acme Steel Co | $\begin{aligned} 1111_{2} \mathrm{Mar} 18 \\ 59 \\ \text { Apr } 28 \end{aligned}$ | $743_{4} \mathrm{Feb} 10$ | ${ }_{51} 51$ |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 200 | Adams Expresess....-.-No par | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{l}_{4} \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \mathbf{3}_{4} \end{aligned}$ | 3178 Dec 10012 Dec |
| ${ }^{*} 24848$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 425$ | $3,500$ | Adams Millis-----No pat Address Multigr Cord.-. 10 |  |  | 8 June | 3714 248 248 Nov Dec |
| ${ }^{* 234} 4278$ | $3_{4}$ |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{23} 3_{4}{ }^{2} 22_{8}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }_{24}^{43_{4}}$ |  | 1,000 |  | ${ }_{\text {21188 }}^{2218} \mathrm{Jan} 214$ | ${ }_{2112}^{28}{ }^{28}$ Jeb ${ }^{\text {Jan }} 8$ | ${ }_{12}{ }_{2}$ Manar | ${ }^{20} 23_{8}^{248} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
| $8{ }_{8} 593_{4}$ | $-5834$ | $3_{4}{ }^{591}$ | $1_{12}{ }_{598}$ |  | $60{ }_{2}$ | 5,200 | Aftiliated Products Inc-No par | ${ }^{73} 8^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jpr ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{6178}{ }^{9} \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{Apr}_{22}^{2}$ | ${ }_{6}^{612}$ Sept |  |
| ${ }_{95}^{4}$ |  | *90 9 | 0 |  |  | 2,600 | Air Way El Appllance-No part | ${ }_{2}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Jan} 28$ | ${ }_{618}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Apr} 181$ |  | ${ }_{23}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
| 412 | ${ }^{3} 8$ | 14 | 95 |  |  | 3,400 | Ala \& Vicksburg RR Co-.100 | ${ }_{131}{ }^{91}{ }_{2}$ Mar Apr 25 | ${ }_{1718}^{91}$ Mar ${ }^{\text {Jan } 25}$ |  | ${ }^{74}{ }^{72018}$ Sept |
| 12 | 12. |  |  |  | - $\begin{array}{ll}41_{2} & 4478\end{array}$ | 3,400 | APW Paper Co-Noopaid |  | 718 $5^{3} 8$ Jan Jan 28 |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  | --7 ${ }^{-7_{8}}$ | ${ }^{2} 7_{8} \quad 3$ |  |  | Albany \& Susque RR Co--100 $\ddagger$ Allegheny Corp...-No par | ${ }_{195}^{19}{ }_{21}$ Mar 258 | ${ }_{195}^{195}{ }_{48}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ Jan 31 |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 21}^{212}$ | ${ }_{* 19}^{2012}$ | ${ }_{*}^{2018} 8$ | ${ }_{*}^{203_{8}}{ }^{203}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{*}^{2078}$ | 4,200 | Pret A with \$30 warr.-.-100 |  |  | Mar | $33_{8}$ 1458 1458 Dec |
| (1) | ${ }_{* 19}^{*}{ }^{2} 19$ | *18 | *19 |  | ${ }_{* 193}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 1912}{ }_{4} 2121$ |  | Pret A with \$40 warr..-100 | ${ }^{1214}{ }^{121}{ }^{12}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{2912}^{2912} \mathrm{Feb} 18$ | 2 Mar | 1418 1438 Dee |
| $3133_{4}$ 34 3012 | 31 | 31  <br> 31 32 <br> 31  | ${ }^{27}$ |  | 32 322 <br> 1  | 2,300 | ${ }_{2} 1 / 5 \%$ prior conv pfo-No par | ${ }_{27}^{1212}$ | 29 |  | ${ }^{1438} \begin{aligned} & 143^{2} \\ & \text { Dec } \\ & \text { Dec }\end{aligned}$ |
| $3^{3012}{ }^{1} 80{ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }^{3158} 8315_{8}$ |  | $2{ }^{4}$ | 32 | 0 |  | 30. | Feb 11 |  | ${ }_{32}{ }^{31}$ Dec |
| 187 | $18{ }^{-15} 4$ | 185 | 188 | 191 | 19212194 | 0 | Alleg \& West Ry $6 \%$ gtd. Allied Chemical \& Dye-No par | $\begin{array}{rrr} 98 & \text { Feb } & 8 \\ 157 & \text { Jan } & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 103 & \text { Feb } & 14 \\ 208 & A p r & 2 \end{array}$ | 125 Mar | 173 sept |
| 2412 |  | ${ }_{2412}{ }_{8}{ }_{8}{ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{2458}{ }^{2458}$ |  | $243_{4} 25$ |  | Allied Mills Co Inc.-.-No par | ${ }_{231}^{157} \text { Jan } 12$ |  | 2212 Dec |  |
| ${ }_{71}^{81}$ | *70 |  |  |  |  | 66,500 | Allied Stores Corp-----No par | $6^{64}{ }^{2}$ Jan ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{714}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Mar} 5$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{403_{4}} 41$ | ${ }_{40}{ }^{5} 8$ | $403_{4}$ |  |  | 5,900 |  | Jan 31 |  | - |  |
| 2078 | ${ }^{201}$ |  | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{21}{ }^{2}$ | 4 | 1,300 | Alls-Chaimers Mig---No par | Jan 21 |  | 12 Mar |  |
| - $\begin{array}{r}* 278 \\ * 3412\end{array}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | *353 |  | 200 | Amalgam | $27_{8} \mathrm{May} 1$ | $5_{58}^{5} \mathrm{Jan} 24$ | ${ }_{218}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| ${ }^{* 3412}{ }^{36}{ }^{36}{ }^{361}$ | ${ }_{95}^{* 342}{ }_{9}{ }_{9}$ | *3514 | *3514.37 | ${ }_{95}{ }^{35}{ }^{3}$ | *3538 ${ }^{361}$ |  |  | 34 Apr 20 | ${ }^{472}{ }^{12}$ Jan 29 | 26 June | 40 Dee |
| *5034.52 | ${ }_{5112} 5$ | 50.51 | [10 ${ }^{91}$ | *5012 | 1851 | 3,000 | Ameraca corp----1-No par | 75 50 | 12512 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}80 & \text { Deo } \\ 5734 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{4} 48888$ | ${ }^{12} 4$ | ${ }_{* 88}^{4214}$ | 43 | ${ }_{*}^{44}$ | ${ }^{12} 45$ | 4,400 | American Bank Note.-.-- 10 | 424 ${ }^{\text {May }} 11$ | 5512 Apr | Jan | $473_{8}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
| - | $a$ | ${ }_{* 44}^{* 68}$ | ${ }^{*} 48$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | Am Prake Shoe \& Fdy | $\begin{array}{ll}65 & \text { Jan } \\ 40\end{array}$ | 72 $507_{8} \mathrm{Feb}$ Mar 28 | , |  |
| ${ }^{126}{ }^{126}$ | 127 | ${ }^{12612} 127$ | 127 | ${ }_{1263_{4}} 12711_{4}$ | ${ }_{12712}^{42812812}$ | 7 | Am Brake shoe \& Fay-No pat |  | 5078 Mar 28 12812 May 15 |  |  |
| ${ }_{1641} 12712$ | 1271412812 | 1281311 | $129{ }^{129}$ |  | ${ }_{129}^{129}$ | 10,200 | American Can-.-.--------25 | $115{ }_{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 13412 |  | 149 |
| ${ }_{* 3154}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{*} 16214{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{3312}$ | 6,400 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}163 & \text { Feb } 14 \\ 30 & \text { Apr } \\ \\ \end{array}$ | ${ }_{41}^{16612}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Jana }} 1414$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1513_{4} & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 10 & \mathrm{Mar} \end{array}$ |  |
| 58 5812 | $5_{58}^{58}$ |  |  |  |  | 1,700 | Ameferred. | ${ }_{57}{ }^{3} 8 \mathrm{Appr} 27$ | ${ }_{7314}^{41}{ }^{41}$ Feb 19 | ${ }_{2512} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{65}^{338}$ Deo |
| *4 | ${ }_{126}^{4614}{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 00 | American Chain....-.-No par | 31. | ${ }^{5} 4$ |  | ${ }_{3314}$ |
|  | ${ }_{8758}{ }^{883} 4$ |  |  | $883_{4} 888_{4}$ | ${ }^{883_{4}} 888{ }^{4}$ | 1,300 |  | 11434 Jan 14 | 127 |  |  |
| *3234 | *3234 | *3234 |  | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ |  |  | 8789May 11 <br> 3314 <br> 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 81} 8$ |  |  | 9.9918 | , | mer Colorty | $8_{12}$ Jan 2 | $133_{4} \mathrm{Feb} 13$ | ${ }_{238} 3_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| ${ }_{221}^{24}{ }_{21}{ }^{24}$ | 24 24 <br> 22 24 <br> 258  | $\begin{array}{ll}235_{8} & 24 \\ 22_{8} & 24\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}24 & 243_{4} \\ 2214 & 2258\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2414} \begin{array}{ll}244_{4} & 247_{8} \\ 2238\end{array}$ | ${ }^{241_{2}}$ | 2,300 | Am Comm' Alcohol Corp- 20 | ${ }_{1818}^{2318} \mathrm{Apr} 30$ | ${ }_{3258}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 2212 Ma |  |
| ${ }_{9012}{ }^{201}$ | 9018 | *9012 ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{90}{ }^{2012}$ | *9018 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{260}$ |  | ${ }_{89}^{1614} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{95}^{24}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $4^{3} 814{ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{412}{ }^{458}$ | $3_{4}$ | 6,600 | Amer Encaustic Tiling New-1 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{7}^{112} 11{ }_{7} 112$ | ${ }^{*} 1112$ | ${ }^{* 1158}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 127_{8}\end{array}$ | ${ }^{*} 12$ | ${ }_{*} 121212{ }^{7}$ | 100 | Amer European Secs_no par | ${ }_{93} 3_{4}$ Jan 2 |  |  |  |
| $311_{2} \quad 311_{2}$ | ${ }^{634}$ |  | ${ }_{32}{ }^{658}{ }^{62}{ }^{67}{ }^{7} 8$ |  | ${ }^{718} 8{ }^{18} 8$ | 12,000 | Amer \& For'n Power -.-No par | ${ }_{61}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Ap}$ |  |  | ${ }^{14}$ Aug |
| ${ }^{13} 1314$ | ${ }_{1318} 1318$ | *12 13 | ${ }_{* 1212}{ }^{13}$ | 14 | 14 144 <br>   <br> 14  |  | Preferre | ${ }_{12}^{2934}$ | ${ }_{181}^{43}$ | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ |  |
| ${ }_{* 1588}^{28} 818$ | 2 | ${ }_{* 16}^{2812}$ | ${ }_{* 16}^{2814}$ | ${ }_{* 16}^{287}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2914 & 2912 \\ 16\end{array}$ | 1,100 | \$6 preferred--...--No par | ${ }_{25}{ }^{2} \mathrm{AD}$ | ${ }_{371}^{181}{ }^{1}$ Jan | 128 | 3814 Aug |
|  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }_{5}{ }_{8}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1614} 16{ }_{61}{ }^{16}$ | 2,200 | Amer Hawallian S S Co....-10 | ${ }_{5}^{13}{ }_{5}{ }^{\text {Jan Jan }}$ | ${ }^{181}{ }_{4}^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1, |  |
|  | *35 38 | $\pm 35$ | 38 | *3612 38 |  | 2,200 | Amer Hide \& Leather-...--- ${ }^{\text {6\% }}$ - | ${ }^{53}{ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jam}$ | ${ }_{46}^{88_{8} \mathrm{MaF}}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 383}{ }^{3} \mathbf{3 9 1}$ | ${ }^{3938}$ | ${ }_{3912} 40$ |  |  | 33 ${ }^{3}$ | 600 | Amer Home Products.-.-.---1 | ${ }_{37} 31{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}{ }^{14}$ | ${ }_{* 19}^{338}$ | *19 | ${ }^{312}$ | ${ }_{1}^{* 31}$ | - ${ }^{338}$ |  | American Ice-.------No par | 3 | $5^{58}{ }^{8}$ Jan 14 | $17_{8}{ }^{\text {Oct }}$ |  |
| $97_{8}$ | ${ }^{101}$ | ${ }^{19}$ |  | 191 |  |  | ${ }^{6 \%}$ non-cum pref.-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {100 }}$ par | 1714 | 24.3 Jan 14 |  |  |
| 2412 |  | 24 |  | 257 | ${ }_{26}{ }^{27}$ | 2,600 | Amer Inter | 23 |  |  |  |
| 74.74 | ${ }_{7412}{ }^{7412}$ | 75 | 741275 |  |  | 1,400 | Americarred_--...--..- 100 | ${ }_{66}^{2318} \mathrm{App}$ | F |  |  |
| 2 |  | ${ }^{*} 2112$ | $1{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{1018}^{2158}$ | ${ }^{2212}$ | 2,700 | Amer Mach \& Fdy Co-No par | ${ }_{21} \mathrm{May}$ | Ja |  |  |
| 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amer M | 10 Ap | 57 |  | ${ }^{1258}$ Dec |
| *12812 129 | 1 | 128129 | , | 129 | $129{ }^{2} 129$ | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6}$ | 6\% conv preferred.-.... 100 | 124 | , |  | $214_{14}$ Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 39}{ }^{4} 42$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4212}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Mab }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{958} 9$ |  | ${ }^{938}$ |  | $10{ }^{10} 10{ }^{108}$ | 1018 108 1084 | 24,400 | Amer News, \& Light- No par | x3312 712 712 Feb 20 | ${ }_{1312 \mathrm{Ma}}^{421}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{14}$ | 4918 | 5018 |  | 50 | $513_{4} 53$ | 3,100 |  | 43 Fe |  |  |  |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |  | ${ }_{20}^{4414} 4{ }_{20}^{45}$ | 100 | \$5 preferred----No par | ${ }^{365}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Fe}$ | ${ }^{2} 8$ |  | ${ }_{4112}$ Aug |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{1912}{ }^{19}{ }^{197}{ }^{2}$ | - | ${ }_{161}^{20} 1{ }^{2018}$ |  | Am Rad \& Stand San'y No No par | ${ }_{157}^{183}{ }^{3} \mathrm{AD}$ | $27{ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 101 | 2518 Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{26}{ }^{2678}{ }^{27}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | 17,900 | American Roiling Mili-----25 | ${ }_{2614}^{157}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}165 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ { }_{34} & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{13412} 15$ | 159 323 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sopt Nov |
| ${ }^{* 100}$ | ${ }^{19}$ | $10012{ }^{1071}$ | $10012{ }^{10712}$ | 1001210 | 10012105 |  | Amer Safety Razor-..-No par | ${ }^{893_{8}} \mathrm{Ja}$ | $11812{ }_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{* 20}^{20} 20$ | ${ }_{-29}^{2012}$$211_{8}$ <br> 29 | ${ }_{29}^{2058}{ }^{218}{ }^{2114}$ | 00 | American Seating vt o-No par | 18 Apr 30 | $27 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | $4{ }^{12} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{2178}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Deo |
|  | 74 763 |  |  | ${ }_{7}{ }_{763}{ }^{39}$ | ${ }^{1}{ }_{2} 2_{793_{8}}$ | 17,900 | Amer shipbullding Co-No par | ${ }_{5688}^{258}$ Jan | 231 | $20{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2614}{ }^{26}{ }^{\text {J }}$ Jan |
| *14 | ${ }_{* 14438} 144$ | 14438 | $1443_{4} 145$ | $14512{ }^{1457}$ |  | 17.500 | Amer Smelting \& Rerg-No pat | ${ }_{13612}^{563_{4} \text { Jan }}$ | $1523_{4} \mathrm{M}$ | 121 |  |
| ${ }_{* * 62}^{1063_{4}} 10{ }_{64}{ }_{6}{ }^{3}$ | 106 | ${ }_{* 62}^{10618} 107$ | ${ }^{* 10618187} 107$ | 10 | ${ }_{* 64}{ }_{*}^{107} 1075{ }^{1078}$ | 900 | 2 d |  | $108 . \mathrm{Ma}$ | $1015{ }^{\text {d }}$ D |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 37 |  | Ameri | $571_{2} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 76 June |
| 4 |  | 24 | $23{ }^{238}{ }^{2514}$ | 25 | 127 | 14,300 | Preferred.-.---.-No par | ${ }^{13338}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan} 7$ | 143 Fe | 125 | 143 July |
| *104 ${ }_{* 29} 11$ | 04 | 107 | 112112 | 1114 | ${ }_{110}^{110}$ | 14,300 | Amer Steel Foundries...No par | ${ }^{2012}{ }^{2012}{ }^{\text {A }}$ J | ${ }_{117}^{3358} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | ${ }_{113}^{2514}$ Nov |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}293 \\ { }_{52} & 293 \\ 58\end{array}$ |  |  | 2812 54 54 54 | 900 2.200 | American Stores--.-.--No par | 27 | 36 Jan | ${ }^{8212}$ D | 43 Jan |
| ${ }^{1} 1333_{8}{ }_{8} 135$ | 133 |  | 135135 | ${ }^{136} 137$ | ${ }_{136}^{54} 136$ | 200 | Amer Sugar Refining..---100 | ${ }_{129}{ }^{18}{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {A }}$ | $0^{5}$ | ${ }^{5011_{8}} \mathrm{D}$ | ${ }^{7012} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| 8 |  | ${ }_{*}{ }^{2214}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | ${ }_{223}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | 2278 | 1,00 |  |  |  |  | ay |
| 155 | $155{ }_{4}{ }_{4} 1561_{2}$ | $1551_{2} 1561_{2}$ |  | $159162{ }^{1}$ | $1601_{2} 162$ |  | ner Telep \& Teleg...... 100 |  | ${ }^{26}{ }^{3} 8^{3}$ Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  | 93 |  |  | 2,400 | Amer |  | ${ }_{1021} 178$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{142}{ }^{923}{ }^{3} 1$ |  |  |  | 4,600 | Co | Ma | $104{ }^{104}$ | 743 | 107 Nov |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 5}{ }^{142}$ | 5 | $5{ }^{5}$ | $5 \quad 5{ }^{5}$ | 1,40 | Preferred--.--------100 | 136 Jan 2 | 150 Mar 17 | 129 | ov |
| $23 \quad 23$ |  | 2312 |  |  | $221_{2} 245_{8}$ | , |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $20 \quad 203$ |  | ${ }^{207_{8}} 2211_{2}$ | 17 | Am Water Wks \& Elec-No par | 1918 Ap | 2514 |  | 3234 ${ }^{3812}$ Deo |
| $13_{4}$ | 102102 | $1021_{4} 102$ | 22 | $102{ }^{12} 106$ | $1021_{2} 106$ | 研 | Am wareres No par | ${ }_{923}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |  |  |
| $7_{8}$ | 8 |  |  |  |  | 3,200 | Americ | 73 | $11_{2} \mathrm{Feb}^{1}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ | 5 | $5_{5}{ }_{78}{ }^{55}$ | $56{ }_{78} 57{ }_{4}$ | 12 | $8{ }_{7} 60$ | 2,000 | Preterred.-..-......... 100 | $543_{4}$ | $703_{4}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb}$ 1 | ${ }_{3512}$ | 6854 Nov |
| ${ }_{412}$ | ${ }_{* 43_{8}}^{*}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }^{5}$ |  |  | 412 | $43^{88} 44_{4}^{88}$ | 2,0 |  | ${ }^{7}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Apr} 8$ | 2 Fe | ${ }_{8}$ |  |
| 418 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,00 |  |  | 10 | ${ }_{3}^{214} 4$ | $113_{4}$ Dee |
| 1 |  | 5 |  | - |  | 2,00 | Amer | ${ }_{44}{ }^{378}$ | 734 ${ }^{73 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }_{31}^{3}$ | 578 49 Dec Aug |
| 1 | ${ }^{2614}$ | 1 | ${ }^{24} 28$ | ${ }^{* 24} 28$ | ${ }^{2} 24.28$ | 200 |  | 22 M |  |  |  |
| $31_{2}{ }^{337}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}327_{8} & 341\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}327_{8} & 337_{8}\end{array}$ | ${ }^{333}{ }^{3}{ }^{3518}$ | ${ }^{345} 5_{8} 3518$ | 55,50 | Anaconda Copper Mining-. 50 | 28 Jan 20 | 39344 Apr 16 |  |  |
| $* 37$ <br> ${ }^{* 85} 8$ <br> 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}37 & 37 \\ 19 & 19\end{array}$ | 189 18 19 | 19 | $x 383_{4}$ | 39 | 1,500 | Anaconda W \& Cable-- No par | ${ }^{28} 5$ | 46 Feb 15 |  | 37 Dec |
| 18788 <br> 9788 <br> 178 | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 19 \\ 98\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 19 \\ .97 & 9714\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Anchor }}^{\text {S }}$ ( 50 |  | ${ }^{8_{4}}$ | ct | ${ }_{109}^{175}{ }^{\text {Janan }}$ |
| $1{ }_{11}^{14} 41_{3814}^{414}$ | 10 | ${ }_{*}^{* 10} 4112$ | ${ }_{*} 100114$ | $3_{4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}103_{4} & 103_{4} \\ & 1\end{array}$ | $320$ |  |  | 1511 | Oct | ${ }_{109}^{109}$ Apr |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 37}{ }^{381}{ }^{3814}$ | ${ }_{118}^{373_{4}}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}373_{4} & 373_{4}\end{array}$ | 378 |  | 38 3888 | 1,100 | Arche | 37 Apr | 10 50 Jan 7 | ${ }_{36}^{318} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{52}{ }^{258}$ Aug |
|  | 118 10618 10 |  |  |  | *118 120 |  | $7 \%$ preferred - - - - - - 100 | 118 May 11 | 122 Jan 13 | 117 A | 12244 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}{ }^{518}$ | - 12,400 | Armour\& Co(Del) ${ }^{\text {af }} 7 \%$ gtd100 Armour of Illinois new.-.-5 |  | ${ }^{11012}{ }_{78}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  | 109 Dec |
| ${ }^{72} 10$ | *72 | $721_{2}{ }^{721}$ |  | $72 \quad 72^{28}$ | $723_{8} 72{ }^{2} 8_{8}$ | 400 |  | $4{ }^{4}$ | $84{ }^{84}$ Jan 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mestrong | 109 Jan 14 | 125 Jan 28 |  |  |
| [11 | $\begin{array}{lll}407_{2} & 111_{4} \\ 10\end{array}$ | 4888 <br> 1078 <br> 18 | 114 | 5112  <br> $111_{4}$ 54 | $\begin{array}{ll} 531_{4} & 54 \\ 117_{8} & 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,600}$ | mstrong Cork Co...-No par |  | ${ }_{15}^{625} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{23}$ | 25 | ${ }^{5084}{ }^{8} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
| For fortn | 4өө | 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

| Saturday |
| :--- |
| May 9 |

$\qquad$



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{GH AND Low sale prices-PER SHARE, Not Per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \substack{\text { apers } \\
\text { ane } \\
\text { Week }}
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline  \& Monday
May 11 \& ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Tuesday }}$ M 12 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {Tharsady }}^{\text {Thay }} 1$ \&  \& \& \& \& \& Lowest \& Hiohest <br>
\hline Sper share \& spe \& ${ }^{\text {s per share }}$ \& \& 8 pee share \& 8 per share \& \& \& \$ pers share \& ${ }^{3} \mathbf{p r a s}$ share \& \& 5 pres share <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{12}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{10}$ \& \& \& 1,200 \& Oppe \& 224 \& \& \& <br>
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50 \& 5 \& 50 \&  \& (600 \& - Prlar pr \&  \&  \& \& <br>
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\hline \& \&  \& cres \& cole \& ${ }^{10}$ \& 6,900 \& ${ }^{\text {Pachiti }}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 122_{2}}$ \& $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{11.4 \\ 106} }} \end{subarray}$ \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{*}$ \& \& (eate \& \& \& \& <br>
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| a00 | \& ${ }^{\text {Page }}$ \& \& 130 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 79,300 \& \& \& 18 \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& \&  \& $\underset{\substack{10 \\ 1324}}{10}$ \& (1034 \& 79,300 \& $\xrightarrow{\text { Pankarar Mot }}$ \& ${ }^{67}$ \& ${ }^{2085}$ \& \& <br>
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Pumm Cord. \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{12}^{117_{8}}$ \& 800 \&  \& $\xrightarrow{104}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 8$ \& ${ }^{628} 8$ \& \&  \& \&  \& 1800 \&  \& \& \& \& <br>
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\hline - \& ${ }_{*}^{* 3}{ }_{3}^{612}$ \& ${ }_{*}{ }^{612}$ \& ${ }_{* 31}{ }^{\text {318 }}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{664}$ \& ${ }^{644}$ \& 3,100 \& Penn-Pxite Cemen \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{40}^{2934}$ \& ${ }^{29}{ }_{40}{ }^{298} 8$ \& ${ }_{* 3912}^{2921}$ \& - ${ }_{*}^{29898}$ \& ${ }_{40}^{2988}$ \& 2978
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402 \& ${ }_{\text {, }}^{\text {, } 700}$ \& Peonsylyana- \& ${ }_{30}^{284}{ }^{28} 4 \mathrm{~A}$ \& \& \& <br>
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\hline  \& 20 \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{1454 \\ 344}}^{14}$ \& 15,200 \& Prentrer Brewt \& \& \& \& <br>
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\hline  \& ${ }_{* 1188}^{* 8}$ \&  \& \& ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 7_{1} 1_{8} 88$ \& $*_{* 11^{714}} 1^{72^{74}}$ \& \&  \& \& $$
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\hline \&  \&  \& \& \& ${ }_{8}^{218}$ \& ${ }_{\text {21, }}^{\text {2, } 3000}$ \&  \& ${ }_{86}{ }^{2}$ \& 387 Jan 13 \& \& <br>
\hline \& (8) \& 45 \& - \& ${ }^{912}$ \& ${ }^{*} 8.410$ \& \& Pbilip Joom Cori \& \&  \& \& 1454 <br>
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128 \&  \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{* 80}{ }_{128}{ }^{7}$ \& 3.300 \&  \& ${ }_{8}^{72}$ Jana \&  \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {cor }}^{178}$ \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{178}$ \& 2,600 \& $\left.\right|_{\text {Pierce Petroum }} ^{\text {Pulsuory }}$ Flour M \& \& \& \& <br>
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\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 988}$ \& $\xrightarrow{718}$ \& \& ${ }_{1}^{1,300}$ \& Pitssurb United \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& cose \& ${ }_{\text {* }}^{\substack{3012 \\ 188}}$ \& \& \& 1800 \& Premer \& 11 \& ${ }^{3}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& $\xrightarrow{1388}$ \& (tale \&  \& .1388 \&  \& 10,800 \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{112}$ \&  \& ${ }_{612}^{12}$ \& ${ }_{13}^{23^{2} 8 \text { Aug }}$ <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{2112}}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{14}^{* 2}$ \& \& \&  \& 1,100 \& - \& \& ${ }_{194}^{2629} \mathbf{F}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{2}^{612}{ }_{2}^{612}$ \& ${ }^{400}$ \& Porto-rio-A \& \& \& \& <br>
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\hline ${ }^{* 20} 24$ \& 2014 \& ${ }^{2078}$ \& ${ }_{2114}{ }^{23} 3^{4}$ \& $22{ }^{2}$ \& +22 23 \& , \& Preterred \& 18 AD \& 36 Ja \& ${ }_{612}^{12}$ \& 2612 Dec <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{42}{ }_{1812}{ }^{42812}$ \& ${ }^{3} 9000$ \& Proid \&  \& \& ${ }_{12}^{4288}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{393}$ \& 4,900 \& sumer corp \& ${ }^{39}$ AP \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& 1118 \& \& \& 1,300 \& ${ }^{6} \%$ \% prefered \& ${ }_{133}^{132}$ A \& 1212 M N \& ${ }_{73}{ }^{8}$ \& $1{ }^{1242}$ <br>
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100 \& proferred \& ${ }^{128}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 13,300 \& Puuser Elic Ga \& ${ }_{887} 112$ \& ${ }_{4812}{ }^{14}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{105}^{1812} 105$ \& \& \& 1051 \& ${ }^{1069612} 107^{1974}$ \& ${ }^{31,900}$ \& ${ }^{8}$ \& $1{ }^{163}$ \& ${ }_{1243}^{243}$ \& \& ${ }_{19}^{17}{ }_{8}$ <br>
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\hline \& ${ }_{5}^{9584}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{5544} 455_{4} 3_{4}^{4}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4} 98.200$ \& Preterred. \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{7}^{* 94}$ \& ${ }_{7018}^{*}$ \& \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }^{8312}$ \& \& ${ }_{3514} \mathbf{4}$ \& 82 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& ${ }_{32}^{62^{618}}$ \& ${ }_{334}^{614}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{4.50}$ \& 边 \& \& \& \& <br>
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Sult Hosiep \& ${ }_{\text {378 }}^{37}$ Jan \&  \& ${ }_{318}^{33} \mathrm{~A}$ \& <br>
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\hline ${ }_{*}{ }_{11}^{11^{178}}$ \&  \& $*_{11}^{2} \quad 12$ \&  \& \&  \& \& Relis (Robt) \& \& \& \& <br>
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\hline * ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{4}$ \& ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\substack{* \\ * 120}}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\text {- } 60}$ \& \& \& \& cosins \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \&  \& \& \& 100 \&  \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2012}$ <br>

\hline \& \&  \& ${ }^{3}{ }_{5}^{3612}$ \& ${ }^{574}$ \&  \& -1.200 \& Roan Antalope Copper Mine \& ${ }_{\text {38 }}^{32}$ \& ${ }_{578}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mav}$ \& ${ }_{291}^{211_{2}}$ \& | 33 |
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\end{tabular}

| IGh and low sale prices-PER Shane, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Sar } \\ & \text { fore } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | STOGKS <br> NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | Ranoe Since Jan. 1 <br> On Basis of 100-share Lots |  | Ranje for Preotous Year 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> May | $\begin{aligned} & M 0 \\ & M a \end{aligned}$ | Tuesday May 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thursday } \\ & \text { May } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Lovest | Hithest | Low | Highest |
| \$ per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *5 7 | ${ }_{75}^{783_{4}}$ | ${ }^{-1} 7$ | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  | Rutland PR 7\% Dret |  |  |  | eo |
| $\begin{array}{lll}22^{3} & 7 \\ 2234\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2314}$ | ${ }^{22^{3}}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{518}{ }^{614}$ |  | (ers | 0 |  | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ 2544. Deo |
| ${ }_{31}^{2} \quad 2{ }_{31}$ | ${ }_{3}^{23_{4}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{214}$ | $* 2$  <br> 3  <br> $33_{4}$ $33_{4}$ <br> $33_{4}$  |  |  | +1,100 | 1 st preferred. |  |  |  |  |
| *15 | ${ }_{* 15}^{* 8}$ | *84 | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{14}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{15}$ | ${ }^{* 15} 4{ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{15}$ |  | Preferred |  | 22 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{2312}$ Nov |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 110 & 110 \\ 110 \\ 112 & 112\end{array}$ | 3078 110 110 11012 |  | 1,500 |  | ${ }^{30} 10$ |  |  |  |
| (1118 |  |  | ${ }_{* 1112}^{112} 112$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{14122}$ Mar 11 |  |  |
| 42 |  | $438_{8} 4$ | ${ }_{44}{ }^{18}{ }^{45}$ |  |  | 18,000 | Savage Ar |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2} 9$ | $100{ }^{100}$ | ${ }_{9}^{991}$ | 100100 | $1003_{8}^{4} 100{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{1003}{ }^{10}$ | 1 | - |  | 52 |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 121_{4}{ }^{2 / 4}$ | 1314 | ${ }_{* 12}{ }^{24} 14$ | ${ }_{* 12}^{24_{4}} 1{ }^{23_{4}}$ | ${ }_{121}^{2 L_{2}}$ | 212 ${ }^{2123_{4}} 103_{4}$ | 1,000 |  |  | ${ }^{414}{ }^{4012} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Feb}^{7}$ |  | ${ }^{418} 1_{8}^{8} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| 68126 | *6812 | 681 | ע657888 ${ }^{1 / 8}$ |  | ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}{ }^{17}{ }^{6512}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $7_{8}$ | 18  <br> 78 1 | $\begin{array}{ll}178 \\ 1^{18} & 1 \\ 1 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}178 \\ 7_{8} & 1 \\ \\ 7\end{array}$ | 1,640 1,900 | \# Seaboard Air Line-...No par |  | ${ }^{13_{4}}{ }^{\text {Feb }} 7$ |  | eo |
| 34.34 | ${ }_{3312}{ }^{23}$ |  | [14 |  |  | 1,40 |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 8 \mathrm{Apr} 23$ |  |  |  |
|  | *414 | - |  | , |  |  | Sea |  | 7 |  |  |
| *312 |  |  | ${ }_{* 34}^{6478}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}x 6512 & 6612\end{array}$ | 6534 |  | Sears |  | 591 |  |  |
| * 62 | $62{ }^{32}$ | 62 | ${ }^{614}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 214}$ | ${ }_{6314}^{* 314}$ |  | d Nat |  | 73 |  |  |
| ${ }^{1914} 19$ | ${ }^{1914} 4{ }^{191} 4$ |  |  |  | 1978 | 15,100 |  | $155{ }^{\text {d }}$ Ja | ${ }_{2212}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |  | 17 Dec |
| ${ }_{23}{ }^{138}$ |  | ${ }^{133}$ | ${ }_{* 2212}{ }^{133_{4}}$ | ${ }_{2312}^{142}{ }_{24}^{145_{8}}$ | ${ }_{24}{ }^{14}$ |  | Shatt | ${ }_{2084}^{111_{4}}$ |  |  | $127_{8}$ Deo 2584 Nov |
|  |  | 94 | ${ }_{* 93}{ }^{461}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |
| *4 |  |  | ${ }_{* 49}{ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{50}^{614}$ | $*_{50}^{65_{8}} \quad 55^{63_{4}}$ | 1,700 |  | 48 | ${ }^{88} 8_{8} \mathrm{Feb}{ }^{4}$ |  | ov |
| - |  | ${ }^{4} 300_{8}^{8} 81{ }^{312}$ | *3058 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1738}$ | ${ }_{\text {1738 }}^{1788}$ |  |  |  | 18 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| 1022 | 1168 |  |  | $10{ }^{3}$ | ctis |  |  | - ${ }^{11012}$ |  |  |  |
| 2512 ${ }^{4} \cdot 25^{7}$ | $24{ }^{24}$ | 25 $255^{4}$ <br> 1  | $25^{1} 4$ | $\begin{array}{ll}25^{3} & 278\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}267_{8}^{2} & 278_{8}^{8} \\ & \end{array}$ | 15,20 |  | ${ }_{1} 1984$ |  |  |  |
| 4 | ${ }^{227_{8}}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}53 \\ 23 & 2\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 117 | 20 125 | $122 \quad 124{ }^{2}$ | *122 | ${ }_{22}^{242}$ |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{192} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}6712 & 68 \\ 86\end{array}$ | *6 | ${ }^{69}$, 70 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | $* 88$ <br> 44 <br> 14 <br> 18 |   <br> 88 88 <br> 4412 85 <br> 45  |  | *9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1278 |  | $12{ }^{2} 8$ | $\begin{array}{ll}127_{8} & 1318\end{array}$ | $127_{8}$ | 47,000 | Socony Vacuum Oil Co Ino. 15 |  | ${ }_{17}^{281_{2}^{2}} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{1515_{8}}{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \text { Nov } \\ & 154, ~ \mathrm{May} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1111_{4}}^{17_{8}} 1111$ | 1111 |  | Solvay Am | ${ }_{4}^{10} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{11212}$ | $1071_{2}$ Jan | ct |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{29}{ }^{49} 8$ | 000 | so Porto | 26. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 153159 |  |  | Preterred._.-........ 100 | 150 |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | 33,10 | Southe | ${ }^{2312}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{231}^{1412}$ |  |  | South |  |  |  |  |
| *3512 | *37 | ${ }_{* 377_{8}}{ }^{210}$ |  | ${ }_{40}{ }_{4}^{23 / 4}$ | ${ }_{* 2212}^{2312}$ | 8,200 | ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ Mobile | 19 |  |  |  |
| * |  |  |  | ${ }^{40}$ |  |  | Spalding (A | 34 | ${ }_{118}^{49}{ }_{4}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 6514} 4638{ }^{687}$ |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  | 78 |  |  |
|  | 106 |  | ${ }^{1031_{4}} 1061_{2}$ |  |  |  | Spang Chaltant \& Co Inc pr100 | $\begin{aligned} & 1012 \mathrm{M} \\ & 103 \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{91}^{63}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 8,000 | Sparks Within |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 3012} 32$ | *3012 | 3012 | 305 | *30 | 31.31 |  | Spencer |  | ${ }_{363_{4}^{8}}{ }^{128} \mathrm{ADPr} 25$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | - ${ }^{1658} 8178$ | ${ }_{* 19}^{1612} \quad 1$ | *1912 | lll |  | 19,100 | Spe | 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  | *48 |  |  |  | 1500 | Conver |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{678_{4}} 683_{4}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,600 | Splegel |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  | 10134 July | 10518 Nov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | durs |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{124} 126$ |  | 24126 | ${ }_{2684}$ | ${ }_{1243_{8}^{8}} 125$ |  | ${ }_{130}$ | ${ }_{\text {Prefe }}$ | ${ }_{12078}^{1438}$ | 189 Feb <br> 129  | 122 | an |
|  |  |  | $10 \quad 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{13} 4$ |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{27}{ }^{24}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 86 87 80 cu |  |  |  |  |
| * |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 318}^{2938}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}{ }_{8}^{4984}$ | 1,000 | Stand |  | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan} 12$ |  | Deo |
| 11218112 | $1121_{8}^{11}$ | 11218 | $1121_{8}^{6} 1121_{8}$ | $1121_{8} 1121_{8}$ | $1121_{8} 1121_{8}$ | 10,200 | Standar | $1118{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | $1131{ }^{\text {Jan }} 24$ |  |  |
|  |  | 38 | ${ }^{3778}$ | ${ }^{\text {x3734 }}$ | 3814 | 13,300 | Standar | 37 Ma | 8 | ${ }^{2784} 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 17}$ |  | ${ }_{* 20}{ }^{335}$ | ${ }_{* 18}^{3412}$ | , 300 | Standard |  | ${ }^{401}$ |  |  |
| +5914.60 | ${ }_{583}{ }^{28}$ | ${ }_{5918}$ | ${ }_{595}{ }^{2} 61$ | ${ }_{x 605_{8}}$ |  | 28,700 | Standard oil of | 518 | 30 Feb <br> 70  <br> Mar 6 <br> 19  |  | ${ }^{32}{ }^{32}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }^{2434}$ |  | ${ }_{6814}^{2514}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}26 & 26\end{array}$ | 27 | 27 28 |  | Starrett |  | ${ }_{338}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 68 | * |  |  | .000 | Sterling Product |  | $713_{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{1} 4$ |  |
|  |  |  | *818 | ${ }_{83}$ |  | ${ }^{00}$ | Sterling Secur |  | 418 |  |  |
| ${ }^{433_{4}^{4}}$ | ${ }^{*} 43_{4}^{4}{ }_{4}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 46}{ }^{2} 49$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Conv }}$ | ${ }_{4812 \mathrm{May}}^{\substack{818 \mathrm{May}}}$ |  | 36 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1784} \begin{array}{ll}184_{4}\end{array}$ | 181 | ${ }^{1878} 1919$ | 4,300 |  | 1812 | ${ }_{2412}$ |  | ${ }^{1878}$ Deo |
| ${ }_{11}^{1614} 16$ | ${ }_{1118}^{1614}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1612}$ | ${ }^{17}$ |  | Stone | 1458 | 211 |  | \% |
|  | ${ }_{78}{ }^{1 / 8}$ |  | ${ }_{78}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}115_{8} & 1178 \\ 80\end{array}$ | 15,900 | ${ }_{\text {f }}{ }_{\text {S }}$ | Jan |  |  | ov |
|  | *121 124 | $120 \quad 121$ |  |  |  | 130 |  |  | 1244 |  | 121 Nar |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 29}^{* 29} \begin{array}{cc}41_{2} & 32 \\ 43_{4}\end{array}$ |  | crer ${ }^{311_{4}}$ |  | 7,300 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Supe } \\ & \text { Supe } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 27 & J a n \\ 3 & \text { Jan } \end{array} 11 \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4012 Mar 18 | ${ }_{x 11}{ }_{15} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{3055}$ Deo |
| 1012 |  | *10 | ${ }^{1012} 11$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2578}$ | *2614 |  |  | 12 | 800 | Suther | $23{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ | ${ }_{29}{ }^{148}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}{ }^{2} 18$ | ${ }^{712}$ | *712 |  | ${ }^{788}$ |  |  | Sweet | ${ }^{658} 5$ | ${ }^{955_{8}} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{l}^{14}$ |  | Sept |
| ${ }^{203_{8}^{8}} 300_{8}^{88}$ | 30183 |  |  | ${ }_{3012}$ |  | 1,300 | Swit Int | ${ }_{2812}{ }^{20}{ }^{\text {AD }}$ | ${ }_{357_{8}}^{25}$ |  | ${ }^{223419}$ Deo |
|  |  | ${ }^{11} 4$ | ${ }^{1124}$ |  | 112 | 200 | $\ddagger$ symingt | $1{ }^{12} 8$ | ${ }_{28}{ }^{8} 4$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 6^{83_{4}}$ | ${ }^{* 612}$ | ${ }^{665}$ |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{812}$ | 1,100 | Class A | ${ }^{57}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Ja}$ | ${ }_{1184}^{13}$ | 1 | ${ }_{6}^{614}$ Dee |
|  |  | ${ }^{678}$ |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{678}$ | 2,800 11,800 | Telautogra | ${ }^{63}{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  | ${ }_{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| 仡 | ${ }^{323_{4}} 338{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{3278}$ | 12.3312 | ${ }_{3312}{ }^{3414}$ | 3378 345 | ${ }^{17} 7800$ | Texas Cor |  | ${ }_{391}$ | ${ }_{1612}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{10}^{344}$ | crers |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ |  | 7,800 | Texas Gult | ${ }^{33}$ JJai | ${ }^{383}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 97_{8}}$ | ${ }^{* 97_{7}} 10$ | ${ }_{978}{ }_{9}$ |  | ${ }_{978}^{103_{8}}$ | $10{ }^{103_{4}}$ | 1,500 | Texas Paciric | ${ }_{9}^{78_{8}}$ |  | 81 |  |
| ${ }^{* 3358}$ | $*^{* 321_{4}} 3{ }^{35}$ | 35 | *35 | 3512 | *36 37 | , | Texas \& $P$ | $28{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{42}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Dec |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{331}$ |  | ${ }_{* 60}{ }_{* 3}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{* 30}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{*}^{3412}$ | ${ }_{* 60}^{3512}$ | 800 | That | ${ }^{337_{8}}$ | 44 | ${ }_{50}^{1318} \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{4}^{448}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
| ${ }_{7}{ }^{68} 8_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{* 83_{4}}^{60} 9$ | ${ }_{9}$ | ${ }_{* 918}^{*}$ | ${ }_{* 883_{4}}^{* 60}$ |  | The ${ }^{83}$ | ${ }_{9}^{59} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{142}^{62}$ M |  | ${ }^{61}{ }^{61} \mathrm{~N}_{8} \mathrm{Nov}$ Oot |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 9212}{ }_{9}{ }^{4}{ }_{9} 97_{8}$ |  |  | ${ }^{* 92_{1}}$ |  | Preter | ${ }^{94}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {a }}$ A | 110 |  |  |
| , | ${ }_{*}^{* 9}{ }^{* 5} 3_{4} 9^{918}$ | 9 <br> $* 53_{4}$ <br>  |  |  |  |  | Ther | cis ${ }_{\substack{88 \\ 314}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1258}$ | ${ }_{\substack{212 \\ 22_{2} \\ \text { Juar }}}$ | ${ }_{1512}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Dee}$ |
| ${ }^{257}$ | 2512 |  |  | *24 ${ }^{2512}$ | $*_{2412}{ }^{253}$ |  | Thir |  |  |  | ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ J ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| 10 | *912 | *9 |  | , | *912 $10{ }^{3}$ |  | Thompson ( ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | ${ }^{814}$ J | 1214 |  | ${ }_{878}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ Nov |
| ${ }^{2612}{ }^{2} 271_{2}$ | $27 \quad 274$ | $271_{2}^{2} \quad 271_{2}$ | ${ }^{277_{8}^{2}} 287^{18}$ | $273_{4}^{24}$ | $278{ }^{28}$ | 3.00 | Thompson Prods inc...No par | 2458 | ${ }_{3212}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $13^{38}$ | ${ }_{2684}{ }^{868}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{53}{ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }_{-28}^{534} 4{ }^{618}$ | 4,900 | Thompson-Starr | ${ }^{47}{ }^{478}$ Jan 21 | ${ }^{819} 9 \mathrm{Mar} 238$ |  |  |
|  | - ${ }_{2}^{26178}$ | ${ }^{2712}$ |  |  |  | 8,400 | Tldewater $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { chem }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1484}^{26}$ Jpr | ${ }_{191}^{3934}{ }_{1}{ }^{\text {F }}$ |  | ${ }^{28}$ 1588 ${ }^{\text {Dee }}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{1045}$ |  | ${ }_{* 55}^{1042} 100$ | 10 | $1047^{\circ} 1048$ |  |  | Preterre | $1005_{8}$ Jan |  |  | ${ }^{1542}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{1454}{ }_{14}$ | ${ }^{* 55}{ }_{147}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}55 & & 55 \\ 1558 \\ 164 \\ 164\end{array}$ | $* 52$  <br> 16 160 <br> 1818  | 10,900 | Tlde Wa | ${ }_{1218}^{52}$ | ${ }^{60}{ }^{173}$ |  | 48 ${ }^{431} 8$ Dee Dee |
| coll | ${ }_{1212}^{6012}$ | 593 | ${ }^{6014}$ | ${ }^{61112}$ |  | ${ }^{6}$ 6,700 | Timken R | 56 | ${ }_{721}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 2888 |  |
| 1218 ${ }^{198}$ | ${ }_{1934}^{1214}$ | ${ }_{* 1934}^{1214}$ | ${ }_{193}^{1214}$ | ${ }^{1238}$ | ${ }^{1212}{ }^{121}{ }^{125}$ | 10,40 | Transame | $11 . \mathrm{Apr}$ | $143_{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 478 | 14 Dee |
| ${ }^{* 1048}$ | ${ }^{* 100_{4}}$ | ${ }_{*} 100_{4}$ | ${ }_{1}$ | (1088 |  | 2,800 | Trans | 1478 1012 Ad |  |  |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {7 }}^{8}$ | ${ }_{102}^{78_{8}^{4}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1088} 81818$ |  | 7.600 |  |  | 12 |  | 16 84 84 Now |
| *10234 | ${ }_{*}^{102}$ | 5 | 1021810 | ${ }^{02} 101041$ | ${ }^{1034}{ }_{5}^{14} 104{ }^{4}$ | 400 | 6\% | ${ }^{93}$ | 1071 | 69 |  |
| ${ }^{*} 718$ | ${ }_{* 7}^{*}{ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{18}$ |  |  |  |  | 800 | ${ }_{\text {Truas }}$ | ${ }^{48}$ |  |  |  |
| 24. | ${ }^{2378} 824$ | ${ }^{2312}{ }^{23}{ }^{2378}$ |  | ${ }_{2314}$ | +12 | 3,4 | 20th Cen Fox | ${ }_{22588}{ }_{8}{ }^{8} \mathrm{~A}$ | 107 |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  | ${ }_{3414}^{2441}$ | ${ }^{3478}$ | $1,900$. | Preferred. | ${ }_{31}^{238} 8$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{2482}$ Dee |
| ${ }_{* 66}^{1018}$ |  | 69 | ${ }_{69}{ }^{95} 8{ }_{8}{ }^{958}$ | $*_{673_{8}}$ | $10{ }_{8}$ |  | Twin City Rap Trans. | -954 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.400 | Ulen |  |  |  | 73 518 Neo Nov |
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|  | ${ }_{41}{ }_{41}{ }^{12612}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{14}{ }_{4}{ }^{40} 5_{88}$ | 4,800 | Union Bag \& Pap Corp. ${ }^{\text {Protor }}$ |  | ${ }_{524}$ | ${ }^{125}$ D ${ }^{\text {may }}$ | ${ }^{133}{ }^{1319}$ Apr |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{48}^{4}{ }^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3_{8} & & 41_{2} \\ 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{14}{ }^{4} 1{ }_{38}^{4}{ }_{3}^{4}$ |  |  | 51,900 | ( |  |  |  | 5012 Jan |

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

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# Complete Bond Brokerage Service RICHARD WHITNEY \& CO. <br> Mombers Now York stock Exchange 15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK <br> Telephone BOwling-Green 9-4600 


Volume 142
New York Bond Record－Continued－Page 2

## BONDS N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended May 15

 Foreign Govt．\＆Manic．（Conch．）Norway 20 －year ext $6 \mathrm{~s} . . . . . .1943$



 Oslo（City）30－year s 1
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 Stabilization loan 8 f 7
External sink Porto Alegre（City of g
$\bullet 8 \mathrm{~s}$ June coupon



 Ro－year external bs．
Rio de－Mann－Danube 7 －
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88 s April coupon off



 | Rotterdam（CIty）excl $68 . . .-1952$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Roumania（King | $\bullet$－Ts August coupon of Monopolies） －Saarbruecken（City）68－－－－

Sap Paula（CIty of Brazil）
 San Paula（State of）
fPs July coupon oft


 Santa Fe（Prov Arg Rep）7s＿－1942 M
© Stamped．－． －Saxon Pub Wis（Germany）Ts 1945
$\bullet$ Gen ref guar $63 / 2 \sin$
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Serbs Croats \＆Bloveneer（KIngdom）
$\bullet 89$ Nov 11935 coupon on．． 1962 Silesia（Prov of）ext Ts．．．．．．． 1958 J



 $\rightarrow$ Tollma（Dept of）ext 7 s Trondhjem（City）Est 535 s －External sf bs bic）ext Bs－．1946 FA
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| Warsaw（City）external $78 .-\ldots-1952$ | M |
| :--- | :--- | Yokohama（City）ext 68．．．．．．－1961 J RAILROAD AND IND

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# BOND BROKERS Railroad，Public Utility and Industrial Bonds Visas \＆Hickey 

49 WALL STREET
Tole－．．NEW YORK
Private Wires to Chicago，Indianapolis and St．Louts

## Bennett Bros．© Johnson

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New } \begin{array}{l}\text { York Stock } \\ \text { New } \\ \text { York } \\ \text { York } \\ \text { Curb } \\ \text { Exchange }\end{array}\end{array}\right.$

## RAILROAD BONDS

## Tew Tork，N． $\boldsymbol{T}$ ．

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Private Wire Chicago，Ill．
So．La Salle St．
Randolph 7711 N． Y． $1.761+$ Bell System Teletype or Cgo． 543

| bonds <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended May 15 |  | Btd Friday | Dis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranne } \\ & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
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| General 4s．－ |  | 91析 91 | 101 |  |
| Cent Pac 1st ret | 1087／8 | 108 | 91 | $1031110{ }^{103}$ |
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| CentrR\＆Bk |  |  |  |  |
| Central Steel | 95 |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{2}$ |  |
| Champlo |  | 105． 105 |  |  |
| Chesap |  | $1241 / 2127 / 1 / 2$ | ${ }_{47} 81$ | ${ }^{1153 / 3137} 12016$ |
|  |  | 110\％818 1115 | 15 | 11041128 |
| eneral gold 43 | 125 | 1243／8125 | 35 | ${ }^{1183 / 1251 / 2}$ |
| Ret \＆Impt 43／8－ | 11 |  | 22 <br> 53 | 110\％\％133／8 |
| Cralg Valley 1st 5 S |  | 109 |  | 108\％ 111 |
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| Warm Spring |  |  |  | 110110 |
| Chic \＆Alton RR rel |  | 503／2 51 | 17 |  |
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| ${ }_{- \text {Refunding }} \mathrm{E} 5 \mathrm{~s}$ ser B | 43\％ | $\begin{array}{lll}41 & 41\end{array}$ | 5 | $29.48 \%$ |
| －Retunding 4s series C |  | ＊41 ${ }^{* 2}$ |  |  |
|  | 23 | ${ }_{23}^{22} \quad 2383$ | 22 <br> 16 |  |
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| $\bullet$ Chic M \＆St $P$ gen 4 s ser |  | 5178 | 2 |  |
| －Gen $\mathrm{E} 31 / \mathrm{s}$ ser B May | 47 | $47 \quad 47$ |  |  |
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| －Gen $44^{8} 8$ serie |  | 56358 | 1 | 95／3 |
|  | 187／8 | $\begin{array}{cc}179 \% & 193 \\ 614\end{array}$ |  |  |
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| Ceneral 1 | 397／8 | 391／2 40 | 15 | 383／2 $554 / 3$ |
| －Stpd 48 nor－ |  | ＊40 ${ }_{*}^{40}$ |  |  |
| －Gen 5 s stpd Fed Inc tax．．．． 19 | $\overline{4}$ | 42 43 |  |  |
| －43／5s stamped． |  | 5 |  |  |
| $8^{8}$ \％Secured $\mathrm{g}^{63}$ | 453／4 | $451 / 4$ 178 |  |  |
| ${ }_{-18 t}$ \＆ret 4 3／ssitpd－－May 12037 |  | 17.17 |  |  |
| －1st \＆ret 4 4 ／s ser C－－May 12037 |  | 11 | 130 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & \\ 103 / 25 & 17\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug $193325 \%$ part |  |  |  |  |
|  | 333／4 | 313888 |  | ${ }^{321 / 4} 48318$ |
| Refunding g | $163 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{ll}316 & 163 \\ 18\end{array}$ | 30 |  |
| －Certilfiates |  |  | ${ }_{94}^{31}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}151 / 4 & 175 \\ 15\end{array}$ | 209 | 141／820\％ |
|  |  |  | 172 | $\begin{array}{ccc}7 & 111 / 6 \\ 105 & 110\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 897／8－907／4 |  | $83 \overline{3} / 29$ |
| Chic T H\＆So East |  |  |  |  |
| Chlo Un Stain ist |  | ${ }_{10513}{ }^{132} 105^{15}$ | \％ | $105^{11_{32}} 1081 / 2$ |
| 1 st 5 s serles B |  |  | 15 |  |
| Guaranteed $\mathrm{g}^{5 \mathrm{~s}}$ | 1073 | 107 | ${ }^{14}$ |  |
| Guararteed 4 4s－e－ | 111 | 1095／8105\％／8 | 24 2 |  |
| Chle \＆West Indiana con 48.7 .19 | 1031／2 | $1031 / 81033$ | ${ }_{50}^{24}$ |  |
| 1str ret 5）／s 8eril | 1061／8 | $\begin{array}{ll}1063 \\ 1061 & 1064 \\ 1064 \\ 108\end{array}$ | 36 | ${ }_{108}^{106}$ |
| Chnlds Co d | 783 | 788 | 22 |  |
| Chile Coi | 102 | 101\％ $1021 / 4$ | 30 | $1003 / 103$ 47 |
|  | 1043／2 | 104－${ }^{104}$ | 63 | ${ }^{1015}$ |
|  |  | 104 10413 |  | $1013 / 103$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{108}^{102 / 81063 / 4}$ |
| Cin Unlon Term 1st $43 / 3 \mathrm{~S}$ A．－－ 2020 | 107\％ | 1077／8 108 |  | 1077／6110／3 |
|  |  |  | 12 <br> 33 | ${ }^{1073132111}$ |
| Cleartield But Cosit |  | ${ }_{* 80}^{1103 / 4} 110{ }^{11034}$ |  | ${ }_{83}{ }^{1}$ |
| les B（smail） |  | ＊751／8 |  |  |
| Cleartield ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | 103 |  |  |
| Cleve CIn Chi \＆St |  | 1001／4 1101 |  | 963／1043／2 |
| neral 5 sserlal B |  | $\begin{array}{ll}117 & 117 \\ 104 & 105\end{array}$ |  | 113336 105／2 |
| $8 \operatorname{lmp}$ |  | 977 |  |  |
| \＆limpt 43／ss ser E．．．－．．．1977 |  | 9 |  | 783\％ $94 \%$ \％ |
| Cairo Div 1st gold 48．．．．．．．． 1939 |  | 106\％ |  |  |场

For footnotes see page 3309

\section*{| BoNDS |
| :---: |
| N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended May 15 |}

## 



 Range
Since
Jan． 1



 Comml Invest Tr deb $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Conn \＆Passum RIV Ist 4 s
Conn Ry \＆L 1 st \＆ref $41 / 8$
 Consoliddated Hydro－Elec Wor
of Upper Wuertemberg 7s．．．
Consol Gas（N Y）deb $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} .$. Debenture $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ．．．
Debenturs 5 c


 15－year deb 5s with Warr Crown Cork \＆Seal sf 4s Crown Zellerbach deb 5s
Cuba Nor Ry 1st 536 s ．
Cuba RR 1st 5 s g．
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


$\qquad$





$\qquad$

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

1st lien 8s stamped．．．．．．
30－year deb 6s series B

 1st \＆ref 5 s series A．．．．．．．－1974
©Certiticates of deposit．－－
F Fonda Johns \＆Glov $41 /$ ss．．．－－ 1952
$\$ \neq$ Proot of clalm fled by owner （Amended）1st cons 2－4s．．． 1982
$8 f^{\star}$ Proof of clalm filed by owner



 Gen Amer Investors deb 5 s A．－． 1952
Gen Cable 1st $\mathrm{f} 51 / 5 \mathrm{~A}$


Gen Pub
，
年菍 No

 iiiis $1 i i i=$

## $10505 / 2$ $1055^{2}$

 105多1010
$1005 \%$
10 Novかo Mix




| $\begin{gathered} \text { N. YGONDS } \begin{array}{c} \text { BOCHANGE } \\ \text { Week Ended May } 15 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: |

 ${ }^{8 \pm 4}$ Gen Theatres Equlp deb 68－1940

 Conv deb 68－C－－Mbist－－－1945




 General $51 / 2$ series
General 68 serles C

 Units（equal amts of G \＆H）－1946
$\bullet$ Green Bay $\&$ West deb ctfs A．
F Greenbrier Ry 1st gu 4s．．．．．．．－1940 M






 Hudson Co Gas 1st g5s
Hud \＆Manhat 1st 5 s
B


 1st gold 38 sterling
Collateral trust go Purchased lines
Collateral trust gold 48 Refunding 58 ．
15 －year secured 63
 Cairo Brldge gold 4s－Aug 1950 Litchilield DIv 1st gold 3s＿－1951
Loulsv Dlv \＆Term g 346s．1953

 Western Lines 1st g 4s
inCont and Chlc St Le
 Illinols Steel deb 41／3s．．．

 Ind Unlon Ry gen 5s ser As Gen \＆ref 5 s serles B－


 Int Agric Corp 58 stamped 1942 $\left.{ }^{1951}\right|^{M}$
 $\stackrel{+1 \text { st } 5 \mathrm{~s} \text { serifes } \mathrm{B}}{-}$

Ref of 6 s serles A－1－－
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5 B

Int Telep \＆Teleg deb $\mathrm{g} 43 / \mathrm{s}$－ 1
Conv deb $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．



 Kelth（B F）Corp 1st 6s．．．．．． 1948 M
 Kings County Elighting 1st First and ref $63 / 68$ ．
Kinney 0 D

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Internat Hydro El deb } \\
& \text { Int Mero Marine o f } 6 \text {. } \\
& \text { Internat Paper } 5 \text { ss ser A }
\end{aligned}
$$





 Purchase money 6s－．．．．．．．－1997
Kings County Elev 18t
Kings
As Kresge Foundatlon coll tr 4s 4 s 19365





萬敞： | 3 | $\cdots$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 122 |  |
| 1 |  | -104

$-1021 / 8$
 ： com N －－－－－



 บヘ 5 xix D．H．SILBERBERG \＆CO．



Telephone Whitehall 4－2900



 A I Namm Market St Ry 7 s ser A A prill 1947 A Mead Corp 1st 68 with warr $\ldots 1945$ M
Merldionale Elec 1st 7 s A．－－－ 1957
A
 $\bullet$ Mlag Mill Mach 1st $\uparrow 7 \mathrm{~F}$ ．－－ 1977 M
 Ref \＆1mpt $41 / 3$ s series C．．．．． 1979 J




 $18 t \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{q}+\mathrm{Mo-H}$
Mo Kan Mo－K－
40－yea
Prior
¢Cum $\stackrel{\text { Mo }}{+\mathrm{P}}$
${ }^{-}{ }^{\bullet}$
$\stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet} \stackrel{\text { Cert }}{ }$

Range
Since



 Not

 KNo ～2．


## BROKERS IN BONDS FOR BANKS AND DEALERS



## RAILROAD BONDS

Bought－Sold－Quoted LOBDELL \＆CO．
48 Wall St．，New York
${ }_{123}$ S．Broad St．，Phila．

| bonds <br> N．Y STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended May 15 |
| :---: |

Mo Pae 3d 7s ext at 4\％July－－ 1938 M N
$\ddagger \times$ Moblle \＆Ohio gen gold 4 s

 Newaugatuck RR 1st g 48
Nonsol Gas cons



 NO \＆NE 1st reffimpt 43／3s A． 1982 J
New Orl Pub Serv 1st 5 s A9． First \＆ref 5s series B ．．









 N Y Dock 18t gold 48 ．
Serlal $5 \%$ nor

NY GEriéSee Erie RR．
 N Y \＆reenwood L gu g 5s．．．．．－1946
 NYLE\＆W Coal\＆RRESHE－1942 M


 －Non－conv debenture 4s．．．．－1955 CODV debenture $31 / 8 . . . .-1956$
Conv
J



 N Y \＆Pueens El Lt \＆Pow 3s－1993 A O
 Inc 6s assented．．．．
Prior lien 68 series $A$ Prior lien 6s assented．－
N Y Richm Gas 1 st 6s A． 1st mortgage 5 ses N 1st mortgage 2d gold 4 43s
General gold

 N Y Trap Rock
 Nlag Lock \＆O Pow $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{5s} \mathrm{A...}$.
For footnotes see page 330


？ Not

## N















 －14のワのワ ${ }^{2120}$ $|$\begin{tabular}{c}
$\begin{array}{c}\text { Wen } \\
\text { Ran } \\
\text { Frd }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Low $\&$

気営｜ 

Ranne <br>
Sann． <br>
San． <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} agara Share（MO）deb 53／ss＿ 1950 M

 North Amer Co deb 5 s

 Paramount Plictures deb 6s．．．．．1955
Paris－orleans RR ext 51／3


 Guar 4s ser E trust ctis．－

$$
4
$$

BONDS
Y．STOOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended May 15 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Low } & \text { Hioh } \\ 1015 / 8 & 1021 / 4 \\ 0031 & 03\end{array}$ anthui：Novanos





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104\％ 1073



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43／8s serles
Pennsylvarla
48 ster
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Port Gen Elee serles B．．．．．．．．Porto Rican Am Tended to 1950 ．$+\quad$ Providence Sec guar deb 4 s

${ }^{\dagger} \cdot$ Providence Term 1 st 4 s | $41 / \mathrm{s}$ without warrants |
| :--- | :--- |
| Purlty Bakeries s in deb 5 B |



## NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when sellis regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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 (May 9, 1936) and ending the present Friday (May 15, 1936). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered:


| cris |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { sotece } \\ \text { shace } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Low . High |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crown Cork Internatl A..* Crown Drug Co com. 25 c Preferred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban Toiaceobon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | rrser |
|  | 10 |  |  |  |  | coum |  | 817\% 848 | \%,560 |  |
| Davenorr Hoterysuilis | 15 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{106 \\ \\ 26}}$ | atis |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  | Hatura kiearlo Lid |  |  |  |  |
| Pritaraliel fiod |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{13 \times 14}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { a,200 } \\ \text { 2,000 }}}$ | (103 Jan |
| Stion |  |  | 1,260 |  |  | Heend |  | - 4 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{11}$ |  | Hieich Efoid | 14720] | [17\% 715 |  |  |
| Some | ${ }^{30}$ |  | 1,100 |  |  | Hotememen |  |  |  | , |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | io2 |  | ${ }_{300}^{130}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{27 \\ 612}}^{27}$ |  | 7,8,200 |  |
|  |  |  | - -100 |  |  | comem |  | 20\% $22 \%$ | 300 | 30, |
|  | 7in | 71/2. 712 | ${ }^{125}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  | (1002 |  |  | dion pret |  |  |  |  |
| ern maredibie |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\frac{3}{3} 3}$ | and |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 30 |  |  |  |  | Indee |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Easy Washing Mach } \\ & \text { Economy Grocery } 8 \\ & \text { Edison Bros Stores } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - i iod | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}^{37}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{6}$ 6,7 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{93}^{10,4}$ |  |  |
|  | 77 |  | 10, | 94. |  | Ind inan Ter Mild |  |  | 200 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  |  | cis |  | Tolides |  |  | 200 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{950}^{25}$ |  |
| Eisemoder |  | ${ }^{888}$ | 150 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Inter | 8 |  | ${ }^{330}$ |  |
| Limat |  |  |  |  |  |  | iiiz | ${ }_{\text {Hixize }}$ | (7ab |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  | 100 |  |
| mrok ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \%$ jan |
|  | ${ }_{2} 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sea fliecrio |  |  | 120 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,300 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 6 6 |  |  |  |  | Interemeter |  |  | , |  |
|  | -13i4 |  | (100 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{700}$ |  |
| Enamio | 323] |  | F.,600 |  |  |  |  |  | 300 | ${ }_{\text {coig }}$ |
|  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1,5000}$ |  |  | moty |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ,ome |  |  |  |  |
| cism fubier |  |  | ${ }^{125}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | ${ }^{36 \%}$ |  | 3.100 |  |  |  |  | 3\% 3 3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0 |  |
|  | 222 |  | 1.500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{200}}^{100}$ |  |
| Coind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (ib0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{78}^{68}{ }^{6} 88$ | 700 |  |
|  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{100}$ |  |  | lole |  |  |  |  |
|  | -iz |  | ${ }_{5}^{600}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }, \text {, }, 500}$ | \% Jan ${ }_{2}$ |
|  |  | 822] 832 | ---60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rea- |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | 2.800 |  |
| Heten coil | 144 | ${ }^{\text {in }} 2$ | 1,300 |  |  | Lociam |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Lemen |  | 113. 127 | ${ }_{\text {1,800 }}^{\text {Pro }}$ |  |
| min |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Lered |  |  |  |  |
| Gray Teep Pa | ${ }^{1932}$ |  |  | 108 |  | Somele |  |  | 0,200 | ar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | cin |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Manerel Buore Coro.....io |  |  |  |  |




For footnotea see pag' 3315



## Other Stock Exchanges

| New York Real Estate Securities Exchange May 9 to May 15, both inclsuive, compiled from official sales list |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unlsted Bonds |  |  | nlisted Bonds (Conolud | Bid |  |
| $\overline{\text { Alden 6s....-----.-. } 1941}$ |  |  | Prudence Bonds Corp- |  |  |
| Dorset otts of deposit.... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drake (The) 68...... 1939 |  |  | City d Suburban Homes.- |  |  |
| 6th Ave \& 29th At Cord 6s 48 Natl Tower Blder $61 / 28.1944$ Oliver Cromwell ctis. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennaylvants RIde 6s. 1939 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Oth }}^{\text {4th Unit }}$ Unct Inc units | ${ }_{11}^{8}$ | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange STEINBROS. \&OBOYCE <br> 6. S. Calvert St. <br> Established 1853 <br> 39 Broadway baltimore, md. NEW YORK Hagerstown, Md. Louisville, Ky. Yoik, Po. 1 embers Neto York and Ballimore Stock Exchanoes Chicano Board of Trade and Commodity Exchange, Inc. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Baltimore Stock Exchange
May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Sor } \\ & \text { Whares } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 119 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
|  |  | 167/8 171/8 |  |  | 6 |
| Ball Trunst Co com vt c-* |  |  |  | Jan |  |
| $18 t$ |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{90}^{27}$ |  |  |  |  |
| \% | 115 | 114.11 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ellty | 951/8 |  |  |  | 50 |
| ance Co of A |  | 101/2 $101 / 2$ |  |  | 111/4 Ap |
| uston Onl pr |  | $163 / 217$ |  |  |  |
| rs Finance |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chon ${ }^{\text {cha }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| non W |  |  |  |  |  |
| W Amsteraam | ${ }_{99}^{12}$ |  |  |  | 100 |
| ( Northern Central | 99 | 97 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 95 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 1 \mathrm{In} & \mathrm{May} \end{array}$ |  |
| - Penna Wate |  | 138 | 11 | 87  <br> 133 Jan <br> 1  |  |
| Western Nation Honds- | $361 /$ | $361 / 236$ |  |  | $361 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| more C |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit Co 4 sflat 1975 |  |  | 32,15 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Read Drug \& Chem 51/2s'4 |  | $10{ }^{3}$ |  | 100 | 11/4 |

## Boston Stock Exchange

May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferr |  | 4 - $43 / 4$ | 110 |  | Mar | 57/8 | Apr |
| 1st preferred |  | $20316201 / 2$ |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| Amer Tel \& Tel. .-.-- 100 | 1613/4 | 1547/8 $1623 / 8$ | 2,935 | 149\% | Apr | 178 | Feb |
| Bigelow-Sanf Carpet pf 100 |  | 1051/2 1051/2 | 15 |  | Jan | 1073/4 | Apr |
| Boston \& Albany --...- 100 | 133 | 129133 | 62 |  | Jan | 143 | Feb |
| Boston Elevated...... 100 | $661 / 2$ | $66 \quad 67$ | 245 |  | May | 70 | Feb |
| Boston \& Maine- $\quad 100$ Common |  | $61 / 2 \quad 63 / 4$ | 82 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Common---7---.--100 | 20 | $20^{1 / 2} \cdot 214$ | 331 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}$ | 41 | Feb |
| Cl A 1st pref stpd.-. 100 |  | 53/8 6 | 270 |  | May |  | Feb |
| C1B 1st pref stpd.... 100 | $81 / 4$ | $81 / 4 \quad 81 / 2$ | 160 |  | May |  | Jan |
| Cl C 1 1st pref stpd.-. 100 | ${ }^{71 / 2}$ | ${ }^{7} 10{ }^{71 / 2}$ | ${ }_{149}^{26}$ |  | May |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Boston Personal Prop Tr }}$-* | ${ }_{140}^{13 / 4}$ | ${ }_{140}^{131 / 4} 1431 / 2$ | 149 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Jay }}$ | 1561/4 | Jan |
| Boston \& Providence_-. 100 Calumet \& Hecla | 140 11 | $\begin{array}{lll}140 & 140 \\ 1034 & 115 / 8\end{array}$ | 345 |  |  | 156188 |  |
| Copper Range...-.....-25 |  | 7\%\% $71 / 8$ | 59 |  | Jan | 91 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common.-- |  | ${ }_{6}^{6} \quad 61 / 8$ | 351 | 33/4 | Jan | 113/8 |  |
| 6\% cum pref....-.-- 100 | 631/2 | $605 / 8$ <br> $721 / 21 / 2$ <br> 15 | 188 | ${ }_{60}^{41 / 2}$ |  |  | Mar |
| 41/2\% prior pref....- |  |  | 189 |  |  |  |  |
| Common.-.....-.... 100 | 314 | $31 / 4 \quad 338$ | 200 |  | Jan |  | Apr |
| 1st preterred...-..... 100 | 5614 | $56 \quad 563 / 4$ | 183 |  | Jan |  | Apr |
| Preferred B.......... 100 | 171/2 | 171/2 18 | 180 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Adjustment | 61/2 | $61 / 27$ |  |  |  | 713 |  |
| Eastern SS Lines | 101/2 | $\begin{array}{lll}101 / 2 & 11 \\ 51\end{array}$ | 195 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { May } \end{gathered}$ |  | Feb |
| Economy Grocery stores-* |  | $17 \quad 17$ | 100 |  | Apr | 2312 | Mar |
| Edison Elec Illum..... 100 | 1591/2 | 159160 | 800 | 1553/4 | Jan | 169 | Mar |
| Employers Group | $201 / 2$ | 2034 21 | 180 |  | Apr | 2714 | Feb |
| General Capit | 377/8 | 3634 $377 / 8$ | 140 |  | May | 41 | Apr |
| Glllette Safety Razor..--* | 161/8 | 153/8 $161 / 8$ | 346 |  | May | 191/2 | Feb |
| Hathaway BakeriesClass B $\qquad$ | 1/2 |  | 40 |  |  | 25/8 |  |
| Helvetia Oil Co T |  | 60 c 60c | 50 |  | Jan | $13 / 2$ |  |
| Isle Royal Copper-..... 25 |  |  | 195 |  |  | $23 / 2$ | Apr |
| Loew's Theatres - --...-. 25 |  | 10\% ${ }^{3} 103 /$ | 100 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Maine Central- <br> Common. |  |  | 125 |  |  |  |  |
| Mass Utllities v it |  | $2{ }^{2} \quad 102$ | 402 |  |  | 33/4 | Feb |
| Mergenthaler Linotype-** | 3934 | 39 3974 | 160 |  |  |  | Feb |
| New Eng Tel \& Tel-...100 | 123\% |  | 1298 |  |  |  |  |
| North Butte-.......-----* | 31c | 31 c 34c | 1,130 | 310 | May |  | Jan |
| Old Colony RR....... 100 |  | 31.34 | 293 | 31 | May | 701/6 | Mar |
| Old Dominion.-.-......25 |  | 11 134 <br> 14  | 470 |  | Jan | $13 / 3$ | Apr |
| Pacific Mills |  | $141 / 2143$ | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvanla RR---- -50 |  |  | 369 245 |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jpr }}$ |  |  |
| Reece Butt'n Hole Mach 10 Reece Folding Mach | ------ | $\begin{array}{cc}181 / 4 & 181 / 2 \\ 2\end{array}$ | ${ }_{100}^{245}$ | 15/8 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{18 / 2}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |

## CHICAGO SECURITIES

 Listed and Unlisted Paal H.Davis \& 60 .New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb (Associate) Ch'cago Stock Exchange
Chicago Curb Exchange 10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

## Chicago Stock Exchango

May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High }\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Where } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right.$ | Ranje Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Loto | High |  |
| Abbott Laboratorles com-* | 1213/2 | 1213/2 12204 |  | an |  |  |
| Adams ( Damalty Co |  | 1631 |  |  |  |  |
| Advance Alum Castings | 73 | 73/2 73 | 1,050 |  |  |  |
| Allled Products Corp- |  |  | 600 |  | 15\% Fe |  |
| Altorter Bros conv pret |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Pub Serv Co pre |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Asbestos }}^{\text {Mtg }} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $37 / 6$ | ${ }^{750}$ | Apr | $51 /$ |  |
| Associates Inves |  | 487/8 413 |  |  |  |  |
| ckstag |  | ${ }_{1518} 1515$ |  |  | 18 |  |
| Bastian-Blessin | , | 93\% 103 |  | ${ }^{63 / 3}$ Jan | 123 |  |
|  |  | 26\% ${ }^{281 / 8}$ | 6,4 <br> 2 | ${ }^{213 / 6}$ Jan | ${ }_{12} 3$ |  |
| erghort bre |  | ${ }_{534}^{11} 1214$ | , 2 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3 / 3} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan | 7 |  |
| Blise ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Laug | 251/8 | $231 / 2251 / 2$ |  | $223 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 3034 |  |
| 8 Warner Corp co |  | $691 / 272$ | 50 |  | 83/2 |  |
| rown Fence rown F | 2812 | 283/6 28\%\% | 50 |  |  |  |
| Class |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{263 / 8}$ Jan |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bruce }}$ |  | ${ }_{33} 1312{ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  |
| tier Brot |  | 81/8586 | 3,650 |  | 103/ |  |
| the \& C |  |  |  |  | 468 M |  |
| Cent Ill Pub Serv |  | crer |  |  | ${ }^{2614}$ |  |
| Convertible $p$ d |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mmon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prior }}$ |  | 53/2 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cent States Pow }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 10 & 10 / 2 \\ & 101 \\ \end{array}$ | 20 |  | $221 / 2$ |  |
| Chalo Belt C |  | 50 | 50 |  |  |  |
| Culeago Corp |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcago Corp Preferred. | 4/8 | ${ }^{47}$ |  |  | 52 |  |
| Chicago Elec |  | 211/8 211/6 |  |  |  |  |
| Chleago Flex Shatt |  | ${ }_{26}^{43}{ }_{28}{ }^{44}$ |  |  | ${ }_{31}$ |  |
| Chicago Mail Order Chicazo Towel Co |  | ${ }^{103} 10{ }^{26}$ | 10 |  |  |  |
| Chic Yellow Cab Inc od |  |  |  |  | 113 |  |
| Cities service Coo com. |  | ${ }^{4} 18$ \% ${ }^{4 \% 8}$ | 100 |  | ${ }_{31} 13$ |  |
| eman Dep | 311/2 | $311 / 2$ | 180 |  | 38. |  |
| mmonweath E |  |  |  |  | 110\% |  |
| Compressed Ind Gases |  | 5014 81 | $\begin{gathered} 200 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{18} 5$ |  |
| sumers C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $7^{1 / 2} 7^{3 / 4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,450 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 / 2 \\ 5 \% & \mathrm{Feb} \\ \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ | $12{ }^{13 / 4} \mathrm{~F}$ |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premerred. |  | ${ }_{99}{ }^{30} 100$ | 40 |  | 1171/4 |  |
| Cord Corp cap |  | 47/8 $51 / 4$ | 4,000 |  |  |  |
| Crane Co comm Preterred |  | 253/1281/2 | ${ }_{70}^{900}$ | ${ }_{120}^{24} \begin{gathered}\text { Apr } \\ 120\end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{3130 \%}$ |  |
| Dayton Rubb | 113/2 |  | 400 | $1031{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 14\% |  |
| Cum class a pret |  |  | 00 | 193/8 Jan | 251\% |  |
| Common Cohu- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| exter Co (The) |  | $134{ }^{14}$ | 5 |  | 14. |  |
| Dixie Vortt Class A |  |  |  | $1831 / 2$ |  |  |
| Econ Cunnghm Drup |  | $\begin{array}{lll}39 & \\ 17 & 17 \\ 17\end{array}$ | 150 | ${ }_{16 / 4}{ }^{38 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
| Eddy Paper |  | 24 1/2 $253 / 2$ |  | ${ }^{23}$ A Apr |  |  |
| Eligin Nat Watch Co | ${ }^{1554}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}151 / 4 & 15 \\ 35\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,250}$ | ${ }_{27}^{1514} 4$ |  |  |
| FitzSims \& Con D\&D | 193/4 | 19 | 150 | 161/2 Jan |  |  |
| arder Denver |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
| General Candy A - ${ }^{\text {Gen }}$ Gous |  | ${ }_{7}^{15}$ | 3,350 | ${ }_{8}^{11 / 2}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{88} 16$ |  |
| Godehhux Sugars Ino----- Clasg |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Clase }}$ Clas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goldalati Br | $261 / 2$ |  | 1,660 | 2 | ${ }_{36}^{26 / 2}$ |  |
| Grat Lakeg D |  |  | 150 | $\begin{array}{ccc}263 / 8 & \text { AD } \\ \\ 6\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Harnisehteger Corp com_io |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helleman Brew Co G cap_ 1 |  | 121/4 127/8 | 1,900 |  |  |  |
| With warrants. | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ders Inc |  |  |  | 113 |  |  |
| mal \& Co Geo |  |  | 1.200 |  | 322 |  |
| If Briok Co-. |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
| 11 North Util Coinree.-100 |  | 1063410634 |  | 100 Feb | 1093/ |  |
| $\square$ Fireman Mtg $v$ to |  | 247/824\% | 50 | 24 May |  |  |




## LOS ANGELES SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted

Dobbs-Crowe-Wagenseller \& Durst<br>Member Los Angeles Stock Exchange<br>626 So. Spring St., LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles Stock Exchange
May 9 to May 15, both
Stocks-

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Firiday } \\ \text { Last } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High | Sales for Week Shates | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price |  |  | ow | Hioh |  |
| $33 / 4$ | 3334.4878 | 200 | 31/4 Jan |  | n |
| 155/8 | 15 $51815 \%$ | 100 | 15\% May | 20 | Mar |
|  | $53 / 4$ | 900 | 53/4 Apr | 81/4 | Jan |
| 101 | 99.101 | 115 | 98 Jan | 1041/2 | Apr |
| 13 c | $13 \mathrm{c} \quad 13 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,000 | 12c May | 30 c | Feb |
| 11 c | 110 11c | 1,000 | 11 c Apr | 30c | Feb |
|  | $25 \quad 25$ |  | 22 JJan |  | Apr |
| 33/4 | $31 / 23$ | 200 | 1 Jan | 41/8 |  |
| 95 | $95 \quad 95$ | 200 | 95 May | 101 | Apr |
| 271 | $27.271 / 2$ | 350 | 27 May | 324 | Jan |
| 12 | 121/4 125/8 | 300 | 12 Apr | 161/8 | Feb |
| 125 | 121/8 125/8 | 300 | 113/4 Apr | 1514 | Mar |
| 43/8 | $4{ }^{4} \quad 43 / 8$ | 1,700 | 31/8 Jan | 51/2. |  |
| 15 | 15.15 | 100 | 141/2 May | 1934 | Feb |
| 614 | 61/4 $61 / 4$ | 202 | 61/4 May |  | Mar |
| 181 | 18 181/4 | 300 | $141 / 4$ | 2034 | Apr |
| 633 | 63388633 | 200 | 5414 Jan | 7014 | Apr |
| 151 | $143 / 4151 / 2$ | 300 | $113 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 1912 | Mar |
| 101 | 1014 | 100 | $81 / 2$ Jan | 135/8 | Feb |
| 11 | 11.12 | 1,100 | $81 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 12 | May |
| 191/2 | 191/4 $191 / 2$ | 200 | 185/8 Jan | 241/8. | Apr |
| $671 / 2 \mathrm{C}$ | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 13,200 | 46 c Jan | 1.50 | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| 1. | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | 140 | 75 c Jan | 1. |  |
| 26 | 26.26 | 300 | 26. May |  |  |
| 145/8 | 145/8 $143 / 4$ | 200 | 145/8 May | $143 / 4$ | May |
| 10c | 10 c 10 c | 6,000 | 9 c Jan | 16c | Feb |
| 521/2 | 50c 521/2 | 4,400 | 48 c Apr | 95 c |  |
| 1 c | 1 c 4c | 4,537 | 1c May | 13 c | Apr |
| 12 e | $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 12 \mathrm{c}$ | 21,600 | 8 c Feb |  |  |
| 7 | $63 / 4.71 / 8$ | 600 | $63 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ | 113/8. | Jan |
| 11314 | 11 | 1. | 111 Mar | 1161/2 | Jan |
| 3112 | :1/8 $31 / 2$ | 1,200 | 21/2 Jan |  | Feb |
| 51 | 51/4 | 10 | Jan | 63/4. | Jan |
| 43/4 | $43 / 4$ | 1,900 | $25 / 8$ Jan |  | Mar |
| 30 c | 30 c | 500 | 17 c Jan |  | Apr |
| 623/2c | $60 \mathrm{c} 621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,500 | 320 Jan | $821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Mar |
| 20 c | 20 c 20 c | 4,500 | 15 c Jan | 28 c | Apr |
| 25 c | $250 \quad 26 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,350 | 25 c Jan | 43 c |  |
| 70 c | 70 c 75 c | 2,800 | 50c Jan | 85 c |  |
| 111/2 | 101/2 111/2 | 300 | Jan | 14 | Mar |
| 21 | 203821 | 400 | $181 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
| 343/4 | 343/8 $343 / 4$ | 200 | 3118 Feb | 391/8 | Apr |
| 32 | $32-32$ | 100 | 2934 Jan |  | May |
| 201/2 | 201/2 201/2 | 100 | 1818 Mar | 215 | Feb |
| $93 / 4$ | 483/4 493/4 | 100 | 483/4 May | 5534. | Feb |
| 107 | 107107 | 27 | 1051/2 Jan | 1071/4 | Feb |
| 135/8 | 135/8 135/8 | 100 | 125\% May |  | Feb |
| 6 | 63/8 | 3,800 | $27 / 8$ Jan |  |  |
| 21 | 21.21 | 1,400 | 10 Jan |  | Apr |
| 75 c | $75 \mathrm{c} \quad 75 \mathrm{c}$ |  | 50c Feb |  |  |
| 21 | $21 / 4 \quad 21 / 4$ | 100 | 11/2 Jan |  | Feb |
| 523 | $513 / 23$ | 142 | $45 . J a n$ | 5414 | Apr |
| 5234 | 5134 | 1,100 | $501 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  | $2 \mathrm{c}{ }^{2 \mathrm{c}}$ | 1,000 | ${ }_{11}^{20} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
| 28 | 271428 | 300 | 111/4 May |  | Apr |
| $261 / 2$ | 251/2 $261 /$ | 1,700 | 251/8 Jan |  | May |
| 381 | 3814 | 120 | 35 Jan | $381 / 4$ | May |
| 281 | 281/4 281 | 500 | 271/8 Mar | $281 / 2$ | Jan |
| $263 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}261 / 2 & 263\end{array}$ | 400 | 26 Jan |  | Apr |
| 32 | $293 / 432$ | 1,000 | 24 Jan | 383/8 | Feb |
| 383/4 | $381 / 4$ | 800 | 371/2 May | 47 | Feb |
| 151 | 151/4 1514 | 100 | 147/8 May | 193/4 | Apr |
| 121 | 121/2 1234 | 5,600 | $11 . \mathrm{Apr}$ | 141/2 | Feb |
| 233 | $\begin{array}{lll}223 / 4 & 233 / 4\end{array}$ | 2,000 | $207 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 283 | Mar |
| $143 / 4$ | 14.15 | 1,900 | 71/2 Jan | $151 / 2$ | Apr |
| 91/8 | 91/8 $\quad 91 / 8$ | 200 | $53 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 105/8 | Mar |
| 8 | 8 | 300 | 414 Jan | 97/8 | Apr |
| 812 | $81 / 38$ | 200 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 104 |  |
| 311/2 | $311 / 231 / 2$ | 100 | $283 / 4$ Jan | $341 / 2$ | Apr |
| 40 c | 380 $\quad 43 \mathrm{c}$ | 7,000 | 22c Jan |  | Feb |
|  | 50 | 2,000 | 31/2c Mar | 31/20 |  |
| 1.30 | $1.25 \quad 1.35$ | 6,400 | 1.00 Feb | 1.40 | Jan |
| 2014 | 2014 2014 | 100 | 201/4 May | 2318 | Apr |
| 161 | $155 \quad 16184$ | 258 | 150 May | 1773/8 | Feb |
| 35 | $35 \quad 35$ | 100 | 35 May | 39 | Apr |
| 2838 | 283/8 2838 | 100 | 267\% Jan |  | Apr |
| 45\%8 | 41/2 45 | 200 | 31/8 Jan |  |  |
| 37 | $37 \quad 37$ | 100 | 37 May | 411/2 | Feb |


| Stocks- Par | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whekes } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| American | 287/8 | 287/8 295/8 | 409 | 273/8 | pr |  |  |
| American Tel \& Tel...-100 | 162 | 1547/8 1625/8 | $891$ | 1493/8 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Baldwin Locomotive_....-* | 31/2 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 27\%8 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Apr}}{\mathrm{May}}$ |  |  |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref 100 |  | $122{ }^{123}$ | 179 | 11914 | Jan | 1251/8 | Mar |
| Budd (E G) Mfg Co...-* | 153/8 | 141/2 153/4 | 2,426 | $91 / 8$ | Jan | 153 |  |
| Preferred--------100 | 107\%/8 | 1077/8 107\% | 20 | 857 | Jan | 11278 | Apr |
| Rights 1st pa |  | $314{ }^{1} 33 / 8$ | 57 | $21 / 4$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Budd Wheel C | 101/2 | 91/2 10\%/8 | 610 | 83/8 | Apr | $141 / 8$ | Mar |
| Chrysler Corp | 9578 | $923 / 261 / 8$ | 712 |  | Jan | $1035 / 8$ | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Elec Storage Battery _-100 | $471 / 8$ | $\begin{array}{lll}46 & 471 / 8 \\ 247 & & \end{array}$ | 477 | 443/4 | May |  | Jan |
| General Asphalt--------10 General Motors----10 | 251/8 | $\begin{array}{ll} 247 / 8 & 257 / 8 \\ 62 & 641 / 2 \end{array}$ | 2,784 | 54 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 70\%8 | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Horn \& Hard (Ph) com.-* |  | $122 \quad 122$ | 7 | 119 | May | 131 | n |
| Horn \& Hard (NY) com.* |  | $31.313 / 4$ | 85 | 30 | Apr | 34 | Jan |
| Preferred.-------100 |  | 108109 | 20 | 1051/8 | Jan | 110 | May |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navig-.-* |  | $\begin{array}{lll}77 / 8 & 81 / 8\end{array}$ | 1,007 | 83 | Jan | 115 |  |
| Lehigh Valley --....-50 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}93 / 8 & 93 / 8\end{array}$ |  | 85\% | Jan | 1484 |  |
| Mitten Bk Sec Corp pret 25 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}41 / 2 & 51 / 8 \\ 93 & 97\end{array}$ | 782 200 | $1{ }_{9} 18$ | Jan |  |  |
| Nat'l Power \& Light | 41/4 | $\begin{array}{ll}934 & 9 / 8 \\ 33 / 4 & 488\end{array}$ | 3,409 | 31/2 | Jan | 5\%\% |  |
| Pennsylvania RR...-. 50 | 301/2 | $29338301 / 2$ | 1,098 | 28188 | Apr |  |  |
| Penna Salt Mtg --.-.-. 50 |  | 12234123 | 28 | 1131/4 | Feb | 13044 | Apr |
| Phila Elec of Pa \$5 pret._* |  | $1143 / 4116$ | 77 | 112 | Apr |  | May |
| Phila Elec Power pref_ 25 | 341/4 |  | 480 | $331 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Phila Insulated Wire-...********* | 8 | $\begin{array}{cc}21 / 8 & 21 / 8 \\ 8 & 85 \\ \end{array}$ | 136 | 2178 | Jan | 1214 | Mar |
| $7 \%$ preferred.-....-. 50 | 111/8 | 107/8 121/8 | 262 | $81 / 4$ | Jan | 163 | Mar |
| Phila \& Read Coal \& Iron* | $21 / 4$ | $17 / 818$ | 177 | 11/8 | Apr | $31 / 3$ | Jan |
| Philadelphia Traction... 50 | 181/8 | $\begin{array}{lll}181 / 8 & 1978\end{array}$ | 1,150 | 101/8 | Jan |  | May |
| Reo Motor Car Co. |  | 53818 | 50 |  | pr |  |  |
| Salt Dome O |  | $\begin{array}{ll}223 & 327 / 8\end{array}$ | 125 | 171/2 | Jan | 307/8 | Apr |
| Scott Paper | 661/4 | $65.671 / 2$ | 118 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Rights | 2 | $17 / 81$ | 2,148 | 17\% | May |  |  |
| Sun Oll Co |  | $781 / 8791 / 8$ | 71 |  |  |  |  |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge --* | 35 | ${ }^{34} 1 / 8{ }^{35}$ | 300 | 2918 ${ }_{1}$ | Jan |  |  |
| Tonopah Mining | 1/8 | 78888 | 90 | $5 \%$ | Jan | $11 / 4$ | Feb |
| Union Traction........... 50 |  | $71 / 8 \quad 75$ | 598 | 37/8 | Feb | 878 | Apr |
| United Corp | 57/8 | ${ }^{3} 4$ | 1,323 | $53 / 8$ | Apr | $91 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Preferred. | 417/8 | 4178 423/8 | 262 | 405\% | Apr | 47,4 |  |
| United Gas Impt | 1478 | $141 / 21514$ | 3,922 | 1414 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | 1193 |  |
| Preferred | 1095/8 | $\begin{array}{r} 1091 / 211014 \\ 81 / 481 / 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | [r $\begin{array}{r}550 \\ 860,800\end{array}$ | 10 | Jan | $8 / 8$ 20 | Apr Mar |

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange (Associate) }\end{array}\right.$ UNION BANK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA Tel Court-6800 A. T. \& T. Tel. Pitb-391 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Specialisis in Pittshurgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Friday Last Price | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
|  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar |
| Arkansas Nat Ga |  |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |  |
| Armstrong Cork |  | 16 |  | 75 | 14 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Blaw-Knox Co | 7/8 |  | $1{ }^{163 / 4}$ | 2,660 | 1434 | Appr Apr |  | Jan |
| Columbia Gas \& |  | $163 / 4$ | 171/4 | 424 | 14 | Jan |  |  |
| Devonian Oil.-.-.-.---10 |  | 18 |  | 240 | 161/3 | Jan |  |  |
| Duquesne Brewing |  | 11. | 111 | 23 | $73 / 8$ |  |  | Mar |
| Follansbee Bros pret-100 |  | $25^{3 / 4}$ | 261 | 23 | $1 / 8$ | Jan |  |  |
| Fort Pittsburgh Brewing- | 1\% |  | ${ }_{351}$ |  |  |  | 41 |  |
| Harb-Walk Retrac com--* |  |  | 103 | 389 | 97 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Lone Star Gas Co........* | 12 |  |  | 1,022 | 10 | Jan |  | Mar |
| 发ta |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |  |
|  | 5 |  | 51 | 1,410 | 47/8 | Jan |  |  |
| Nat'l Fireproofling pref. 100 |  |  | $43 / 4$ | 100 | 11 | Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh B |  |  |  | 300 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Preterred | $81 / 4$ | 122 | 122 | 300 |  | $\stackrel{\text { Apr }}{\text { Jan }}$ |  | Apr |
| Pittsburgh Serew \& Bolt-* | $81 / 2$ | 778 | 81 | 207 | 778 | May |  | Jan |
| Plymouth O | 14 | 13 | 143 | 458 | $133 / 8$ | Jay | 16 |  |
| enner |  | 8 | 18 | 2,5 |  |  |  |  |
| uud Mtg | 8 |  | 18 | 706 | 31/2 | Jan |  | ${ }^{\text {Man }}$ |
| United Engine |  | $331 / 2$ | 343/8 | 149 |  |  |  | Mar |
| United States Glass Co. 25 |  | 2 |  | 125 | $11 / 2$ |  |  | Feb |
| ctor Brewing Co... |  | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## ST. LOUIS MARKETS

 I. M. SIMON \& CO.Business Established 1874
Mid-Western and Southern Securities New York Stock Exchange NemBers
New York Stock Exchange New York Curb
St. Louls Stock Exchange
Chioago Board of Trade 315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Telephone Oentral 3350

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Dean Witter \& Co .
Municipal and Corporation Bonds PRIVATE LEASED WIRES San Francisco Los Angeles
Now York Oakland Portland Seattle $\underset{\substack{\text { Beverly Hulls } \\ \text { Sacramento }}}{\substack{\text { Honolulu } \\ \text { Stockton }}} \begin{gathered}\text { Tacoma } \\ \text { Toseat }\end{gathered}$

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- <br> Pat | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Fridaty } \\ & \text { Lastl } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices Low High | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Ranje Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hio |  |
| Alaska Juneau Gold M.-10 | 14 | $14 \quad 14$ | 125 | 131/8 | Apr | 17 | Jan |
| Anglo Cal Nat Bk of S F. 20 | $201 / 2$ | 201/6 $201 / 2$ | 325 |  | Jan | 221/8 | Feb |
| Assoc Ins Fund Inc-.--10 | 47/4 | 41/4 $\quad 413$ | 929 | 33/4 | Apr | 57/8 | Jan |
| Atlas Imp Diesel Eng A- 5 | 27 | 24.27 | 787 | 20\% | Jan |  | Feb |
| Bank of California N A. 100 | 1921/2 | $179 \quad 1923 / 2$ |  | 1803/4 | Jan | 192 | May |
| Byron Jackson Co. | 2436 | 241/8 25 | 1,134 | 151/2 | Jan | 251/2 | May |
| Calaveras Cement com | 51/2 | $51 / 2$ | 243 | 41/2 | Jan |  | Mar |
| California Copper_-.-.- 10 |  |  | 600 |  | Jan | 11/2 | Feb |
| Callif Ink Co A com | 46 | $46 \quad 46$ | 300 |  | May | 51 | Feb |
| California Packing Cor | 314/4 | 3034818 | 1,410 | 3034 | Apr | 373/4 | Jan |
| Calif Water Service preti00 | 1031/4 | $103141031 / 4$ | 10 | $993 / 4$ | Jan | 1041/2 | Apr |
| Caterpillar Tractor | $731 / 2$ | $731 / 2731 / 2$ | 246 | 55 | Jan | $781 / 2$ | Apr |
| Cost CosG\& E6\% lst pf 100 | 102\% | $1021 / 21031 / 2$ | 80 | 101 | Mar | 1061/2 | Feb |
| Cons Chem Indus A.-...* | 301/4 | 3014 $301 / 4$ | 441 | 293/4 | Jan | $313 / 4$ | Feb |
| Crown Willamette pref | 103 | 1013/4 103 | 190 | 100 | Apr |  | Feb |
| Crown Zellerbach vt c. | 814 | $8 \quad 83 / 8$ | 2,003 | 71/2 | Jan | 101/4 | Mar |
| Preferred A | $961 / 2$ | $961 / 298$ | 260 | $911 / 2$ |  | 98 | May |
| Pre | 971/4 | 97 971/4 | 55 |  | Apr | -971/4 | May |
| Di Giorgio Fruit Cp com 10 | $51 / 2$ | 51/2 51/2 | 261 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| \$3 preferred.-...---100 | 381/8 | $37 \quad 381 / 2$ |  | 321/2 |  | $471 / 2$ |  |
| Eldorado Oi Works | 26 | $26 \quad 26$ | 175 | 233/4 | Jan | 3015 | Feb |
| Emporium Capwell Corp | 17 | $17 \quad 17$ | 613 | 14 | Mar | 181/8 | Apr |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equip.- | 181/2 | 181/2 183/4 | 250 | 141/8 | Feb | 21 | Apr |
| Fireman's Fund Ins ..... 25 | 100 | 97100 | 285 | 97 | May | 112 | Feb |
| Foster \& Kleiser com..... 10 | $41 / 2$ | $41 / 84$ | 1,100 |  | Jan | 4132 | Jan |
| Galland Mere Laundry | 40 | $40 \quad 40$ | 25 | 40 | May | 483/4 | Jan |
| General Motors com_..-10 | 64 | $64 \quad 64$ | 905 | 543/8 | Jan | 705/8 | Apr |
| Gen Paint Cor | $381 / 2$ | $38.381 / 2$ | 549 | 3314 | Apr | $381 / 2$ | May |
| B common | $113 / 4$ | 107/8 12 | 3,279 | $53 / 8$ | Jan | 12 | May |
| Gladding McBean | 151/2 | 141/2 151/2 | 410 | 141/2 |  |  | Apr |
| Golden State Co Ltd | $91 / 4$ | 91/4 917 | 346 |  | Apr | $113 / 4$ | Jan |
| Hale Bros Stores I | 16 |  | 120 |  |  |  |  |
| Hancock Oil Co | 1914/ | 1934 191/4 | 225 | 191/4 |  | 233/4 | Apr |
| Hawailan Pineapple | 293/4 | $281 / 230$ | 1,490 |  | Jan | 303/4 | Apr |
| Home F \& M Ins Co.... 10 | 48 | 4848 | 80 | 4634 | Jan | 54 | Feb |
| Honolulu Oil Corp Ltd | $23^{3 / 4}$ | $261 / 427$ | 445 | 211/8 | Jan | 315/8 | Feb |
| Island Pine Co Ltd pret. 25 | $301 / 2$ | $301 / 2301 / 2$ | 100 | 27 | Jan | 3034 | Feb |
| Langendort Utd Bak A .-.** | 11 |  | 105 |  | Apr | 161/2 | Jan |
| Leslie-Calif Salt Co | 3114 | 285/8 3014 | 805 | 251/2 | Apr | 33 | Apr |
| Letourneau - - - --.....-i | $261 / 2$ | 261/8 ${ }_{6 / 8} \mathbf{2 6 5 / 8}$ | 1,603 680 | $251 / 8$ $63 / 4$ | ${ }_{\text {Ap }}$ | 29112 | Apr Jan |

 | Western Pipe \& Steel Co.10 | 300 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Yellow Checker Cab A. 50 |  |

## STRASSBURGER \& CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
(Since 1880)
Exchange-San Franclsco Curb Ext Fan Francisco Stock Exchange-San Francisco Curb Exchange-Chicago
Board of Trade-New York Curb Exchange (Assoclate) Direct Private Wire

## San Francisco Curb Exchange

May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | FridayLastSalePrice | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}$ |  | Sales for Wheen Share | Ranje Stince Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hi |  |
| Alask |  |  | 7 c |  | 20 |  | Feb | 200 |  |
| Amer Tel \& Tel...-...-100 | 1613/4 | 1551/8 | 1621/8 | 270 | 150 | Apr | $1775 / 8$ | Feb |
| Amer Toll Bridge.-.-----1 |  | 56 c | 54 c | 2,127 |  |  | 710 |  |
| Anglo National C | 161/4 | 16 | 161/4 | 205 | 1514 | Jan | 20 | Jan |
| Argonaut Mining |  | 12 | 123/4 | 350 |  | Mar | 143/4 |  |
| Arkansas Natural |  | 53/4 | 53/4 | 40 |  | Feb |  | Mar |
| 2 Atlas Imp Diesel | 27 | 24 | 27 | 657 | 181/4 | Jan | $333 /$ | Mar |
| Bancamerica-Bla | 814 | 75/8 | 83/8 | 2,435 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Bolsa Chica Oil A |  | 534 | 53/4 | 100 | 53/4 | May | $71 / 2$ | Jan |
| Bunker Hill-Sulliv |  | $721 / 2$ | $721 / 2$ | 75 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Calif Art Tile A. | 12 | 12 | 13 | 225 | 12 | May | 17 | Jan |
| Calif Ore Pr 6\% pre |  | 773 | $773{ }^{7}$ | 25 | 75 | May | 84 | Mar |
| $6 \%$ preferred 192 |  | $77 \%$ | 781/2 | 6345 | ${ }^{63}$ | Jan | 85 | Feb |
| Cardinal Gold | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 6,345 | 1.00 |  | 1.35 |  |
| Cities Service | 858 | 41/2 | 4568 | 1,053 |  | Jan |  | $\mathrm{Feb}^{\mathrm{Fe}}$ |
| Claude Neon | 80 c | 77 c | ${ }_{113}^{86 \mathrm{c}}$ | 600 |  |  |  |  |
| Consolldated | 51/4 | 113/4 | 113/4 | 110 |  |  | 1514 | $\underset{\text { Mar }}{\text { Mar }}$ |
| Crown Willame | 5 | 77 | $77^{1 / 4}$ | 100 |  | May |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Jay }}$ |
| 2d preferre |  | 63/8 | $61 / 2$ | 210 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Ewa Plantation.-----... 20 |  | 57 | 57 | 35 |  | Jan |  | Apr |
| Foster \& Kleiser pref .-. 100 | 83/4 | 8334 | 83 3/4 |  | 72 | Jan |  | May |
| General Electric |  | 35\%/4 | 37\% | 55 | 38 | Apr |  |  |
| 2 General Met |  | $211 / 2$ | 2214 | 675 | 17 | Jan |  |  |
| Gt West Elec Chem pret. 20 |  | $21 / 4$ | 2114 |  | 21 | Apr |  | Apr |
| $z$ Holly Developm | 68 | 30c | 80 c | 17,000 | 50c | Feb |  |  |
| olly Oll Co |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |  | 1.05 | May |
| Idaho Maryland | 4.90 | 4.75 | 4.90 | 1,666 | 3.15 |  |  | May |
| 2 International Cin | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 2,350 |  |  | 2.95 | Feb |
| Italo Petroleum |  |  | 39 | 1,745 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred. | 2.90 | 2.80 | 2.95 | 1,560 | 1.60 | Jan |  | Feb |
| $z \underset{\text { Warrants }}{\text { Kinner Aiane }}$ | 54 e | 500 | 55 c | 3,460 |  |  |  |  |
| ( Warrant |  |  |  | 4.570 |  |  |  | Apr |
| Kleiber Motors |  | 208 | 20 c | 100 |  | Jan |  | Feb |
| $\mathrm{NJ} \& \mathrm{M}$ \& M O | 29 | 280 | 31 c | 8,200 | 13 c | Jan |  | Feb |
| $z$ Menasco Mtg Co. |  | 4.50 | 4.75 | 430 | 2.65 | Jan |  | Mar |
| Monolith Port Cem |  | 3.65 | 3.65 | 25 | 3.50 |  |  | Apr |
| Montgomery Ward |  | 397\% | 415/8 | 350 | $36 \frac{18}{}$ | Jan | $443 /$ | Apr |
| Mountain City Cop |  | 594 | ${ }^{6}$ | 1,500 | 4.10 |  |  | Apr |
| National Distillers..-.----20 Oahu Sugar |  | 295/8 | 295\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oahu Sugar---- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{35}$ | 1,100 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Feb } \end{aligned}$ |
| O'Connor M |  | 10 | $101 / 2$ | 160 | $61 / 2$ | Jan |  | Feb |
| Pacific Associates |  | $131 / 2$ | $131 / 2$ | 10 |  | Feb |  | May |
| Pacitic Clay Produc |  | 11 | 11 | 200 | 11. | Jan |  | Mar |
| Pacific Eastern Corp | 37/8 | 37/8 | 37/8 | 467 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Pac Portland Cement.. 100 |  | 43 | 43 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred---- |  | $931 / 2$ | $103 / 4$ | 1,830 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Radio Corp (Del) |  | $93 / 4$ | 1014 | 168 |  |  | 14 | Jan |
| Radio-Keith-Orph |  | $61 / 8$ | 61 | 100 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Republio Petroleu | $32^{61 / 4}$ |  |  | 1,378 25 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Jay }}$ |
| Southern Calif Edison.--25 |  | $253 /$ | 26 | 566 | 247/8 | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |  | Feb |
| 51/2\% preferred |  | 261 | $261 / 2$ | 6. | $25 \%$ | Feb |  | Apr |
| 6\% preferred.-------25 | 281/2 | 283/8 | $281 / 2$ | 640 |  | Mar | 28 | Jan |
| Super Port Cemen | 383/4 | 38 | 383/4 | 230 |  | May |  |  |
| Taylor Milling |  | 15 | 15 | 45 |  |  |  |  |
| United States Pete | 35 | 30 c | 380 | 1,200 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Victor Equipment co |  | 3.65 | 3.90 | 530 |  |  | 4. | Apr |
| Waialua Agriculture. | 521/4 | 5214 | 5214 | 10 | 427\% |  | 54 | Apr |
| Warner Bros Pictures Western Air Express. |  | 101888878 | 101/6 | 10 | $97 / 8$ | May | 41 | Feb |
| * No par value. c Cash sale. $x$ Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. 2 Listed. + In default. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED

| Provincial and Municipal Issues |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {ATk }}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Provine oi Mantobas |  |
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| Provori |  |
|  | (e) |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Salce } \\ \text { Frrce } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { oof Prices } \\ \text { Lowo } \\ \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Htgh |
| Cro |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillers-Seagr | 251/2 | 14/616 | 36,576 | 181/2 Apr | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Dominion Steel |  | 43848 | ${ }^{6} 65$ |  | 8 Feb |
| Dominion Sto |  | 2 |  | ${ }_{13}^{8} 13 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Economic In | 23 | 23 |  | $20^{1 / 2} \mathrm{May}$ | r |
| ${ }_{\text {English Elec C }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2034 & 2034 \\ 20\end{array}$ | 9 | ${ }_{18}^{8}$ |  |
| Fanny F |  | ${ }^{14}{ }^{14} 1414$ | ${ }_{5}^{620}$ | 133 Jan | $187 /{ }^{\text {FeD }}$ |
| Goodyea |  | 21/42 88 |  | ${ }^{2033}$ A ${ }^{\text {Jpr }}$ | ${ }_{723}^{283 \%} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Prefer |  | ${ }_{5}^{55}$ |  | 531 Mar | ${ }_{59}^{59}$ |
| Gen |  | $31 / 4$ | 0 | 3/4 May | $5 \frac{5}{3} /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| creat $\begin{gathered}\text { Great W } \\ \text { Gppsum }\end{gathered}$ |  | 61 |  | ${ }_{61 / 8}^{1 / 3}$ May | ${ }_{81 / 2}$ Jan |
| Harding C | 3 72 | 3 | ${ }_{356}$ | $2{ }^{2 / 4}$ Jan | Feb |
| Hamilton |  | ${ }_{53}^{2812} 8283$ | 5 | ${ }_{50}^{27}$ Jan | ${ }_{53}^{293 / 2} \mathrm{Mpr}$ |
| Ham United Th | $12 \%$ | $\begin{array}{lll}53 & \\ 123 \\ 123\end{array}$ | 410 | 12\% Mar |  |
| Imperial Tobac |  | 131/4 13344 |  | 13\%/4pr | Apr |
| Internat1 M11110 |  | ${ }_{4}^{101}$ |  |  | 105\% Feb |
| 俍 |  | 9430 10 | 15 | M | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{\substack{\text { Feb }}}$ |
|  |  | 900 | 1,050 | dan | 2.25 Feb |
| Kelvi |  | 63/4 $71 / 4$ | 05 | ${ }^{63 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Laura secor |  | ${ }_{67} 196$ | ${ }_{21}^{35}$ | ${ }_{65}^{17}$ Jan | ${ }_{69}{ }^{22}$ Mar |
| Loblaw Gros |  | 191/2/ 1976 | - | 1836 174 Jan | ${ }_{183}^{203} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Maple Leat Gardens - --.-* |  |  | 14 |  |  |
| ple Leat Gard |  | 3148 |  | $2^{3} \mathrm{M}$ Mar |  |
| ple Leat Mill |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Masreferred | 31 | $30 \quad 31$ | 2, 280 | 29/6 May | ${ }_{40}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ Mar |
| ${ }_{\text {Mcecolil-Fron }}^{\text {Prefered }}$ | $3 / 8$ | ${ }_{102}^{15} 1{ }^{15}$ | 1,337 | ${ }_{97}^{12 / 4}$ Jan | ${ }^{105}$ |
| Monarch Knitt |  |  | 30 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 5, Mar |
| Mreorerred | 35 | ${ }_{331 / 8}^{86} 86$ |  | ${ }_{27}^{85}$ Apr | ${ }_{39}^{903 / 2}$ Feb |
|  |  | 151 |  | 146 Jan | 165. Mar |
| tional |  | ${ }^{51 / 2} 185$ | 50 | 53/ May |  |
| Ontario Equitable...iolio |  | ${ }^{17 / 4} 107$ |  | 163/4 Jan | ${ }_{10}^{20} \quad \begin{array}{cc}\text { Jar } \\ \\ \end{array}$ |
| Orange Crush | 15 |  | 40 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan |  |
| -H |  | $86.881 / 2$ | 2 |  |  |
| top |  |  |  | ${ }^{34}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{27}{ }^{65 / 8} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Power C |  | 133/2 14 | 280 | 11\% Jan | 183/6 Feb |
| Pressed Metals |  | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 283 / 2\end{array}$ | 256 | 19 Jan | r |
| Riverside silk |  | ${ }^{30} 30$ |  | ${ }_{73}^{29}$ Jan |  |
| Simpsons Ltt prid |  | 7 | 40 |  |  |
| Steel of Canada | 623/4 | $6236831 / 8$ | 190 | 57.3 Jan | 673 Apr |
| Standerrad | 3 | $561 / 2$ 37 38 | 05 | ${ }_{27}^{493} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{30}^{603 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}}$ |
| Tip Top Tail |  | 81/2 $81 / 2$ |  | 81/2 Mar |  |
| Tip Top Tailo |  | ${ }^{10} 5105$ |  |  |  |
| Twin ${ }^{\text {Tity }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Steel |  |  |  | $23 / \mathrm{May}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ Feb |
| Walker (Hira |  | 271/2 315 | 7,702 | 263 ADr |  |
| Western Can |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 18 / 3 \\ 36 & 37\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{36} 17 \%$ Mar |  |
| Westons (Geo) com.....** | 14 | 133/4 14 | 963 | 131/ AD |  |
| New preterred.-...-i 10 |  | ${ }_{99}{ }^{19}$ | 75 | ${ }_{99} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 102 Mar |
| Banks- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{57}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}57 & 58 \\ 152 & 154\end{array}$ |  | 513 Jan |  |
| Dominlon-...-......-. 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial-.-...-......-. 100 |  | 2001/2 203 |  | 198 May |  |
| Montre | 19874 | $\begin{array}{lll}190 & 198 \\ 286\end{array}$ |  | $1821 / 2$ |  |
| yal | 172 | ${ }_{16936}^{28172}$ | 150 |  |  |
| Toronto -.----------100 |  | 230 | 15 |  |  |
| Loan and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cansda Permanent..-- 100 | 153 |  |  | $13713 / \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}79 & 79 \\ 12 & 12\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{79}$ May | ${ }^{90} 14 / 6$ Jar |
| Landed Banking. ....-i00 |  | $55 \quad 55$ |  | 96 |  |
| tario |  |  |  |  | 112/2/2 Mar |
| ont |  |  | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section <br> May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|cc}\text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } & \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } & \text { or Prices } & \text { Hioh }\end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { fer } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1936 |  |
| Stocks- $\quad \mathrm{Par}$ |  |  | Low | High |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Canada }}$ B |  | 87/8 $91 / 6$ | 1,475 | 63/ Mar |  |
| Canada Maliting | 197/8 | 301/ $31 / 1$ | 148 | 1919/6 May |  |
| Canalian Wire iox |  | ${ }^{24} 20$ |  | ${ }_{77}{ }^{2}$ Jan | ${ }^{24}{ }^{2}$ May |
| Corruated Box pre |  | $781 / 2$ 82 <br> 35  <br>   <br> 55  | 4 | ${ }_{33}^{77}$ A | ${ }_{35}^{90}$ Jan |
| Crown-Dominion | $\cdots$ |  | 225 | ${ }_{2}$ M | ${ }_{2}{ }^{3} / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| DeHavliand Aircra |  | 331/8 378 | 35 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }^{7} \times 1 . \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Dom Tar \& Chem |  |  | 80 |  | ${ }^{\text {cheb }}$ |
| Preterred---....---100 |  | $721 / 272$ |  |  | ${ }^{79} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Hamilton Bridge Pref. 100 |  | ${ }^{35}$ | 30 |  |  |
| (inmerial Oill |  | ${ }_{213}^{10} 182384$ | 11,50 | ${ }_{203}^{7}$ | ${ }_{24}^{1034}$ Mapr |
| Int Metal Ind |  | 5.5 | 315 | 4 | ${ }^{73 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Internationai }}^{\text {Prefed }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}351 / 2 & 37 \\ 37 & 381 / 4\end{array}$ | 8,83 |  |  |
| Langleys pret |  | ${ }_{43}{ }^{37} 384$ | 8,8 | ${ }_{43}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Ma | ${ }^{50}$ |
| Montreal | 311/2 | ${ }^{31} 143$ | - 123 |  | $341 /{ }^{\text {ceb }}$ |
| North Star Preferred |  | ${ }_{3}^{1.55}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1.00} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Prairie Cities |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3.50 & 2.00\end{array}$ | 00 | 1.25 Jan |  |
| Rogers-Majestio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shawnigan-ai- |  | ${ }_{2}^{20} 1218$ | 1,493 1,610 | $\begin{array}{lll} 1931 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} \\ 1.15 & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233 / \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 3.00 \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Standard }}$ | $20^{27 / 20}$ | ${ }_{13} 3^{1 / 2} \quad 20{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{23}^{10}$ | ${ }_{1 i}^{1.15}$ Jan | $\begin{array}{ll} 3.00 & \text { Mar } \\ 22 & \text { Feb } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| *No par value f Flat price. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

| Stocks (Concluted) Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Priday } \\ \text { Sasl } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Range Stnce Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hi |  |
| Supert | 35 | 34 | 50 | 30 Jan | 38 | b |
| ${ }_{\text {Common }}$ Combly |  |  | 25 | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & \text { Jan } \\ 32 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{40}^{36}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
|  | 112 | $\begin{array}{ll}112 & 112\end{array}$ | 5 | ${ }_{10}{ }^{32}$ | 114 | Mar |
| Toronto Elevators pref-100 |  |  | 25 | 109 May | 119 | Feb |
| United Fuel prot-..-.-100 | 21 |  | 100 | 20 Apr |  |  |
| Walkerville Bre | 23/4 |  | ${ }_{25}^{40}$ | (23, May | ${ }_{2} 3$ |  |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Section May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales liste

Argosy Gold Mines Ltd. Ashley Gold.-.
Astorla-Rouyn. Bagamac Rouyn-
Barry-Hollinger Barry-Hollinger Base Eetals-7.-."-
Bear Explorition.
Beatte Gold Mine Beattle Gold Min
BIg Missourt.-. o Mines Bralorne Mines---
B R X Gold MInes
Buffalo Ankerite Buffalo A,nkerite.
Buffalo Canadian. Bunker Hill........
Calgary \& Eamonton Cannadian-M Malartic.
Carlboo Gold...... Castle Trethewey Chemlcal Research Chibougamau Pros Coniagas. Dome MIn
Dom Expl


Falconbridge-Franklin Gold Goldale Goodfish Mining Graham-Bousque
Granada Gold. Grandoro-:Gunnar Gold.:
Halcrow-Swayze Halcrow-Sw
Hard Rock Highwood SarceeHollnger Consolidated Homestead Oil Kirk Hudson Bay Kirkland-Lake... Lamaque-Contact Lava Cap Gold.
Lebel Oro. Lee Gold Mine Lowery Petrol.
Macasas MInes. Maple Leat Mines.-...--
McLeod Cockshutt Mines McKenzle Red La McMIllan Gold. MeWatter
Merland. Mining CorpMinto Gold - -.--
Moneta-Porcupine Murphy Mines. Newbee M
Nipissing Northern Canada Mining
O'Brien Gold mega Gold... Pamour-Porcupine--:--Paymaster Con
Perron Gold.
Peterson-Cobs Piekle Crow Proneer Gold.
Premler Gold Prospectors Airwa
Preston (new) Quebee Gold Min Reno Gold- -Gold Bhore Roche-Long Lac.

San Antonio-herritt-Gordon outh Tiblemont Stadacona-Rouyn
Shawkey Gold Mi Iaden Malarticudbury Basln sullivan Consolidated....-

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yr


Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Curb Section
May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Laste } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week <br> Shates | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |
| Alder | 143/4 | 10\%4c | 16 c |  | 256,912 | 70 |  | Feb |
| Brett-Treth | 73/2c |  | 73/6c | 81,700 | ${ }^{20}$ |  | 80 May |
| Central Man | 26c | 25 c | 32 c | 178,600 | 11350 | Jan | 320 May |
| Coast Coppe |  | 2.25 | 2.50 | 460 | 2.60 | Apr | 4.50 Feb |
| Cobalt Con | $23 / 4$ |  | 23/4 c | 67,300 |  | Jan | 3340 Mar |
| Dalhousle 0 | 44 c | 44 c | 45 c | 4,164 | 40 c | Jan | 78 c Feb |
| East Crest O | $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 8 c |  | 3,900 | 6\% ${ }^{0}$ | Jan | 133120 Feb |
| Foothills Oil |  | 50 c | 50 c | 1,100 | 45 e | May | 703/2c Feb |
| Grozelle-K |  | $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 41/2c | 2,500 |  | Apr | 51/40 Mar |
| Home Oll | c | 90 c | 90 c | 1,450 | $721 / \mathrm{c}$ | Jan | 1.43 C Feb |
| Hudson Bay | $261 / 2$ | 26 | 261/2 |  | 227/8 | Jan | 281/8 Feb |
| Kirk | 181/2c | $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 19 c | 9,950 | 1414c |  | 220 Feb |
| Lake |  |  | 714c | 158,600 |  | Jan | 21/2c Feb |
| Malroble M | 4 c | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 51/4 | 211,300 | $1{ }^{16}$ | Jan | 7 c Feb |
| Mandy Min | 20 c | 20 c | 22 c | 4.320 | 120 | Jan | 34c Mar |
| Night Haw | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 4 c | 112,200 | $11 / 6 \mathrm{c}$ | Jan | 414 c Feb |
| Nordon Cord | 18 c | 18 c | 21 c | 6,850 | 14 c | Mar | 6c Apr |
| Oinselec |  | 41/2c |  | 10,500 | $41 / 50$ | Jan | 70 Jan |
| Parkhill | 20 c |  | 21/4 | 21,000 | 18350 | Jan | 31350 Feb |
| Pawnee-Kir | 10c | $47 / 5 \mathrm{c}$ | 101/2 | 699,69 | $21 / 8$ | Jan | 1015c May |
| Pend-Orell |  | 80 c | 84 c | 3,30 | 800 | May | 1.20 Feb |
| Porcup | 114.48 | 10 c | $121 / 8 \mathrm{C}$ | 132,10 | 4 4 | Jan |  |
| Ritchle | 訨 | $71 / \mathrm{c}$ | 1315 c | 115525 |  | ${ }^{\mathrm{Jan}}$ | 1235 cc May |
| Robb Mo | 63\% | $51 / \mathrm{c}$ | ${ }^{61 / 2} \mathrm{c}$ | 90,500 |  |  |  |
| Sudbury <br> Temiskam |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \mathrm{c} \\ & 314 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 123,800 \\ 43,700 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \mathrm{ic} \mathrm{Mar} \\ \text { 6c May } \end{array}$ |
| Wood-Kirkland | 8 c | $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 8 c | 11,450 | 4 c | Jan | 8 c Feb |

## CANADIAN SECURITIES

 DRURY \& THOMPSONMontreal Stock Exchange Members Montreal Ourb Market Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc 360 ST. JAMES ST. W., MONTREAL PHONE HARBOUR 1254
Montreal Stock Exchange
May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | FridayLastSalePrice | Week's Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hio |  |
| Acme Glove Work |  | 15 | 3 | 15 | pr | 15 |  |
| Agnew-Surpass Shoe |  | 8 | 125 |  | May | 10 |  |
| Agnew-Surpass Shoe pret-* |  | 1043/4 1041/2 | 30 | 1043/4 | Ja | 107 |  |
| Alberta Pas Grain pref. 100 |  | 29.29 | 10 | 27 | Ja |  |  |
| Amal Elec Dorp pref .-. 50 | 15 | 15 15 | 20 | 14 | Ja |  |  |
| Ang-CdnT pt7\% Canreg_50 |  | 53.53 |  | 513 | Jan |  |  |
| Associated Breweries. |  | $97 / 810$ | 166 | 97/8 | May |  |  |
| Preferred.---------100 | 106 | 106106 |  | 104 |  | 110 |  |
| Bathurst Power \& Paper A* | 14 | 133/4 $141 / 2$ | ; ,295 | 1032 | Mar | $171 / 2$ | Feb |
| Bell Telephone -----.--100 | 146 | 1433/146 | 217 | 141 | Mar |  |  |
| Brazilian Tr, Lt \& Pr....-* | 123/4 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ 131/2 | 19,302 | 93/4 | Jan |  |  |
| British Col Power Corp A-* | 2914 | $281 / 2{ }^{291 / 4}$ | 946 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Bruck Sill |  | $121 / 131 / 4$ | 320 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}$ |  |  |
| Bullding Products | $341 / 2$ | $341 / 235$ | 52 | 33 | Jan | $371 / 2$ | Jan |
| nada Ce | 36 | $63 / 4$ | 526 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Preferred...-.---... 100 |  | $651 / 2661 / 2$ | 154 |  |  |  |  |
| Can North Pow | 23/4 | 2334 $4241 / 2$ | 220 | 2213 | Jan |  |  |
| Canada Stea |  | $1.40 \quad 1.45$ | 159 | 1.25 | Apr |  |  |
| Preferred | 7 | 7\% | 140 | 63/4 | ${ }^{\mathrm{Apr}}$ |  |  |
| anadian Bron |  | $37 \quad 37$ |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| (New preferred.-.--100 |  | 104104 | 48 | 1021/2 | May |  |  |
| Canadian Car \& Foundry Preferred. | 14 | $51 / 2$ <br> $1331 / 2$ <br> 14 | 720 180 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Canadian Celan | 27 | $251 / 2 \quad 27$ | 1,410 | $251 / 2$ | May | 313/ | Feb |
| Preferred 7\%-....-- 100 | 115 | 112115 | 122 | 112 | May | 128 |  |
| Rights.. |  | 193/2 191/2 | 35 | 18 | Feb | 21 |  |
| Canadlan Converters.. 100 |  | $28 \quad 28$ | 10 | 237/8 | Jan | 30 |  |
| Canadian Cottons ----100 | 49 | $49 \quad 49$ | 100 | 48 | Jan | 50 |  |
| Preferred_---.-100 |  | 100101 | 15 | 99 | Jan | 105 |  |
| Candn Forelgn Investm't-* | 291/2 | 291/2 30 | 255 | 2314 |  |  |  |
| Canadian Gen Electric_. 50 |  | 151/4 1511/2 | 47 | 151/4 | May | 165 |  |
| Candn Hydro-Elee pref 100 | 30 | $291 / 2301 / 2$ | 451 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Candn Industrial Alcohol-* | $83 / 4$ | 73 93/4 | 7,995 | 78 | Apr | 123 |  |
| Class B. | 7\% | 63/4 81/4 | 1,435 | $61 / 2$ | May | 113/6 |  |
| Canadian Pacific Ry---. 25 | 123/8 | $12.123 / 4$ | 3,370 | 107\% | Jan | 157/8 |  |
| Cockshutt Plow | 61/2 | 65/8 674 | 485 | 65\% | May |  |  |
| Con Mining \& Smelt new 25 | 5614 | $55.571 / 8$ | 4,309 | 51 | May |  |  |
|  | 151/2 | $15.15 \%$ | 775 | 15 | Mar |  |  |
| Dist Corp Seagra | 253/8 | $213 / 261 / 8$ | 14,565 | 181/2 | Apr | 347/6 |  |
| Dominion Bridge | 37 | 361/1/ 371/2 | 661 |  | Jap | 401 |  |
| Dominion Coal pref..--100 | 161/8 | 143/4 161/8 | 2,007 | 141/2 | Apr | 173 |  |
| Dominon Glas8.-.----100 | 1115/2 | 1111/5 112 | 91 | 106 | Jan | 115 |  |
| Preferred---100 | 1451/2 | 1441/2 1451/2 | 50 | 1361/2 | Jan | 8 |  |
| Dominion Steel \& Coal B 25 | $70^{43 / 4}$ | ${ }_{68}^{43 / 4}{ }^{5}$ | 1,140 377 | ${ }_{65}{ }^{3 / 2}$ | May |  |  |
|  | 70 | $\begin{array}{rr}68 & 70 \\ 146 & 146\end{array}$ | 18 | 144 | Apr | 1461/2 |  |
| Dryden Paper | 43/4 |  | 925 | 412 |  |  |  |
| Eastern Dair | 2 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 10 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Eleetrolux Corp...------1 | 23 | $23 \quad 241 / 4$ | 650 | 19\%8 | Jan | 2832 | Feb |

Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


## Montreal Curb Market

May 9 to May 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists



## CANADIAN SECUIRTIES

Government - Mumicipal - Corporation Royal Securities Corporation 30 Broad Street $\begin{gathered}\text { Bell System Tele. } N \text { NT-20A }\end{gathered}$

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

| Abltibl | $B 1 d$ $A 3 k$ <br> $f 443 / 4$ 45 |  | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ | sk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {Alberta Pao }}$ Graln 6 s - 194 | ${ }^{97344} 100$ | Lats | ${ }^{49}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% |
| Beauharnols Pr Corp 58.73 | $26 / 8$ | Manitoba Power 5 $5 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$-1951 | 4 | 80\% |
| Bell Tel Co of Can 5s-1955 | 115 | Maple Leat Milling - |  |  |
| Britlsh-Amer Oll Co $5 \mathrm{sa}{ }^{4} 4$ | $12^{3}$ | 23/8 to $38-53 / 8$ to ${ }^{\text {a }} 49$ | 48 | , |
| Brit Col Power 55388-1960 | 102\% 1033 |  |  | - $903 / 4$ |
| Srit Columbiala Tel 58.1980 | $106{ }^{\text {c/a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Burns \& Co $53 / 8 \mathrm{~s}-33 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$-1948 | 83 |  | 103\% | 43/4 |
| Calgary Power Co 5s_-1 | 273/2 | Dar value) 38....-1939 | 50 |  |
|  |  | Montreal Tramway 591941 | 101 | 3/4 |
| Cana Canners Ltd 68.1950 | 1054 |  |  |  |
| Canadian Inter Pap 6s ${ }^{\circ}$ | 843 年 855 | Certilicates of deposit-. |  | 66 多 |
| Can North Power 58._ 1 | 103/81043/ | Nova Scotia L \& P 5 S-1958 | 10044 |  |
| Can Lt \& Pow Co 5s-1949 | ${ }_{80}^{101 / 4} 10{ }^{102 / 4}$ | Ottawa Lt Ht \& Pr 5s-1957 |  |  |
| Cedar Raplds M \& ${ }^{\text {c } 55} 5$ | ${ }_{1121 / 6}^{89} 112{ }^{95}$ | Ottawa Traction 51/8, |  | 1013 |
| Consol Pap Corp 5\%/88-1961 |  | Power Corp of Can 4 |  | 951/4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominion Coal 58 | 1042 | Certiticates of deposit | 124 |  |
| Dom Gas \& Elec 63/3s-19 | ${ }^{903}$ | Provinclal Pap Ltd 53/8s ${ }^{\text {4 }} 47$ |  |  |
| Dominion Tar 6s---7-19, | 104411057 | Quebec Power 5s----1988 | 10436 | 105 |
| Coast Kootenay Pow 781942 | 971/2 76 | Saguenay Power $41 / 8.196196$ | ${ }^{983} 103$ |  |
| Eastern Dalries 6s | $84{ }^{85}$ | Simpsons Ltd 6s- | 1043 |  |
| Fraser Co 6s unstpd--19 | $109{ }_{102}^{112}$ | ${ }_{\text {Smith H }} \mathrm{Pa}$ Mills |  | 1051/4 |
| Gatineau Power ss-.-19 | $102{ }^{1 / 5}$ |  |  |  |
| S | 100\% 1014 | Uni |  | $00^{-}$ |
| Lakes Pap Co 1st 68 | f51/41\% | United Securs Ltd |  |  |
| Int Pr \& Pad of Ntli $58{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 88$ | 103/4 104 | Winiteg Elee Gs Ont 2 - 54 |  |  |

Over-the-Counter STOCKS \& BONDS Hoit,ROSE ETROSTER

Established 1914
74 Trinity Pl., N. Y. Whitehall 4-3700
Members New York Securtity Dealers Association

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 15



| New York State Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canal \& Highwaybs Jan \& Mar 1946 to ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  | War Bonus- | 2.10 |  |  |
| Highway Imp | 1321/3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canal Imp 4 Kr Ja | 13213 |  |  | 12514 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 114\% 11 |  |  |



| tates Insular Bon |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1060} / 1075$ |  | 1181/4 |  |
| ${ }_{58}^{41 / 88}$ July ${ }^{\text {Aprl }} 1952$ | $\begin{array}{ll}106 \\ 1011 / 6 & 107 \\ 10315\end{array}$ | Govt of Puerto $41 / 3 \mathrm{Suly} 195$ |  |  |
| Feb 1952 | $1073 / 109$ | 58 July 1948 | 109 | 11 |
|  | ${ }_{114212}^{112} 116$ | S conversion 38194 |  | 114 |

Federal Land Bank Bonds



JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS \& STOCKS MUNICIPAL BONDS

Bought-Sold-Quoted
Robinson $8 \mathcal{C}$ Company, Inc.
MUNICIPAL BOND DEALERS.COUNSELORS 120 So. LaSalle St., Chicago State 0540 Teletype CGO. 437

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Louisville 58 |
|  |  | Maryla |
| 100 |  | Mississippl-Tennessee |
| f113/2 | $123 / 2$ | New York 5s |
|  | 101 | North Carolina 5s |
| 67 | 70 | Ohlo-Pennsylvanla 5s Oregon-W ashington 58 |
| 87 | 91 | Pacific Coast of Portland |
| 100 | 101 | Pacific Coast of Los Ang 58 |
| 86 | 89 | Pac Coast of Salt Lake 5s. |
| 90 |  | Pac Coast of San Fran 5s.- |
|  | 100 | Pennsylvania 5s |
| 100 | 10136 | Phoerlx |
| 104 |  | Potomac 58 |
| 86 | 90 | St Louis 5 s |
| 100 | 101 | San Antonto |
| 100 | 101 | Southwest 58 |
| 72 |  | Southern Minn |
| 98 | 100 | Tennessee 58 |
| 100 |  | Union of Detrolt 5 |
| 100 |  | Virginda-Carolin |

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

| ta Par | $\begin{gathered} B l d \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 65 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline \mathbf{3} \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline B 4 d \\ & 7 \\ & 22 \\ & 20 \\ & 24 \\ & 54 \\ & 5^{3 / 4} \\ & 30^{3} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Atlanta-----------------100 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas---------------100 |  | 70 | nsylvania |  |  |
| Denver-----.-.-.---100 |  | $8{ }_{8}^{4}$ |  |  |  |
| Frrst Caroillas --..-.-.-. 100 Fremont |  | 7 8 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Coca-Cola Bottling <br> of New York 

## South Coast Corp.

Bought \& Sold

> Bank and Insurance Stocks
> Bought. Sold and Quoted MUNOS, WINSLOW \& POTTER

> 40 Wall Street, New York Whitehall 4-5500
> Members Now York, Chicago and other Stock and Commodity Exchanges

## New York Bank Stocks

| Bank of Manhattan Co 10 | 25 |  |  | 75 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Manhattan Co-10 | 251/ | 263/4 | Merchants Bank .-.--100 | 75 |  |
| Bank of Yorktown_. 66 2-3 | 50 | 60 | National Bronx Bank- ${ }^{50}$ | 20 | 25 |
| Bensonhurst National ${ }^{\text {- } 50}$ | 50 | 85 | National Safety Bank. $123 / 6$ |  |  |
| Clty (Nastional) | 21/2 | 3872 |  |  |  |
| Commercial Nationai... 100 | 169 | $\mid 175$ | Public Natlonal.-------25 | 39 | 4173 |
| Fifth A venue --- -100 | 955 | 985 | Sterling Nat Bank \& Tr-25 | 32 | 331/2 |
| First National of $\overline{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{Y}_{-100}$ | 1905 | 1945 | Trade Bank.....-.-. $121 / 2$ | 18 |  |
| Flatbush National --. 100 | 27 60 |  |  |  |  |

New York Trust Companies


## Chicago Bank Stocks

| Par | Bid | Ask |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Natlonal Bank \& |  |  | First'National - - . . 10 | ${ }_{3}^{277}$ | ${ }_{285}^{285}$ |
| Trust_----.-.---..-100 | 210 |  | Harris Trust \& Savings 10 | 55 | 395 |
| Continentai Iilinols Bank \& |  |  | Northern Trust Co...-100 | 780 | 25 |

## Insurance Companies

| Aetna Casualty \& Surety ${ }^{\text {Par }} 10$ |  |  | Home Fire Security. | $\begin{gathered} B u d \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{48 k}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aetna Frre----------10 | 54 |  | Homestead Fire. | 263 |  |
| Aetna | ${ }_{80}^{34}$ |  | Importers \& E |  | 8 |
| Agricultural American Alianco- |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Equitable | 301/4 | 331/4 | Lincoln Fir |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {American }}$ Amome |  |  | Maryland Ca |  | 3/4 |
| American Re-insurance - 1 | 723/2 | 75\%/2 | M eroh Fire |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}$ Resersican Sur |  |  | Merch \& ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  | 13/4 |
| merican Sure |  |  | National |  |  |
| Itimore Amer. |  |  | National Lli |  |  |
| kers \& Shlp | 98 |  | National Un |  |  |
| len Fire---------- 5 | ${ }_{20}^{648}$ | 22 | New Brun |  | 34 |
| - | 2994 | 304 | New Hamp |  |  |
| Colty ofticut Gen Liri | ${ }_{46}^{26}$ | 48 | ${ }^{\text {New }}$ New Yorsey Fiz | 19 | 46 |
| Continental Casualts | ${ }^{24}$ | $\stackrel{26}{4}$ | Nortbern |  | 迷 |
| ${ }^{\text {Eagie }}$ | 40 |  | Northwestern |  |  |
| Excess |  | 113 | Pacitio Fire. |  |  |
| eral. | ${ }_{93}^{44}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Assn of |  |  | Pro | 173 |  |
| Frremen's of | 10 | 111/2 | Republic (Dallas) |  |  |
|  | 2034 | 22\% | ${ }_{\text {Ro }}^{\text {Ro }}$ |  |  |
| Georgla Ho |  |  | St Paul Fired Ma |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Glens }}$ Globe | ${ }^{413}$ |  | Seaboard F |  |  |
| Globe \& Rutg | 42 | 47 | Security New |  |  |
| 2 d preterred | ${ }^{65}$ | 70 | Southern Fir | 25 | ${ }^{27}$ |
| ceat Amerrican |  |  | Springtield Fl <br> Stuyvesant |  |  |
| Halitax Fire | 2136 |  | Sun Lite Assur |  |  |
| Hamilton Fire |  |  | Tr |  |  |
| H |  |  |  | 52 | ${ }^{533}$ |
| (ord $\begin{aligned} & \text { ord } \\ & \text { Oteam }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | Westonester Fir |  |  |
| Home---------- |  |  |  |  |  |




Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 15-Continued
Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph TUalker \& Sons

| 120 Broadway NEW YORK | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dealers in } \\ \text { CUARANIEED } \\ \text { STOCKS } \end{gathered}$ | Tel. REctor $2-6600$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthests)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Difdend
in Dollars \& Bld \& Asked <br>
\hline Alabama \& Vloksburg (Illinols Central) .-........- 100 \& 6.00 \& 90 \& 94 <br>
\hline Albany \& Susquebanna (Delaware \& Hudson) ....-- 100 \& ${ }^{10.50}$ \& 190 \& 196 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{2}^{6.00}$ \& -100 \& 105 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{2.75}$ \& ${ }_{131}^{36}$ \& ${ }_{135}^{38}$ <br>
\hline Boston \& Provldence (New Haven) --.-.-.-.----100 \& 8.50 \& 140 \& 148 <br>
\hline Canada southern (New York Central) \& 3.00 \& 53 \& 57 <br>
\hline Caroinn Clinchinild \& 4.00
5
5.00 \& 96
98
98 \& ${ }^{99}$ <br>
\hline Chicago Cleve Cino \& St L Luis pre \& 5.00 \& 95 \& <br>
\hline Cleveland \& Pittsburgh (Pennsylvanla) \& 50 \& 85 \& 87 <br>
\hline  \& 2.00 \& \& <br>
\hline Wayne \& Jaok \& 5.50 \& 86 \& <br>
\hline cla RR \& Banking (L \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lackawanna RR of NJ (Del Lack \& Westor \& 4.00 \& $761 / 2$ \& 79 <br>
\hline Ichigan Central (New York Central) \& 50.00 \& \& <br>
\hline Tis \& Essex (Del Lack \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New York Lackawanas \& West \& bi. 0 \& \& 100 <br>
\hline Old Colony ( N Y N H \& Hartiord) \& 7.00 \& 31 \& 35 <br>
\hline ego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \& Weatern) ----------60 \& 4.50 \& \& <br>
\hline $\underset{\text { Pitssburgh Bessemer \& Lake }}{\text { Preterred }}$ \& 1.50
3.00

l \& \& <br>
\hline P10tre \& \& 162 \& 67 <br>

\hline Preferred------------ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 7.00 \\
& \hline
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\begin{aligned}
& 80 \\
& 80
\end{aligned}
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\hline sselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware \& 90 \& 106 \& <br>
\hline St Louls sridge 1st pret (Terminal \& ${ }_{8}^{6.00}$ \& 148 \& 50 <br>
\hline Tunnel RR St L \& 3.00 \& \& <br>
\hline United New Jersey Rr \& Ca \& 10.00 \& 253 \& 57 <br>
\hline ca Chenango \& Sus \& 析 \& \& <br>
\hline ley (Delaw \& 5.00 \& ${ }^{00}$ \& ${ }^{05}$ <br>
\hline Vloksburg shreveport \& Pacinc (linnois Con \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 73 \& 7 <br>
\hline  \& 3.50 \& 50 \& <br>
\hline West Jersey \& Sea Shore (Pennsylvanla) ---------.-501 \& 3.00 \& 64 \& 67 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request
Stroud \& Company Inc.
Private Wiren to New York
Phlladelphla, Pa.

## Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Coast Line 4/38-- | ${ }^{61.75}$ | 1.25 |  | ${ }^{64.65}$ | 5 |
| Ore \& Ohlo 4/28 | ${ }^{63.25}$ | 2.00 |  |  |  |
| Boston © Maine 43/3. | ${ }_{3} 3.90$ | 2.75 |  |  | 00 |
|  | b3.90 | 2.75 | New York Central 4 | ${ }^{63}$ | 2.00 |
| 31/2 | 63.50 | 2.00 |  |  | 2.00 |
| Canadian National | 03.10 | 2.00 | ${ }^{\text {N }}$ ¢ |  | ${ }_{2.25}^{2.25}$ |
| Canadian Pacitic | b3.10 | 2.00 | $\mathrm{N}_{5 s} \mathrm{~N}$ H \& Ha |  | 3.75 |
| Cent Rr New Jer | b2.50 |  | Northern Pacieit | ${ }_{62} 8.0$ |  |
| peak | b1.50 | 1.00 | Pennsylvanda RR 43 | b2. | 1.00 |
| ${ }_{6}^{64} 58$. | ${ }^{31.00}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.50}$ |  | b2.00 | 1.00 |
|  | ${ }^{62.00}$ | 1.00 | Jan \& July 1936-49 | 33.00 | 2.00 |
| Culcago \& Nor West 43/2s- | b5.25 | 4.25 | 23/48 serles G |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {cha }}^{5}$ | b5.25 | ${ }_{8}^{4.25}$ | non-call Dee 1 |  | 2.00 |
| Culo Min e st Paul | 66.75 | ${ }_{6}^{6.00}$ | Pere Marquette | ${ }_{\text {b2 }}$ |  |
| Chicago R i \& Pa | 72. |  |  |  | $2 \%$ |
|  | 72 | 78 | t Louls-San Fran | 81 | 860 |
| Denver \& R G W |  |  | 58. |  |  |
| 5s----------------- | - ${ }_{\text {b }}^{65.50}$ | 4.50 | St Louls Southwestern 58- | ${ }^{855} 50$ | 4.50 |
| Erie | b3.00 | 2.50 | Southern Pacitio 41 | b2. | 1.75 |
| ${ }_{4}^{68}$ | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{\text {b2.25 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.75}$ | South | ${ }^{63} 75$ | 1.75 <br> 3.00 |
|  | . 00 | 2.50 |  |  | 2.50 |
| ${ }_{\text {Gs }}^{\text {Great }}$ Northern 43 | ${ }_{\text {b2 }}^{32.00}$ | 1.25 | ${ }_{\text {Texas }}^{51 / 3}$ Paciric | ${ }_{\text {b3 }}^{\text {b3 }}$ | 2.00 |
| Hocking Vailiey 5 | b2.00 | 1.25 | Thas ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ |  | 2.00 |
| IIlinols Central | ${ }^{\text {bi }}$ b. 10 | 2.00 |  |  | 2.00 |
| ${ }_{51}^{58} 8$ | ${ }^{622.00}$ | 1.00 | ${ }_{5 s}$ | ${ }^{62} 82.0$ | 1.00 |
| , | ${ }^{35.00}$ | $4 \%$ | VIrginlan | ${ }^{\text {b2 }}$ | . 00 |
| Long 1sland ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{63.25}$ |  | Wabash Ry 41 |  |  |
| Loulsv \& Nashv 41/2 | ${ }^{\text {bi }}$ b 75 | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Malne Central 5 s | b4.00 |  | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | tern |  |  |
| 2/2 | b5.00 | 4.00 |  |  | 4.50 |
|  |  |  | 51/88............ | 05.50 | 4.50 |

Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies
 Empr

## Railroad Securities

Offerings Wanted DUNNE\&CO.
Members New York Security Dealers Ass'n
20 Pine Street, New York
JOhn 4-13od
RAILROAD BONDS
Bousht - Sold - Quoted
Earnings and Special Studies on Request
JOHN E. SLOANE \& CO.
41 Broad St., New York - HAnover 2-2455 - Bell System Teletype NY 1-624
Railroad Bonds


ROESER \& PENDLETON, INC.
(a producing oil company) Analusis upon Request
ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.
$\substack{\text { Telephone } \\ \text { HAnover 2-1282 }}$
52 William Street, N.Y.
Teletype
N. Y. $1-905$


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 15-Continued

| Securities of the |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| 150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Now York Curb Exchange 75 FEDERAL ST., BO |
| COrtlandt 7 -1868 ${ }^{\text {arem }}$ |
| Direct Private Telephone between New York and Boston Bell System Teletype-N.Y. 1074 |

# Specialists in - <br> WATER WORKS SECURITIES Complete Statistical Information-Inquiries Invited Swart,Brent \& Co. 

Tel.: HAnover 2-0510 ${ }^{\text {40 }}$ EXCHANGE PLACE, Nety Teletype: New York 1-1073

## Public Utility Bonds





Real Estate Securities Reports-Markets
Public Utilities-Industrials-Railroads
AMOTT, BAKER \& CO.
${ }_{2360}{ }^{\text {Barclay }} 7$
INCORPORATED
150 Broadway, N. Y. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Bell System Tel } \\ \text { N Y } 1-588\end{gathered}$

## Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

|  |
| :---: |



|  | ${ }_{30}^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 93 |  |
| $74 \%$ | 7614 |
|  |  |
| 34, 3 | 3614 3664 |
| 1011/4 |  |
| ${ }_{7314}^{839}$ |  |
| f463 | 3723/3 |
| f39 | 41 |
| f261/2 | 291/5 |
| ${ }^{18} 8$ | 101/2 |
| ${ }^{63}$ |  |
| 453/2 | 47 |
|  |  |
| 5493/2 | 51 |
| $f 34$ | 36 |
| ${ }_{\text {r19 }}$ | ${ }_{2115}$ |
| f19 | 21/2 |
| ${ }_{754}{ }^{2}$ | 24 |
| fris |  |
| ${ }_{f 93}{ }_{5} 51 / 2$ | 473/2 |
| f60 |  |
| $41 / 2$ |  |
| $98 \%$ | $\left.\right\|_{67} ^{1003 / 4}$ |
| f263/2 | 313/2 |
| 23/4 | 74 |

## Water Bonds



Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks


| Quotations on |
| :---: |
| HAMILTON GASAS CO. V T C C |
|  |



## A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE

Over-the-Count
Bristol \& Willett
Established 1920 Members Neo York Security Dealers Association Bell System Teletype NY Tel. BA

## Industrial Stocks






## Miscellaneous Bonds

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{111}^{1043 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| f93 | 95 | 1383......-Aug 151937 |  |  |
| $f 93$ | 95 | 28.......-Aug 15 | 10 |  |
| 95 |  | 13/28...-.-June 151939 | 10 | 101. |
|  |  | Merchants Refrig 6s - 19 |  |  |
|  |  | Nat Na |  |  |
|  |  | N Y | 95 |  |
| 102318 | 102\% | No Amer Retrac 61/88_1944 | 89 | 92 |
| 100 | 100 | Otis steel 6s ctis...--1941 |  |  |
| f71 | 73 | Penn-Mary Steel | 102 | 3 |
|  |  | Reynolds Investi |  | 84 |
|  |  | Scoville |  |  |
| 163 |  | Strut |  |  |
|  |  | Wllys-Overl'd 1st 61/6s '33 | 558 |  |
|  |  | Witherbee Sherman 6s '44 | $f 17$ | 9 |
|  |  | modward Irnn 5s....195 | 17 |  |

Specialists in all Investment Company Securities

## DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, Incorporated

63 Wall Street, New York BOwling Green 9-1420 Kneeland \& Co. Western Trading Correspondent

## Investing Companies

| Par | Bid | Ask |  | B1d |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Administered Fund...--* | 16.06 | 17.09 | Invest Co of amer com. 10 | 41 | 44 |
| Affliliated Fund Ino com. | 1.78 | 1.96 | 7\% preterred--- | 41 |  |
| Amerex Holding Corp..-* | 22588 | 2378 | Investors Fund O | 94.49 | 96.39 |
| Amer Business Shares... 1 | 1.09 | 1.19 | Investment Tr of N Y ...-* | 6 |  |
| Amer \& Continental Corp- | 111/2 | $121 / 2$ | Investm't Banking Corps |  |  |
| Amer General Equities Inc | 1.00 | 1.11 | Bancamerica-Blair Corp | $71 / 2$ | 有 |
| Am Insurance Stock Corp* | $31 / 8$ | $41 / 2$ | First Boston Corp- | 471/8 | 483/4 |
| Assoe Stand Oll Shares-- 22 |  | ${ }^{67}$ | Schoellikopt, Hutton \& |  |  |
| Bancshares Ltd part shs500 | . 50 | 75 | Pomeroy Inc com... |  | 3/8 |
| Bankers Nat Invest Corp * | 37/8 | 43/8 | Major Shares Corp---..-** | 51 |  |
| Basic Industry Shares.--** | 4.48 |  | Maryland Fund Inc com- | 18.51 | 20.02 |
| British Type Invest A.-. 1 | 38 | . 58 | Mass Investors Trust.- | 24.73 | 26.88 |
| Broad St Invest Co Inc.- | 28.45 | 30.43 | Mutual Invest Trust- | 1.46 | 1.59 |
| Bullock Fund Ltd --- ${ }^{-1}$ | 171/8 | 1858 | Nation WIde Securities.-1 | 4.14 | 4.24 1.84 |
| Canadian Inv Fund Ltd-1 | 4.00 | ${ }_{43}^{4.40}$ | Voting trust certificates. | 1.74 | 84 |
| Central Nat Corp ol A...-* Class B | 40 | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | N Y Bank Trust Shares.-.- | 733/88 | 77\% |
| Century Trust Shares...-* | 26.25 | 28.23 | No Amer Tr Shares 1953.- | 2.50 |  |
| Commerclal Nat'1 Corp.-- |  |  | Series 1955 | 3.24 |  |
| Corporate Trust Shares | 2.66 |  | Series 1956 | 3.20 |  |
| Series AA | 2.56 |  | Series 1958 | 3.24 |  |
| Accumulative ser | 2.56 |  | Northern Securitles_-_ 100 | 55 | 62 |
| Series AA mod. | 3.21 |  | Pacific Southern Inv pref.* | 40 | $421 / 2$ |
| Series ACC mod | 3.21 |  | Class A | 13 |  |
| Crum \& Forster Ins com 10 | 291/2 | $311 / 2$ | Cla |  | 31/2 |
| 8\% preferred.----. 100 | 115 |  | Plymouth Fund Inc A. 10 c | . 95 | 1.06 |
| Common B shares...- 10 | 37 | 40 | Quarterly Inc Shares.-25c | 1.53 | 1.68 |
| 7\% preferred.--... 100 | 110 |  | Representative Trust Shs. | 12.02 | 12.52 |
| Cumulative Trust Shares_* | 5.64 |  | Republic Investors Fund.5 | 4.50 | 4.80 |
| Deposited Bank Shs ser A. | ${ }_{3}^{2.25}$ | 2.50 | Royalties Manage | 40 | . 65 |
| Deposited Insur Shs A.-- | 3.87 | 4.00 | Selected Amer Shares Ino |  |  |
| Diversified Trustee Shs B- | $\stackrel{3}{912}$ |  | Selected American Shares. | ${ }_{3}^{1.54}$ | 1.65 |
| C. | 4.35 | 4.65 | Selected Cumulative Shs. | 9.24 |  |
|  | 6.60 | 7.30 | Selected Income Shares | 4.80 |  |
| Dividend Shares_-...-255 | 1.58 | 1.71 | Selected Industries conv pt | $171 / 2$ |  |
| Equit Inv Corp (Mass) - 5 | ${ }_{41} 28.58$ | ${ }_{45}^{30.71}$ | Spencer Trask Fund | ${ }_{3.65}^{19.15}$ |  |
| Equity Corp cv pr Fidelity Fund Inc | ${ }_{21}{ }_{2} 124$ | 27.19 | Standard Am Trust Sharee Standard Utilities Ino | $\begin{array}{r}3.65 \\ .94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.90 1.02 |
| Fixed Trust Share | 11.51 |  | State Street Inv Corp. | 94.62 |  |
|  | 9.56 |  | Super Corp of Am Tr Shs A | 3.47 |  |
| Fundamental Investors Inc | 21.52 | 23.62 |  | 2.38 |  |
| Fundamental Tr Shares A. | ${ }_{5}^{5.82}$ | 6.38 |  | 3.68 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Investors Trust | 5.73 | 6.29 | C | 6.51 |  |
| Group SecuritiesAgricultural shares |  |  |  | ${ }_{12.51}$ |  |
| Agricu | 1.45 | 1.58 | Supervised Shares new ---7 | 12.90 | 14.02 |
| Building shares | 1.80 | 1.95 | Trustee Standard Invest C-- | 2.38 |  |
| Chemical shares | 1:48 | 1.61 | Trustee Standard Oil Shs A | 6.90 |  |
| Food shares. | 1.12 | 1.22 | B | 5.93 |  |
| Investing shares. | 1.36 | 1.58 | Trusteed Amer Bank Shs B | 1.01 | 1.13 |
| Merchandise sha | 1.15 | 1.26 | Trusteed Industry Shares. | 1.35 | 1.49 |
| Mining shares | 1.46 | 1.57 | Trusteed N Y Bank Shares | 1.47 | 1,67 |
| Petroleum share | 1.26 | 1.14 | United Gold Equitles (Can) |  |  |
| RR Equipment shares.- | 1.04 | 1.14 | Standard Shares ${ }^{\text {c-i.--1 }}$ | 2.66 | 2.96 |
| Steel shares | 1.42 | 1.29 | U S EI Lt \& Pr Shares A-- | 1738 <br> 2.65 <br>  | 181/4 |
| Guardian Inv Trust com. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $11 / 4$ | 1\%/8 | Voting trust ct | 1.04 | 1.12 |
| Preferred. | 22 | 24 | Un N Y Bank Trust C 3-- |  |  |
| Huron Holding | 45 | . 60 | Un $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ Tr Shs | 1/4 | 17/6 |
| Incorporated Investors_-* Investors Fund of Amer. | $\begin{array}{r} 21.36 \\ 1.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.97 \\ 1.12 \end{array}$ | Wellington Fund | $x 17.26$ | 18.95 |

## BURR \& COMPANY Inc.

Chicago - NEW YORK - Boston 57 William St.

## Chain Store Securities

Chain Store Stocks

|  |  |  |  | / |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7\% preterred.-..... 100 | ${ }_{14}^{90}$ |  | Lerner Stores pret....-100 Melville Shoe- |  |  |
| ${ }^{52.50}$ convo pr | 38 | 381/2 | 41/\% \% preterred |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bohack }}$ (1) | ${ }_{3}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{43} 71$ | Muller (1) \& Sons |  | 888 |
| Dlamond Shoe | 397/ | 108 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ne | 109 |  |
|  | 15 | $163 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Green }}$ | 100 |  |  | ${ }^{95}$ |  |
| Katz Drug p | 104 | 1051/3 | cot |  |  |
| Koback $7 \%$ | ${ }_{85}^{7}$ |  | 3\% pret | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{23}$ |

Sugar Stocks

##  <br> 

- No par value. a Interchangeable. $b$ Basis price. $\boldsymbol{c}$ Registered coupon (serial). dCoupon. $f$ Flat price. wi When lssued. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Now selling on Nem York Curb Exchange.
Now listed on New York stock Exchange.
$\ddagger$ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold.


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter SecuritiesFriday May 15 -Concluded

German and Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds
 each day of the past week:
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { May } 9 & \text { May } 11 & \text { May } 12 & \text { May } 13 & \text { May } 14 & \text { May } 15 \\ \text { Francs Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs } & \text { Francs }\end{array}$
 Canadian Pacific.
Canal de Suez Cle Distr. d' d lectricite.
Cle Generale d'Electrle Cle Generale dectricitli-............
Cle Generale Cle Genera
Cltroen
Comptol
 6,500
767
350
189
19,300
757
1,140
18
395
823
120
193
478
1,390
1,270
419
607
543
840
717
1,000
365
12
1,
67.60
68.50
67.90
72.25
71.30
9200
2,070
1,285
1,108
47
34
1,256
529
67
4 $\qquad$ $-7-701$
19,000 Nationale d'Escompte Coty SA
 Credit Lyonnaise. Eaux Lyonnalse Energie Electrique du Nord:-:-
Energie Electrique du Littoral
Kuhlmann...-...................
L'Alr Liquide.-
$\qquad$ Closed Nord Ry L....
Orleans Ry Orleans Ry
Pathe Capital.-................................................ Pechi
Rente
Rente Rent
Rent
Rent
Rent
Ren

## Rente Roya Saint Schne



Societe Francalse Ford.
Soclete Generale Foncier
Soclete Marsellialse
Tubize Artificial Silk,
Union d'Eelectricitie


## THE PARIS BOURSE

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Significant demand in the South and Southwest for municipal bonds originating in these localities is reported by George E. Lockwood of Lockwood, Sims \& Company, New York Municipal bond dealers, who has just returned from a trip of observation through that territory. This local demand, he stated in an interview, presents a marked contrast to the situation several months ago, when the primary market for South and Southwestern municipals was in the East. Mr. Lockwood also announced the appointment of his firm as exclusive Eastern representatives of Callihan \& Jackson, municipal bond specialists of Dallas, Texas, which supplements the company's activity in the obligations of municipalities in Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Souts Caroina, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida,
-Cariton M.Higbie, recently retired partner in the Detroit StockExchange house of Alison \& Co., and former president and chairman of the board of Keane, Higbie \& Co., announces the formation of the Cariton M. Higbie Corporation, to do an underwriting and general investment business, with offces in the Buhl Building, Detroit. Associated with Mr. Higbie as vicepresident and treasurer will be Duncan J. McNabb, former president and , founders of Keane, Higbie \& Co., Mr. Higbie directed his house in the organization and underwriting of many well known and successful industrial companies.
-The investment companies common stock price index declined with the general market last week, as evidenced by the averages compiled by Distributors Group, Incorporated. The average for the common stocks of ten leading management companies influenced by the leverage factor stood at 17.33 at the close of May 8 compared with 17.91 on May 1. The average of the mutual funds closed at 13,74 on May 8 compared with 13.71 at the close of the pres.
-Amott, Baker \& Co., Incorporated announce that Henry K. Astwood, formerly associated with J. Arthur Warner \& Co.; George A. Flett, previously with Van Alstyne, Noel \& Co., Inc.; and C. John Swan, formerly with Hearst Enterprises, have become associated with them as sales representatives.
-Charles H. Newton \& Co. announce that Horace O. O'Sullivan and George B. Daniels are now associated with the firm. Mr. Daniels was formerly in charge of the New York office of Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co. and before that was connected with Chase Securities Company.
-Hendrickson \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 30 Pine St., New York City, have complled a special list of Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stocks arranged to show relative attractiveness of the conversion privileges at current prices.
-J. S. Bache \& Co. announce the removal of their Detroit offices to arger quarters in the Old security Trust Co. Building at 735 Griswold Street. This branch will be under the direction of F. W. Pritchard, manager.

## General Corporation and Investment News <br> RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe Securities and Exchange Commission on May 12 nnounced the filing of 20 additional registration statement (Nos 2133-2152, inclusive) under the Securities Act. The total involved is $\$ 213,997,514.48$, of which $\$ 213,318,914.48$ represents new issues

The securities involved are grouped as follows:

## Vo. of $19^{\text {Issues }}$

Type
Commercial and indrial.
Voting trust certificates.--
oupe
The total includes the following issues, $\quad 10,-\cdots,-18,914$ have been published:
Dayton Power \& Light Co. $-100,000$ shares of $\$ 100$ par value cumulaDive preentred storck, 4.2,\% series. (See details in V. 142,
No.
Hearn Department Stores, Inc. $-45,000$ shares ( $\$ 50 \mathrm{par}$ ) $6 \%$ cumu-
 Soe detaill in V . 142. .
in Release No. 771 )
Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.- $\$ 55,000,000$ of consolidated mortgage
 Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.- $\$ 12,500,000$ of first mortgage sinkin fund bonds, $41 / 2 \%$, Series A. due May 1,1956 , and $\$ 2,450,000$ of soria debentures, due serially May 1, 1937-May 1. 1943. (See details in V. 142,
p. 3179 .)
(Docket No. 2-2148. Form A-2, included in Release No. 777.)

Other securities included in the total are as follows:
International Television Ratio Corp. (2-2133, Form A-1) of Jersey ity, N. J., has filed a registration statement covering 1,0 $\$ 1$ par) common stock, to be used for the purchase of equipment and the
the sale of stock are to be william H. Priess, of $N$. $Y$. City, is President. development of appar
Narragansett Racing Association, Inc. (2-2136, Form A-1) of Paw ucket, R. I., has filed a registration statement covering 274,750 share no par common stock or whiching registered is outstanding in the hands
no the pubili. Al the stock being
stockholders. The public offering price, it is stated, will not exceed stockholders. The public offering price, it is stated, will not exceeed
Walter E . O Hara, of Providence, R. I ., is President.

Standard Tractor Corp. (2-2137, Form A-1) of Jefferson, Ohio, has iled a reerstration statement overing 50,000 shares (no par) class A common stock and 00,000 shares (no par) class Beommon stock. The class A stock is to be ofrered tonecrurrently to to the promoters as each share of class
stock is to be issued cole Astock is sold. The proceeds from the sato of the stock are he construction and equipment of a factory and or or other corporation
nurposes. F. McMahon, of Cleveland, Ohio, is President. Filed ${ }_{\text {April }} 30,1936$

 sale of the stock are to be applied to the redemption of outstanding first mortgage bonds, to the payment of notes and to ad Atitrian 30,1936 .
Colonial Mortgage Co. (2-2139, Form A-1) of Baltimore, Md., has filed a registration statement covering ,, 500 shares mon stock and 5,00 shares being registered, ben recently issued to the Finance Co. of America and are to be offered to stockholders of that company in the ratio of one share of class A stock for each 20 shares or class A shares of class B common held. The price to the stockholders is $\$ 20$ a share. The Colonial Mortgage Co. will offer its stockholders one share of each class of stock for every share of each class outstanding through the rer proposes to make an additional offering to its a share. The underwridditional shares it may accuire under the underwriting agreement. The proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used by the Colon.
Union Compress \& Warehouse Co. (2-2140, Form A-2) of Memphis, Tenn., has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 1,100,000$ of first
mortgage bonds, series A to mature serially from 1937 to 1951 . The interest rate is to be furnished by amendment to the rexistration statement. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds together with other funds of the forst mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due serially from 193
D. W. Brooks, of Memphis, is President. Filed May 1,1936 .
Lisarbo Andreas, S. A. (2-2141, Form A-1) of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has filied a reegistration statement covering 11, , of shares of common stock of
(U. S. currency) a share. The stock is to be deposited with voting trustees
under a voting trust agreement dated July 18, 1935, and subscribers are under a voting trust agreement dated July 18 , 1935, and subscribers are
to receive voting trust certificates representing the number of shares purchased. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used for fixed corporate purposes.
James C. Auchincloss, et al, Voting Trustees of Lisarbo Andreas, covering the issuance of voting trust certificates for 30,000 shares of 100 milreis (Brazilian currency) par value a share common stock of Lisarion
Andreas, S. A., of Rio de Janiero, Brazil. Sherman B. Jost and Archbold Casco Products Corp. (2-2143, Form A-2) of Bridgeport, Conn has Ciled a regeristration statement covering 155,000 shares (no par) common stock riled a registration stat byent . H. Cohen it it is stated that 50,000 shares or
all of which is owned by all stock being registered will be soid to the under writer, Cartiton M. Higbie Corp.. ores of common constitute part of the 155.000 shares being
The 50,000 shares
all of which may.be offered to the public. J. H. Cohen, ref Bridgeport, is President. Filed May 2, 1936.
McDowell Mines, Inc. (2-2144, Form A-1) of Denver, Colo., has filed a registration statement covering 121,686 shares $1 \$ 1$ par) common stock. to be offered at paremene proceedsty, the installation of new equipment and for working capital. N. C. Anderson, of Denver, is President. Filed
May 2, 1936. May 2, 1936

Gregory Bates Mining Co. (2-2146, Form A-1) of Black Hawk, Colo. has filed a registration statement sovering 1,e50.000 shares (\$1 par) com cents a share. The remaining shares are presently outstanding. Th proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used for improvements to
property and for working capital. Douglas M. Todd, of Black Hawk, is property and for workng cap
President. Filed May 5,1936 .
Jeanette Class Co. (2-2147, Form
A-2) of Jeanette, Pa., has filed a


City are the principal underwriters. C. P. Mills, of Jeanette, is President
Filed May 5, 1936. Metropolitan Personal Loan Co. (2-2149, Form A-1) of Allentown Pa., has filed a registration statemen (n par) class B common stock and
 A stock is to be offered at $\$ 25$ a share and is convertible into class B stoc
as follows: prior to Jan. 1,1937 , share for share; thereatter and prior to as follows: prior to Jan. 1 , 19a3, share four shares of class B; and thereafter, five shares of class A for three shares of class B. Of the class B stock being
registered, 40,074 shares are reserved for conversion of the class A stock. registered, 40,074 shares are reserved ar par. The proceeds are to be used for the operation and expenasion of the business and to pay off bank loans. W . He. Cobb \& Co.. Inc., of N . Y. City. is the principal underw.
Kames W. Meyer, of Allentown is President. Filed May 6,1936 .
Curtiss Wright Corp. ( $2-2150$, Form A-1) of Wilmington, Del. has (1ed a registrimon stock and full and fractional subscription certificates for he common stock. The stock is to be offered prorata to the stockholder of the corporation through the subscription certificates which are transthe basis of subscription and the date of expiration of the certificates are to be furnished by amendment to the from the sale of the stock are to be used for general corporate pu
Guy W. Vaughan, of N. Y. City, is President. Filed May 6,1936 .
Prospectuses were filed for 10 issues under Rule 202, which exempts from registration certain classes of offerings not exceeding $\$ 100,000$. The act of filing does not indicate that he exemption is available or that the Commission has made any finding to that effect. A brief description of these new filings is given below:
Consolidated Copper \& Brass Co. (File er 3-3-624), Toronto, Can. of the company are Alan Prancis. Douglas Atkinson, Walter Olsen Martinale, Edward Neilson, Frank Cyril Birchall and Sherburne Tupper Bigelow, American Sisters Mining Co. (File 3-3-625), Colorado Springs, Colo. offering 35,000 shares common stock (\$1 par) at par. Nathan L. Jones,
331 First National Bank Bldg., Colorado springs , Colo., is President.
 Comet Radiator Corp. (File 3-3-627), 651 N . Park Avenue, Warren, Ohio. Offering 20,000 shares of class A common stock (no par), at $\$ 5$ yer share. William M. Andrews, Youngstown, Ohio, is Pressident.
ng is to
be made through W. A. Kissel $\&$ Co., 82 Wall St., New York. Mid-West Oil Co. of America (File 3-3-628), 100 East Rayen Ave.,
Youngstown, Obio. Offering 100.000 shares class A common stock ( $\$ 1$ 1 Youngstown. Ohio. Offering 100.00 shares class A common stoco (. 1 pari. at par William E. Elliott, 4427 Rush Boulevard, Youngstown, $\begin{gathered}\text { Onio } \\ \text { s }\end{gathered}$ Wall St., New York.
Albert Kellermann \& Son, Inc. (File $3-3-630), 52$ William St., New
York. Offering 50,000 shares of common stock $(\$ 1$ par) in units of 50
 shares at $\$ 1$ per share. Albert Kelierm.
President and is named as underwriter.
Moose Oils, Ltd. (File 3-3-631), 714 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alberta. Offering to brokers and security dealers 100,000 shares of common stock
( $\$ 1$ par) at par. E. B. Clark, Vancouver, is President. No underwriter ( $\$ 1$ par)
n named
nat
Pixie Corporation (File 3-3-632), 567 Seventh Ave. New York. Offering 100,000 shares of common stock (\$1 par) at par. Michael E. Reiburn, Ouachita Mining Corp. (File 3-3-633), Mt. Ida, Ark. Offering to brokers. and security dealers 980 shares of class A stock of ( 8100 par at
par. L. E. Cress. 610 orpheum Bldg., Wichita, Kan., is President. No par.erwriter is named.
American Sugar Pine Co. (File 3-3-634), 925-929 Market St., Wilcommon, stock ( $\$ 1$ par) to brokers and security dealers W . R. Pheips, 1700 North Marengo,
The following registration statements also were filed with the SEC, details regarding which will be found on subsequent pages under the company mentioned:
Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.- $\$ 22,000,000$ of first and refunding
 seque.
780.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)- $\$ 85,000,000$ of 25 -year $3 \%$ debentures,
(Docket No. $2-2152$, deatandard 1961. (See details on subsed
Form A-2, included in Release No. 782.)
 moge. bonds serits $A, 41 / \%$, due 1951 , and
debentures, due 1946. Filed May 13, 1936
In making available the above list the Commission said: In no case does the act of filing with the Commission give to any security the issue or that the registration statement itself is correct

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 9, page 3152.

Monthly Gross Earnings of Railroads-The following are comparisons of the monthly totals of railroad earnings, both gross and net (the net before the deduction of taxes), of all the Class I roads in the country reporting monthly returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission:

| Month | Gross Earnings |  |  |  | Lenoth of Roas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 | ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}^{\text {Inc. }}$ ( + ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ or | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent } \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 1935 | 1934 |
|  | 263,87 | 28, |  | +2.39 | ${ }_{238,245}$ |  |
| Feanuary | 254,566 | ${ }_{248,122,284}^{248}$ | - ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{+6.444,483}$ | + ${ }_{+2.60}$ |  |  |
| March. | ${ }_{274,1855}^{280}$ | ${ }_{265,037}^{29296}$ | - $+9,147,757$ | +3.45 | 237,995 | 239,129 |
| M | 279,153, | 281, 642,980 | $\square^{-2,489,273}$ | ${ }^{-0.88}$ | 237,951 | ${ }_{23}^{238}$ |
|  | 280,975,503 | 282,406,506 | ${ }_{-1,431,003}$ | ${ }^{-0.51}$ | 237,800 | 239,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Aust | 293,606,520 | 282,324,620 | +11,281,900 | +4.00 | ${ }_{238,629}$ | 238,955 |
| Septembe | 306,566,997 | 275,158,450 | + +1.408 .5847 | +11.41 | ${ }_{\text {237 }}$ | ${ }_{2388}^{238,791}$ |
| October | - $340,591,477$ | ${ }^{292,495,988}$ | ${ }^{+48,095,489}$ | +11.44 | ${ }^{237}$ 237,386 | ${ }_{238,688}^{238,791}$ |
| November -. | $300,916,282$ $295,880,873$ | 257,201,455 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +38,679,418\end{array}$ | + +15.04 | 237,074 | 238,436 |
|  | 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-... | 298,704,814 |  | + ${ }^{34,842,478}$ | +17.87 | ${ }_{237}^{237,075}$ | ${ }_{238,280}^{238,}$ |
| February | 307, 833, | ${ }_{280,484,056}$ | +27,349,607 | +9.75 | 237,054 | ${ }_{238,226}^{23,280}$ |



| Acme Wire |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cale |  |  |
|  | 6,30 |  |
| Gross income------------ | 10,663 | 107,1 |
| Cash discounts on sales, provision for unconotes acceptances and accounts, \&c..- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{41,2}$ | 4,5 |
| Net income for the year Dividends. <br> Shares capital stock outstanding <br> Earnings per share | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 176,447 \\ 50.532 \\ \times 57,770 \\ \$ 3.05 \end{array}$ | 34,3 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Assets-
Cash Notes, ac..........
\& accts. receiv.
dvance payment
to suppliers....
Inventories......-
otes \& accts. rec
b Land, berm) Luldings,
mach. \& equip.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 & & \\ \left.\begin{array}{lllll}1935 & 1934 & \text { Ltabrlittes- } & 1935 & 1934 \\ \$ 333,474 & \$ 368,523 & \text { Accounts payable } & \$ 24,561 & \$ 19,738\end{array}\right)\end{array}$



Total_......... $\overline{\$ 1,478,356} \overline{\$ 1,287,522}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 1,478,356} \overline{\$ 1,287,522}$ a After reserve of $\$ 14,125$ in 1935 and $\$ 6.950$ in 1934 . b After reserve
for depreciation of $\$ 1,106.884$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,059,082$ in 1934 . c Represented by shares of $\$ 20$ par. d Represented by shares of $\$ 25$ par. e After
deducting deficit at Dec. 311934 of $\$ 203,150$.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3152$.

Alamo Petroleum Corp. - Withdraws Registration State-ment-
The Securities and Exchange Commission, upon the request of the
The Securities and Exchange Commission, upon the request of the
company received April 23, has consented to the withdrawal of the regis-
tration statement ration statement.-V. 137, p. 4531.
Alcolu RR.-Abandonment -
The ICC on May 4 issued a certificate permitting the company to abandon, as to interstate and foreign commerce, its entire line of railroad, ox-
tending from a connection with the Atlantic Coast Line RR. at Alcolu
in a northeasterly direction to Olanta, 25 miles, all in Clarendon and Florin a northeasterly direction to Olanta, 25 miles, all in Clarendon and Flor-
ence counties, S. C.-V. 122, p. 3078 .

Alabama Great Southern RR.-Annual ReportTraffic Statistics for Calendar Years

|  | $1935$ | $1934$ |  | $1932$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average miles operated- | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 352,512 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 333,366 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 227,422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 119,873 \end{array}$ |
| Passengers carried 1 - mile | 32,956,665 | 30,272,382 | 23,096,536 | 22,905,236 |
| Rate per pass. per mile-- | 1.66 cts. | 1.72 cts. |  | 2.30 cts. |
| Revenue tons carried |  | 2,816,211 | 2,675,261 | 1,988,295 |
| Rev. tons carried 1 mile | 6,797,535 | 412,745,199 | 386,896,793 | 312.789,575 |
| Rate per ton per mile- |  | 0.96 cts . | 0.96 cts . | 1.02 cts. |
| Av. train load, rev. tons | 582.74 | 570.65 |  |  |
| Oper. revenue per mile.- | \$16,694 | \$15,511 | \$14,271 | \$12,980 |
| Corporat | ome S | $n t$ fo | Y Years |  |
| Operativr Revenues- | 1935 | 193 | 1933 | 1932 |
| Freight. | \$4,288,052 | \$3,954,780 | \$3,707,765 | \$3,185,511 |
| Passenger | 546,384 | 521,212 | 426,505 | 526,064 |
| Mail, expr | 441,459 | 421,037 |  | 377,094 |
| Incid. \& jt. facil. (net) | Dr15,025 | Dr8,679 | Dr17,974 |  |
| Total oper.revenue | \$5,260,872 | \$4,888,350 | \$4,497,665 | \$4,090,650 |
| Maint. of way \& struc.- | 977,798 | 871,435 | 569,816 |  |
| Maintenance of equip.-- | 1,222,241 | 1,088,273 | 1,018,176 |  |
| Traffic | 134,225 | 129,884 | 119,515 |  |
| Transportation | 1,773,368 | 1,618,400 | 1,485,642 | 1,531,962 |
| Miscell. oper | 35,907 | 29,547 | 22,815 |  |
| General | 183,502 | 169,763 | 171,604 | 201,934 |
| Transp. forinv.-Cr | 207 |  | 104 | 44 |
| Total oper. expense | \$4,326,836 | \$3,907,283 | \$3,387,463 | \$3,783,412 |
| Net rev. from operations | \$934,036 | \$981,067 | \$1,110,202 | \$307,237 |
| Taxes---7----- | 333,391 | 278,798 | 418,456 | 414,941 |
| Hire of equipment-Cr | Dr 28,188 | 92,642 |  |  |
| Joint facility rents. | 141,633 | 132,606 | 130,743 | 117,478 |
| Operating income | \$429,547 | \$661,908 | \$661,538 | def\$125,808 |
| Miscell. rentincome | 0 | 17,645 | 17,630 |  |
| Misc. non-op. phys. prop | 136 | Dr25 | Dr 151 | 2,275 |
| Dividend income | 333,124 | 334,099 | 247,895 | 131,067 |
| Income from funded and unfunded securities... | 21,563 | 25,433 | 70,063 | ,809 |
| Miscellaneous income | 351 | 500 |  |  |
| Gross income. | \$801,282 | \$1,039,560 | \$997,049 | \$124,249 |
| Rent for leased road. | 18,74 | 19,636 | 19,635 |  |
| Miscellaneous rents.-- | 937 | 940 | 948 |  |
| Int. on unfunded debt-- | 22,437 | 5,336 | 16,412 | 26,143 |
| Miscell. income charges. |  | 1,050 | 525 | 814 |
| Int. on funded debt | 423,840 | 423,840 | 423,840 | 423,840 |
| Int. on equip. obligations | 30,902 | 41,062 | 51,223 | 61,383 |
| Net corporate income. | \$303,436 | \$547,695 | \$484,467 | def\$408,499 |
| Preferred dividends.--- | 202,821 | 202,821 | 101,411 | 202,821 |
| Ordinary dividends |  | 313,200 | 313,200 | 202,821 |
| Bal. carried to profit and loss. | \$100,615 | \$31,674 | \$69,856 | def\$611,320 |

## Specialists in

## All Rights and Scrip MćDonNELL \& Co.

Membera\{ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Now York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { Now York Curb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$ 120 BROADWAY,


## Net income before preferred stock dividends and

$\$ 13953$ \$89,268 Notes-Interest on $\$ 372,0005 \%$ debentures, owned by Federal Water Service Corp, is subordinated to the payment of preferred dividends. At
March 31, 1936 interest on the debentures, unpaid and not accured amounted to $\$ 62,000$. At May 31,1935 the cumulative proferred dividends, not accrued and not declared, amounted to $\$ 101,850$ Preforred
dividends since June 1, 1935 have been accrued and paid on the regular quarterly dividend date.


Aluminium Ltd.-Tenders-
The Unin Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, trustee, will until noon, May 22 , receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient $5 \%$ sinking fund debenture gold
bonds to exhaust the sum of $\$ 300,746$ at prices not exceeding 105 and nterest.-V 140, p. 4222.
Amalgamated Leather Cos., Inc.- Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account
accumulations on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 50$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 19. Similar distributions were made each quarter since A Aril 1 . 1934 , this latter payment being the eirst made esince Oct. 1,
1920 . when the regular quarterly distribution of $\$ 1.75$ per share was made. 1920. When the regul

American Can Co.-New Chairman-
H. W. Phelps. former Pr sident, has been elected Chairman of the
Bnard. succeeding the late F . S . Wheeler. C . E . Green, former ViceBrard, succeeding the late F . S. Wheeler. C . E. Green, former Vice-
President and Comproller. has been elected President. and W. W. Starr, formerly Auditor, has been made Comptroller.-V. 142, p. 2982
American Car \& Foundry Motors Corp.-New OfficialJ. Homer Platten was on May 6 eeted to the Executi
of this company and of the Brill Corp.-V. 141 , p. 580 .

American Cyanamid Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Earned Capital
Surplus
Surplus
 Execes of equity in net assets of subs.
accuired in 1935 over cost of in-
accuired in 1935 over cost of in
vestment in such subs.
Total
Total
Dividends declared (4tac. per share)
Intanibe assets acquired in 1935 ,
$\frac{--\cdots-}{\$ 11,696.989} \begin{aligned} & 164,559 \\ & 1,134,166\end{aligned} \frac{164,559}{\$ 6,720,994}$
Surplus as at Dec. 31, 1935 $\ldots-\ldots \overline{\$ 10.562 .823} \frac{75.000}{\$ 6.645,994} \frac{75.000}{\$ 17.2 n 8.817}$ Financing in $1935-$ W. B Bell, President, says: "Because conditions during the year favored such an operation. the directors deemed it advisable to refund the funded debt and short-term bank loans of the company
and its subsidiaries.
 bank loans a agregating $\$ 2,600,000$ maturing in anual instalments over
a period of five years, were arranged; following which the previously a period of five years, were arranged; following which the previously
existing funded and bank indebtedness was paid off. The $6 \%$ purchase money notes, due in 1938 , which were not callable, were paid purder an arrangement, which retains to the former holders their right. expiring on
Nov. 1,1938 , to acquire class B common stock on the same basis as when Nov. 1,1938 , to acquire class B common stock on the same basis as when
they held such purchase money notes. The average cost of the new funds (including interest, discount, and all accrued and estimated future expenses) is approximately $41 / 2 \%$ per annum

Consolidated Earnings for the 3 Months Ended March 31
Profit after expenses.
Total income Depreciation \& depletion.................... Depreciation \& depietion.-.-.-.-.-.
Research \& development expense. Interest -
Met income-_-
Nhare
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shares combined class A \& B stock } \\ \text { outstanding (no par) } & 2,520,368 & 2,520,370 & 2,490,373 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \mathbf{\$ 0 . 0} & \mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 5} & \$ 0.19\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31





 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Tnventories }-.--12,555,446 & 10,465,068 \\ \text { Stock purch. con- }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { tract-1------ } & 400,429 & 847,390\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { License, pats., \&c. } & 5,000,000 & 5,000,000 \\ \text { Deferred charges.- } & \mathbf{d 7 6 2 , 6 8 8} & 396,579\end{array}$ Deferred charges.-
Goodwill

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Notes payable bks } \\
& \text { Accrued int. on } \\
& \text { funded debt.-.- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Accrued int. on } \\ \text { funded debt....- } & 112,914 & 82,302 \\ \text { Res. for conting.- } & 2,193,526 & 2,010,911\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Res. for conting-- } & 2,193,526 & 2,010,911 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. tax } & 632,872 & 401,972\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Carned surplus-..-10,562,823 } & 7.634,830 \\ \text { Capital surplus_-. } & 6,645,994 & 6,556,434\end{array}$
Total_........-60,435,742 $\overline{55,388,902}$ Total_.......-. $\overline{60,435,742} \overline{55,388,902}$ in After depreciation and depletion of $\$ 34,126,639$ in 1935 and $\$ 32,263,859$ in 1934. b Represented by 65,943 shares of class A common (no par) including shares reserved for stocks not yet presented for exchange but including shares reserved for stocks not yet presented for exchange but company. c Called for redemption 40 shares. d Includes unamortized debt discount and expenses.- 1 . 141, p. 3682.
American Rolling Mill Co.-Profit Sharing Plan for Executives-
The company, in a letter sent to stockholders, proposes the setting up of an "incentive compensation fund" as additional compensation for executives and important officials, such as department heads and their
assistants, which would give participants a share in the company's profits in excess of specified earnings.
The plan, which would be effective for the current year, will be voted on at the stockholders' annual meeting on May 21. Under its terms
directors would not participate, but officers who are directors would be included. The amount each participant would receive would be determined by the management, subject to approval of the board.
After preferred dividends and $\$ 1.50$ a share on common had been de After from the year's net profits, the sum remaining would be regarded
as net surplus income. Out of this would be deducted 15 cents on the as net surplus income. Out of this would be deducted 15 cents on the first $\$ 1.50$ per common share of net surplus income; 10 cents on the next
dollar, and 5 cents on the next and each succeeding $\$ 1$ per share of net surplus income for the compensation fund. However, it is specified
that the fund deduction in no year would exceed $8 \%$ of net profits.that the fund ded
V. 142, p. 1455.

American Steel Foundries Co.-Earnings3 Mos. End. Mar. 31$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net earnings.-.......-- } & \$ 766.496 \\ \text { Depreciation }\end{array}$


 ing to min. stock, \& $\mathrm{c}_{-}$

American Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
Comparative Statement of Consolidated Income
Calendar Years- $\quad 1935 \quad 1934 \quad 1933 \quad 1932$

 Total income.Dep. \& other deductions.
Int. Balance.American Gars a Elec.-
Bal. of sub.earns.applic. Bal. of sub.earns applic.
to Am. G. \& El Co_Int. \& pref. \& El. Co-..
to from sub. cos.Total income. Expense -- or deductions
 Trundry credits. -.-.--
Transf. from other res.-
 Transf. to res. for denrec Prem. \& unamort disc. Elimination of credit bal. in surnlus acets. of subs. liquidated...Adj of book val. of
stocks \& bonds of other companies Loss in re: sub. liquidat'n
Tax pay. for prior years Tax pay. for prior years. Adjust. of fixed capital
 306,441

47,611

Surp. bal. end of year $\overline{\$ 68,329.728} \overline{\$ 66.609 .598} \overline{\$ 65.410 .225} \underset{\$ 64.006 .237}{ }$ y Elimination of debit balance in surplus account of company liquidated
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Comparative Statement of Income and Surplus (Parent Company) } \\ & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$


 Total from subsidiary cos $\ldots \ldots \overline{\$ 12,518,076} \overline{279,629} \overline{\$ 10,913.499}$| $\$ 11,208,887$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 396,885 |






 st dividends in shares.a $\qquad$
 Surplus, end of year................- $\$ 41,866,588$ \$40,479,329 $\overline{\$ 40,812}, \overline{678}$ a Issued at $\$ 10$ per share.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
[Inter-company Securitips and Accounts Eliminated]



American Express Co.- Personnel-
Ralph $\mathbf{F}$. Small, President of the company, on May 10 announced that elected Executive Vice-President, and residant and comptroller, has bean
pointed Comptroiler.-V. 140, p. 1299.
American Sisters Mining Co.-Registers with SEC-
American Sugar Pine Co.-Refisters with SEC-
American Telept page of this department.
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 Uncollectible oper.rev-
Operating erpenses---
Operating taxes
Natoperating income. $\frac{814,471}{\$ 2,124,929} \frac{537,861}{\$ 1,388,400} \frac{2,268,142}{\$ 5,661,375} \frac{1,499,935}{\$ 3,857,353}$
American Type Founders, Inc.-Reorganized Company Will Have New Securities Ready in a Few Days-Interest on Debentures-
Following a special meeting of the reconstituted board of directors of President, announced May 12 that preparations were being made for to creditors of new stockurities, to be issued under the reorganization plan,
On May 11 the $U$. 8 . District Court in New Jersey approved the forms of new securities provided for in the plan, and the proposed method of
participation in the plan, and directed participation in the plan, and directed that the assets and property of as of the close of business $\mathrm{m}^{\text {May }}$ Meorganization be revested in the company
had the plan of reorganization previousiy had been confirmed by the Court. The recontituted board of directors consists of Frederick Baker, Frank C. Ferguson, Harold board of directors consists of Frederick Baker, Frank
Edwin Kriessmann
 "Freparations are now substantially completed," Mr. Jone. said. "for
the delivery of new securities under the plan to creditors and stockholder of the company, and it is expected that the new securitles will be ready for deliivery on and after May 15 at the office of the Crase National Bank, which has been appointed agent to distribute new securities and make A. notice setting forth the method of participation, with appropriate
letters of transmittal to accompany old securities and claims which are to be eurrendered, will be mailed any it old securities and ciaims which are
to creditors and stockholders. "Application for the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of the
new 15 year convertible sinking fund debent ures and new capital stock (par \$10) on official notice of issuance, has been approved. debentures in the denominations of $\$ 1,000$, $\$ 500$ and $\$ 100$, fractional debenture scrip certificates, permanent stock certific tes and fractional
stock scrip certificates. The temporary debentures will stock scrip certificates. The temporary debentures will have attached
the Jan. 15, 1936, coupon (No. 1). "inefinitive debentures are in course of preparation and will be ready
for delivery in exchange for temporary debentures before July 15 , the due date Interest payable on the debentures, as provided in the pla tingent upon the availiable amount of consolidated net earnings of the company and whally owned subsidiaries. as defined in the indenture. The amount of such consolidated net earnings (Which. in accordance with taxes) for the, six-months period ended sept. 30 , 1935 , as determined by
Messss. Lybrand Ross
 countants, is $\$ 1,319$; and that amount beint lesseryan the cot company's ac- 10 ac-
debentures reserved for distribution under the plan, the board of directors
t. ${ }^{t}{ }^{t}$ today's meeting determined and has declared that no interest is payable in respect of the Jan. 15. 1936, coupon, which will be attached to the temporary debentures. At the same menting such consolidated net earnings the accountants as perio. 871 ending March 31, 1936 , were determined by
the board of directors has determined and d declares that the fell amount of the July 15,1936 , coupon, which will
be attached to the definitive debentures will be be attached to the definitive debentures, will be payable in the amount
of ? 5 Under the provisions of the into capital stock at any time after issuance, at the rate provided in the plan, namely, in the ratio of one share of capital stock for each $\$ 10$ prinin "Iholders of old securities and of claims against the company are urged possible date dfter the receipt of the notice and appropriate forms of trangmittassary forms in the mails should apply to the agent for them. receive. the necessary
p. 3154.

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

 Output-Output of electric energy for the week ended May 9 totaled $44,766,000$ corresponding period of 1935 .
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five


American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co. (\& Subs.)-

 | Gross profit on sales_-_ | $\$ 136.097$ |  | $\$ 138.824$ | $\$ 255,619$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income | $\$ 101,735$ |  |  |  |  |






Andes Copper Mining Co.-To Reduce Capitalrepresented by outstanding capital stock from $\$ 83.369 .425$ to $\$ 71.617 .580$ represented by outstanding capital stock from $\$ 8,369.425$ to $\$ 71,647,580$
and change in par value from no par to $\$ 20$ per share.-V. 142, p. 2145 .
Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd.-Results of Operations for the Month of A pril, 1936-
 Note-Revenue has been calculated on the basis of $£ 70 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce
fine. fine. Each of which is incorporated in the Union of South Africa.-V. 142,
p. 2655 .

Arkansas Natural Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Gross oper revenue
$\begin{array}{cc}1935 \\ -19,895,683 & \$ 18,009,975 \\ \$ 15.923,996 & \$ 17.182,921\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Oper. exps., maintenance } \\ \text { and all taxes.-...--- } & 14,239,491 & 12,330,218 & 10.502 .485 & 11,666,768\end{array}$ Net oper revenue
 Total income
Interest on funded debtInterest on funded debt-
Int on floating debt and discount -

Prop. of loss of controiled $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { comp. of loss of controiled } \\ \text { company for vear }\end{array} & 456,942 & 520,616 & 547.191 & 619,242\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { company for year-1-1 } \\ \text { Approp. for replacement } \\ \text { and depletion. }\end{array}$ | 619,627 | $1,382,219$ | 898,697 | $1,136,546$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |





|  |  |  |  |  | \$827,241 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sets | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ | ${ }_{8}^{934}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ | 1934 |
| Ass ofl produc- |  |  | bilt |  |  |
| ini properties, ${ }_{\text {didse }}$ pipe lines, dis- |  |  | stock (par $\$ 10$ ) preferred | 1,893,960 | 21,893,650 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { rem }}}^{\text {tributing }}$ tem, | ,683,553 | 83,912,851 | of Little |  |  |
| Investments | .615,999 | 7,681.037 | $\times$ Com | 4,082,472 | 4,082,439 |
| Sink. fund, $\begin{gathered}\text { Rock Gas } \\ \text { Reok }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{y} \text { Class A com. }}$ | 3,522,271 | 3,522,271 |
|  | 25,000 |  | ve to p |  |  |
| Duectrom Loulslana Oil Ref'g |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,175,405 | 6,011 342 |  |  |  |
| Cash in banks a | 0,170,405 | 0,01,342 | Notes pay | , | 13,239,000 |
| Customeners'accts. rec. incl. unbilled revenue, less reserve | 807,344 | 616,163 | ${ }_{\text {coites }}^{\substack{\text { cities } \\ \text { Co.due }}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | mand. |  | 6,000,000 |
|  | 1,022,184 | 730,204 | bank (sec | z4,320,000 |  |
| Merchandise accounts rec., in- |  |  | Notes paya | 347:000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes and other accts. receiv. | 218,554 | 150,196 | to others, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 683,9 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current accounts with affil. cos. and parent'co |  |  | incl.interest | 1,557,527 | 1,304,608 |
|  | 109,80 | 530, | coor |  |  |
| Inventoried --.-ance, rentals, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | a | 32,519 | ,600 |
| Due from Lou- | 66,955 | 100,674 | Accrued |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {diana }}$ Oil Re- |  |  | Prov.for Fe | 190,005 | 90,005 |
| Balance in closed |  | 2,290,840 |  | 449,387 | 519,278 |
|  | 3,638 | 5,245 | Othe |  |  |
| Notes and accts. |  |  |  |  | O |
| ${ }_{\text {receiv., }}^{\text {reurr. }}$ |  |  | others $m$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 18,773 | 3,676 |
|  | ceeds of leasessoldrecover- |  |  | out |  |  |
| sold, recover-able solely out |  |  | produ | 97,511 | 35,199 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of future pro- | 3,474 | 5,242 | slon dep |  |  |
|  |  |  | Res | 19,027.28 | 18,242,951 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 2,406,83 | 22,406,832 |
|  | 725,454 | 801,437 | Earned surplus. | 13,180,27 | 10,792,519 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y Represented by 3,522.271 no par shares. $z$ Consists of current note payable to bank (secured) of $\$ 1,080,000$ and note payable to bank not current (secured) $\$ 3,240,000$ due $1937 \$ 1,320,000$ and $1938 \$ 1,920,000$. receivable, from a wholly-owned subsidiary, of a like amount ,eliminated in consolidation.-V. 141. D. 3371 ., |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Atlantic Refining Co. Conv. $4 \%$ Pfd. Stock
Philadelphia Electric Co. Common Stock
Pennsylvania Sugar Co. Common Stock
BOUGHT, SOLD AND QUOTED
YARNATL. \& CO.
1528 Walnut Street
Philadelphia
A. T. \& T. Teletype-Phila. 22

Andian National Corp., Ltd.- $\$ 1$ Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition
to the regular semi-annual dividend of like amount on the capital stock to the regular semi-annual dividend of like amount on the capital stock
ooth payable June 1 to holders of reord May 20. Similar distributions
were made on Dec. 2 and June 1, 1935.- V. 141, p. 3217 . were made on Dec. 2 and June 1, 1935.-V. 141, p. 3217.
Anglo-Huronian, Ltd.- Treasury Stock Sold-
A. Ingram, Secretary, in a letter to stocchotlders May 9, said in part: from present shareholders a substantial block of Anglo-Huronian shares. In addition to this private purchase the board of directors, at a meeting held in London, England, on May 6 , treasury sto stock at Lethman cor shar share and granted an option for a period of one year on 150,000 shares of treasury stock
at $\$ 5$ per share. at $\$ 5$ per share. son, representing Lehman Brothers, have joined the board of this company
and it is proposed that another representative of the Lehman interests shall join after the next annual general meeting of shareholders. The present English directors who represent a larg

20-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 12 to holders of record May 30 .
A similar payment was made on Dec. 2 , 1935 . and an initial dividend of Artloom Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End.Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$
 1935 quarter. In a statement accompanying the quarterly report, H. J. Adair, Chairmaported a profit in the first quarter of the ye The directors have declared art dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock,
payable June 1 to holders of record May 15. The preferred stock has payable June 1 to nolders of record
arrears of $\$ 5.25$.-V. 142 , p. 3155 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output For the week ended May 2, Associated Gas \& Electric System reports
net electric output of 74,361 ,222 units (kwh), which is $9.6 \%$ above the comparable week a year ago. Reports from the operating properties show that the improved output is general throughout the territory serve.
and industrial use.-V. 142, p. 3155 .
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry.-Acquisitions-
At the annual stockholders meeting held on April 23 the acquisition of
the Southern Kansas Stage Lines Co. and the capital stock and bonds and the Southern Kansas Stage Lines Co. and the capital stock and bonds and
indebtedness for advances of Fort Worth \& Rio Grande Railway Co. Were approved.--V. 142, p. 2983 .
Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies SS. Lines-To Change Directorate-
The stockholders on May 26 will consider amending the certificate of organization to provide that the number of directors shall be not less than
three nor more than 15 . They will also consider a proposal to repeal present by-laws and to adopt now by-laws to become effective upon the mine that upon such date the board of directors shall consist of nine persons. $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2816$.
Atlantic Refining Co.-New Vice-PresidentThe directors on May 5 elected Robert H. Colley Vice-President. He Baldwin Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


Calendar Years-
Net profit
Previous earned surp
336,053 Total surplus



Balance earned surplus $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 1,254,444}$| $\$ 1,235,280$ |
| :---: | :---: |

$\times$ Before depreciation. y Before depreciation and Federal income tax.
$\mathbf{x}$ Before depreciation. y Before depreciation and
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
AssetsCash
Notes $\&$ ac
Inventories Inventories. Other assets 1935
$\$ 245,1$
$1,727,2$
$1,956,9$
886,3
28,9 Deferred charges to
ferred charges to
future operat'ns


Total $\$ 4,852,895$ \$4,810,264 in After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,308,394$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,276,410$

Baldwin Locomotive Works-Bookings-
The dollar value of orders taken in April by The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including Theithidvale do., was anThese bookings brought the total for the first four months in the year to
$\$ 10,771,034$ as compared with $\$ 6,735,456$ in the same period last year. 497 as compared with $\$ 2.055 .215$ in April of list ypril aggregated $\$ 1,965$,497 as compared with $\$ 2,055,215$ in April of last year. Consolidated ship-
ments for the first four months of 1936 were $\$ 5,914,426$ as compared with $\$ 8,224,851$ for the first four months of 1935 . amounted to $\$ 11,527,594$ as compared w All figures are without intercompany eliminations.-V. 142, p. 3156.
Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Trucking Agreement-
Reports indicating that this company and the Keeshin Trans-Contiare planning a lines, Inc., largest motor truck operators in the country confirmed on May 9 by officers of the railroad in Baltimore. door by motor trucks, and hauling it to of package depoight at the shipper's door by motor trucks, and hauling it to local depots, where it is classified
for destination points and loaded on trailers. Placed on flat cars, the
trailers are then hauled by rail to destination cities, where they are picked up by motor unis for dend efficiency of the motor truck for the handling of freight in terminals and of the railroad for the long haul, are, therefore, taken advantage of, and the cordinated service assures speed and certainty to the shipper and safety for his goods. It also means that many of the trucks now running on the public highways will, in effect, be traveling over the steel rails instead, and that Wil be decreased. will be performed at rates now in effect for the all-
highway haul, and offers the only effective method yet proposed for meeting truck competition. It covers the entire B\&O system, including New York City, to reach
which the B\&O utilizes the tracks of the Reading and Central RR. of Which the B\&O utilizes the tracks of the Reading and Central RR. of
New Jersey. The service will not include local traffic on either of these lines. addition to this new road-rail service, which will be furnished by the B\&O and Keeshin, the B\&O will also have its own pick-up and delivery
service in operation May 25 , following the recently announced approval service in ope
of the ICC.

Bonds Authorized-
The ICO has authorized the company to issue not exceeding $\$ 3,086,000$ ref. \& gen. mtge. $6 \%$ bonds, series E, upon the deposit with the trustees
of that mortgage of $\$ 2,890,000$ of Pittsburgh Lake Erie \& West Virginia system ref.-mtge. 4\% bonds and $\$ 196000$ of Baltimore \& Ohio Chicago
Terminal RR. 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds; (b) to issue not exceeding $\$ 2,890,000$ of Pittsburgh Lake Erie \& West Virginia system refeeding $\$ 2$, mtge. $4 \%$ bonds
upon the deposit with the trustees of that mortgage of $\$ 2,000.000$ of Ohio upon the deposit with the trustees of that mortgage of $\$ 2,000,000$ of Ohio
River RR. 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds and $\$ 890,000$ of Cleveland Lorain \& Wheel ing Ry, gen.-mtge, $6 \%$ bonds; (c) to pledge not exceeding $\$ 2,890,000$
Pittsburgh Lake Erie \& West Virginia system ref.-mtge. 4\% bonds and
not exceeding $\$ 196,000$ of Baltimore \& Ohio Chicago Terninal motge. $4 \%$ bonds under its ref. \& from time to time to and including. June 30,1938, all or any part of the
$\$ 3,086,000$ of the ref. \& gen. mtge. $6 \%$ bonds, series E , as collateral s curity (1) for any note or notes issued under the provisions of Section 20-A (9) of existing collateral under Act; (2) in substitution for or in equalization (3) for loans maturing more than two years from date; (4) for loans in guarantor, under authority of the Commission; or (5) for several of these guarantor, under authority
purposes.-V. 142, p. 2983.

## Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Period Ehd. April 30- | 1936-Mo | 1.6 | 1936-12 | \$2 05.57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings_--.-...-- | \$172,295 | \$166,064 | \$2,105,932 | \$2,052,575 |
| Operating expenses...-- | 66,984 | 58,395 | 748,018 | 705,727 |
| Taxes accrued | 18,100 | 24,300 | 279,250 | 289,650 |
| Depreciation | 19,369 | 10,307 | 159,575 | 148,474 |
| Fixed charges. | 26,986 | 32,219 | 345,402 | 354,762 |
| Dividend on pref. stock- | 25,482 | 25,483 | 305,792 | 305,800 |
| Dividend on com. stock. | 14,481 | 14,481 | 173,772 | 238,937 |
| Ba | \$890 | \$877 | \$94,120 | \$9,223 |

## -V.142, p. 2 - $\overline{4} 8 \mathbf{8} 9,1974,1806,942$.

## Barnsdall Oil Co.-Trading-

The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order granting continuance of unlisted trading privileges in the common stock on the
Boston Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange and San Francisdo Curb Exchange. The Commission found that the stock had been Francisdo to such privileges prior to March 1, 1934.-V. 142, p. 2983.
Bayuk Cigars, Inc.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of (a) 393,060
shares of common stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance in sub stitution for the 98,265 outstanding shares of common stock (no previously listed pursuant to a 4 for 1 stock split-up; and (b) 131,020 additional shares of common stock on official notice of issuance and pay-
ment in full upon the exercise of stock purchase warrants to be issued to the holders of common stock, making the total amount applied for 524,080 shares. stock. The warrants will offer to shareholders of record May 21 the stock. She warrants wil offer to shareholders of record May 21 the
right to subscribe on or before June 11 to shares of common stock in the ratio of one share for each three shares of common stock held. The price
at which the rights to subscribe may be exercised will be fixed by the directors. The corporation has filed with the SEC a registration statement under shares of common stock herein sought to be listed, and the stock purchase warrants in connection therewith. It is expected that the registration statement will become effective on or about May 15 . If the registration
statement becomes effective at some later date the statement becomes effective at some later date the common stock purthe offering is made.
No underwriting commitment has been made for the sale of common
stock not subscribed for by common shareholders. The entir stock not subscribed for by common shareholders. The entire net pro-
ceeds from the sale of the 131,020 shares of common stock are to be applied ceeds from the sale of the 131,020 shares of common stock are to be applied
toward the redemption of the 21,794 outstanding shares of 1st preferred toward the redemption of the is,794 outstanding shares of 1st preferred
stock of the corporation. It is estimated that approximately $\$ 2,500,000$
will be realized from the sale of said stock.

Dividend on New Stock-
new common stock, no par value, payable June 15 to per share on the May 31. The common stock was recently split on a four-to-one basis.
Stockholders of record May 15 will receive on May 21 three additional shares of common stock for each share held.
A dividend of 75 cents per share had been paid on the old common stock on March 15 last. This compares with 50 cents paid on Sept. 15
and June 151935 and $\$ 1$ per share on Dec. 15,1934 . This latter was the first cash distribution made since Jan. 15, 1932, when $371 / 2$ cents par
share was paid. From Jan. 15, 1930, to and including Oct. 15 , 1931 share was paid. From Jan. 15, 1930 , to and including Oct. 15 , 1931 ,
quarterly payments of 75 cents were made. In addition a stock dividend
of $4 \%$ was paid in common stock on March 15,1935 and on June 15, 1934 The directors have taken no action authorizing the issuance and sale of additional shares of common stock at the present time, the company

Harry C. Carr has been elected Treasurer of the company.-V. 142, p. Har
3156.

Beauharnois Power Corp., Ltd.-Meeting AdjournedApril 29 was adjourned until June 25 due to ack a quorum April at was adjourned until June 25 due to lack of a quorum. Repre-
sented at the meeting were $\$ 5,871,000$ out of a total $\$ 36,000,000$ bonds
outstanding,
Beech Creek Coal \&c Coke Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 66,000$ 1st mtge. $5 \%$ 40-year sinking fund gold bonds, due June 1, 1944, have been called for redemption on June 1 at par and interest.
Payment will be made at the Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall St., N. Y. City.P. 140, p. 3380.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.-Earnings-
 Uncoll. oper. revenues.Operating oper. revensesues.
-V. 142, p. 3156 ...- $\$ 1,291,802 \$ 1,138,143$ \$3,991,565 $\$ 3,467,523$

## Bendix Aviation Corp.-Acquisition-

The company has purchased a substantial interest in the Jaeger Watch wiil assure valuable cooperation in design and manufacture of precision wholly-owned Bendix subsidiary. and the Jaeger Co. of France and Switzerland, suppliers of precision instruments to the French army and to European
automobile manufacturers. The European Jaeger company will retain
its interest in Jaeger, New York.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .2984$. Boeing Airplane Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Period Ended Dec. 31- | $\begin{aligned} & -\mathrm{Year}-1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales, less discounts, returns \& allowances |  |
| Costor sales ${ }^{\text {End }}$ - |  |
| Selling, general and administrativ | 249,213 |
| Provision for doubtful accounts.--------------- |  |
| Depreciation | 86,153 |
| Operating loss Other income | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 351,010 \\ 20,649 \end{array}$ |
|  | 361 |
|  |  |
|  | , 38 |
| Net loss | \$333,800 |



Earnings for Three Months Ended March 31
Consolidated net loss after taxes, depreciation, \&c
Sales and other income for quarter ended March 3
1936
$\$ 41,469$
last, totale
1935
$\$ 213,262$ of sales operating expenses and other of $\$ 41,469$

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 | 1934 |
| Cash. | \$714,419 | \$1,102,284 | Accounts payable. | \$104,181 | \$71,723 |
| Notes \& accts. rec_ | 215,131 | 581,336 | Bank overdratts.- | 3,038 |  |
| Inventories. | 1,350,273 | 720,614 | Note payable----- | 6,000 |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. mat'g after 1936 | 10,050 |  | Accr. wages, taxes, $\& 0$ | 110,566 | 88,864 |
| Investments \& oth. |  |  | Reserves- | 139,055 | 39,801 |
| assets | 34,405 | 34,809 | Adv. on sales contr | 66,671 |  |
| Fixed asset | 1,171,130 | 1,233,935 | Cap. stk. (par \$5). | 2,609,415 | 2,609,415 |
| Def. chrgs-Insur. |  |  | Capital surplus --- | 1,111,020 | x1,111,020 |
| \&c. | 40,417 | 21,868 | Earned surp. (def.) | 514,121 | 225,977 |
| Total.-------- | 535,825 | 694,848 | Total. | 3,535,825 |  | x Representing the excess of net assets acquired by Boeing Airplane - $\dot{\text { V. }}$. 141, p. 3218.

Borg-Warner Corp.-Norge Sales Up $62.1 \%-$
Sales of the company's Norge division makers of refigerators and other record for the company and $41.7 \%$ ahead of April last year, Howard E Blood, President. Sales for the first four months this year amounted to Refrigerator sales in April set a new high mark, $12 \%$ above the March total, the previous record and $39.5 \%$ over April, 1935. Washing machine sales were up $149.5 \%$, gas ranges were up $842.5 \%$ and electric ranges wer Subsidiary Personnel Changes-
Emil C. Traner has been named President of Mechanics Universal Joint will also serve as General Manager and Tre the late Eric Ekstrom. He C. M. Kaltwasser was named President of Marvel Carbureter Co., anthe late Mr. Ekstrom's post. the lavid Firth was. named Vice-President and Assistant General Manager
-V. 142, p. 2985 .

## Boston Elevated Ry.-Earnings-

Month of March-
 Rent for leased roads.-. nterest on bonds and notes

Excess of receipts over cost of service_........



Brandram-Henderson, Ltd.-Reorganization Plan Voted The bondholders and shareholders at a recent meeting approved the plan of reorganization capital structure April 2, 1936
The plan contemplates the payment of the 1st mtge. bonds at maturity onds maturing 1939 (together with arrears of interest) with a new issue f an equal principal amount to mature June 1, 1956, and bearing interest on a non-cumulative income basis untul June 1, 1941 , then on a cumurate of $6 \%$ per annum.
of which 49,175 shares are to be immediately issued for distribution, The rate of distrioution to the bondholders is 15 new shares with respect to each $\$ 1,000$ bond, to the preferred shareholders five new shares for each one preferred share, and to the common shareholders one new share for

Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Resumes Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 5. This will be the first dividend paid since Sep
distributed.-V. 142, p. 2818.
Bridgeport Brass Co.-Stock Increase VotedThe stockholders have voted to increase the authorized capitalization with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the registration of 81,288 additional shares.
at the rate of $\$ 15$ a share. It is proposed to re retire outstanding $\$ 1,219,320$ to the amount of $\$ 400,000$ and to use $\$ 450,000$ for plant expansion and improvement. The balance will be used for general corporate purposes.-
(J. G.) Brill Co.-Receiver Asked-

A suit has been filed in the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, Del.. Car \& Foundry Co.., the American Car \& Foundry Securities Corp., the Brill Corp. and the J. G. Brill Co. Chard Brill and G. Martin Brill, also asked appointment of a receiver for the Brill concerns to continue them in accounting of profits alleged to have been withheld from the Brill companies and a return of assets it contended were illegally transfererd from he Brill companies to the American Car interests without compensation. of the prill companies by American Car \& Foundry, preventing the former from competing for business.

Earnings and Bookings Ahead-New Director-
In view of business in sight, the J. G. Brill Co; should have no difficulty In obtaining banking accommodation, Charles J. Hardy, President, told $\mathrm{Mr}^{2}$. Hardy said threatened litigation might cause some temporary Mr. Hardy said that in the first three months of 1936 the J. G. Brill Co 600 , contrasted with a net loss of $\$ 179,638$ heo same period last year. Orders booked to April 27 amounted to $\$ 2,265$, $\$ 1,365,000$ order for cars to be used on the bridge over the Delasware
River between Philadelphia and Camden.
J. Homer Platten has been elected a director to fill a vacancy.-V. 141 ,
p. 425 .

British Match Corp., Ltd.-Final Dividend-
$7 \%$ The company announced a final common dividend of $5 \%$, making Buffalo General Electric Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Operating revenues.----
Oper. revenue deduct'ns
$\$ 4,619,920$
$2,942,053$

 Net income........- $\$ 1,152,665 \times \$ 879,543 \quad \$ 2,837,091 \times \$ 2,606,043$ x Changed to give effect to major adjustments made later in the year 1935.-V. 142, p. 2310.

Buffalo Niagara \& Eastern Power Corp. (\& Subs.) Period End. Mar.31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935



 Net income........- $\overline{\$ 2,121,448} \times \overline{\mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 5 5 , 1 8 5}} \overline{\$ 7,166,459} \times \$ 7,257,250$ $x$ Changed to give effect to major adjustments made later in the year

Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd.-Rights-
The company in a letter sent to stockholders on April 30 stated that the proposed issue of 60,000 additional shares, instead of being offered to the public will be made available for subscription by stockholders of record June 10 at $\$ 20$ a share, in proportion one share for each 16 shares held.
Proceeds will be used to pay cost of constructing and installing two new
dredges. dredges.-V. 142, p. 2820 .
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.- Final Dividend-
common stock, making a total dividend of $20 \%$ for 1935 , compared with $15 \%$ for $1934 .-\mathrm{V} .141$, p. 2730 .
Bush Terminal Buildings Co.-EarningsYear Ended Dec. 31-

Gross revenues. | 1935 | 1934 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $-\$ 2,167,367$ | $\$ 2,239,203$ |
|  | 955,869 | s22.093,96970

$\qquad$ Provision for bad de
Real estate tax, \&c. Interest, \&c.
Reserve against advances.
 $\begin{array}{rr}1021,498 & \$ 1,258,811 \\ 10,490 & 3,356 \\ 469,064 & 453,961 \\ 452,923 & 449,889 \\ 218,644 & 218,737 \\ 175,000 & 129,000\end{array}$ $\$$

Excess of par over cost of bonds purchased and retired.................-

Net loss. -................................... $\$ 114,622$ prof $\$ 94$ 866 prof $\$ 170,800$ X Does not include net income of Bush House, Ltd., of $£ 18.884$ in 1935 ,
$£ 18,133$ in 1934 and $£ 17,737$ in 1933

| alance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S- |  |
| nd \& land impt., |  | Funded debt....-- 8,296,000 | ,296, |
| Brooklyn --.-- | 2,644,355 2,644,355 |  |  |
| b Industrial bldgs., |  | Accts. pay. \& accr. $\quad 32,916$ |  |
| coffice bldg., ${ }^{\text {New }}$ |  | expenses_----- 32,9 |  |
| York.---.---- |  | Federal taxes.-.- 502,729 |  |
| dSteam plants, |  | Accr. int. on fund.debt.c.-. |  |
| equipment, \&c. | 768,908 802,139 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Prepaid rentals---: } & \mathbf{1 0 , 0 9 2}\end{array}$ | 103,969 2,513 |
| atutory deposits | ,266, | Bush Term. Co. |  |
| Miscell. accounts. | 7,603 13,91 | possess'n of prop. |  |
| Bush Ter. Co., adv. 1,971,057 1,936,185 |  |  |  |
| Bush Term. RR., rentals \& advs.. |  | of Exhibition Buildings, Inc.. | 1. 6,217 |
| Exhibition Bldg., |  |  |  |
| Inc.-advances. $\mathbf{3 , 5 8 6 , 1 7 1} 3,485,481$ |  | obsolescence of |  |
| Capital stock. |  | properties, \&c--1,000,000 | 0,000 |
|  |  | Prov. for injuries |  |
| sh | 728,864 215,404 | and damages |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec_ $129,990 \quad 120,887$ |  | Provision for taxes |  |
| Due from trustees Bush Terminal |  | in dispute-.--- | 10,274$7,000,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Co., debtor---- | 149 27,251 | $7 \%$ pref. stock--- Com. stk. (par $\$ 5$ ) |  |
| supplies |  | Surplus--.-.-...-- 3,098,622 | 3,218,244 |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Prepaid expenses \& } \\ \text { deterred charges }\end{gathered} \quad 10,423 \quad 412,0$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total_-.-...-20,171,665 $\overline{19,873,999}$ Total.........-20,171,665 $\overline{19,873,999}$ |  |  |  |
| b After depreciation of $\$ 1,592,284$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,432,948$ in 1934. c After depreciation of $\$ 20,533$ in 1935 and $\$ 17,039$ in 1934. d After depreciation of $\$ 725,524$ in 1935 and $\$ 673,024$ in 1934.-V. 142, p. 2820. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California Art Tile Corp.-Accumulated Dividend- |  |  |  |
| The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| on March 1 last, this |  |  |  |
| 1930, when a regular quarterly pividend of $433 / 4$ cents per share was paid. |  |  |  |
| Calaveras Cement Co.-Accumulated Dividend- . |  |  |  |
| The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of |  |  |  |
| holders of record June 15. A similar payment was madé on May 1, March 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Jan. 16 last, Nov. 15 and Aug. 12, 1935, this latter being the first distribution made on this issue since Jan. 15, 1934, when a regular quarterly |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| payment of $\$ 1.75$ per share was made.-V. 142 , p. 2490. |  |  |  |
| Bush Terminal Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Years Ended Dec. 31Gross earnings |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,046,770 \$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Operating pro |  |  |  |
| Provision for ba |  | , |  |
| Real esta |  | 544,013 |  |
| deral t |  | 41 | 51,507 |
| Interest on funded d |  | 431,023 |  |
|  |  | 34,872 |  |
| Interest due Bush Ter |  | 7,621 | 27,159 |
| Depreciation----- |  |  |  |
| Reserve again |  | 121,600 |  |
| Loss on sale |  | 26 |  |
| Net profit |  | \$97,625 | \$283,91 |

Surplus Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935 Capital surplus-
Apreciation of land in Brooklyn-
Proceod from issuance of common stock in excess of stated Total
duction
in Bush Terminal Buildings Co and Bush Terminal $A R$,

Con bond issues of Bush Terminal Co.).-
share) issued in year 1925 under capaitad adjustiment plan.
Discount on preferred stock of Bush Terminal Buildings $\mathbf{C}$.
sold; and premium on retirement of preferred stock of Bush
Terminal Co
Capital surplus as at Dec. 31, 1934 and 1935 $\qquad$
1,063,203 Earned surplus-
Deficit as at Dee. 31, 1934.

prio years and interest thereon.-.
Los on sale of steam locomotives retired from service in
prior years
Total
Net income for year ended Dec. $31,193 \overline{5}$............................
through sinking fund cost on dond

Deficit as at Dec. 31, 1935 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Combined
Land and land improvements. Brooklyn.-
x Steamship piers $\&$ stor. warehouses in Bro

yt Steam plant. railroad facilities, marine, motor \&
Advance to \& investment in subsidiary-.
Miscell.
Stave...:-
statutory deposits with State authoritios- U. U . .
Govt. bonds \& City of N. Y. corporate stock
Govt. bonds \& City of $\bar{N}$. Y. corporate stock.
Canh in banks \& on hand (incl. special trust funds
Accts. \& notes re-.-- rentals, storage freigh \& other charges, less reserve for bad debts-.....
Due tre trustess by bush Terminal R. Co

 After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,235,969$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,08,4554$ in
1934. y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,049.164$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,064,-$ 1934. y After reserve for depreciation or $\$ 1,049.164$ in 1935 and $\$ 1.0644,-$
210 in 1934. z Represented by 242,860 no par shares.-
V. 142 , p. 3158 .

California Water \& Telephone Co.-Pref. Stock Offered -An issue of 71,726 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock was offered May 15 for public subscription by a banking syndicate headed by E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., and including Central Republic Co., H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., and Banks, Huntley \& Co. and William Cavalier \& Co. The offering price was $\$ 24$ per share flat.
The stock is already an outstanding security of the company, 45,788 shs
being owned by Central Illinois Securities Corp. and 25,938 shs. by H . M Byllesby \& Co. It was issued in November 1935 and aid a dividend or 16 L cents per share on Jan. 1, 1936, and another of $37 / / 2$ cents per share on April 1, 1, 1336.
within the State of California in the water and telephone business wholly service and the remainder from its telephone business. The water properties serve a combinind population estimated at 65,000 and the telephone
properties more than 80,000 . properves more than 80,000.
 and 84,328 shares of common stock (par $\$ 25)$. The balance shear as of
March 31 , last, shows total assets of $\$ 11,859,824$, with current assets op March 3 , last, shows total assets of $\$ 1,1,89,824$, with current assets of Net income before interest and Federal taxes was $\$ 403,644$ in $1933 ;$
$\$ 452,204$ in $1934 ;$ and $\$ 571,098$ in 1935 Interest charges on the first
mortgage bonds and other prior charges are stated in the to aggregate approximately $\$ 261,375$ annually. On the basis of 1935 fiyures the balance avaiaiable for dividends on this. preferred stock and Federai t. taxes was $\$ 2555,723$ as against stated dividend requirements of $\$ 108,000$.-

Canadian National Rys.-Earnings-
Earnings of System for First Week of May
Gross earnings $-\mathbf{V} .142$, p. 3159.
$\mathbf{1 9 3 6}, 467,285$
$\$ 3,010,0$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-EarningsEarnings of System for First Week of May
Gross earnings.
Increase
$\$ 404,000$
Carolina Power \& Light Co.-Preferred DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $\$ 7$
sum. pref. stock, no par value, and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cum. pree. stock, no par value, both payable June 1 to holders of record

 on the $\$ 6$ pref. stock were paid. (The last regular quarterly payments on
these issues of $\$ 1.75$ and $\$ 1.50$ per share, respectively, were made on these issues of $\$ 1.75$ and $\$ 1.50$ per share, respectively, were made on
Jan. 3, 1933.)-V. 142, p. 2988.
Casco Products Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.

Celanese Corp. of America-Stock Increase VotedThe stockholders on May 13 voted to increase the common stock from approved the amending of the certificate of incorporation to grant holders of prior preferred stock the right to vote for not more than two directors on default in payment of six quartery dividends on the prior preferred stock
and fixing the proviso with respect the preferences and rights of the the
$7 \%$ cumulative series prior preferred stock in order to conform with the $7 \%$ cumulative series prior preferred stock in
certificate of incorporation.-V. 142, p. 2821 .




 Earned surplus at end of the period...........- $\quad \$ 571,482 \quad \$ 623,278$ 31, 1936 and 1935 in a fixed amount of $\$ 300,000$, considered by the management of the company to be adequate. The amounts so provided are less
than the depreciation deductions claimed, or to be claimed, in Federal than the depreciation deductions claimed, or to be claimed, in Federal resulting reserve is less than a depreciation reserve would be, based on such straight-line method.
 Total......-. $\quad \frac{9,537}{30,004,859} \frac{8,185}{31,094,023}$ Total........ $\frac{1}{30,004,859}-\frac{142}{31,094,023}$ x Represented by 74,242 no par shares. $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2821$.
Central Ohio Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-
Three Months Ended March 31-
1935
$\$ 309,975$
205077


$\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income before provision for renewals, re- } \\ & \text { placements (deprec.), Federal income tax, \&c- }\end{aligned} \mathbf{\$ 7 6 , 8 0 8} \quad \$ 55,625$ placements (deprec.), Federal income tax, \&c- $\$ 76,808$ \$ $\$ 85,625$
Note-It is t.e. company's policy to make an appropriation to the reserve ear; therefore the above statement for the first three months of 1936 and 1935 show results before providing suca appropriation.

| Condensed Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| perty, plant |  |  | Long |  |  |
| oth. intangibles. | 377,805 | ,340,915 | Accounts payable- |  | 54,090 |
| vestme |  |  | Accrue |  | 317 |
| Cash ated company | ${ }^{12,0}$ | 12,000 | Consu |  |  |
| Ascts. recec | 111,195 | ${ }_{1128,817}$ | -refu | 766,917 | 6 |
| Inventorie |  |  |  |  | 4,784 |
| , | 44,034 | 002 | x $\$ 6$ cum. pref. |  |  |
| Prepaymer | 14,488 |  | stock.-. | 1,060,830 |  |
| der |  | 3,909 | ${ }^{\text {y Common share }}$ | 1,000,000 | $1,000,000$ |
| Unamort |  |  | surpius---------- |  |  |
| discount \& | 262,242 | 81,344 |  |  |  |

Total_.......-86,925,405 $\overline{\$ 6,871,822}$ Total_........-86,925,405 $\overline{\$ 6,871,822}$ x Represented by 11,78 notpor shares in 1936 and 1,932 no-par shares
in 1935 . y Represented by 20,000 no-par shares.-V. 142, p. 1977 .

## Chesapeake Corp.-Collateral Retired-

vertible collateral trust $5 \%$ gold bonds due May 15,1947 , has advised the New York Stock Exchange that during the period from April 4,1936 to
April 30,1936 , 1 the and retired and as a result thereot of the bonds were converted canceled Ry. common stock were withdrawn from the collateral pledged with it, as
trustee.-

Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Directorate Re-duced-
so as to provide for a board of their recent annual meeting amended the by-laws so as to provide for a board of directors of 15 members, a reduction from and Charles $L$. Jenks, resigned their posts, automatically reducing the
board to 15 .

## Checker Cab Mfg. Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account (Excl. Parmelee Transportation Co.) Calendar Years-

 Service and misceel. sales
Service \& misc. sales cost Gross loss on service and miscell. sales...-
Rev. from other oper---
Direct expenses against

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28 \\ 100,239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,177 \\ 83,412 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 66.360 \\ & 793,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 151,143 \\ & 1,182,636 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81,246 | 78,141 | 739,577 | 853,086 |

Gross inc. from other Combined gross profit.-Gelling expenses_.....-.-

Operating profit Other inc., principally and dividends interes

Total income
Interest paid_-......--
Bad debts written off
\& additions to reserve Other deductions
Opeserve specia litems.
Net loss -a---(-1-- $\$ 5$ )

> Consolidated E

## Net profit after deprec. int. \&c. chgs. but be- <br> \section*{int. de. chas. but be}

| \$18,993 | \$5,270 | \$54,043 | \$329,550 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 494,939 | 45,267 | 427,037 | loss3,004 |
| 101.562 | 58.533 | 73.925 | 121.880 |
| 182,546 | 181.979 | 305,135 | 383,366 |
| 132,187 | 128,008 | 243,687 | 253,767 |
| \$78,645 loss\$323,252 loss\$195,711 loss\$762,018 |  |  |  |
| 55,670 | 120,983 | 48,397 | 14,670 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 18,995 | 20,717 62,955 | 90.697 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,690 \\ 37,427 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 407.857 |  |
| prof \$2,396 | \$354,884 | \$707,931 | \$821,105 |
| 108,361 $\$ 0.04$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108.361 \\ \mathrm{Ni} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108.361 \\ \mathrm{Nil} \end{array}$ | 108,362 |
| Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31 |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | - 1933 |

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets-


 | Accts. \& notes rec. | $1,018,464$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 6 , 9 6 3}$ | Trade notes and |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Inventories | acceptances pay- |  |  | Inv. in and adv. to controlled co. co Other investment Mtge. note recelv-

able duemonthly
Dep. in closed bks.
Dep. in closed bks.
Geferred charges.-
$\left.\begin{array}{rr}046,205 & 1,033,563 \\ 3,039 & 57,538 \\ 215,400 & 35,415\end{array} \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Acc } \\ & \text { Cus }\end{aligned}$

Total_-...... $\$ 3,942,669 ~ \frac{12,132}{\$ 4,330,717}$ Total $\overline{\$ 3,942,669} \xlongequal[\$ 4,330,717]{ }$ y After depreciation of $\$ 840,722$ in 1935 and $\$ 769,268$ in 1934. z Rep-
resented by shares of $\$ 5$ par value.-V. 141, p. 3220 .

Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Consol. - New Director, \&c.Cyril Y. Emery was elected a director, succeeding Frederick H. Williams,
retired. Joseph A. Eber was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Williams.-V. 142,
p. 2311 .

Chicago Corp.-75-Cent Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. conv. preference stock, no par value,
payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . A like payment was made clarter from March 1, 1935, and divi1935, inclusive. In addition a dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec, 21 ,
1934. Accumulations after the payment of the current dividend will 1934: Accumulations after the payment of
amount to $\$ 5.50$ per share.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .1114$.

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Annual Report Rev. Freioht Trafficeral Statistics for Calendar Years. $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Rev. Freight Traffic- } & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Average miles operated_ } & 8,297 & 8,318 & 8,333 & 8\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Rev. Pass. Traffic- } & & 7,0, & & & & \\ \text { No. of pass. carried- } & 7,337,966 & 7,128,663 & 6,558,667 & 7,375,253\end{array}$

 Operating Expenses-
Maint. of way \& struct Maintenance of equip-Traffic--7-7.-.... Mransportation GeneralTotal ry. oper. exps.-
Net rev. from ry. oper-Net rev. from ry. oper--
Railway tax accruals--

Total ry. oper. income $\$ 3,096,74$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Equip. rents, debit bal- } & 2,924,879 \\ \text { Jt. facil. rents, deb, bal_ } \\ 1,111,059\end{array}$

## Net yr. oper. income_def $\$ 939,198$

 RentalsRentals.-n
Miscellaneous income
Total income_-.....--
Deducs from Income-
Miscellaneous rents.---
Int. on bonds and long-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Int. on notes.-.-.-.-- } & 11,851,456 & 11,851,401 & 11,847,333 & 11,844,059\end{array}$ Int. on equip, notes---

Net loss_-...........- $\$ 15,024,425 \$ 12,100,691 \$ 11,055$

Consolidated Condensed General Balance Shee

Assets-
 Improvements on lean
Misc wazt property-i Misc. physical propertiy-

 Other current assotse-:${ }^{\text {Other }}$ deferred assets. in advanco Total_-..

## \% preferred stock

## \% preferred stock-

 Common stock.---.-. Fovernmental debt. grants.--Non-negotiable debt to affiliated companies
Loans and bills payable
Audited accounts an Loans and bills payable
Audited accounts an
wages payable. $\begin{array}{lrrrr}7,843,700 & 17,466,421 & 17,715,657 & 14,125,000\end{array}$ Interest matured unpaid Unmat.int. \& rents acce. Other current payable.-
Tax liability Accr. deprec.-EAquip--
Other unadj. credits.--
Addit. to prop through Addit. to prop, through
income and surplus $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Approp. surplus not spe- } & 1,362,850 & 1,406,139 & 1,387,372 & 1,371,400\end{array}$
 Total--------------529,543,054 539,211,024 548,712,145 547,751,097 Committe for Equipment Trust Ctfs. Issues Statement -
 holders, states in part:
The committeo summits the following report as to:
Federal District Court in Chicago having charge of the reorganization proceedings entered an order on March 27, 1935 , directing the trustees to make no payments on account of principal of the equipment certificates, payment of dividend, warrants on all outstanding equipment to continue the some of which dividend warrants had been over-due since Dec. 1, 1934. As stated in the committee's letter of March 27, 1935, the Court, by the 'need not intervene herein or make any demand for the equipment trustsment subject to the respective equipment trusts, or make any equipapplication in this proceeding or otherwise for the orforcement of any lien or right in respect of the rents, earnings, income, tolls, issues ond any lien preserve their rights under the equipmective equipment trusts in order to trustees under the respective equipment trusts will; be determined as if dua
demand, for the return of the equipment subject the the demand, for the return of the equipment subject to the respective equipwere entitled to make such demand under the terms of the respective equipment trusts and as if such demand had been refused except in so far mined that such demand would have been properly the trustees under the respective equipment trusts shall be determine as if a claim or application, as described above, had been made at the or application under the terms of the respective entitled to make such claim On May 1, 1935, counsel representing certain mortgat trusts. ommittees moved to strike out this paragraph of the order bondholders' argument and the submission of briefs, the court, on Oct. 19 , After oral committees, and referred to the forbearance agreements affecting the
equipment trust principal maturities accruing between Dec. 1, 1933 and Nov. 30, 1934, and said:
every respect, and in so doing refrained from the assertion of theiranement in demand return of the equipment. The trustees havertion been their right to
ing Nov. 30,1934 , to carry oute, followafter that date would be paid. Under these circumstanceities of principal only fair and equitable that the rights that were thus waived by considered present time That restored to them, so far as that can be done at the The paragraph means that the certificate holders, in any issue of No. 42 -A. that might arise in the future where the time fors the ass issue of substance of remedies under the equipment trusts may be material, shall not be obliged to suffer the penalty of being deprived of the period from Dec. 1,1933 , to Nov. 30 ,
1934, in exchange for their willingness to cooperate, with the trustees in the effort to protect the operation of the trust estate.'
Subsequently, upon advice of
Subsequently, upon advice of counsel, the committee made no objection
to the entry on Dec. 10,1935 , of an order directing that nothing contained
in the order of March 27,1935 . "shall be construed as an adoption by the trustees of the debtor of the
equipment trusts or of the obligations of the debtor created thereunder." The railway trustees have since continued to make payment of dividend (2) Maintenance of Equipment-The railway trus the committee statements as to the condition of equipme furnished to and $3 \%$ of the freight cars subject to the that about $13 \%$ of the locomotives (3) Appointment of Edward M. Durham JI., as Chief Executive Of Pficer-On Missouri Pacific RR. and Executive Assistant to the railroad trustent of committee believes that Mr. Durham's management executive officer. The to the system and to the equipment certificate holders 1936, the debtor filed with the Covile its petition for an extension of time in which to file a reorganization plan.
On Feb. 11, 1936, the Court entered an ordion for an extension of time six months the time of the debtor to file an plan but further provided that if trustees were directed to prepare debt for prior to June 1,1936, the railway 1936, unless before that date a plan had been filed by the debtor. The committee and its counsel will give careful consideration to any plan phe-
posed and any provision thereof affecting the rights of the holders of the
equipment certificates. equipment certificates.
(5) Proposed Issuance and Sale of $\$ 4,500,000$ of ${ }^{\prime}$ Railway Trustees' Certifi-cates-On May 5, 1936, there came on for hearing the petition of the
railway trustees in which it was estimated that the cumulated deficienc in expenditures for maintenance of way and structures amounted from than $\$ 5,000,000$, that the forecast of revenues and expenses for to not less providing $\$ 2,500,000$ for deferred maintenance of way and $\$ 850,000$ for deficit of approximately $\$ 4,772,000$ ithat the proposed expenditures for deferred maintenance could not be obtained from current income from the borrow not to exceed $\$ 4,500,000$ and to issue therefor, as such trustees their certificates of indebtedness. The order entered by the District Court on May 5, 1936, authorized the railway trustees to make application to the such railway trustees of not to exceed $\$ 4,500,00031 / 2 \%$ trustees' certificate so become due June 1, 1939, and to be secured by a first and paramount
lien (subject to certain exceptions) upon the franchises, properties and upon all the earnings and income therefrom. The certificates and the order provide that such lien shall be subject to the rights of the trustees
under the respective equipment trusts in respect of the equipment subject thereto After the ICC has taken action upon such application as may be filed a Aurther hearing will be held before the Court.
(6) Amout of Einizment Trust Certificates for which Authorizations Have
Bith which are qualified, $\$ 22,120,500$ principal amount of equipment trust certificates or slightiy less than $7, \%$ of all outstanding certificates.
As of May 1,1936 , of the $\$ 30.883,000$ of outstanding equipment certifiAs of May 1,1 ind

## New Directors-

The stockholders on May 7 elected two now directors to fill vacancies on the board. The new directors are Claude J. Brown has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve as General Manager for the trustees.-V. 142, p. 3160.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Trustees' Equipment-Trust Certificates-
The Interstate Commerce Commission recently authorized the company The Interstate Commerce Commission recently authorized the company
to assume obligation and liabbility, as guarantor, severally and jointly with
Henry A. Scandrett, Walter JI Oummings and George 1 . Haight, as trustees
 trust certificates, series $O$. to be issued by the New York Trust co as as
trustee, and sold at par and div. to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection witn the procurement of certain equipment.--V. 142, p. 2990.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quar. End.Mar.31-. } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Ninterest and taxes. } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 199,46 \overline{9}\end{array} & \$ 191,427 & \$ 165,423 & \$ 24,761 \text { loss } \$ 187,539\end{array}$ no par shs. com.
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .1978$.
Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.-Earns. Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years
 Gross earns. per mile
Operating Revenues
Income Account for Catenalar Years

Operating Revenues
Freight_-_-


 Hoint facility rents.---
 Operating Expenses-
Maintenanceot way \&c. Maint. of equipment.-Transportation....-.-.-
Giscelaneus operations
General expenses.

Operating income-.--
Non-Operating IIcomee Incomen from lease of road Miscell. rent income-
Misc. non-oper. physica
 Inc. from funded secur-
Income from unfunded
Ind Gross income-.-Deductionsed roads.- 1,6


| 528 |
| ---: |
| 15,344 |
| 851 |
| 35,68 |
| 65,692 |
| 4,644 |
| $\$ 3,706,016$ |
| $1,673,49$ | Net income--

Preferred divs.

| Share of commen standing (par \$100) Earns, per sh, on com | \$867,252 | \$52 | ,903 d | der8184,9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| S $S$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Invetm't in road |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Improve. on lease |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 30. ph |  | Trattio |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Stock |  | Au | ,016, |  |
| Advanoes...---- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash--7- ${ }_{\text {Time }}$ |  | Int. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Special deposits.-- |  |  |  |  |
| Trattic \& car serv. balances recelv- |  | Othe |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| agents \& conduMisc. acets. reeelv |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | on equipment | 4,961,717 | , |
| Other curr. assets. |  | Oth |  |  |
| ajusted debits |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | it \& loss, bal... 1 | ,096,018 |  |
| Total $\qquad$ 60,585,086 60,069,75 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| City Stores Co. (\& Subs.)-Annual Report- <br> P. H. Saunders, President, says in part: <br> Completion of Reorgaisization-During the year the necessary steps were ken to complete the plan of reorganization which had been submitted to |  |  |  |  |

for the District of Delaware. After filing the necessary final report, indicating that all expenses had been paid and all matters necessary to con-
summate the plan had been carried out, the Court on Jan. 31,1936 entered an order closing the case.
In connection with the reorganization plan stockholders were advised that the new stock issued under the plan would be available for exchange on and after April 16, 1935. To assist holders of scrip certificates to either
dispose of their scrip, or purchase additional scrip in order to have a full dispose of their scrip, or purchase additional scrip in order to have a rul the company whereby the holders of such scrip certificates may, up to the close of business July 1, 1936, sell their common stock scrip certificates or
purchase additional common stock scrip certificates based on the par value of $\$ 5$ a share for the new common stock. To those stockholders who have not yet made the exchange, attention is called to their right to send their stock and (or) Voting trust certificates to the Central Hanover Bank \&
Trust Co., 70 Broadway, N. Y. City, for exchange under the plan of reorganization, together with transmittal letter. The new stock is the reorganization, together with transmittal onchater.

Comparative Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Jan. 31
 Gross profit:-:- $\overline{\$ 11,544,610} \overline{\$ 11,102,864} \overline{\$ 10,637,397} \overline{\$ 9,770,557}$ Realized gross profit in
instalment contracts.

| $---\quad 27,451$ | 43,449 |
| :--- | :--- |

 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Balance.-.-_----.-. } & \$ 1,547,398 & \$ 1,168,092 & \$ 900,813 & \text { loss } \$ 266,592 \\ \text { Int., rents., divs., } & \text { \&c--- } & 612,514 & 468,572 & 484,577 & 430,080\end{array}$ Total income_-...-- $\$ 2,159,912 ~ \$ 1,636,664 ~ \$ 1,385,389 \quad \$ 163,489$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { payable, \&c., of subs, }\end{array} & 452,975 & 506,141 & 524,061 & 539,478 \\ \text { Prov. for doubtful accts. }\end{array}$ bad debts written off,'
\&c. (net) ---.-.-.--
Prov.for deprec. \& amort
Fed.income taxes of subs
Profit for period.-.---
Amt. of net prof. of subs.
applic. to pref. \& com,
stks. of subs. not own'd $\operatorname{Dr} 193,093 \quad$ Dr130,233 $\quad$ Dr72,376 Cr136,416
Prof. applic. to City
Stores Co. before de-
ducting fund. debt
Int. \& charges--.-.-.-.--

| 300,115 | 207,776 | 253,882 | 280,532 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 39,697 | 461,908 | 401,022 | 417,653 |
| 121,696 |  |  |  |
|  | 38,236 | 3,766 | 914 | Amt. of net prof. of subs.

$\$ 693,337 \quad \$ 292,371 \quad \$ 130,283$ loss $\$ 938,672$
 Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31
$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ Notes rec.-.-.-.-....
Acts.

Acts. rec., custom | 1936 | 1935 | Ltabilties- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | $\$$ |  |
| $1,013,040$ | $1,662,802$ | Notes payable: |
| 120,930 | 2,408 | Bks., for borrow- | Acts. rec. from

vendors \& tenants, \&o \& tenMdse. inventories,
Marketable secur's. Marketable secur's
Goerke-Kirch Co. Goerke-Kirch Co
capital stock capital stock.--
Goerke-Kirch Co.
notes \& accts.
notes \& acts. rec
Cash surrender val.
life insurance life insurance... P D Goodwill _- $19,496,455 \quad 18,524,731$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Deterred charges_- } & 363,672 & 343,066\end{array}$

| 31, 1936 | 984,332 | 719,051 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Com. stk.-Subs | 319,562 | 319,762 |
| Surplus applicable |  |  |
| thereto -......-- | 6, $\begin{array}{r}116,196 \\ \hline 047\end{array}$ | 166.568 $5,738,000$ |
| x Capital stock.-- Earned surplus | 6,047,277 $\mathbf{2 1 5 , 4 0 3}$ | 5,738,000 |
| Capital surplus. | 1,058,257 | 1,325,809 |

Total_-.........33,952,981 $\overline{32,375,073}$ Total............-3,952,981 $\frac{1,058,257}{} \frac{1,325,809}{32,375,073}$

$1936 \quad 1935$ | , 930 | $1,62,408$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| , 408 |  |
| $, 628,456$ |  |

 92,000 10,059
863,419 110,547

$4,693,481$ Acc | 95,413 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Accrued accounts: } \\ \text { Int. on fund. dt. }\end{array}$ | 130,000 | 130,000 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\ldots . .-$ | Int on oblig'ns to |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,851,083 \\ 2,275,019 \\ 620,019 \\ 736 \\ \hline r 148554\end{array}$ \$1,737,111 ${ }_{c}$ inc. in 1 mtg mtger Sundry Sundry notes \& ac-

counts rec.
counts rec., de-
posits, \&
posits, \&c.
Claims agst. closed
banks
banks--.-.--
be retired.....
Int. on mtges.,
taxes sol $\qquad$ 96,112

Cash on dep. for
repl't of tixtures repl't of fixtures
Cash held by mort-gagee.-.......-.
Cash to be rec.
from mtge. for tk. of City Stores
Co.owned by sub

800,505
126,000
192,707
340,923
360,000
$237, \overline{8} 19$
$172,203 \quad 192,321$


3,610
$0,375,000$
stk. coll. conv.
notes, 1944._
$10-\mathrm{yr}$
3,500,000
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { coll.conv.notes } & 3,000,000 & 3,000,000 \\ \text { Reserves......- } & 717,655 & 8963\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr} & 717,655 & 896,352 \\ \text { Deferred income-:- } & 16,298 & 1,368 \\ \text { Minority interests: } & & 1,\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pret. stik. of subs } \\ & \text { Accr. undeclared }\end{aligned}$
$4,337,253$
$4,337,453$ divs. to Jan.
31, 1936 Jā.
Com. stk.- Subs
 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Chereto .-...-.-- } & 116,196 & 166.568 \\ \text { C Capital stock-- } & 6,047,277 & 5,738,000\end{array}$


Cities Service Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings
 Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes.-.---- $16,026,03814,361,063$

 Preferred dividends paid and accrued....
Earnings applicable to minority interests.-.-.--
Cities Service Pow. \& Lt. Co. int. charges and

| Cities Service Pow. \& Lt. Co. int. charges and |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| amortization of discount. | $1,800,127$ |

 Net income - -
$\$ 2,165,627$ \$1,664,024
Colonial Mortgage Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Colorado Power Co.-Tenders-
The Irving Trust Co., trustee, will until 11 a. m. May 21 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient 1 st mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, due May 1,1953 , to exhaust the sum

## (Dan) Cohen Co.-Earnings-

Years Ended Jan. 31-
Net profit
Dividends
Balance

Adjustments.-...........
Total earned surplus
Earns. per sh. on 38,000 shs. cap. stt. (no par)
1936
$\$ 24,057$
39,900 1935
$\$ 63,437$
60,800

| Balance Sheet Jan. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Cash.- | \$42,791 | \$24,444 | Notes pay. banks. | \$75,000 | \$25,000 |
| Accts. receivable. | 12,839 | 7,134 | Accounts payable, |  |  |
| Inventories..- | 513,429 | 484,168 | vendors | 72,842 | 57.236 |
| Mdse. in transit-- | 14,654 | 16,571 | Accrued accounts | 14,257 | 15,774 |
| Def. claims receiv. (net) | 11,277 | 11,798 | Prov. for Federal income taxes | 3,806 | 10,113 |
| Depos. with public |  |  | c Common capital |  |  |
| utlility cos....- | 445 | 445 | stock.--....---- | 304,000 | 304,000 |
| Regis. inc. debs-- | 1,500 | 1,500 | Paid-in surplus.-- | 31,774 | 31,774 |
| Prepaid accounts_ | 8,579 | 10,555 | Earned surplus-..- | 165,053 | 182,245 |
| a Furn. \& fixtures | 26,717 | 28,908 |  |  |  |
| b Leasehold impts. | 34,500 | 40,620 |  |  |  |
| Total. | \$666,733 | \$626,143 | Total | 3666,733 | \$626,143 |

a-After depreciation of $\$ 31,535$ in 1936 and $\$ 26,407$ in 1935. b After
amortization of $\$ 37,892$ in 1936 and $\$ 31,492$ in 1935. c Represented by amortization of $\$ 37,892$ in 1936 and $\$ 31$

Colon Development Co., Ltd.-New Company-
ee Colon Oil Corp
Colon Oil Corp.-Reorganization Plan Operative-
The plan of reorganization, dated Feb. 28,1936 has been finally confirmed by order dated May 5,1936 of the United States for the Southern District of New York under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, and the
plan has been declared operative by the board of directors of the old The ord
The order provides for the surrender and cancelation of all claims and rights of the old company and its trustee against Colon Development Co., assets and property of the old company and the trustee to the of remampang comp pany to creditors and stockholders of the old company, the securities of the new company deliverable pursuant to the plan, as follows:
(a) Each holder of a debenture or note of the old company or of a general claim against the old company which has been allowed in the reorganizatures, notes or such general claims, redeemable income stock of the new company in a principal amount equal (at the rate of $\$ 5$ to the pound sterling) to the principal or face amount of such debentures, notes or general claims
and interest thereon to April 1, 1936; and. (b) each owner of shares of capital stock of the old company shall be
entitled to receive, upon surrender of his stock certificates or certificates of entitled to receive, upon
deposit for said shares,
(i) one-fourth of an ordinary share of the new company and
(ii) a subscription warrant (expiring July 1,1936 ) entitling the bearer to subscribe for 6 shillings principal amount of $6 \%$ redeemable convertible
preference stock and three-fourths of an ordinary share of the new compreference stock and three-fourths of an o
pany at the price of 6 shillings (or $\$ 1.50$ ), in respect. of
Thered. The new securities deliverable pursuant to the plan are now available for
distribution to all creditors and stockholders of the old company. Holders of debentures, notes, or stock of the old company, or allowed claims against the old company represented by instruments in writing should surrender the same to Equitable Trust Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y.
City; Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 39 Threadneedle St., London, E... 2, England,
and Nederlandsche Handel Maatschapij and Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, Post Box 669, Amsterdam, The

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Oper expenses \& taxes.
Prov. for retires. \& depl.

 Gross corp. income-- $\$ 9,174,266 \quad \$ 7,913,280 \$ 24,285,809 \$ 19,872,469$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { other fixed charges } \mathbf{b}_{-}\end{array} & 872,145 & 1,062,935 & 3,976,069 & 4,239,984 \\ \text { Pref. divs. of subs. \& }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Pref. divs. of subs. } \\ \text { minority interests. }\end{array}$ | 686,509 | 669,558 |  | $2,632,271$ | $2,586,213$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Bal. applic. to Colum-
bia Gas \& El. Corp-
$\$ 7,615,611$
$\$ 6,180,786$
$\$ 17,677,468$
$\$ 13,046,271$ $\begin{array}{lrllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Inc. of other subs. applic. } \\ \text { to C. G. \& E. Corp }\end{array} & \text { Dr } 19,711 & \text { Dr20,387. } & 188,870 & 165,627\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { to C. G. \& E. Corp---: } & \text { Dr19,711 } & \text { Dr20,387 } & 188,870 & 165,627 \\ \text { Net rev. of C. G. \&E } & & 136,258 & 289,103 & 797,372 & 1,554,097 \\ \text { Corp.-- } & & & & & \end{array}$

## Combined earns. ap- plicable to fixed chgs

of C. G. \& E. Corg- $\$ 7,732,158$ \$6,449,503 $\$ 18,663.711 \$ 14,765,996$
 Bal. applic, to capital

| Stocks of C. G. \& E. | Corp |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Preferred dividends paid |  |  |  |
| P6,367,779 | $\$ 5,081,617$ | $\$ 13,230,488$ | $\$ 9,370,081$ |
| $-2,939,181$ | $6,903,708$ |  |  |

 end of respective periods.-.-................................ $\$ 0.54 \quad \$ 0.21$
a It is the general practice of the corporation and its subsidiaries, when a
ate is being contested, to show as gross revenues only such portion of the rate is being contested, to show as gross revenues only such portion of the
total amount billed as is represented by the lower of the disputed rates. In accordance with this policy the billings of certain subsidiaries were recorded in gross revenues at rates lower than those ultimately fixed by settlement of the rate cases. All credits to gross revenues arising from any such
settlement, applicable to the years prior to the year in which settlement is made, are credited to surplus. Due to certain settlements made in 1935, gross revenues, as reported above, for the three-months and. 12 months
ended March 31, ended March 31, 1935 , are less than the amounts actually received and retained by such subsidiaries pursuant in refunding the $5 \%$ bonds due June 1,1941 of the Dayton Power \& Light Co., it was necessary to complete the sale of the refunding issue prior to calling the then existing issue for redemption. This sale was made in
October, 1935 , and interest on both issues for approximately 40 days and were charged to current expenses, which are thereby increased months were charged to current expenses, which are thereby increased by ap-
alone.-V. $\$ 117,000$ over the amount chargeable for the new $31 / 2 \%$ issue alone.-V. 142, p. 2663.

## Comet Radiator Corp.-Registers with SEC-

see list given on first page of this department.
Commonwealths Distribution, Inc.-Listing-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 208,131 shares for debentures of American Commonwealths Power Corp. upon surrender The company was organized June 29,1934 in Due of 225,000 shares. ized capitalization of 225,000 shares of capital'stock ( $\mathrm{par} \$ 1$ ), as the medium of distribution of the receivership estate of American Commonwealths Power Corp. under a plan of distribution approved June 27, 1934, by the
Chancery Court of the State of Delaware. The receivers of American Commonwealths Power Corp. held a residue of miscellaneous assets, including substantial blocks of securities in other matility companies. Instead of liquidating the receivership estate at sactifice prices, the plan of
distribution provided that the receivers transfer all remaining receivership assets to the company and that the receivers distribute the company's stock to receivership creditors pro rata in the ratio of one share for each
$\$ 100$ of proven claims. The assets thus acquired $\$ 100$ of proven claims. The assets thus acquired by the company are still for cash and as to others which have been changed in form as the result of reorganization proceedings under Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Bankruptcy Act.
As of March 1. 1936 , the company's As of March 1. 1936, the company's principal assets consisted of the fol-
owing:

## Community Public Service Co. <br> First Mortgage 5s, Jan., 1960

bought sold quoted
Eastman, Dillon \& Co.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
15 Broad Street New York
A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-752
$\$ 49.786$
Sash
can Gas \& Power Co. com. stock and 425 warrants American Gas \& Power Co.
8.2601 shares common stock General Public Utilities Co,
$\$ 577.722$ demand notes Interstate Fuel \& $\$ 577,722$ demand notes Interstate Fuel \& Light Co. Electric Co.
800 shares clas 800 shares class B common stock United Light \& Power Co.
Certificates of beneficial interest representing 6.734 shares (par \$1) common stock Michigan Steel Corp. ${ }^{6,734}$ (A liquidation dividend of $\$ 2,896$ was paid thereon prior to the organ2 shares preferred stock Kansas Utilities Co.
Community Public Service Co.-Earnings-
 Ootal oper. revenues
Oper. (incl. receivership
trusteeship exps. durtrusteeship exps. dur-)
ing predecessor oper.)
Maintenances (other than Fed-
Taxes
eral income) Net inc. from oper
Net from merch. \& other miscell. operations..Bal. available for int.,
prov. for renewals $\&$
replacements, \&c.-
Interest on bonds Interest on bonds....-
Sundry int. paid public \&undry int. paid public Prov. for renewals and
replacements replacements
Predecessor earnings.-.--
Net earnings ------
Surplus balance beginSurplus balance begin-
ning of period
Disct. on bds. reacquired Total -
Divs. on pref. stock
Divs. on com. stock--

| 291,156 | 275,626 | $1,227,600$ | $1,273,238$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 41,881 | 30,050 | 156,284 | 151,320 |
| 48,897 | 46,275 | 186,494 | 175,779 |
| $\$ 216,149$ | $\$ 187,664$ | $\$ 942,993$ | $\$ 782,336$ |
| 1,496 | 1,452 | 31,655 | 37,142 |

Balance end of period

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 217,645 \\ 88,871 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 189,116 \\ 90,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 974,648 \\ 357,923 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 819,479 \\ 90,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,002 | 1,821 | 6,544 | 7,209 |
| 50,171 | 52,702 | 234,609 | $\begin{aligned} & 221,579 \\ & 456,099 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$76,600 | \$44,591 | \$375,570 | \$44,591 |
| 330,514 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 39,306 \\ 8,092 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 407,115 \\ 4,892 \\ 42,868 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 44,591 \\ 5,285 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 422,970 \\ 20,747 \\ 42,868 \end{array}$ | \$44,591 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 359,354 \\ & \text { eration by } \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 39,306$ mpany an | $\begin{gathered} \$ 359,354 \\ 9 \text { months' } \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 39,306$ decessor | x Includes 3 months' operation by company and 9 months' predecer $\$ 39,306$ opera


| Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equip., incl. wk. |  |  | 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bds ser. A due Jan. 1 |  |  |
| in progress. | 13 | 2,224,432 | 1960 | 7,109,750 | 7,200,000 |
| Invest'ts in sub.cos | 67,622 | 99,739 | Accounts payable. | 59,192 | 63,520 |
| Miscell. invest'ts- | 17,000 | 28,498 | Reorgan. exp. pay. |  | 261,933 |
| Defd. contracts rec |  | 17,000 | Accr. int. on fund. |  |  |
| Funds depos. with |  |  | debt_-------- | 88,871 | 90,000 |
| trustee as requir. <br> by trust indent | 182,253 |  | Accr. int. on unfd. |  |  |
| Notes recelvable--Bank depos. \& cash |  |  | Accr. int. on con- |  |  |
|  |  |  | sumers' deposits | 27,731 |  |
| on hand, ${ }_{\text {Special }}$ deposit--- | 1,044,990 | 1,348,124 | Accr. insur., wages |  |  |
|  | 106,000 |  | taxes (other than |  |  |
|  | 368,137 | 295,905 | Fed. inc. tax). | 55,421 | 52,157 |
| Insur. \& other dep. <br> Letter of credit for material \& suppl | 3,967 | 8,634 | Pref. divs. payable | 4,892 | 5,285 |
|  |  |  | Consumers' depos- | 209,979 | 191,340 |
| Inventory of mat'l and supplies |  |  | Consumers' line extension deposit- |  |  |
|  | 282,038 | 286,707 | Accts. pay. to sub. |  |  |
| Prepaid taxes, insurance, \&e |  |  | companies. | 1,627 | 1,703 |
|  | 27,393 | 6,755 | Unred. ice coupons | 1,004 | 1,149 |
| Rental equipment. | 565 | 463 | Reserves | 1,800,424 | 1,846,340 |
|  |  |  | Pref. stk. (par \$50) | 242,550 | 264,250 |
|  |  |  | Com. stk.(par \$25) | 4,286,825 | 4,286,825 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 359,354 | 39,306 |

Total_........-14,247,625 $\overline{14,350,299} \bar{T} \overline{14,247,625} \overline{14,350,299}$ x After reserve for retirements of $\$ 2,862,817$ in 1936 and $\$ 2,806,505$ in
1935 y After reserve for uncollectible accounts of $\$ 52,949$ in 1936 and
$\$ 40,778$ in 1935 .-V. 1935.-V. 142, p. 1283.

Consolidated Aircraft Corp.-New Issue ApprovedThe stockholders, at a special meeting recently, ratified the authoriza-
tion of 60,000 shares (no par, $\$ 3$ non-cumulative preferred stock, convertible into common at the rate of two shares of common for each share of pre-
ferred, and agreed to waive their preemptive right to subscribe to any more than 22,976 shares of this new issue.
The company proposes to offer 24,000 shares of the new stock at 850 a share, with 22,976 shares offered to present stockholders at the rate of
one share of preferred for each 25 of common one share of preferred for each 25 of common.

Order-
The company has received an order for twin-motored flying boats
amounting to $\$ 870,000$ from a South American republic. The name of amounting to $\$ 870,000$ from a South American republic. The name of
the republic and the number of planes ordered was not disclosed.-V. 142,
p. 2663 .
2663.

Congress Cigar Co., Inc:-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & \text { 1935 } & \text { 1934 } & \text { 1933 } & 1932 \\ \text { Gross sales } & \$ 2,989,165 & \$ 3,643,210 & \$ 3,661,149 & \$ 5,620,235\end{array}$ Returns, allowances, dis-
ing, gen, admin. \&c.

Net profit
ther income....-.-. Total income-izaDeduct. from income.
Prov. for Fed., \&c., tax
Net income.... Cash dividends.-Balance, deficit.-.-.--
Profit and loss surplus Earnings per share_....


a Represented by 302,900 no-par shares in 1935 and 315,000 in 1934.
b Includes cash in escrow released Feb. 6,1936 , of $\$ 29,889$. V .141 , p. 3223 .
Consolidated Copper \& Brass Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this departmen
Consolidated Coppermines Corp.-To Resume Opera-tions-New Directors-
The company will start operating its properties soon after the settlement annual meeting held May 5 . He said the company had not resumed operations because of the shortage of funds and legal difficulties now
nearing settlement. Counsel hoped, he said. that final settlement of nearing settlement, Counsel hoped, he said. that final settlement of
the suit with the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. would be made by next month.
The stock
to The stockholders authorized the management to resume operations and to buy new equipment and treating plants for the production of copper Harold K. Hochschild was elected a director to succeed George s. Brown. After the annual meeting directors elected I. W. Burnham
to succeed E. L. Bradley, resigned.-V. 141, p. 1091 .

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earns.

## Cons <br> Calendar Years-

| Calendar Years- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales (net) | \$9,262,930 | \$8.424,662 | \$8,095.532 | \$8,372,612 |
| Cost of sales \& expens | 7,981,906 | 7.249,861 | 6,723,255 | 6,978,250 |
| Net operating incom | \$1,281,024 | \$1,174,801 | \$1,372.277 | \$1.394,362 |
| Other inco. | 369, 4s | 346,925 | 222,326 | 233,540 |
| Tota | \$1,650,167 | \$1,521,726 | \$.,594,603 | \$1.627,902 |
| Depreciat | 231,326 | 36.383 | 208.207 | 199.097 |
| Prov. for doubtful accts. | 16,832 | 55,209 | 281,316 | 239.824 |
| Federal ta, es | 100,000 | 115,000 | 75,000 | 60.000 |
| Loss on sate of secur |  |  |  |  |
| Interest ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ deduction | 59,275 20,282 | 59.650 58,322 | 41,133 79.559 | 32,641 167,615 |
| Oper, loss sub, not consol |  |  |  | 15,230 |
| alance fo | ,077,451 | 16 | \$909,388 | 862,228 |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Balance for stock }-\overline{l n} \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 524.973 \\ \$ 1,077,451 & \$ 917,161 & \$ 909,388 & \$ 862,228\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc} & \$ 0.53 & \$ 0.22 & \$ 0.21 & \$ 0.12 \\ \text { Earnings for } 3 \text { months } & \text { Ended March } & 31 & \\ & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net profit after deprec., } & \$ 290,429 & \$ 212,536 & \$ 317,781 & \$ 265,400 \\ \text { Federal taxes, \&c-- } & \$ 20 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com. stk } & \$ 0.17 & \$ 0.02 & \$ 0.22 & \$ 0.12\end{array}$ | Comparative Co solidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities | 1935 | 1934 |
|  | $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |

 a After deducting reserves of $\$ 330,067$ in 1935 and $\$ 223,919$ in 1934 . 010,983 in 1934. c Represented by 400,000 no par shares. d Represented
by shares of $\$ 1$ par value. e Includes dividends receivable.-V. 142, p. 1979.

Consolidated Mining \& Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. - Admitted to Unlisted Trading-

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading priviissuable in exchange for old capitai stock on old capital stock, $\$ 25$ par, new capital stock for each share of old capital stock.-V. 142, p. 2992.
Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.-SalesMonth of
January.-
Februar
March--.............
Apri1 142, p. 2992.

## Consolidated Royalty Oil Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ll}3 \text { Months Ended March } 31- & 1936 \\ \text { Net profit after Federal taxes and charges._.......... } & \$ 81,68\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Net profit after Federal taxes and charges-1.-. } & \$ 81,685 \\ \text { Earns. per share on } 552,925 \text { shares of capital stock } & \$ 0.15 \\ \text {-V. } 141, \text { p. } 1433 .\end{array}$
Consolidated Textile Corp.-Special Master Named-
Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard on May 13 appointed Peter B. Olney Jr . special master in reorganization proceedings in behalf of the corporation.
He ordered another hearing in the case on June 16 . Judge Goddard also denied a motion for representation by a minority bondholders' committee on the ground that he wished to save the stockholders money. Pointing out that one committee already reprsents $70 \%$ group at any time they wished and that therefore they did not need to organize formally.-V. 142, p. 3164 .
Consumers Power Co.-ListingThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$55,709,000 first mortgage bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series of 1936 due Nov. 1, 1970. All of which have been sold and are outstanding in the hands of the public.-V. $142, \mathrm{p}$.

Container Corp. of America - To Vote on Stock IncreaseThe stockholders on June 1 will vote on increasing the authorized common stock to $1,250,000$ shares and the creation of 200,000 shares preferred
stock, convertible or with warrants, par $\$ 50$ per share.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .2664$. Continental-Diamond Fibre Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 3 Mos. End. Mar.31- $1936 \quad 1935 \quad 1934 \quad 1933$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sales, less returns, allow- } \\ \text { anres, \&c--...--- } & \$ 1,532.222 & \$ 1,355.901 & \$ 1,010,008 & \$ 632,860\end{array}$ anres, \&c.-.........--
Cost of sales
Sell admin


Net profit.current assets $\quad \$ 45.719 \quad \$ 15,215$ loss $\$ 70,203$ loss $\$ 1: 8,454$ 204,000, of which $\$ 1,322,000$ represents cash and government bonds.

| Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended March 31- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Gross operating earnings of subs. (after eliminati intercompany transfers) |  | \$31,105,684 |
| General operating expenses | 13,328,973 | 12,282,962 |
| Maintenance | 1,564,630 | 1,492.593 |
| Provision for retirement | 4,252,326 | 4,212,886 |
| General taxes \& estimated Fed. income taxes | 3,384,126 | 3,406,438 |
| Net earnings from operations of | \$10.970.760 | \$9,710,803 |
| Non-operating income of subs | 840,405 | 817,122 |
| Total income of subs. <br> Int., amortiz. \& pref. divs. of subs.: $\qquad$ \$11,811,165 \$10,527,925 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Interest on bonds, notes, \&c. --. | 3,918,404 | 3,976,204 |
| Amortization of bond disct. \& pref. stock expense | 277.253 | 300.133 |
| Dividends on preferred stocks | 1,069,551 | 070.219 |
| Proportion of earns., attributable to min. com. st | 14,596 | 7,687 |
| Equity of Cont. Gas \& El. Corp. in earns. of subs | \$6,531,359 | \$5,173,680 |
| Inc. of Cont. Gas \& El. Corp, (excl. of inc. received from subsidiaries) | 40,807 | 37,133 |
| Total income | \$6,572,166 | \$5,210,814 |
| Expenses of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp | 160,309 | 154,340 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Interest on $5 \%$ debentures, due 1958 - | 2,600,000 | 2,600,000 |
| Amortization of debenture discount \& expense. | 164.172 | 164,172 |
| Balance transferred to consolidated surplus | \$3,647,685 | \$2.292.302 |
| Dividends on prior preference stock | 1,320,053 | 1,320,053 |
| Bala | \$2,327,632 | \$972.249 |
| Vrnings | \$10.85 | \$4.53 |

Copper Range Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Sales of copper xIncome Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935
ing, taxes, freight, depreciation of nine nachinery \& struc$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ing, taxes, freight, depreciation of nine machinery \& struc- } \\ \text { tures ( } \$ 50,248 \text { \& depreciation of smelter plant }(\$ 22,551) & 2,096.170 \\ \text { Selling \& adiuinistrative expenses.----- } & 55,277\end{array}$


Non-operating income Dividends on C. G. Hussey \& Co. preferred stock.
Interest on Copper District Power Co. notes.
Other dividends \& interest--
Interest paid on notes \& other indebtedness.
Excess of cost over proceeds of securities sold
77.727
50.000
 Motor Bus Co., St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Co. and Chan pion Range Co., the last two being inactive. Copper Range RR. Co. is not consolidated as at $D e c .31,1935$ due to its having filed a petition for reorganization under y Mines and Bankruptcy Act.
yot Mines and lands, thiuber tracts, mineral rights and developments have is believed to beless than the fair value of ore content and standing timber.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935 (See a)
Cassets-

| \$30,739 | Notes payable-To banks. | \$200,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8,537 | To Railroad Credit Corp. | 39,968 |
| 125,033 | Accounts payable (trade) | 80,115 |
| 479,201 | Accr. wages, tax. \& other exps | 77,414 |
| 140,195 | Capital stock | 8,231,072 |
|  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 305,129 \\ 25,000 \end{array}$ |  | 1,00,579 | Marketable bonds................-. Copper sold \& not delivered Copper on hand \& consigned.-

Supplies inventory Supplies inventory-.-.-...-c Investments -.-.-...-.-.-.-. buildings \& machy. at smelter Build mines, \&ch.... at smelter
and
Notes rec. from empl. others Sundry acets. recelvable......-
 a The companies consolidated are: Copper Range Co., Copper Range
Motor Bus Co., St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Co, and Champion Copper Motor Bus Co.. St. Mary's Ca Co is not consolidated as at Dec Co. The Copper Range RR. Co. is not consolidated as at Dec. 31 , 1935 Bankruptey Act.
$b$ Mines and
b Mines and lands, timber tracts, mineral rights and developments have
not been reduced by depletion charges, as the book value of the properties not been reduced by depletion charges, as the book value of the properties c C . $G$. Hussey \& Co $, 40,000$ shares $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, representing voting control, at cost, $\$ 400,000$, and 3,500 shares common stock, at cost,
$\$ 30,030 ;$ total, $\$ 430,030$. Copper District Power Co., 34,000 common voting trust shares, at cost, $\$ 635,103$ and demand notes at par and
cost, $\$ 984,075$; total, $\$ 1,619,178$. Copper Range RR. Co. 20,000 shares, at value determined by directors as at April $21,1932, \$ 600,000$ and
$\$ 1,005,000$ first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds due Oct. 1,1949 of which $\$ 400,000$ are pledged to secure note payable to Railroad Credit Corp., at cost, $\$ 985,129$; total, $\$ 1,585,129$ Sundry investments in other companies, at cost or no-1 inal values, $\$ 40,780$.

[^2]A public hearing was held before the Commission on July 1, 1935, at
Wassington, D. C., at which a plan of reorganization was submitted by the debtor. ng of plant, property, improvements upon leased railway property, and
miscellaneous physical property of $\$ 4.814 .873$; investments in affiliated companies and other investments of $\$ 6.3,614$ i current assets of $\$ 189,365$, anduding cash and material and sumplies of $\$ 92,298$; and deferred asets
and unadjusted debits of $\$ 1,201,692$, of which $\$ 1,160,539$ represented
discount on canital stock. The investments in discount on capital stock. The investments in affiliated companies con-
sisted principally of a note of the Copper Range Co. in the amount of
$\$ 53,500$. Liabilities as of the same date were 20,000 shares of common stock
(\$100 par), all of which, except a few qualifying shares, are held by the Copper Rangee Co.i long-term debt of $\$ 2,153,500$, consisting of $\$ 2,100,000$
first mortgage bonds actually outstanding and $\$ 53,500$ debt to the Corporation: current actually outstanding and $\$ 53,500$ debt to the Finance
Cotaling $\$ 17,667$, the principal item of Which was interest matured and unnaid of $\$ 105,7$, 7 the deferred liabitities of preciation on road and equipment; sinking fund reserve, $\$ 174,678$; profit
and loss balance, $\$ 125,962$, and total corporate surplus, $\$ 300,640$. For the purposes of the plan and its acceptance under the classification holders consist of three classes: (1) Holders of the debtor's first mortgage note: and (3) the holders of the debtor's common stock. The claim of the Finance Corporation was evidenced by a promissory note made by the
debtor to the Finance Corporation under date of Oct. 28,1932 , in the prindebtor to the Finance Corporation under date of Oct. 28,1932 , in the prin-
cipal amount of $\$ 53,500$, with interest at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum, and payable on or before Oct. 28, 193.5 . This note was collaterally secured by
$\$ 200,000$ of debtor's first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds and $\$ 100,000$ of Conner Dis-
trict Power trict Power Co.s $7 \%$ notes. The Conper Range Co. also unconditionally
guaranteed the payment of the princinal and interest on this note. On Nov. 25. 1935, the Court entered an order expunving from the records and
files this claim of the Finance Corporation stating in the ond files this claim of the Finance Corporation, stating in the order that thi
note, together with interest thereon, was paid in full on Oct. 16. 1935 .
Debtor's Plan of Reorgani:at on

The plan of reorganization submitted by the debtor contemplates the
exchange of its present outstanding first mrtgage bonds for a like princinal exchance of its present outstanding first mirtgage bonds for a like princinal
amount of new first mortgage income bonds of the debtor due Oct. 1.1949 ,
bearing int. at rate of $5 \%$ per annum, beginning the present mortgage covering all the properties embraced therein, but the the extent that earnings are available for interest, it will be paid. but only
in units of the in units of $1 / 1 \%$ or multiples thereof any earnings, it wot so paid out as int onterest
on the new issue of bonds will be retained and added to the on the new issue of bonds will be retained and added to the a mount of earnings available for payment of interest on the next succeeding interest pay-
ment date. The interest paying date of the coupons will he April 1, and
interest will be computed for interest will be computed for the calentar year nrecering each interest-
paying date, and the computation of earnings available for the nayment of
interest will be in exception: The charge for depreciation on the property of the debtor wis be applied only on roadway and equioment used in produ of the debtor will question. The bonds will be callable in whole or in part on any interest present bonds will be paid excepting one-half the amount due Oct ont on the prd on this the debtor will not pay the $2 \%$ Federal tax.
It is also proposed that the present ind It is also proposed that the present indenture securing the outstanding
bonds be modified to conform with this vlan of reorganization, and that
provisions be made for a sinking fund int provisions be made for a sinking fund into which all earnination, and that
the $5 \%$ bond interest will be accumulated for the purpose of retiring the
bonds.
The debtor's indebtedness to the Finance Corporation, in the amount of
$\$ 53,500$ would be paid in full under the nlan, with accrued and unpaid
interest thereon, if any, according to its terms. interest thereon, if any, according to tits terms.
(Payment of this note has been heretofore noted
The plan of this note hatates that the pretofore noted.]
reduced to $\$ 1,000,000$, divided into authorized capital stock shall be reduced to $\$ 1,000,000$, divided into 20,000 shares, with $\$ 50$ a share par
value. No dividends are to be paid on the stock until all the outstanding
bonds have been retired. bonds have been retired.
The Copper Range Co. is the present owner of all the debtor's 20,000 shares of capital stock except directorent qualifying shares. It it is provosed
under the plan that 11,400 shares of this stock be surrendered by the Copper
Rang Range Co. and issued to the bondholders on the basis of five shares for each Co. has agreed to this feature of the plan. The plan does not contemplate the creation of a new company, ner any
change in the management, officers or control of the debtor, as presently change in the management, officers or control of the debtor, as presently
existing. The debtor proposes to meet the expenses of the reorganization
out of cash on hand out of cash on hand. The amount of such expenses has not been deter-
mined. No provision is made in the plan for securing additional either through the sale of new serurities or assessments.
it was the con lusion of that committee that there was sufficient promit for the future to warrant the debtor in continuing in bus sufficient promise
at the present time the volume of business although at the present time the volume of business does not permit, it to earn its
bond interest, it was the committee's belief that the future would see a sufficient resumption of business toe enable the debtor to pay a a would see a
bonded indebtedness. For this reason the its plan which provided for the issue of bonds carrying non-cumulative con-
tingent interest rather than fixed interest
Thus, under the debtor's plan, its funfer indebtedness after reorganiza-
tion woul b3 $\$ 2,280,000$ and capital stock $\$ 1,000,000$, a total capitaliza-
tion of $\$ 3,280,000$ Contingent interesto tion of $\$ 3,280,000$. Contingent interest charges on the funded capt would amount to $\$ 14,000$ annually. The provision creating a sinking funl suf-
ficient to retire the bonds at maturity would require $\$ 152.000$ annually Ths debtor's present outstanding would require $\$ 152,000$ annurlly.
$\$ 2,100,000$ of $5 \%$ first mortgage bonds, with annual inters ampunts to
$\$ 105,0 j 0$ No redut charges of \$105,000. No reeduction in the principal amount of these interest eharges of onterest char us. In its vlan, but it does prop of the present limited eliminate all fraficic and the uncertain
inaffic possibilities for the future, it is traffic possibilities for the future, it is apparent that the and the unsertan probable
future earninzs will not justify any substantial fixed ruture earninzs wil not justify any substantial fixed charges. In this
statute. At the same debtor's plan conforms to the requirements of the statute. At the same time, the debton's prospective earnings are so con-
jecturai that it is not believed that they will support the debt strue jectural that it is not believed that they will support the debt structure
proposed by it While interest is non-cumulative and is to be paid only if
earned, the principal matures in 1949, and there does reasonable prospect that the debtor will be able consistently to pay any substantial portion of the interest on its bonds, much less to accumulate
a sufficient reserve in a sinking fund as it a surficient reserve in a sinking fund, as it proposes, west which to retire the date are date of maturity. Thus, prospects of refunding the bonds on of another reorganization at that time would be quite probable. advancing the maturity date of criticism of thends for an add mation be eliminated by
Funded debt under the debtor's plan hower 25 or 30 years. Funded debt under the debtor's plan, however, would represent more than
two-thirds of the debtor's capitalization, since the debtor also propes reduce the present par value of $\$ 100$ a share of its 20,000 shares of comenon
stock to $\$ 50$ a share. Furthermore, the debtor, with all its property mortgaged, would be prac-
tically precluded from raising any new or additional capital in the future for ather improvements of a capital na record does not support a finding that the debtor's plan, as submitted, is
financially advisable or compatible with the public interest.
Financial reorganization shonid resources which will give the debtor the best available structure and cash continuously as a going concern. Experience has shown that the function
curity of a railway se curity of a railway mortgage rests less upon property than upon earnings,
although the creation of the property pren although the creation of the property precedes the development of earnings. ber companies served by it. While the record shows a slighter and lummovement of the products of these industries, it does not justify increased that the debtor's traffic will return to the point where its earnings will
enable it to pay regularly any substantial amnunt of interest or to establish enable it to pay regularly any substantial amnunt of interest or to establish
a reserve for the purpose of retiring any substantial amount of indebtedness
within a reasonable period in the future Terms of Reorganization
Under these circumstances, we are of the view that the interests of the
debtor's bondholders and of the debtor would be best served zation providing for the exchange of the existing bonds of the debtor for
preferred stock.

The exchange should be on the basis of 10 shares of preferred stock, $\$ 100$
share par value, for each $\$ 1,000$ par value bond. The preferred stock should provide for the payment of an annual dividend of $5 \%$ of such portion thereof as may be earned, from the date of issue, the dividend to be
non-cumulative, and payable only in units of 1,2 of $1 \%$ or multiples thereof. Provision should be made that the preferred stock and the ripht the divi-
dends thereon shall have a preforence on the debtor's earnings ahead of the common stock and the right to dividends thereon, and a preference amountin case of the future liquidation of the debtor's business, and shall be redeemable in whole or in part on any dividend payment date at par, plus
any unpaid dividends. any unpaid dividends.
A further provision sh
any year, equal to or less than $5 \%$ of the par value of the authorized preferred stock, ren, aining after payn ent of any dividend for the year on such
preferred stock, shall be set aside in a fund to be used for the redemption preferred stock, shall be set aside in a fund to be used for the redemption of Such requireitent should not preclude
aside in the fund for redeunption of preferred stock $n$.s ore than the percentage stated. However, the authority of the board of directors the percentage pay dividends on the co, tin on stock should be restricted so as to preclude Net inco, e should be computed according to the redeen ed and retired. commission. The preferred stock should have equal voting power and The plan should be further modified to specifically provide that no mort-
gase nay be placed on the debtor's property without the consent of the gate niay be placed on the debtor's property without the consent of the
holdersof two-thirds of its outstanding preferred stock. should recelve five shares of coin on stock, $\$ 50$ a share par value. bond issued by the debtor. For this purpose, the Copper Range value. to be
surrender to the debtor 11,400 shares of the debtor's comnon should surrender to the debtor 11,400 shares of the debtor's comn on stock. The $\$ 50$ a share, as proposed in the debtor's plan. In view of the fact that the District Court authorized the debtor to pay, not now necessary (1) ander the foregoing modification of the debtor's plan there would result (1) an eiinination of all funded debt; (2) an issue of $\$ 2,280,000$ of $5 \%$ non-
cunulative preferred stock of $\$ 100$ a share par value; and (3) an issue of \$1,000,000 of countinon stock of $\$ 50$ a share par value; and (3) an issue of
While the expenses and fees incident to the reorganization have not been disclosed the debtor's proposal that they be paid out of cash on hand apdisclosed the debtor's proposal that they be paid out of cash on hand ap-
pears to be reasonable, and should be approved; such expenses and fees to
be approved if reasonable and within such niaxiuum liuits as shall be fixed by us. find that, as above modified, the plan submitted by the debtor will meet with the require ..ents of subsections (b) and (e) of Section 77 of the
Bankruptcy Act, as anended, and will be coulpatible with the public
intertst.

| Operating revenues | 1935 | ${ }^{1934} \mathbf{\$ 2 2 8 . 5 0 1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$240,975 |  |
| Operating expenses | 225,913 | 228,402 |
| Net operating revenues | \$15,062 | \$99 |
| Tax | 4,496 | 7,718 |
| Operating income | \$10.565 | loss\$7.619 |
| Rents received \& otherinco | 5,809 | 11.481 |
| Total income | \$16,374 |  |
| Bond interest. | 105,000 | 105,000 |
| Rents paid \& other ch | 17,580 | 18,722 |
| Loss for year- | \$106,206 |  |
| Surplus beginning of year | 310,810 | 565,548 |
| Net surplus | \$204,603 |  |
| Adjustments affecting prior | 117,046 | $134,877$ |
| Surplus Dec. 31 | \$87,557 | \$310,810 |

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935

## Cashets-

.-. \$106,366
 Accounts receivable.
Materials \& supplies. Laabilities-
Accounts payable - $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$189,794 } \\ 38,317\end{array}$ Investment $\quad 91,016$ 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds due Oct. 1 , Other assets ................t $3,147,88$ Discount on capital stock Unamortized discount on bonds $\quad 32,653$
 Total_-
-V .142 V. 142, p. 3165.

Unappropr of bonds 174,678
87,557

## Cosden Oil Corp.-Reorganization-

The bondholders'
the georganization committee has sent a letter to holders of
$6 \%$ bonds due in 1938, asking them to sign proxies in favor The company has been in bankruptcy under Section 77-B of the Bank-
ruptcy Act in the United States District Court of Texas since July 1935 A. Barclay Ulman, 597 Madison Ave., secretary of the committee 1935. committee represented, as owner or otherwise, in excess of $\$ 300,000$ of the plan has as this committee is advised," says the letter, "no constructive plan has been presented for the reorganization of the company. The present increase in the earnings for the company in bankruptcy and the
future possibilities of an improvement thereof would indicate that the company should be promptly reorganized. completion to the Court. The committee comprises James H. Kann chairman;
p. 1463.

Crane \& Co., Dalton, Mass.-Gets Paper Currency Contr't this company to furnish the haper used for printing currency and public debt securities of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1937. The company submitted the lowest bid, 37 cents a pound. The Treasury
estimated 825 tons will be required for printing currency alone. TV. 138, p.1s.

Crescent Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net income from operations.-................-- } & \$ 565,182 & \$ 561,453 \\ \text { Non-operating revenue-net } & & 10,967 & 8,536\end{array}$


Net income for the year before Fed. income tax--
x Includes operations of Crescent Public Service x Includes operations of Crescent Public Service Co. for the three months
ended Dec. 31,1934 ; operations of subsidiaries for the year ended that dat irrespective of date of acquisition by the company, fixed charges of subsidiaries on obligations in hands of the public including annual dividend requirements on pref. stock of subsidiary, whether or not paid and (or)
accrued, and annual interest requirements on long-term debt of Crescent
Public Service Co., exclusing collateral trust $6 \%$ income bonds series

 - V. 140, p. 2351.

Creameries of America, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
interest and other charges .-.......-............ $\quad \$ 7,334 \quad \$ 51,199$
Crown Cork International Corp.-25-Cent Class A Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account
 with 50 cents paid on March 20,1934 and Nov 1.1933 . The last regular quarterly
D. 1814.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Inc.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the capital
stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . This comstock, par \$100, payabe June 1 to holders or record May 15 . This com-
pares. with 82 per share paid on Feb. 15 ast, Sept. 14, June 1 and Feb. 1,
1935. June 1 and Oct 5,$193 ;$ and on Sept. and Dee. 11, 193. A


Curtiss Aeroplane \& Motor Co.-New PresidentBurdette S. Wright has been elected President of this company. Mr.
Wright succeeds Ralph S. Damon, who resigned Dec. 31,1935 .- ${ }^{\text {v. }} 142$. p. 124.

Curtiss-Wright Corp- - Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.- $\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3165$.
Cutler-Hammer, Inc.-Earnings-
Net profit after Federal faxases, deprec. \& other deductions-.......- $\$ 232,343$ Net profit after Federat taxes, deprec. \& other deductions-:-
Earnings epr share 142, p 981 . 329,999 shares capital stock (no par):-

## Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp.-EarningsN Months Ended March 31Shares common stock (par \$10 Earnings per share Earnings per share.

## Delaware Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

Period End.Mar. $31-1936-3$ Mos.-1935 $\quad$ 1936-12 Mos,-1935
Net inc. after deprec int., amort., Fed.taxes


$$
-\infty
$$

Detroit Paper Products Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $61 / 14$ cents per stare on the new
common stock, par $\$ 1$. both payable June 10 to holders of record May 29 . common stock, par $\$ 1$. both payable June 10 to holders of record May 29 . p. 2993.

Dictaphone Corp.-New President-
James L. McIntosh will become President of this company on June 1 , succeeding L. C. Stowell who is retiring to become executive vice-president
and a director of UUderwood-Elliott-Fisher Co. Mr. Stowell will remain a director or Dictaphone.
Mr. McIntosh is now
Mecretary and Treasurer. He will be suc ceeded by O . E. Hallenborg. - 142 , p.
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd.-Govt. Claims SettledThe company, through its counsel, White \& Case, has notified the New York stock Exchange or the complete settlement and release of the compan
from certain claims arising out of the prohibition era, which the United Srom certain claims arising out of the prohibition era, which the United
States Government might have against it, upon the payment to the United States Government of the sum of $\$ 1.500 .000$, payabile $\$ 250,000$ in cash and
the balance of $\$ 1,250,000$ in instalments (without interest), payable conthe balance of $\$ 1,250,000$ in instalments (without interest), payable con-
currently with the importation of American type liquors owned by the currently with the importation of American type liquors owned by the
company in Canda, with the right in the company to anticipate any
unpaid balance of the company in Canada, with the right in the comp.
unpaid balance of the settlement.- $V$. 142, p. 2825.
Dominion \& Scottish Investments, Ltd.-Accum. Div. The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of June 1 to holders of record May 20 . prefis compares with 25 cents paid
 cents per share on June 1, 1934, 25 cents per share paid quar. from Aug. 1 ,
1932, to and incl. Feb. 1, 1934, and 50 cents per share paid on May 1. 1933 , prior to which the company made regular quarterly distributions of 62.15
cents per share. Accruals after the June 1 payment amounted to $\$ 5.25$

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Annual ReportTraffic Statistics for Years Ended Dec. 31

 Net revenue from oper-
Tax accruals Net revenue from oper-:
Tax accuals
Uncollectible
 $\$ 11,887,424$
$5,225,370$
$1,760,000$
5,601 $4,850,114$
1,90500
5 Total oper. income.- $\overline{\$ 3,017,142} \overline{\$ 2,737,541} \overline{\$ 3,459,679} \overline{\$ 2,939,752}$ Hire of frt. cars. -rects Rent from equipmont-.
Joint facil. rent income. Miscell. rent income. Misc. non-op. phys. prop Income from unfunded
securities \& accounts securities \& accounts Dividend income-...-
Total non-oper. inc--
Gross income-764,27
$4,781,41$ Deductions
Hire of frt.cars
Hied of rit.cars-parm'ts $1,263,39$
Rent for equipment Joint facility rents Rent for leased roads.-. Int. on bds. ctts. \& mtg.
Int. on unfunded debt. Int. on unfunded debt.
Misc. income charges.-


634,112
97,462
504,128
93,937
757
47,475 675,864
90,246
508,727
95.820
75,69
75,96

Net deficit...
$\qquad$
$\xrightarrow[\substack{\$ 1,7996,337 \\ 4,536,878}]{1,210,36}$


1,168,958 ${ }_{1}{ }_{1935}$ General Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 | \& equipment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Impt. on leased | 210,625,971 $210,539,779$ ( \(\begin{aligned} \& Common stook <br>

\& Preferred\end{aligned}\) $\begin{array}{cc}62,457,533 & 62,57.539 \\ 16,43,000 & 16,429,400\end{array}$ ry. property
Deposits in
in
 Total_......243,
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2992$.
Domestic Finance Corp.-Stock Offered-Hammons \& Co., Inc., New York, on May 12 offered at $\$ 28$ per share 50,000 shares cumulative preference stock (no par), dividend $\$ 2$ per share per annum. A prospectus dated April 30 affords the following:
History and Business-Corporation was incorp. in Delaware, April 11,
1930 On Aug. 14, , 1930 company was merged and consolidated with First
 tion whereby Domestic Finance Corp. remained as the corporation resultowned subsidiaries, Ioan companies organized and (or) operating under the list of such subsidiaries and of the cities in which they owing is a complet list or such subsidiaries and or (Ine cities in which they operate orices, viz.
Domestic Finance Cor, (Ind.) Domestic Finance Corp. of Maryand
(Del.), formerly First Industrial Bankers. Inc. (Del.); Domestic Finance Oorp. Of New York (New York) Domestic Finance Corp., A Small Loan
Oormerly American Co. (Va.), formerly American small Loan Co. of Virginia, Inc. (Va.).
Ilinois Domestic Finance Corp.; Industrial Loan \& Thrift Corp. (Minn.)
now in process of liquidation now in process of liquidation.
Pur pose of $\bar{s} s$ sue
Purpose of rssue- Net proceeds which may be realized from the sale of
cumulative preference stock may be used by the company for any or all of cumulative preference stock may be used by the company for any or all of
the following purposes
Payment of bank loans and other obligations expansion of business of the company band its sumbsidiarieries, affording funds
for the use of subsidiaries in opening of additional offices expansion of their present outstanding loan balances, and other corporate purposes.
 preference stock covered by this prospectus, as are sold, and of which 50,000
shares of presently offered, will be sold to the public at a price of not more shan $\$ 28.50$ per share, and not less than $\$ 25$ per share. The issuer may pay
or or allow to its own employees (not including any officer or director of the issuer) for their services in distributing such securities amounts not exceed-
ing $\$ 3.50$ per share or issuer may make such arrangements with salesmen or other persons, firms or corporations acting in the capacity of underwriters as will result in their being compensated in connection with the sale or distribution of any of such shares of stock in amounts not exceeding
$\$ \$ .50$ per share. If alt the shares covered by this prospectus are
sold it is estimated that the total net proceeds of such sale will consist of aproximatell $\$ 8,2,385.000$ in cash.
Inc., the and underwriting agreement entered into with Hammons \& Co., prefrence stock at $\$ 25$ per share for re-sale at not exceeding $\$ 28.50$ per
share.

Financial Chronicle
3341
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Capitalization-frnce stock (no par) } & \text { Authorized } & \text { Outstanding } \\ \text { Cumulative prefern }\end{array}$

Registrar-Continental Illinois Nationa1 Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Consolidated Income Account Year Ended March 31, 1936
Gross earnings, from interest, \&c
Oost of financial services
Other deductions (net)
Provision for Federal income tax (less adjustment of $\$ 4,812$
prior years) 24,570
63,629
Consolidated net profit $\begin{array}{r}\$ 454,514 \\ 194,119 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Tital
Dividend paid and accrued on preference stock
Dividend paid on
paid on common stoc
Balance, March 31, 1936.
Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1936

| Assets- | Liabilities- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash on deposit and in transit. \$702,411 | Notes payable to banks.....- $\$ 1,400,000$ |
| On hand.----------------- 33,880 | Accounts payable......-...- 48,466 |
| Chattel and co-maker loans | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Provision for Federal inc. tax_ } & 68,442\end{array}$ |
| receivable---------------3,672,627 | Due parent company _-------684,665 |
| Other assets.--------------- 11,657 | Cumul. preference stock ....- 1,026,764 |
| Equipment.-.-------------- 59,732 | Common stock (no par)....--- 48,000 |
| Deferred assets | Capital surplus....-.---..--- 767,228 |
|  | Earned surplus.......---.--- 459,482 |
|  |  |

Total $\mathrm{V} .139, \mathrm{p} .1082$.
Denver \& Salt Lake Ry.-Earnings-

Calendar Years| Lake Ry. |
| :---: |
| 1935 |
| $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 7 4 , 8 2 3}$ |
| 49,003 |
| 57,773 |
| $\quad 8,905$ |
|  |
| 44,378 |

Total oper revenues.- $\$ 2,234,882$
Operating ExpensesMaint. of way \& struct. Maint. of way \& struct-
 Transportation_-........-
Genral.
Transp. for investment.
Total oper. expenses-- $\$ 1,276,68$ Net operating revenue. Uncollectible revenue-Hire of equip.-net...-

Net railway oper. ${ }^{--} \quad \begin{array}{r}36,59 \\ \hline 1200,732\end{array}$
Other Income oper. inc. $\$ 1,260,698 \quad \$ 913,122 \quad \$ 711,348$ \$812,425
Miscellaneous income.-
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { nc. from funded secur-- } & 5,343 \\ & 59,100\end{array}$
securities and accounts
Total oper. \& oth.inc- $\$ 1,327,018$ Rent for leased roads:
Moffat Tunnel..... Northwestern Terminal Miscelianoeus rents ---
Interest on funded debt:
First mtge. bonds---
Income mtge. bonds.-
Interest on unfund. deb
Miscell. income charges
Total deductions
to profit and loss.-

345,900
71,269
$\mathbf{1 5 1}$
150,000
660,000

Assets-Assets-
Road \& equip.... 16,3
Impt. on leased mptilway on leased

Other investments.
Cash
Special deposits,--.
balances recelv.
trar.
Net balance receiv.
conductors.-.-.
Miscell. acets.rec-
Accrued int receiv
Accrued int. receiv
Other curr. assets_-
Deferred assets
Deferred assets_--
Unadjusted debits
Total_..........20.
(The) Dorset (3854 Corporation), N. Y. City-Reorganization
A plan of reorganization dated May 14, 1935 (modified Dec. 5, 1935) This plan provides for the readjustment of the interests of the holders of the first mortgage fee $6 \%$ serial gold bonds, secured by a mortgage upon City. The plan has been adopted and approved by the commititee constituted and acting as the real estate bondholders' protective committee
(known as the Roosevelt Committee).

Treatment of Outstanding Bonds
In its treatment of outstanding bonds, the plan provides that bondan equal principal amount of new first mortgage 20 -year $2 \%$ bonds (with contingent additional interest). be entitled to receive fixed interest at the rate of $2 \%$ to the plan are to addition contingent additional interest (without limit as to amount) and in to one-third of the earnings of the new company available for that purpose. Such new bonds are also to be entitled to the benefits of a sinking pund, to svailable earnings, subject to certain permitted deductions for of such provement of the mortgaged property.
The principal amount of the bonds remaining unpaid to be dealt with by the plan is The funded debt and capitalization of the new company based upon the assent to the plan by the holders of all of the outstanding bonds, are to be substantially as follows
(1) New bonds-abordinated note (principal and interest payable only out of $\$ 2,478.067$


Upon consummation of the plan the new company is to have an initial pany is to be acquired by Dorwood Realty Corp. in connection with the acquisition of the furnishings by the new company.--V. 140, p. 3715.
Eagle Picher Mining \& Smelting Co.-Negotiations for Purchase Dropped-
George Potter, Vice-President of the company, announced that all negotia-
tions for the purchase of Commerce Mining field have been definitely discontinued. Eagle Richer some time tri-state $\$ 250,000$ for an option on these properties, but forfeited same, and later oegan fresh negotiations to buy, this time at a price under $\$ 12,000,000$, the

> Eastman Kodak Co.-25-Cent Extra Dividend- in The directors on May 13 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share stock, no par value, both payable July 1 to of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the common payments were made on April 1, Jan. 2 and Oct. 1. last. Previous extra distributions were as follows: 75 cents on Jan. 2,1935 , and $\$ 3$ per share
each Jan. 2 from 1925 to 1932, inclusive. See V. 140, p. 1144, for detailed ividend record.-V. 142, p. 2497.
Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-
operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light operating companies which are subsidaries of American Power \& Light co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co. as
compared with the corresponding week during 1935, was as follows: Operating Subsidaries- $1936 \quad 1935 \quad$ Ancrease $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating Subsidaries- } & 1936 & 1935 & \text { Amount } & \% \\ \text { American Power \& Light Coo_105,368,000 } & 88,779,000 & 16,589,000 & 18.7 \\ \text { Electric Power \& Light Corp_- } & 42,532,000 & 34,67,000 & 7,855,000 & 22.6 \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co_- } & \mathbf{7 8 , 4 9 1 , 0 0 0} & 67,453,000 & 11,038,000 & 16.4 \\ \text {-V,142, p,3167. } & & & & & \end{array}$
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston-New Vice-President -
Directors on May 5 elected Thomas H. Carens, Vice-President in charge
of the public relations activities of the company.-V. 142,
Electric Auto-Lite Co,-Acquisition-
The company has purchased through its subsidiary, Bay City Mfg. Co., the Wildman Rubber Co. plant in Bay City, Mich. and will adapt the
factory to make a new automotive product to be introduced this fall,
Auto-Lite already manufactures 101 different automotive parts and products

- V. 142, p. 2826 .

Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 103 | 1933 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues...- $\$ 14.203 .429$ | \$10,289,344 | \$9,985,608 | \$7,764,089 |
| Operating expenses...-- $10,123,781$ | 8,344,359 | 7,563,736 | 7,173,469 |
| Tax accruals_-..------ 1,135,238 | 886,938 | 1.001.588 | 1,195,154 |
|  | $\$ 1,058,046$ 396.221 | \$1.420.284 491.482 | def\$604,534 |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Net railway income_- } \\ \text { ther income. } & \$ 2,871,016 \\ 75,953\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 661,825 \\ 62,397 \end{array}$ | $\$ 928,8$ 101,4 | 015,001 136,958 |
| Gross income......-- $\$ 2,946,969$ | 724.222 | \$1,030,207 |  |
| Deductions.--------- 1,827,489 | 1,113.283 | 1,562,355 | 1,563,86 |
| Net deficit-......- - prof \$1,119,480 | \$389,059 | \$532,148 | \$2,441,906 |
| Other credits Previous surplus.-.----- | 50,092 80.715 | 129,743 | 17.526 |
| Total surplus.-.-.---- \$9,275,795 | \$8,141,748 | 8,492,920 | ,029,570 |
| Other debits_.-.-.---- $\quad 29,886$ | 19,801 | 12,206 | 134,244 |
| Profit \& loss surplus ${ }_{\text {- }}$ - $\$ 9,245,909$ | \$8,121,947 | \$8.480.715 | \$8,895,325 |


| Balance Shee |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 |  | 1935 | 934 |
|  |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Prop. investment | ,827,469 | 32,206,297 | Capital stock | ,00 |  |
| Leaseholds invest, 4,000,000 4,000,000 |  |  | Funded debt_---11,110,000 11,355,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corp. | 225,459 | 270,5 | vice balance due |  |  |
| Other investments | 619,557 | 619,48 | other cos | 1,714,472 |  |
| Cash---------- | 1,129,163 | 1,418,404 | Audited accts. and wages payable.- |  |  |
| Demand loans \& |  |  |  | 771,276 | 931,905 |
| deposits..------ | ,385,278 | 403,351 | Misc. accts. pay-- | 17,407 |  |
| Special deposits | 30,951 | 65,837 | Matured int. accr |  |  |
| Int. \& divs rec.-- | 4,313 | 4,370 | Unmatured int. \& |  |  |
| Traffic \& car service balance due from other cos.- |  | 21,001 | rents accrued. | 261,232 |  |
|  | 29,292 |  | Other curr. liabils. | 315,213 | 144,375 |
|  |  |  | Deferred liabilities | 115,717 | 115,597 |
| Net bal. due from |  |  | Unadjusted liabils. | 8,501,215 | 8,110,739 |
|  | 166, | 203,261 |  |  |  |
| Misc, acts. rec-- | 125,173 | 153,612 | through income. | 623,820 | 22 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 730,922 | 985,226 | Profit and loss sur- |  |  |
| Other curr. assets | 89 | ${ }_{8}^{1,865}$ |  | 09 | 8,121,947 |
| Deterred assets--- | 8,886 | 8,969 |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted debits | 413,927 | 371,379 |  |  |  |
|  | 29 |  | ota |  |  |

-V. 142, p. 2994.
El Paso Natural Gas Co.-Files with $S E C-T o$ Issue $\$ 11,250,000$ New Bonds for Refunding PurposesThe company on May 13 filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
 June 1, 1951, and $\$ 3,750,000$ of $43 / 4 \%$ convertible debentures, due June 1 , 1946. Company is also registering no par common stock for conversion of the debentures and scrip for fractional shares of the common stock. of the bonds and debentures are to be applied as follows: 1 st mitge. sinking fund gold bonds, due Dec. 1 , 1943, of the company, at $\$ 523,950$ to the redemption of $\$ 499,000$ of $61 / 2 \% 10$-year convertible gold debentures, due Dec. 1, 1938 , of the company, at $105 \%$; the amount
required for the redemption of these debentures may be reduced by the conversion of all or part of them into preferred and common stock; mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ bonds, due Jan. 1, 1944, of Western Gas Co.: mtge. $6 \%$ bonds, due Jan. 1,1944 , of Western Gas Co., at $100 \%$. of 2 d Accrued interest on the issues to be retired will be paid out of treasury
The series A bonds are redeemable at the option of the comp whole or in part at any time after 30 days' notice at the following price plus accrued interest: If redeemed on or before May 31,1939 prices thereafter and incl. May $31,1942,104 \% ;$ thereafter and incl. May 31 $1945,103 \%$; thereafter and incl. May $31,1947,102 \%$; thereafter and
incl. May $31,1949,101 \%$; thereafter and incl. May $31,1951,1001 / 2 \%$ and thereafter at $100 \%$.
The debentures are
at any debentures are redeemable at the option of the company as a whole at any time or in part from time to time on any interest payment date redeemed on or before May $31,1938,105 \%$; thereafter and incl. May 31 $1940,104 \% ;$ thereafter and inlc. May 31, $1942,103 \%$; thereafter and
incl. May $31,1944,102 \%$; thereafter and incl. May $31,1945,101 \%$ and thereafter at $100 \%$. of the bonds and debentures, the principal underwriters and the public writing discounts or commissioners are to be supplied by amendment to
the registration statement.-V. 142, p. 2826 .

Empire Gas \& Fuel Co. Del. (\& Subs.) - EarningsQuarter Ended Feb. 29

 Net operating revenue- -a- āprii. pipeline cos.
Other income, incl. income from $\qquad$ $\$ 6,712,074$
939,910 Total income Subsidiary deductions: Int. chgs. E amort. of disc,
Earnings applicable to minority interests
Empire Gas \& Fuel Co. -int. charges and amortization of discount, -int. charges and amorti-- Net income ${ }_{-142}-\overline{2} \overline{49}$

Empire Power Corp.- 40-Cent Participation DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the
 75 cents paid on Nov.9, 1935 and 50 cents paid on May 20 , , amas. and on
Nov. 10, 1934. Quarterly distributions of 56 cents per share were made on
 on the partic. stock follows
July 1926 . 40 c. $\mathbf{O c t}$. 192


Engineers Public Service Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 1,909,968
shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ), in substitution for, share for share a like aggregate number of shares of common stock (no par) previously auth a like aggregate number or shares or common stock (no par previousty authorized
tot be listed and now oustanding. 196.934 shares of common stock (par
\$1) on official notice of issuance upon exercise of common sto $\$ 1$ on official notice of issuance upon exercise of common stock purchase
warrants at $\$ 68$ per share on or hefore Nov. 1,1938 and, 237,120 shares of warrants at $\$ 68$ per share on or before Nov. 1,1938 and, 237,120 shares of
 the basis of 15 shares of common stock for each 10 shares of said preferred
stock surrendered for conversion. making the total amount applied for
$2,344,022$ shares.

European Electric Corp., Ltd.-Time ExtendedThe City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been advised by this company
that in accordance with the right reserved by it under the terms of its offer of April 20, 1936, it has elected to extend the time during which the 35 year 61/2\% debentures, series due 1965 , will be purchased under the terms
of the offer at a pre or $\$ 22.50$ flat per $\$ 1,000$ of debentures with the
Aug 1,1935 and subsequent coupons attached, from May 11, 1936 to May 25. 1936. As heretofore, purchase or the debentures will be made at the
ofrice of City Bank Farmers Trust Co. pursuant to the terms of the ofer -V. 142, p. 2826.
Evansville Indianapolis \& Terre Haute Ry.-Abandon-
ment- ${ }^{\text {In }}$.
Therstate Commerce Commission on April 28 issued a certificate
permitting (a) the New York Central RR. and the Evansville. Indianapolis permitting (a) the New York Central RR. and the Evansvilie, II İdianapolis of railraod of the Southern Railway and the Southern Railway of Indiana, purtemant traveks and the New York Centrel RR. RR RY. to abandon ap-
thereof, all in Gibson County, Ind.-V. 128, p. 724.

Excess Insurance Co. of America-New PresidentThe directors announced on May 11 that Robert N. Rose, formerly counsel to the Insurance Departmont of the State of New York during
the administration of George. Van chaick and Louis H. Pink, and vice-
President of the company since March of this yeat President or the company since March of this year, has Hbeen elected Presiannounced that Lewis F. Koppang, has been elected secretary and Treasurer in place of W. D. McLoughlin, who has resigned those positions.-
142, p. 1639.

Fairbanks Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1936
Operating profit after charging manufacturing, selling, addebts, but before charging depreciation of plant and equipm't Deprecation of plant and equipment. Interest on serial gold notes
Miscellaneous credits (net)





 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr} & 165,134 & 165,134 & \text { Prov. } & \text { Pr State tax. } & 3,500 & 3,500 \\ \text { Prepaid expenses } & 14,353 & 11,406 & 6 \% \text { ser. gold notes } & 437,860 & 437,860\end{array}$ Prepant \& equipm't
-at cost-----

$\begin{array}{cc}x \text { Plant \& equipm't } & 617,469 \\ \text { Goodwill } & \\ & \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l}6 \% \text { ser } \\ 8 \% \\ \text { se }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: |
| $8 \%$ suck | $\$ 14,376$

11,613
4,781 $\$ 1,925$
 $x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,544,593$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,534,833$ in
$935-$ V. 142, p. 2498 .

Fairmont Hotel Co., San Francisco-Plan EffectiveThe bondholders have been notified that upon presentation of their their modified bonds and checks for interest now due in the amount of This is in accordance with the plan of reorganization proposed to the bondholders about a year ago by the bondholdes' provective committee in effect through proceedings under Section 77-B of the amended Bankruptey Act. Under the reorganization plan holders of the bonds will be paid fixed Oct. 16, 1934 after $w$ lich the bonds are to pay the full interest of 511.0 Under the plan all past due interest and deficiency below the full $51 / 2 \%$ rate, if not paid, will be funded until final maturity of the bonds in 1949 .
F.ip

Farmers Title Guaranty \& Mortgage Co.-Liquidatedfirst and final report of Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink as liquidaover by the Insurance Department. This report winds up the liquidation of the company.
In the Farmers Title liquidation, all purchasers of guaranteed mortgages order permits a payment at the rate of 88.6 cents on the dollar to all stockholders. Stockholders have been requested to present their stock certificates to the department properly endorsed, and as rapidly as this transfer is stockholders aggregate $\$ 266,001$ or an average of $\$ 88.6671$ as hare to the 148 individuals holding the 3,000 ( $\$ 100$ par) shares outstanding.

The Farmers Title was taken over for liquidation on Feb. 5, 1936, and
liquidation of its affairs was completed in three months. An interesting
fact about the proceeding is that in liquidation the company's assets have 885. at Feb. 5 to the amount no avalable fo was achieved largely by sale of bond holdation in expeess of their book value The company was organized March 6, 1924 and began business the main office was moved to N . The company sold some $\$ 152,000$ of guaranteed mortgages, largely certificated, and its liability on title insurance policies amounted to about $\$ 550,000$. Its liability on both mortgages and title insurance, was dis-
Ferro Enamel Corp.-Listing, \&c.-
The New York Curb Exchange recently authorized the listing of 15,250 for cash, making the total applied for 137,250 shares.
The directors at a special meeting held on $\mathrm{Feb} .24,1936$, authorized the issuance of the 15,250 common shares. Prior to such action and upon the amended articles of incorporation to provide for an increase in the number of the corporation's authorized no par common shares from 122,000 shares to 150,000 shares.
The corporation will offer to the holders of record of its outstanding com-
mon shares, as of the close of business on the seventh day following the effective date of the registration statement under the Securities Act o effective date of the registration statement under the securities Act of each eight common shares held at $\$ 23$ per share, with respect to the above 15,250 shares.

Consolidated Income Statement Years Ended Dec. 31 Gross profit
 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Gross profit from sales..........-. } & \$ 674,557 & \$ 570,227 & \$ 398,088 \\ \text { Commission earned...---.-. } & 30,268 & 21,726 & 17,268\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Total gross profit } & \$ 704,826 & \$ 591,954 & \$ 415,356 \\ \text { Selling, general \& admin. expenses.-.- } & \$ 427,984 & 361,750 & 235,485 \\ \text { Provision for doubtful accounts } & 11,--- & 1827 & 18,110\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Profit from operations..........-. } & \$ 265,414 & \$ 212,094 & \$ 167,871 \\ \text { Other income } & 40,563 & 33,647 & 20,220\end{array}$

$\$ 239,748 \frac{33,186}{\$ 194,168} \$ 141747$
Net income.--7.
Flintkote Co.-New Director-
John M. Hancock of Lehman Bros. has been elected a director.-V. 142,
Florida East Coast Ry.-Annual Report-
General Statistics for Calendar Years


| Fr | $\$ 4$ | \$4,864.0 | ${ }_{\$ 4.4673}^{1972}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Passenge | 1,905,752 | \$1,724,852 | \$1,381,893 | \$4,259,596 |
| Mail, expr | 790545 | 730,498 | 611,708 |  |
| Incidentals | 238,361 | 290,236 | 232,073 | 248,827 |
| Total oper. r | \$7,729,029 | \$7,609,612 | \$6,693,546 | \$6,720,794 |
| Transportation | 2,733,525 | 2,388,843 | 1,931,930 |  |
| Maint, of way, | 1,430,914 | 1,336,501 | 1,287,840 | 1,301,742 |
| Maint. of equipmen | 1,676,884 | 1,594,653 | 1,564,765 | 1,612,033 |
| Traffic | 852,884 | 822,291 | 754,402 | 799,372 |
| Total oper | \$6,694,208 | \$6,142,288 | \$5,538,937 | \$5,701,051 |
| Net earnin | 1,034,821 | 1,467,324 | 1,154,608 | ,019,743 |
| Taxes | 805,362 | 766,762 | 859,567 | 866,626 |
| Uncollect | 763 | 520 | 802 | 3 |
| Railway ope | 228,695 | 700, | 294 | 44 |
| Other income | 84,761 | 72,91 | 75.11 | 97,852 |
| Gross inco | \$313,456 | \$772,957 | \$369,352 | \$250,896 |
| Hire of equipment | 429,314 | 421,4 | 383 | 386,015 |
| Joint facility rents | 21,974. | 53,121 | 45,566 |  |
| Int. on funded debt | 2,966,354 | 3,012,454 | 3,027,447 | 3,027,767 |
| Miscellaneous char | 118,573 | 92,529 | 98,389 | 104,939 |
| Total deduct | \$3,536,215 | \$3,579,548 | \$3,554,986 | $\$ 3,567,525$ |



$\stackrel{1}{1}$
,
Inv


(
Freight.
Passenger
Mail

| General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935 | 1934 |  | 35 | 1934 |
| Assets- | \$ | Liabilitie |  |  |
| $v$. in road |  | Common stock. | 00,000 | 37,500,000 |
| equipment--113,320,859 | 113,414,750 | Equip. obligat-- | 3,951,000 | 4,228,000 |
| Dep. in lieu of |  | RFC loan | 627,075 | 627,075 |
| property_---- 101,388 | 85,160 | 1st mitge. bonds. | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Misc. phys. prop 311,605 | 301,678 | 1st \& ret. m. bds | 45,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Impty on leased |  | Govt. grants .-- | 34,169 | 30,565 |
| railway prop- 25,737 | 25,737 | Loans \& bills pay | 1,900,000 | 00,000 |
| Inv. in affli. cos.: Stocks |  | Trat. \& car serv. |  |  |
| Stocks.------ 781,823 | 781,823 | balances pay- | 171,048 | 141,827 |
| Bonds------- $\quad 602,001$ | 602,001 | Aud. accts., \&e- | 459,774 | 376,191 |
| Advances.----- $\quad 375,400$ | 359,291 | x Int.matd .unpd | 10,192,930 | ,938,002 |
| Other investm'ts $\quad 37,236$ | 37,236 | Misc. actts. pay. | 10,696 |  |
| Cash-------- 1,647,678 | 1,677,103 | Funded debt $m$ |  |  |
| Special deposits. $\quad 14,285$ | 34,467 | tured unpaid. | 375,000 | 125,000 |
| Loans \& bills rec 13,235 | 13,097 | $y$ Unmatured int |  |  |
| Traf. \& car serv. |  | accrued.-- | 848,676 | 848,980 |
| bal. recelvable 35,917 | 133,098 | Other curr. liab. | 3,766 | 72 |
| Agts. \& conduct. 40,642 | 50,279 | Other def. liab | 11,800,025 | 10,660,742 |
| Misc. accts. rec. 193,656 | 162,396 | Accr. depr. road | 2,881,983 | 2,660,292 |
| Mat'l \& suppl-- 1,422,396 | 1,458,223 | Accr. depr.equip | 7,306,520 | 6,783,455 |
| Int. \& divs. rec_ 1,202 | 1,057 | Tax liability. | 1,012,681 | 1,056,618 |
| Work. fund adv. $\quad 4,600$ | 4,900 | Oth. unadj. cred | 328,599 | 177,320 |
| Other def. assets 11,915,555 | 10,765,126 | Addns. to prop. |  |  |
| Oth. curr. assets $\quad 4,429$ | 4,282 | through inc. \& |  |  |
| Unadjust. debits 2,546,851 | 2,637,513 | surpl | 915,999 |  |
|  |  | Profit \& loss d | 3,923,446 | $611,705$ |

Total_-.....-133,396,496 132,549,216 Total_.......133,396,496 $\overline{132,549,216}$ X Includes interest due Sept. 1,1931 and subsequent interest dates, and
unpaid on 1 st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, series $A$ amounting to $\$ 10$ unpaid on 1st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, amounting to $\$ 10$,-
125,000 at Dec. 31,1935 and $\$ 7,875,000$ at Dec. 31,1934 . yncludes interest accrued since sept. 1 on 1 st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, series A
amounting in each year to $\$ 750,000$-V. 142, p. 3169 .
Ford Motor Co. (Detroit)-Dealer Discounts Raisedger cars to $24 \%$ from $22 \%$. The discount, effective immediately, is the first change in dealers' percentage profit since 1931, when discounts were increased to $22 \%$ from $20 \%$.
remain at $22 \% .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2498 . Commercial car and truck discounts

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Florida Power Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings12 Months Ended March 31 -


1936
$2,613,524$
941,797
126,814
941,79
126,814 266,804
33,475
212,278
Operating incom
Other income. $\square$
Gross income-
nterest on unfunded debt-Interest charged to construction
 $\stackrel{\text { Balanc }}{\substack{\text { B. } \\-\quad .142}}$

Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR.-Earnings-

| Period | 1936 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating | 5 | \$49,581 | \$211,491 | \$212,322 |
| Tax accrua | 2,653 | 2,501 | 88,093 10.692 | 180,01 10,01 |
| Otherating | \$7,002 | \$5,870 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,706 \\ 1.815 \end{array}$ | $\underset{2,802}{\$ 21,472}$ |
| ross inco | $\$ 7,658$ 13,912 | $\$ 5,291$ 13,686 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19,521 \\ 57,049 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 24,275 \\ & 56,401 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Net defici }}{\text { V. }}$ | 86,254 | \$8,39 | 37. |  |

$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2 \overline{2} 8 \overline{2} \overline{7}$.

## Formica Insulation Co.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March 31-Net income after depreciation and Federal taxes.
Earns. per sh. on 180,000 shs. cap. stock (no par).
Earns. per sh. p 180 . 180.
V. 142, . 2318 .

Foundation Co.-Stated Value Reduced-Deficit Elimi-nated-
The paid-in surplus of the company on Dec. 31 , 1935 , amounted to to Dee. 31,1935 , and certain adjustments. leaves a capital deficit of
$\$ 150.614$ $\$ 150,614$.
Stockiders, at their meeting on May 25,1936 , will take the necessary
action reducing the stated capital from $\$ 2.000 .000$ to $81,000,000$ and changing the statements respecting the capital contained in its certificate of incorporation as heretofore amended. .
 tions yor 1935, the disposal of this real estate will eliminate an annual lowing or payment of the have been leased from the new owners.
Dnd the Fovember, 1935, company organized, under the laws of Maryan authorized capital stock of 10,000 shares. a whithout par value subsidiary with of this stock have been issued to company for cash and construction plant.
having an aggregate value of 8270 , oono. having an aggregate value of $\$ 270,000$.

| Gross (incl. other Expenses, \&c.... | in | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 119,234 \\ 248,320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1834 \\ & \$ 184.126 \\ & 278.775 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 134,478 \\ & 240,527 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1932 . \\ \begin{array}{c} 1268.331 \\ 304.098 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net loss. |  | \$129,086 | \$94,649 \$1 | \$106,048 | \$35,768 |
| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Assets } \\ & \text { Cash_ } \end{aligned}$ | \$139,390 | \$1724 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Notes reeeivable-- |  | ${ }^{8172,025}$ | a capital stock-- | -82,000,000 | ,000,000 |
| Accts. receelvable-- | 46,750 | 34,679 | Notes payab | 160,438 |  |
| Partic. ctt. of the |  |  | Bank loans | 440,526 | 448,302 |
| Marketable securs. Deferred assets-South Amer. accts.\& notes recelv.- | 169312 |  | Du |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aemployees | 7,402 | 8,775 |
|  |  |  | on completion of |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{213,745}^{465,027}$ |  | ontract- |  | 103 |
| Materiasis on hand. | 216,925 |  | Llab. under |  |  |
| Trust fund----- | 35,692 | 36,988 | Accrued |  |  |
| Real estate and buildings, plant and equipment. |  |  | Res. tor forelgn ex- |  |  |
|  |  |  | change adjust-- | - 52,956 |  |
|  | 1,686,534 | -655,746 | Other |  |  |
| c Other assets |  |  | dation Building. |  |  |
|  |  |  | 兂 |  |  |
|  |  |  | loss on N. Y. real |  |  |
|  |  |  | Paid-In sur |  |  |
|  |  |  | Earned deficit. | 977,728 | 25,8 |

Total.......... $83,449,811 \overline{\$ 3,982,526}$ Total_.........-s3,449,811 $\overline{\$ 3,982,526}$ a Represented by 100.00 shares of no par value. b After depreciation
of 8725.94 in 1935 and $\$ 754,100$ in 1934 che After reserves.
cash in South America cash in south Americat e Subsequent to Dec. 31 . 1935 , the compledes
disposed of its real estate and buildings in New York ity disposed of its real estate and buildings in New York City carried in the
balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1935, at the net amount of $\$ 744,361$. Obligations in connection therewith at Dec. 31, 1935, including mortgages, accrued



## Fraser Companies, Ltd.-Interest Plan Approved-

Approval of the company's plan for liquidation of arrears of bond interest was given at a meeting of the shareholders and voting trust certificate
holders held April 29 . Bondholders had approved the plan on April 28 . Final endorsement was given at a meeting of the company's board of direc

Gabriel Co.-To Increase Class A Stock-
A special meeting of stockholders has been called for May 18 to vote on vested with exclusive voting rights. In addition it is proposed to reduce the stated value of the class A stock from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 1$ a share and exchange voting rights, for 40.000 shares of class A stock on a 20 to 11 basis. The class B stock then would be canceled.
Stockholders also will be asked to authorized directors to. ivive options to
employees for purchase of not in excess of 2,200 shares of amphoyees for purchase of not in excess of 2,200 shares of class A stock and purchase on or before July 1 one class A share for each 10 shares of class A tock now held at \$4 a share. An option will be given to shields \& Coss New York, to purchase 20,000 shares of the class A Atock and the balance of Proced not tamen sale of the stockekolders at sta a share.
capital.--V. 142, p. 1983. capital.-V. 142, p. 1983.
General Asphalt Co.-New Chairman, \&c.-


## Gannett Co., Inc.-Earnings-

 Groms revenues
Cowansions, rebates, ai-
lowances \& discounts


 Res. for contingencies
Miscell. deductions...
Net profits
 Equity of Gannett O .
Inc. in undistrid
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { profits of controld cos } & 187,214 & 162,129 & 116,479 & 28,717\end{array}$ Consolidated Earned Surplus Dec. 31

| Previous surplus.-...-. \$4 | \$3,589,718 | ${ }_{\$ 3,795,115}^{1933}$ | ${ }_{\$ 3,120,845}^{1932}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment of taxes- |  |  |  |
| Reserve for yinvestme | 379 | 3,620 |  |
| Adjustment of reserve for |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous---------- ${ }_{\text {y }}$ years ${ }^{2,894}$ | 15,559 $C r 727$ | Dr765,577 |  |
| \$4,073,866 | \$3,606,382 | \$3,033,157 | \$3,099,588 |
|  | 848.925 14.834 | 654.415 58,088 | 141,173 |
| Total surplus, | 470,1 132,7 | \$3,745,660 | +896,655 |
| Cl. A common stock divs $\quad 40,000$ | 22,500 | 22,5 |  |
| sub. companies .-.--- 1,125 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,5 |

Consol, earned sur-
plus Dec. $31 \ldots--14,647,649$
$\$ 4,313,429$
$\$ 3,589,718$
$\$ 3,795,115$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| sets- ${ }^{1935}$ | $\underset{\$}{1934}$ | Liabilities- ${ }_{\text {- }}^{1935}$ | $\stackrel{1934}{\$}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land, buildings, |  | x $6 \%$ cum. pf. stk. 4,911,380 | 2,227,730 |
| equipment, \&c. 2,364,307 | 2,431,350 | y Class A com. stk. 733,282 | 1,031,178 |
| Current assets..-.z1,268,060 | 1,741,378 | Pret. stk. of subs_ | 25,000 |
| Cash surr. value of |  | Pref. stock subscr. |  |
| insur. policies-- See z | 124,668 | but not issued. | 9,070 |
| Sinking fund cash. | 7,013 | $6 \%$ sk. fd. gold deb | 2,597,000 |
| Inv. \& adv. to con- |  | Long-termindebted- |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { trolled cos----- } \\ \text { Real estate at cost } & 2,287,100 \\ 107,720\end{array}$ | 1,622,125 | Current liabilities--1,915,400 | $2,522,500$ 470,431 |
| Other invest. and |  | Subseriptions paid ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 470,431 |
| long-term notes_ 607,116 | 600,299 | in advance..... 80,608 | 81,564 |
| Assoc. Press mem- |  | Mtges payable..- 282,404 |  |
| berships, circu- |  | Earned surplus.-- 4,647,649 | 4,313,429 |
| \& franchises, \&c. $6,401,364$ | 0 |  |  |
| Deferred charges -- 56,527 | 194,097 |  |  |

Total........-13,092,195 $\overline{13,277}{ }^{901}$ Total_......... $\overline{13,092,195} \overline{13,277,901}$ x Represented by 71,000 shares no par stock in 1935 and 25,852 in 1934 . in 1934 z Includes cash surrender value of insurance policies of $\$ 155,224$. V. 141, p. 2434.

Genesee Falls Ry.-Control, \&c.-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 6 approved the accuisition its capital stock. The ICC also approved themerger of the properties of the Now York Central RR. and the Genesee company into one corporation or ownership, management, and operation.
The Geenesee Falls owns 1.92 miles of part: of Rochester, N. Y. These tracks, connecting with the Central's main pursuant to a leasehold agreement under the terms of which the Gene years Farss receives rental of \$1 a year. The outstanding capital stock of the Genesee Falls, consisting of 540 shares (par \$100) is said to have no substantial value at the present time. About half of this stock is owned by the Central and the remainder is owned by several industries served by to the Central, without charge, under certain conditions with respect to is acquired, it is proposed to merge the Genesee Falls into the Central is acquired, it is protosed to merge the Genesee Falls into the Central,
thereby vesting in the latter all the properties, rights, privieges, and ranchises of the Genesee Falls.
General Baking Co.-Earnings-Bank Loan Paid13 Weeks Ended- Mar. $28^{\prime} 36$ Mar. $30^{\prime}$ '35 Mar. $31^{\prime} 34$ Apr. 1 '33

 remaining $\$ 2.000 .000$ of bnak loans then outstanding and currently has remaining $\$ 2,000,000$ of bnak loans then outstand
neither funded debt or bank loans.-V. 142, p. 1467 .

General Equities, Inc.-SEC Refuses Registration--0An order has been issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission
refunding to permit the registration statement filed by the company to become effective until such time as the company amends its statement to comply with requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. On April 6 . company sought to register 88,549 shs. of class A common stock and 9,938 notice of hearing and consented to the entry of an order refusing to permit

General Motors Corp.-Quarterly Report-
Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President, says in part:
or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companties in the undivided profits
 with net earnings of $\$ 31,510,371$ for the first quarter ended March 31,1935 . After deducting dividends of $\$ 2,294,555$ on the preferred stock there re mains $\$ 50,169,619$, being the amount earned on the common shares out standing, which compares with earnings on the common stock of $\$ 29,215,816$
for the first quarter ended March 31, 1935. This is equivalent to $\$ 1.17$ per share on the average common shares outstanding during this cuarta and compares with earnings of $\$ 0.68$. per share for the first quarter ended March 31, 1935.
180,313 . After deducting dividends March 31,1936 amounted to $\$ 188,-$ there remains $\$ 179,002,093$. being the amount earned on the common shares outstanding during this period. This is equivalent to $\$ 4.18$ per Cash, U. S. Government and other marketable secury this period
 1936 amounted to $\$ 355,248,902$ compare.
Net sales of General Motors Corp., excluding inter-divisional transactions
for the first quarter ended March 31,1936 , amounted to $\$ 341,306,605$,
compared with $\$ 251,674,903$ for the first quarter ended March 31, 1935 Net sales of General Motors Corp., excluding inter-divisional transactions, Total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales, overseas shipments and 1936 amounted to 500,167 cars and trucks. compared with 388,716 car and trucks in the first quarter ended March 31, 1935-a gain of 111,451 units, or $28.7 \%$ General Motors dealers in the United States delivered
to consumers 379,950 cars and trucks during the first quarter ended March 31,1936, compared with 258,093 cars and trucks in the first quarter ended
March $31,1935-$ a gain of 121.857 units, or $47.2 \%$. Sales by General Motors operating divisions to dealers within or the United States during the compared with 301.256 cars and trucks in the first quarter ended March 31 1935 a a gain of 109,058 units, or $36.2 \%$.
For the 12 months ended March 31,1936 , total sales to dealers, including amounted to $1,827,139$ cars and trucks. General Motors dealers in th United States delivered to consumers $1,400,853$ cars and trucks, and sales by General Motors operating divisions to dealers within the
amounted to $1,479,992$ cars and trucks during this period.

Period Ended Mar. 31 Gen'1 Motors sales to dealers, incl.
Canadian sales and overseas ship-ments--- by dealers to consumers Gen'l Motors sales to dealers--Tis.
${ }_{1936}^{3}$ Months $1935 \quad 12$ Mos.
$500,167 \quad 388,716 \quad 1,827,139$
$\begin{array}{lll}379,950 & 258,093 & 1,400,853 \\ 410,314 & 301,256 & 1,479,992\end{array}$

Net sales-value
Profit from oper'ns \& income from investments (incl. divs. received from sub. \& affil. cos. not consolidated) after all expenses incident thereto,
but before providing for deprec'n of real estate, plants and equipmentent.-
rovision for deprec'n of real estate, plants and equipment real estate,

Balance after depreciation -divided profits or losses of sub. and
cos. not consolidated $\quad 4,639,100 \quad 4,266,997 \quad 1,701,327$ Net profit from oper'ns \& investm'ts $\overline{66,109,958} \overline{38,715,111} \overline{233,950,782}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Employees savings \& investm't fund } & 169,052 & 777,086 & 2,836,942\end{array}$ Employees savings \& investm't fund
Guaranteed settlement of 1930 investment fund class, maturing
 ings withdrawn before class maturities......--
Employees savs. \& inv. fund-net Gen'l Motors Management Corp. Amts provided for employees borp. payments by certain foreign subs. Special payment to employees under
stock subscription plan. Total.
Net income before income and excess profits taxes.-.-.-.-.-.-. and excess profits taxes.
Net income for the period_....--
neral Motors Corporation's proporportion of net income. -....- $\$ 5$ series (less dividends applicable to stock
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 2,294,555 & 2,294,555 & 9,178,220\end{array}$

Amt. earned on com. capital stk- $\overline{50,169,619} \overline{29,215,816} \overline{179,002,093}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Average number of shs. of com. capital } \\ \text { stock outstanding during the period }\end{array}$ | $42,919,019$ | $42,878,089$ | $42,875,194$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Note- Net sales value have been adjusted to conform with sales as re-

ported to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year 1934. Summary of Consolidated Surplus for the Three Months Ended March 31 Earned surplus at beginning of period_-.----331,680,319 270,108,777 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Generar } & \text { incotors }\end{array}$
 Cash dividends paid or accrued:
series...........-- $2,344,207$ 2,344,207 Common capital stock:
March 12 ( $\$ 0.50$ on $43,500,000$ shares in 1936) $21,750,000 \quad 10,875,000$ Total cash dividends paid or accrued ...- $\overline{24,094,207} \overline{13,219,207}$ Less amount received or accrued by Genera
Corp. on capital stock held in treasury
Preferred capital stock- $\$ 5$ series_-
${ }^{\text {® }}$娄 Net cash dividends paid or accrued.......-- $\overline{23,751,281} \overline{13,017,899}$ Earned surplus at end of period. $\qquad$ $\frac{23,751,281}{360,393,212} \frac{13,017,899}{288,601,249}$

Cashets-
U. S. Government securitios------1 Other marketable securs. (short term) - -and due from Gen' Motors Management Corp. Mar. 15 ,
1937 (in 1935, due Mar.15,' 36 ) sights drafts with bills of lading attached, and C.O.D.items.Notes receivable.-.-..-...-Accts.rec. \& trade acceptances-Inventories.--
Investments and $\overline{\text { is }}$ -
Sub. \& andineous Sub. \& affil. cos not consolidated, and miscellaneous.-
Investmentin General Motors
Management Corp Management Corp-...-.-1 Gen'l Motors Corp. capital
stock held in treasury for corporate purposes - -....-
eal estate, plants \& equipment Prepaid exps. \& deferred charges
$\qquad$

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { nsolidated Balance Sheet } & \\ \text { Mar. 31, '36 } & \text { Dec. } 31,{ }^{\$} 35 & \text { Mar. } 31,{ }^{\$} 35 \\ 201,708,085 & 185,40,398 & 139,516,687 \\ 11,733,579 & 11,741,527 & 24,851,792 \\ 4,592,559 & 2,243,738 & 2,000,643\end{array}$
$1,933,000 \quad 1,675,960 \quad 890,000$
$\begin{array}{llr}12,732,445 & 10,008,549 & 12,480,016 \\ 738,960 & 982,574 & 1,133,773\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}61,717,903 & 56,600,244 & 45,134,098 \\ 193,755,259 & 196,325,118 & 170,035,659\end{array}$

## $250,401,731 \quad 245,641,384 \quad 239,366,929$

 $32,055,719 \quad 33,553,555 \quad 38,428,396$ $\begin{array}{rrr}\mathbf{y 1 5 , 0 2 2 , 8 4 0} & 23,549,722 & 16,592,768 \\ 593,063,149 & 592,150,300 & 556,525,810\end{array}$

Liabilitics Accounts payable. Taxes, payrolls and sundry acU. S. and foreign income and excess profits taxes --1-----
Employees savings funds, payable within one year--...-. Motors Management CorpAccrued divs. on pref. cap.stock
Reserves:
Reserves:
Depreciation of real estate,
plants and equipment. plants and equipment----
Employees investmentund--
Employes savings funds pay able subsequent to one year Employees bonus.-......Sundry and contingencies...
$\times$ Preferred stock Common stock ( $\$ 100$ par) $-\cdots-\cdots$
Int. of minority stockholders in Int. of minority stockholders in subsidiary company with re-
spect to capital and surplus.
Earned surplus.
Total-
 $1,434,612,3131,414,266,2981,303,436,496$ Note-The following changes in classification have been made in the balance sheet in order to conform with the report to the securities and ransferred from current assets to deferred charges; (b) special tools, dies \&c., applicable to current models have been transferred from deferred charges to real estate, plants and equipment, and (c) the investment in from investments in subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, and miscellaneous.

April Car Sales-The company on May 8 made the following announcement:
April sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 229,467, compared or the first four months of 1936 totaled 729,634 , compared with 572,775 or the same four months of 1935. 200.117 in April, compared with consumers in the United States totaled March were 181,782. Sales for the first four months of 1936 totaled 580,067 , compared with 402,002 in the same four months of 1935 . 194,695 in April, compared with 152,946 in April a year ago. Soles in
March were 162,418 . Sales for the first four months of 1936 totaled 605,009, compared with 454.202 for the same four months of 1935 .
 Unit sales of Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, La Salle an
Cadillac Sales and Production-
duction orders for new Cadillac and LaSalle cars in April exceeded proincrease in the month's manufacturing schedule, according to Nicholas Dreystaidt, General Sales Manager of OXadillac Motor Car Co. Retail deliveries were higher than in any April since 1930 , were $21 \%$
over March and $32.2 \%$ ahead of April, 1935 . Deliveries in the last 10 days of the month were the highest in that period since before the depression. Gains have been general throughout the line. The company is now building
about five times as many of the higher priced Cadillac-Fleetwoods as a year ago.

Chevrolet A pril Sales Set Record-
Chevrolet sales in April totaled 134,431 cars and trucks, a new high mark for any single month in company's history and nearly $35 \%$ over
April, 1935, according to W . E. Holler, Vice-President and General Sales Manager. Sales for year to May 1 total 406,620 , also a new all-time of 1935. Sales used cars were 197,270 in April and 679,104 in the first four months. ${ }^{\circ}$ Both figures
Chevrolet A pril Production-
Chevrolet produced 143,315 cars and trucks in April, a total exceeded
only in four 1929 months, the industry's peak year. This was a gain of only in four 1929 months, the industry's peak year. This was a gain o
$13.8 \%$ over the April, 1935 , total of 125,888 .
Total production for the first four months was 472,199 , against 360,561 in the corresponding 1935 period. The April total includes 127,713 units
for sale in the United States, 8,303 made in the United States for export. and
Patent Suit Filed Against Companyn Wilmington, Dei., Federal Court against this company, charging in fringement of two patents of Louis W. Hoteel for forming plastic articles
and molding press for hollow articles.-V. 142, p. 3169 .

General Candy Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in

General Printing Ink Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Profit from operations
Other income credits...-
Caross income--.-.-. Cash discount on sales
Prov. for doubtrul
Adj. of octs. Adj. of reserve for der.
inc. on instal. sales Loss. on sinstal of salecurities
Loss on forelgn exchange Loss on disposal of plant Miscepertaneous Federal capital. stock tax
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax Net income for year.-
Preferred dividends Common dividends....
Balance, surplus
hares of common stock
Earned per share.....

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lllll}
88,610,366 & \$ 7,538,742 & \$ 6,526,643 & \$ 6,256,727
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lllll}
\mathbf{8 , 6 1 0 , 3 6 6} & \$ 7,538,742 & \$ 6,526,643 & \$ 6,256,727
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Assets$\begin{array}{cr}\text { Assets- } & \text { Co } \\ \text { Cash- } \\ \text { Nos }\end{array}$


 Markued seacuritles.
Acrued int. Inventaries.
Investments nepostments with -... tual Insur., sco-
dens Dens. in
banks Cash res. for pur
 ti,017 1
or pref. sth.
retire
reter
provislon
retire. provision
mach. \& equip.
Total.......... $\$ 6,356,772 \$ 6,193,112$ Total.......... $\$ 6,356,772 \$ 6,193,112$ x After reserves of depreciation of $\$ 2,438,179$ in 1935 and $\$ 2,455,158$ in Represented by 34,520 no par shares in 1935 and 35,261 shares in 1934.
V. 142, p. 2828

General Steel Castings Corp.-EarningsLoss after expenses. 31 Loss after expenses.....

Tnterest \& amortization
in marketable secs

General Telephone Corp.-Gain in Stations-
The company reports for its subsidiaries a gain of company-owned of 1,289 stations, or $0.43 \%$, for the month of April, 1935 . The gain for the rin of 3,959 stations, or $1.31 \%$ for the first four months of 1935 .-V 1931 , 142 , compared with a

Geor yia Southern \& Florida Ry.-Earnings-

| 隹stics for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 |  | 193 | 1932 |
| ngers carried | 594 |  |  |  |
| Passengers carr. 1 mile-- | 17,868,010 | 18,028,558 |  |  |
| Reccipts per pass per m | , | 18, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 11,224,071 |  |
| Tons freight carried | 880, | 736,663 | 719738 |  |
| Tons freight carr. 1 m | 3779,331 | 113,531,327 | 106,581,304 | 110,025,215 |
| Rates per ton per mile-- Gross earns. per mile.-- | $\begin{array}{r} 137 \mathrm{cts} . \\ \$ 4.870 \end{array}$ | $144 \mathrm{cts} .$ | 1.123 cts. |  |
| Income Statement for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Revenue- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |  |
| Freight | ,407,616 | \$1,298,517 | \$1,196,512 | ,425,832 |
| Passenger | 314,687 | 321,388 | 232,246 |  |
| Mail, expr | 186,253 | 190,953 | 183,386 | 161 |
| cidental | 26,344 | 26,97 |  |  |
| int fa | 3,096 | 3,176 | 3,598 | 4,0 |
| Total oper. re | ,937,997 | 841,006 | 1,634,447 | 1,876,61 |
| Maint. | 7.946 |  |  |  |
| Traffic. | 20,743 | 19,680 | 20,702 |  |
| Transportation | 858,394 | 829,320 | 686,278 | 653,112 |
| Miscellaneous operations | 26,988 | 26,177 | 22,938 | 30 |
| General. | 30,554 | 29,879 | 27,445 | 28,155 |
| Transp. for invest.-Cr. |  | -8089 | , 12 | 1,062 |
| Total oper, expen | \$1,685,096 | ,655,554 | ,442,247 |  |
| Net revenue from ope | 252,902 | 185,452 | 192,199 |  |
| Taxes | 138,612 | 141,493 | 143,420 |  |
| Uncollectible revenu |  |  |  |  |
| Hire of equipment |  | 73,060 | 7,347 | 132 |
| Joint facility rent | 9,202 | 1,313 | 2,452 |  |
| Operating income | 04,514 | \$115,244 | \$38,440 | 205,525 |
| Non-Oper. Income- |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell. rent income_...- | 4,193 | 3,535 | 4,419 | 5,861 |
| Misc.non-op.phys. prop. | 2,463 |  | 2.477 |  |
| Dividend income Income from unfuded | 1,767 | $1.767$ | 2,609 | 4,293 |
| securities and accounts | 100 | 134 | 246 | 931 |
| Gross income | \$113,037 | \$121,827 | 48,192 | 220,17 |
| Deductions- |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous rents | 40 | 240 | 315 |  |
| Int. on unfunded debt-- | 2,765 | 3,185 | 1,914 | 654 |
| Misc. income charges | 2,090 | 2,132 | 2,036 | 949 |
| Int. on funded debt | 293,625 | 295,534 | 295,915 | 297,295 |
| t. on equip. obligations | 17,632 | 21,458 | 25,298 | 29,153 |
| Deficit- | \$203,316 | \$200,722 | 377,2 |  |


| General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s- | $1935$ | $1934$ |  | $1935$ | $1934$ |
| Invest. in road... 1 | ,709,731 | 12,781,636 | Common stock. | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Invest. in equip.-- | ,785,625 | 2,958,447 | 1st pref. stock.... | 684,000 | 684,000 |
| Sinking fund for |  | 2,68,47 | 2d pref. stock | 1,084,000 | 1,084,000 |
| retirement of de- |  |  | Funded debt | 6,419,699 | 6,419,699 |
| bentures.------ | 174,043 | 148,588 | Equip. trust oblig. | 342,000 | 427,000 |
| Misc. phys. prop-- | 16,478 | 57,932 | Loans \& bills pay. | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| Inv. in arfil. ${ }_{\text {Stocks.-. }}$ |  |  | Traftic \& car serv- |  |  |
| Advances. | 32,992 | 38,265 | Audited acets. and | 52,711 | 35 |
| Other investments |  |  | wages payable.- | 617,713 | 555,892 |
| Cash---------- | 97,865 | 60,550 | Misc. accts. pay | 24,752 | 36,372 |
| Special deposits.-- | 104,802 | 105,272 | Int. mat'd unpaid, |  |  |
| Tratfic \& car serv- |  |  | incl. int. due |  |  |
| Ice bals., receiv- | 55,007 | 35,833 | Jan. 1 | 463,947 | 384,417 |
| agents \& conduc. |  |  | Divs. mat'd unp | 678 | 678 |
| Misc. accts receiv. | 153,529 | 160'250 | Unmat. int. accr'd | 13,494 | 4,020 |
| Mat'l \& supplies.- | 107,941 | 186,177 | Deferred liabilities | 665,541 | 598,947 |
| Int. and dividends |  |  | Taxes accrued... | 40,068 | 35,543 |
| recelvable---- | 625 | 25 | Operating reserves | 51,444 | 59,516 |
| Other curr. assets_ | 1,132 | 1,127 | Accrued deprec. on |  |  |
| Unadjusted debits | 736,416 | 6,407 | equipment. | 1,012,758 | 1,089,354 |
|  |  | 639,027 | Accrued deprec. on |  |  |
|  |  |  | rail leased to |  |  |
|  |  |  | Other unadj. cred. | 127,513 | 122,462 |
|  |  |  | Add'n to prop.since |  |  |
|  |  |  | June 30, 1907, |  |  |
|  |  |  | thro.inc. \& surp. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 58,479 \\ 2,317,543 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

-V. 142, p. 2996
Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
Period-Period-arnings
Gross earn
V .142, p. 2995 ${ }^{-}$Fourth Week of April- - Jan. 1 1 to April 30-

Gleaner Harvester Corp.-Earnings-
 Earnings per share
Glidden Co.-Offering Date Set-
The company in an amendment filed with the SEO stated that the offering date of its 200,000 shares of $41 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stock will be
-V. 142, p. 3170 .
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.-To Resume Class A DividendsThe directors have declared a d dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A
tock, payable July 1 to holders of record Jun 18 . This will be the first dividend paid on this issue since Jan. 1, 1932 when a similar payment V. 142, p. 1290

## Goebel Brewing Co.-Earnings-


 .142,
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-New Director-

William A. Evans has been elected a director for the preferred stock
Grand National Films, Inc.-Stock Being Distributed to Pathe Film Stockholders-Additional Stock to Be Offered Stockholders to Obtain Additional Capital-See Pathe Film Corp. Transfer Agent-City Bank Farmers Trust, Co. has been appointed trans-
fer agent for an authorized issue of $1,000,000$ shares of common stock.

## Grand Union Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Quarter Ended-- Mar. 31 , ' 36 Mar. 30 , ' 35 Mar. 31 , ' 34 Apr. 1, ' 33 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { taxes, \&c--F.-., } & \$ 54,452 & \$ 10,786 & 122,034 & \$ 12,144\end{array}$
 The foregoing corrects item appearing in last week's "Chronicle." v. 142 , p. 3171 .

## Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March 31-

.

Net earnings from operations.-
Other income.

| 1936 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 210,708$ | $\$ 1835$ |
| 24,295 | 24,629 |
| 5,911 | 4,105 |
| 30,015 | 30,016 |
| 13,238 | 12,556 |
| 6,201 | 1,914 |



x An adjustment made subsequent to March 31, 1935 , but applicable
to this period, has been given effect to in this column.-V. 142 , p. 2828 .
Great Lakes Utilities Corp.-Plan Abandoned-
The protective committee for the holders of 1st lien coll. trust gold 51/2\%
bonds (E. W. Hughes, Chairman), in a letter dated May 8 , addressed to the . Thepran of theorganization for the Nes. National Public Utilities Corp., which
involved the exchang of Great Lakes Utilities Corp. involved the exchange of Great Lakes Utilities Corp. 1 st lien $51, \bar{y} \%$, bonds
into abond paying only a fixed rate of interest of $23 \%$ pleased to advise you of its acceptance by the trustees for the National Public UVilitites Corp.
.While the foregoing improvement in the status of Great Lakes Utilities bonds is very gratifying, we are of the opinion that further work is neces-
sary to protect your interest in this situation in the future "We are studying the new proposed plan of reorganization in relation to the financial condition of the company, and we are conferring with the proponents of the plan in order to secure an assurance to the Great Lakes
boodholders of a sound management in the future, so as to prevent a recurrence of the corporation's financial difficulties."' Williams Jr., and W. L. Adams, with Robert H. Snyder, Sec. $^{\text {H. }}$, ${ }^{27}$ Cedar
St., N. Y., and Lowell M. Birrell, counsel, 27 Cedar St., N. Y.-V. 142, St. ${ }^{\text {N. }}$
p. 624.

Gregory-Bates Mining Co.-Registers with SEC-
Gulf Oil Corp Trading Conind
Gulf Oil Corp.-Trading Continued-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order granting a
continuance of unlisted trading privileges on the New York Curb Exccanga in the capital stock and $5 \%$ sinking fund debenture bonds of the corporam
tion. The Commission fund that these securities were admitted to unlisted
trading privilege prior to March

Tax Payment -
The Department of Revenue on May 8 ordered the company to pay
$\$ 705000$ calimed by the State of Pennsylvania as the remainder due on the 1933 capital stock tax. The corporation had paid $\$ 48,000$, based on fining Corp. The Revenue Department said an investigation disclosed the corporation held $\$ 15,000,000$ in Gulf Refining stock and the remainder of
the investment- $\$ 171,000,000$-was a loan and therefore taxable.- V . the investmen
Hackensack Water Co.-Merger A pprovedA merger of this company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Boiling Springs of ter Co. and Rutherford Water Co, was approved by stock--
holders of the Hackensack company at a special meeting held May 11 .
. 142, p. 2996.
Hamburg Electric Co.-Maturity Extended-
Owing to the embargo on the transfer of funds from Germany, the comat a reduced interestr rate of $6 \%$, or to accept payment in blocked reichsmarks as the only medium of payment permitted by the riechs foreign exchange regulations. The debenture loan matured Nov. 1,1935 . The
 on May 31, 1936 . ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Manhattan Co., 40 Wall st., has been appointed de-
pository under the offer.-V. 141, p. 3074 . ontory under the oner.-।. 141, p. 304 .
Hartford Times, Inc.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding 15 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold debentures due Feb. . 143 have eeen called for reamption on June 6 at 103 and interest.
Parment will be made at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., trustee, 165
Broadway, New York City.-V. 142, p. 3172.

Harvard Brewing Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
6 Months Ended March 31$\begin{array}{rlll}\text { 6 Months Ended March } \\ \text { Net income after int depreciation, } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$


Hazeltine Corp.-Dividend Incraased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
capital stock, no par value payable June 15 to holders of record June 1 . capital stock, no par value, payable June 15 to holders of record June 1 .
Previously regular quarteriy dividends of 25 cents per share had been distributed. II addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 14 ,
last. 50 cents on Dec. 16, 1935, an extra of 25 cents paid on Sept. 15,1935 , ast. 50 cents on Dec. 16, 1935 , an ex tra of 25 cents paid on Sept. 15.1935 ,
and a special distribution of $\$ 2.371 / 2$ per share was made on June 15. 1934.--

Hecla Mining Co.-Earnings-

 Shs. comp. out. (par 255.)

 Quar. End. Mar. $31-$
Garnin
Gross income_-
 Depletion of
Net profit-
Earns. per sh. on $1.000,-$
000

 | 1934 | 1933 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 424,381$ | $\$ 197,075$ |
| 224,593 | 165,060 |
| 23,713 | 7,600 |
| 23,426 | 16,130 |
| 80,089 | $-\cdots,-$ |



## Hercules Motors Corp.-Earnings-

 Calendar Years-Manufacturina profit...
Sell., gen, \& admin. exp.



Hoskins Manufacturing Co.-Earnings3 Mos.End. Mar. $31-\quad 1936 \quad 1935 \quad 1934 \quad 1933$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit arter deprec. } & \$ 13,021 & \$ 105,835 & \$ 63,787 & \$ 3,711\end{array}$
 able securities at market, totaled $\$ 1,250,868$ and current liabilities were $\$ 167,610$. This compares with cash and marketable securities of $\$ 852,674$
current assets of $\$ 1.124 .438$ and current liabilities of $\$ 141.685$ on March 31 , current assets of $\$ 1,124,43$
$1935 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 1471.

| Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross profit from |  | 21, |  |  |
| Admin. |  | 454, |  |  |
| Other | 60,796 | 102,23 | 89, | 219,494 |
| Operating pro | \$3,544,104 | \$1,736,303 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,590,799 \\ 664,827 \\ 421,562 \end{array}$ | \$1,785 | $\$ 615.347$729,812 | \$\$155,536 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal taxes Deduct for minority int. in subs. (net) | 48,214 | 12,773 | Cr565 | ,13 |
|  |  | \$331,401434,766 | \$113,900 loss 8608,797$---107,911$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Surplus

Assets-
Fated assets.-.
Patents and good
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Inventories....-. Invests. \& miscell.
 Total_......-.-12,373,990 $\overline{11,328,384}$ Total........-12,373,990 $\overline{11,328,384}$ $x$ Represented by 174,480 no par shares of class A stock and 801,986
800,723 in 1934) no par shares of class B stock. y After depreciation of
 of class A. (49 in 1934) and 17,030 shares of class B stock ( 17,027 in 1934).
V. 142, p. 2830.
Household Finance Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Period E |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| erating $\theta$ | 1,602.713 | 1,699,195 | 6,928 | 7.42 |
| Operating income Other income...... | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,827,948 \\ 5,384 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,348,447 \\ 12,986 \end{array}$ | \$5,995,090 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,769,626 \\ 35,897 \end{array}$ |
| Total incon | \$1,833,332 | ,361 | \$6,050 | ,805.523 |
| ${ }_{\text {Interest }}$ | 530,493 | 259,044 | ${ }_{915} 202$ |  |
| Prov. for contingencies_ | 120.000 | 15,000 | 400,000 | 15.000 |
| Other charges, | 12,966 1,761 | 6,007 | 45.428 3,205 | $\begin{array}{r}33.943 \\ 2.480 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | \$3,643.177 |
| Partic. preferred div |  |  | . 00054.012 |  |
| Class B common divs-..- | 1309,001 | 291.728 | 1,645,225 | 1,262,27 |

 government securities, amounted to $\$ 47,025,566$ and current liabilities were
$\$ 15,168,352$. This compares with cash and government securities of $\$ 5,-$
903,205 , current assets of $\$ 40,625,877$ and current liabilities of $\$ 10,732,825$ on March 31, 1935. assets
Bank notes payable at close of March this year, totaled $\$ 13,350,000$ against $\$ 8,900,000$ a year ealier and instalment notes receivable after re-
serve for losses, aggregated $\$ 41,014,737$ against $\$ 34,709,758$.-V. 142, p.

Houston Oil Co. of Texas-Earnings-
Quar. End. Mar. ${ }^{\text {[In }} 1$ Gross earnings..-.-.--
Oper. \& gen. exp. 1936
$\$ 1,608,9$
899,9 945 \$

917 | 1935 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,601,445$ |
| 845,350 | 1934

$1,570,53$ Income from opera'ns.
Other income credits.-

Total income-
Int., amort. $\&$ Fed. taxes Deprec. and depletion-
Prop. ret'd \& abandoned
Net incom
$\begin{array}{lccccc} & \$ 134,925 & \$ 122,083 & & \$ 175,607 & \\ & \text { Shs. com. stk. } \$ 355,294 \\ \text { ing (par } \$ 25 \text { outstand- } \\ \text { Earns. per } \$ h . \text { on com-- } & 1,098,618 & 1,098,618 & 1,098,618 & 1,098,618 \\ & \text { Nil } & & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.03 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ Earnings for 12 Months Ended March 31, 1936 Gross earnings from operations, $\$ 6,464,476 ;$ operating and general
expenses, including taxes, $\$ 3,469,872$; income from operations, $\$ 2,994,604$; other income, $\$ 134,108$; amount available for interest, depreciation, do931, amount available for denreciation, deletion, and Federal taxes,
$\$ 2,640,781$; amortization and Federal income tax, \&c., $\$ 207,486:$ balance before, deoreciation, denletion, \&c., $\$ 2,433,295$; depreciation and depletion, amortization, depreciation and denletion, $\$ 1,248,639$; proberty retired and abandoned, $\$ 499,971$; net profit, $\$ 748,668$.-V. 142, p. 1471 .

Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting Co.-New Dirertorrepiacing James P. Watson. a director at the annual meeting held May 12.
R. H. Channing, President, said that there was no expectation of raising R. H. Channing, President, said that there wa
the daily tonnage this year-V. 141, p. 3229 .

Hupp Motor Car Corp.-Andrews Loses Stock Options Fight-
Archie M. Andrews, Pormer Chairman of the Board on May 8 lost in the
United States Circuit Court of Appeals his fight to have declared valld certain contracts which he held with the motor concern. The Court, upholding a J. Tuttle of Detroit, that the contracts were "unconscionable and fraudulent," asserted that the evidence showed that Mr. Andrews was guilty of "waste and
mismanagement" during the time he headed the company,
The present group of directors announced that the company would take
prompt steps to resume operations, which were suspended late last year because of inadequate working capital.
Alex J. Groesbeck, a director and counsel for the present board in their fight to nullify the contracts for bonus payments and stock options held by
Mr. Andrews, said at Detroit that the company expected to have no difficulty arranging for new working capital and would be in a a position to
resume operations within 30 days after the capital was obtained. The operations within 30 days arter the capital was obtained Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and for for a permission from the Securities
and Exchange Commission to issue 193,463 shares of stock. It produced The Circuit Court, in upholding Judge Tuttle's opinion, said that circumstances surrounding Mr. Andrews's bonus-payment contract indicated an "utter disregard" by him and other members of the old Hupp board entering into a contract to offer 300 Hupp cars as prizes in a contest.
The decision was the climax of more than two years of litigation between The decision was the climax of more than two years of lit
Mr. Andrews and the present officers.-V. 142, p. 1644 .

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{rlll}3 \text { Months Ended March 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}$|  depreciation, \&c  |
| :---: |
|  Earns. per share on  |
| $1,500,000$ |
|  shares  | \& $\$ 2,930,630 & \$ 1,838,824 & \$ 2,454,433\end{array}$ | capital stack on 1,50,000 shares | $\$ 1.95$ | $\$ 1.22$ | $\$ 1.63$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V. 142, p. 2501. |  |  |  |

Tmperial Oil Co., Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share capital stock, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . Similar caistributions, were made on Dune 21 to hold June 1. 1935 . An extra dividend of
15 cents Der share was Daid on Dec. 1 and June 1.1934.-V.141, p. 3229 .

## Incorporated Investors-New Director-

Raymond Emerson, has been elected a director.-V. 142, p. 2997.
Indiana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 31- | 1936-Month | 19 | 193 | -1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway oper. revenues_ | \$893,585. | \$692,880 | \$2,402,729 | \$2,0 |
| Railway oper. expenses- | 521.502 | 439,043 | 1,586,476 |  |
| Railway tax accruals | 67,852 | 50,524 | 158,344 | 142,710 |
| Equip. \& jt. facil. rents | 75,087 | 34,369 | 225,685 | 107,199 |
| Net ry, oper. income. | 29,144 | 68.944 | 2,224 | 73.1 |
| Other incon | 1,981 | 5,095 | 6,519 | 9,257 |
| otal incom | 231.12 | \$174.039 | 438,743 | 482,3 |
| Miscell. deduct | 3.317 | 3,341 | 9.826 | 10.025 |
| Fixed charges | 38.306 | 38,999 | 114,932 | 116.233 |
| Net income. | \$189,502 | \$131,699 | \$313.985 | \$356,12 |

- Net income.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Tenders-
May 19 receive bids for the sale to him of $\$ 500,000$ face amount of 1 at and ref. mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, due Jan. 1. 1966.-V. 142, D. 2998 .

International Cigar Machinery Co.-Earnings-




 Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1935 | 1934 |  | 35 | 934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash-...... | 767.535 | 745,146 | Accounts payable. | 60,974 | 8,48 |
| U. S. Treas. etfs. | 200,000 | 200,000 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| paper. |  | 98,973 | Fed., State \& other |  |  |
| Accts. recelvable. | 363,468 | 378,698 | taxes accrued.- | 242,700 | 224,912 |
| Notes receivable-- | 80,845 | 28,761 | Dep. on contracts |  |  |
| Inventories | 179,470 | 178,392 | for cigar mach'y |  | 9,356 |
| matu maturing 1 yr . or more after date | 338,450 | 210,643 | Reserves for contingencies. | 111,278 | 113,143 |
| $\pm$ Pats., pat.rights, |  |  | Surplus. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000,000 \\ 1,400.195 \end{array}$ |
| licenses, devel., goodwill, \&c | 9,994,102 | 9 |  |  |  |
| y Fixed assets.-.- | 76,223 | -70,982 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges. | 21,214 | 19,195 |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting reserve for amortization of $\$ 3,423,258$ in 1935 and

$\$ 3,308,983$ in 1934 . $\mathbf{y}$ After depreciation of $\$ 107,326$ in 1935 and $\$ 534,126$ . 141, p. 2437.
International Investors Fund System, Inc.-SEC Order Refuses to Permit Registration Statement to Become Effective-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered that the regis-
tration statement filed by this company shall not become effective such time as the registration statement is amended to conform with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the rules and regulations
International Match Corp.-Trustee Reports-
The fifth intermediate report trust in bankruptcy for the corporation. says in the firth intermediate report and account, covering 1935, that with respect more at this time but it expects in the near future to be able to present the matter to the court and creditors for consideration.
receiver in equity of the corporation, the amount of cash actually appointed for the administration of the estate was $\$ 9,871$, on deposit in a New York for the administration of the estate was $\$ 9,871$, on deposit in a New York
bank, other deposits being withheld by the depositaries for various legal
reasons, It reasons. It continues:
of the bankruptcy. financial position of the estate at the inception of the trustee at Dec. 31 funds in United States dollars in the custody Corp. and in custody of its wholy owned subsidiary-Continental Match aggregating $\$ 5.000,000$ was paid $\$ 10,000,000$, although in 1935 a dividend 'It is pointed out, however, that (a) $\$ 2,555,891$ of such funds belong
to Continental Investment A. $\mathcal{G}$.. against which claims have been asserted to Continental Investment A. G. against which claims have been asserted being contested by the trustee. (b) $\$ 1,453.273$ represents dividends and the balance of the proceeds of sale of 350,0000 shares of Diamond Match Co. common stock held subject to an agreement of June 23, 1932, between various claimants to the fund. o. and is not a part of the general funds of the estate. Match Monopoly "Attention is further directed to the fact that the United States has riled a claim for income tax for the year 1931 in the amount of $\$ 1,043,456$, plus interest, and that although this claim is contested the tru
maintain a reserve in connection therewith."-V.
th1, p. 4169.

International Mining Corp.-New Assets-
fter reserve for mining venture losses and after provision for ${ }^{\text {F }} \$ 8,871,056$, onlunrealized appreciation of listed securities. This is equivalent to $\$ 22.17$ a share on the 400,055 shares of common stock outstanding at close of period. quotations and those not listed were valued at cost.

As of March 31, 1936 there were outstanding purchase warrants entitling the holders to purchase 523,945 shares of common stock of the corporation been exercised on March 31, 1936, the corporation would have received standing would then have been 924,000 and the net asset value at March 31 .

## International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (\&c Subs.) -

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quar. End. Mar.31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Earnings_-_--- } & & 11,901,862 & \$ 7,609,375 & \$ 7,463,766\end{array} \$ 1,098,6$
$\begin{array}{lllll}1,641,735 & 1,388,079 & 1,218,336 & 815,671\end{array}$

 Preferred dividends....
Common dividends
Surplus end of period_ $\$ \overline{\$ 48,353,264} \overline{\$ 33,237,443} \overline{\$ 25,875,555} \overline{\$ 14,261,927}$ $\begin{array}{lllll} \\ \begin{array}{llll}\text { outstanding. no par) } \\ \text { outs }\end{array} & 14,584,025 & 14,584,025 & 14,584,025 & 14,584,025\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Earns, per share aoter } & \$ 0.54 & \$ 0.30 & \$ 0.31 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$


International Petroleum Co.,Ltd.--Extra Dividend
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in
ddition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 75 cents per share on the addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 75 cents per share on the comments were made on Dec. 2 and June 1. 1935. The company on June 1 and Dec. 1,1934 paid semi-annual dividends of 56 cents rer share and extra dividends of 44 cents per share. Regular quarterly dividends of 28
cents per share were distributed to and including March 15, 1934.-V. 141 , p. 3693.

International Rys. of Central America-Plan Operative Acceptance having been received from holders of $79 \%$ of dividend notes
outstanding and due June 15, 1936, the company has declared operative outstanding and due June 15, 1936, the company has declared operative a
plan whereby there will be offered on maturity date a cash payment of
$10 \%$ of principal ame $10 \%$ of principal amount of each note, and new debentures of company for $90 \%$ of the principal amount. Notes now outstanding and maturing
next month total $\$ 2,391,100$. V . 142 . D. $3 \perp 74$.
International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Three New Directors-Stated Value Reduced-
At the annual stockholders meeting held May 13 the following new
directors were elected: Frank C. Page, Gordon Rentschler, and William F. Repp. An amendment to the by-laws was passed changing the date of
subsequent annual meetings from the second to the fourth Wednesday in May. Which a proposition to restate the amount of capital represented by each
share of stock from $\$ 33$ 1-3 to $\$ 20$ was passed the corporation to acquire and retire 206,808 shares held by authorizin employees stock purchase plans and 36,698 shares held in the treasury of the corporation was also adopted. Stockholders at this special meeting also voted to amend the charter of the corporation so as to provide that any
action, including the making of future charter amendments, may be taken by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of shares outstanding
and entitled to vote-V, and entitled to vote.-V. 142, p. 3174.
International Television Radio Corp.-Registers with SC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 133, p. 2937.
International Vitamin Corp.-Initial and Extra Div.The directors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents per share and an extra dividend of $21 / 2$ cents per share on the capital stock,
payable July 1 to holders of record June 5.-V. 142, p. 2670 .
Interstate Department Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earns.


 Interest

| ten off--- |  |  | 13,510 | 23,084 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal taxes | 92,912 | 101,096 |  |  |


 Surplus
Shares com. stock out-
$\$ 182,038$
$\$ 257,087$
$\$ 141,526$
def $\$ 813,693$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Shares com (no par) } \\ \text { standing } \\ \text { Earnings per share... } & 216,762 & 203,602 & 203,602 & 203,602 \\ \text { Nil } & \$ 1.24 & \$ 1.47 & \$ 0.05 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ $x$ Five quarterly dividends. y Six quarterly dividends.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 1

| Assets | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land, buildings, |  |  | Preferred stock | \$2,480,000 | \$2,480,0 |
| leaseholds, \&c. |  | \$1,700,207 | y Common stock | 1,083,810 | 1,018,010 |
| Cash | ,342,491 | a1,632,072 | Current liabilitles. | 1,348,777 | 1,271,725 |
| Aects. receiv., \&c. | 509,776 | 338,205 | Notes pay. on real |  |  |
| Inventories | 2,978,038 | 2,588,368 | estate. | 30,000 | 5,0 |
| Deposits in closed |  |  | 1st mtge. $5 \%$ gold |  |  |
| banks_z------ | 5,820 | 10,714 | bonds, series A. | 270,000 | 285,000 |
| Notes receivable-- |  | 2,204 | Accr. add'l comp. | 14,150 | 15,800 |
| Adv. to employees | 947 | 1,942 | Minority interest. | 5,983 | 5,757 |
| Misc. other assets | 30,382 | 28,909 | Surplus. | 1,539,918 | 1,307,881 |
| Deferred accounts | 164,262 | 146,553 |  |  |  |

Total_......... $\overline{\$ 6,772,639} \overline{\$ 6,449,174}$ Total_........- $\overline{\$ 6,772,639} \overline{\$ 6,449,174}$ $x$ After depreciation
no par shares in 1936
$(203,602$ in 1935).
an After reserver no par shares in 1936 with trustee for payment of 1 st mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A.-
V. 142, p. 3174 .

May 16, 1936

Intertype Corp.-Common Dividend Raised -
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the This compares with 20 cents paid on Dec. 16 , and July 1 , 1935, this latter of 25 cents ger share was paid. A dividend of' 25 cents was also paid on
May 15. 1931, while dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed in May 15. 1931, while dividends of 50 cents per share
(Byron) Jackson Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Cncreare or assets as of March 31,1936 , were $\$ 1,636,971$, including $\$ 206,583$ cash. Current liabilities were $\$ 385,820$. Net current_assets amounted to
,
Jeannette Glass Co.-Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department.
Kansas City Southern Ry.-New Directorseld May 12. They are Dwight S. Brigham, J. A. McDonough and Keniets
Ka Dro.
Katz Drug Co.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31-
Net sales
Net profit after depreciation, ecc., but before Fed.
$\$ 2,109,886 \quad 1936$
$\$ 2,052,097$
 Current assets as of March 31, 1936, including $\$ 992,632$ ccash, amounted
$\$ 2,381,481$ and current liabilities were $\$ 319,672$.-v. 142, p. 2503 . (Albert) Kellermann \& Son, Inc.- Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Kelvinator Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31-
Net prof after all charges
1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935

$\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \begin{array}{llll}\text { Net prof. arter ali charges } \\ \text { incl. deprece. and int.- }\end{array} & \$ 632,488 & \$ 357,297 & \$ 479,486 & \$ 66,975\end{array}$ | par) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earnings per share....- | $1,156,831$ | $1,110,068$ | $1,156,831$ | $1,110,068$ |
| $-V .142, ~$ | $\$ 0.54$ | $\$ 0.32$ | $\$ 0.41$ | $\$ 0.06$ |

## Kennecott Copper Corp.-New Director-

 ppointed to the board a few months ago.--V.142, p. 2163.Koppers Gas \& Coke Co.-Bonds Called-TendersHolders of 20 -year $5 \%$ sinking fund, debenture bonds, dated June 1 ,
have been noter notifed by the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, trustee, $1021 / 2$ and interest, and that the company has elected to redeem $\$ 7,500,000$ of the bonds on the same date and at the esame price,
tetirement of these bonds will leave about $\$ 8,000,000$ of the bonds
outstanding of an original issue of $\$ 25,000,000$.-V. 140, p. 3863 .
Kresge Department Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears End. Jan. 31-_
Net sales
N

 $1936 \quad 1935$ Consoldance Sheet Jan. 31
$\stackrel{\text { Assets }}{\text { Furniture, fixt., }}$
a Furniture, iixt.,
 Improve. to leased properties...
Good Sundry investmen Notes ree.accruing
fr. sale of taseg fr. sale of assets ${ }_{4}^{\text {assoc. cos. }}$ Inv. in The Fa
 caccts. recelvable Deterred chargesTotal_........ $\overline{\$ 4,963,81 ;} \overline{85,297,654}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 4,963,815} \overline{\$ 5,297,654}$
 Sented by shares of $\$ 1$ par value. c After reserves of $\$ 6,000$ in 1936 a
$\$ 40,000$ in 1935 . d 166,500 shares of common stock. $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3175$.
in the authorized common shares to $2,500,000$ from 12 authorized an increase voted to exchange the $1,178,787$ sissued shares and the 34,217 unissued shares reserved for sale to employees for new common on a two for one basis. . $-V .142$, p. 3175.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.-Initial Preferred Div.-

12 Months Ended March 31-
Nhares common stock outstanding Earnings per share

- V. 142, p. 3000 .

Lake Superior District Power Co.-Earnings-

Lindsay Light \& Chemical Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-1936 1935 Net inc. after deprec tares \& other alent to $\$ 2.52$ a share on 350,000 shares of capital stock, comparing with
a net profit of $\$ 594,737$, or $\$ 1.70$ a share, in the 12 months ended March 31 . 1935 .-V. 141, p. 3694 .

Lisarbo Andreas, S. A.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.

## Years Ended-

 Prov. res. for shrinkagein value of secured
accts., trading stamps,
accts., trading stamps,

prior years--1--
Approp. for special exp-
Additional Federal taxes
57,233
didior years

$$
\$ 85,9 9 3 \overline { \text { loss } \$ 2 9 , 1 5 1 } \longdiv { \text { loss } \$ 2 4 , 2 7 8 }
$$

(S. H.) Kress \& Co.-Stock Increase Votedlocation of the offices of the company to New York City from Eddyville,
N. Y.-V. 142 , p. 175.

The directors on May 14 declared an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on
the new $4 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July 1 to holders the new $4 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
of record June 13.-V. 142, p. 2672 .
Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.-Earnings-


| Three Months Ended | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total gross earning | \$146,451 | \$397,047 |
| Operation | ${ }^{114,125}$ |  |
| Power pu | 16,14 |  |
| Provision for retirement | 45.151 |  |
| Taxes-State, local | 44,575 | 44.169 |
| Federal $3 \%$ on electri | 13,231 | 13,645 |
| Net earnings from op | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 182,180 \\ & 11,335 \end{aligned}$ | \$169,454 |
| Net earnings before interest | \$1,93,516 | 172,652 |
| Funded debt interest. | 64,725 | 66.400 |
| General interest-bl discount and expense | 10,764 10 | 10,939 |
| Amortization of pref, stock commissions and exp | 2,126 | 2,126 |
| Net income before preferre |  |  |
| eferred stock | 59,179 | 59,179 |
| Balan | \$54,810 | \$32,8 |

## Liberty Metals Co.- Registers with SEC- See list given on first page of this department.



## Liquid Carbonic Corp.-Earnings-

| 3 Months Ended March 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | \$2,612,964 | \$2,096.842 | \$1,916,168 |
| Profit before charges | 43,426 | 63,943 | 13,559 |
| Interest |  |  |  |
| Depreciation | 146,964 4,541 | 137,949 515 | 141,002 1,835 |
| Income taxes | 4,541 | 515 | 1,835 |

 sales, $\$ 11,799,223$; profit before charges, $\$ 1,639,326$ interest, $\$ 796 ;$ depre
ciation, $\$ 601,647 ;$ Federal income taxes, $\& c$. $\$ 155,532$ net profit, $\$ 881,351$. siation, $\$ 601,647$; Federal income taxes, tc.,
For 12 months ended March 31, last, the net profitiof $\$ 881,351$ is equiv-

Lit Brothers (\& Subs.), Phila., Pa.-Earnings-

Balance -.-........-
$\$ 3,525,271$
$\$ 3,095,750$
$\$ 2,923,182$
$\$ 3,115,221$
294494
_-.... -..... $140-100$

Total surplus $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2833^{-}$

## $\$ 3,525,271 \quad \frac{\cdots-\cdots-}{83,095,750} \frac{1,883}{\$ 2781,290}$

Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd.-Earnings -
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Sales.--ind } & \$ 1,310,522 & \$ 1,233,370 & \$ 13,656,238 & \$ 13,062,228 \\ \text { Net profit after charges } & 67,056 & 61,145 & 689,157 & 668,579\end{array}$ Lockheed Aircraft Corp. - Stock Offering -
The corporation in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission states that it will issue 444,744 subscription rights to stockholders of record as ar atate hve days arcer the effectiveness of its regisstock on the basis of one new share for each seven held. The offering price is $\$ 6$ a share. It is expected that certificates evidencing rights will be mailed to stockholders of record May 20 and will expire 20 days thereafter.
The company states that it plans to sell Hall L. Hibbard 5,000 shares of its common stock at not less than $\$ 5$ per share over a period of three years 176.

Loew's London Theatres, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on a ccount
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 10$. payable of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 10$. payable
May 30 to holders of record May 16 . Similar distributions were made on Dec. 10 and May 15, 1934 . Accumulations after the payment of the

Los Angeles Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-
 Net income after t.
Lynch Corp.-Earnings-
Vet profit after depreciatiotion, Federal taxes \&carch 31, 1936

| Net profit after depreciation, Federal taxes, \&cc-1. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earnings per share on 134,977 shares capital stock (par | $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2328$.

McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Mismanagement ActionTemporary restraining orders against the company and its directors at the reqe ment. The Judg.
McDowell Mines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Mack Trucks, Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rllllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { MMos. End. Mar. } 31- \\ \text { 3Met profit after derec }\end{array} & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ Net profit after deprec
mainten
est. Federal taxes $\$ 107,477$ loss $\$ 187,018$ loss $\$ 29,647$ loss $\$ 366,908$

V. 142, p. 3178 .

Magma Copper Co.-New Director-
Wiliam Keener was elected a director on May 12.-V. 142, p. 2673
Maple Leaf Asbestos Corp., Ltd.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding 20 -year $7 \%$ \% closed 1 st motge. s. f. Fold bonds have be made at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Canada, or the Irving Trust Co., N. Y. City.-V. 135, p. 4393 .

Financial Chronicle
McLellan Stores Co. (Del.)-Earnings-
Income Account for Period Jan. 1, 1935 and Ended Jan. 31, 1936


Net sales
Cost of sales, selling \& administrative expenses,
-interest, \&c., less other income
$446,889 \frac{18,395,257}{\$ 1,549,293}$
Deduct-Deprec. of bldgs. \& fixtures \& amortization of investment in leasehold improvements.
 Statement of Capital Surplus and Earne
Japital surplus-Balance as at Jan. 1,1935 Additions to capital surplus through giving effect to plan of $\quad \$ 34,317$ recapitalization as approved by the stockholders at a specia

3,942,783
Charges against capital surplus consisting of deficit at Dec.
31,1934,
$\$ 3,977,100$ 31, 1934, expenses in connection with the settlement of adjustment of value of fixed assets to appraisal values...-
Capital surplus as at Jan. 31, 1936 .
Earned surplus-since Jan.
$3,453,188$

Net profit for the period commenced Jan. 1, 1935 and ended Less: Dividends of $\$ 2$ per share declared \& paid on issued \& outstanding preferred stock for the period-Oct. 1, 1935
$\begin{array}{r}60,000 \\ \hline 116,757\end{array}$
Capital surplus and earned surplus as at Jan. 31, 1936.... 1,116,757 Balance Sheet Jan. 31, 1936

$\qquad$ $\$ 366,693$
1,500
306 Total. $\qquad$ - $\$ 6,463,377$

| Liabtitites- <br> Accounts payable | 66,693 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Notes \& mortgages payable..- | 1,500 |
| Accrued expenses. | 396,317 |
| Res. for Fed. income tax | 150,000 |
| Res. for scrip retirem't fun | 1,243 |
| Reserve for tort claim |  |
| Notes \& mortgages payable |  |
| (non-current) |  |
| Accts. payable (non-current)-- | 70,500 |
| Reserve for contingen | ,000 |
| Prepald sub-rents recelvable | 750 |
| a 6\% cum. conv. pref. stock |  |
| (par \$100) | 3,000 |
|  |  |
| Capital surplus | 523,911 |
| Earned surplus since Jan. 1,'35 | 1,116,757 |
|  |  |

though issued, 1,810 preferred stock is shown upon the basis of treating as though issued, 1,810 shares of new preferred stock for 1,810 shares of old interim receipts for a like number of shares of old series A $6 \%$ preferred the basis of treating as though issued, 1,641 shares of new common stock new common stock for 6 shares of old class $B$ common stock, not yet converted; and 2,964 shares of new common stock to be issued in connection With the conversion of 1,810 shares of old series A $6 \%$ preferred stock and
interim receipts for 166 shares of old series A $6 \%$ preferred stock, not yet converted. The outstanding common stock also includes 38 shares to be applied to the conversion of 75 scrip certificates of one-half share each now outstanding. c Exclusive of $\$ 165,997$ withheld by Irving Trust Co.,
trustee, for possible additional fees and contingencies of the bankrupt estate any excess being returnable to McLellan Stores Co. d After reserve for depreciation and obsolescence of $\$ 150,228$. e Less reserve for depreciation
of which $\$ 66,000$ is subject to mortgages of $\$ 19,000$ ). f Less reserve for depreciation, plus subsequent additions at cost.-V. $\$ 42$, p. 3177

## Marchant Calculating Machine Co.-Earnings- <br> 

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net inc. after deprec., \& other charges } & \$ 142,303 & \$ 69,653 & \$ 467 \\ \text { Shares common stock outstanding.-- } & 194,270 & 188,046 & 194,270\end{array}$ -V. 142, p. 2165.Marion Steam Shovel Co.-Earnings-

| 3Mos. End. Mar. $31-1$ <br> Net loss after taxes and | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

reserve for deprecia-
tion, obsolescence, \&c.
\$54,102
\$119,552
$\$ 131,711$ - -8

Marlin-Rockwell Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Quar. End. Iar. 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings | \$404,196 | \$350,144 | \$255,380 | \$54,302 |
| Depreciation. | 23,700 | 38,685 | -57,576 | 58,715 |
| Expenses, 8 | 112,366 | 100.172 | 88,420 | 78,914 |
| Balance | \$268,130 | \$211,287 | 09,384 | loss\$83,327 |
| Other inc | 23,099 | 18,627 | 9,902 | 29,531 |
| Total incom | 291,229 | \$229,914 | \$119,286 | loss\$53,796 |
| Other charges | 2,731 43,435 | 8,837 30,923 |  |  |
| Net profit | \$245,063 | \$190,154 | \$99,380 | \$53,796 |
| mmon div | 169,622 | 169,622 | 267,958 | 78,812 |
| Surplus. | \$75,441 | \$20,532 | 168,578 | 32 |
| Shares com. stock standing (par \$1) | 339,244 | 339,745 |  |  |
| Earnings per share. | \$0.72 | \$0.56 | \$0.31 | Nil |

(M.) Marsh \& Son-Pays Initial Dividendstock, on Aprill to holders of record March $20 .-\mathrm{V} .141, \mathrm{p} .1774$.
(Glenn L.) Martin Co.-Receives Plane Contract-
The company has been awarded a contract for 13 planes involving an expenditure of $\$ 1,500,000$ by the Netherlands Government. Plans are
already under construction with first shipment to be ready for delivery by already under construction with first shipment to be ready for delivery by V. $140, \mathrm{p} .3393$.

Maryland Fund, Inc.- $3 \%$ Stock Dividend-
The directors on May 13 declared a $3 \%$ stock dividend in addition to the both payable June 15 to holders of record May M1. Similar stock distriutions were made on Dec. 15, 1935 and on June 15, 1935 . In addition an extra cash dividene of 10 cents per share was paid on March 15 last, and
extra dividends of 5 cents were paid in each of the first three quarters of 1935.-V. 142, p. 1294.

May Department Stores Co.-Two Reqular Divs. Declared The directors have declared two regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share each, on the common stock, par \$10, payable June 1 and Sept. 1
to holders of record May 15 and Aug. 15 respectively. A dividend of 50 cents was aiso paid on March 2, last, as against dividends of 40 cents per $1933,5.6 \%$ in 1932 and $10 \%$ in 1931 . In addition an extra dividend of
25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 2,1935 .-V. 142 , p. 2673 .

May Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Accumulated Dividendaccumulations on the declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of holders of record May 22 . Previous disbursements were as follows: $\$ 1$ on
March 1, last $\$ 1.50$ on Dec. 1,$1935 ; \$ 1$ on Sept. 1 and June 1, 1935; \$.25 on March 1,$1935 ; \$ 1.50$ per share Dec. 1, $1934 ; \$ 3.25$ per share
share in each $\$ 1$ per share paid on Dec. 1 and Sept. 1, $1933 ; 25$ cents per share in each of the four preceding quarters; 50 cents per share in June
and March 1932 and December 1931 and regular quarterly dividends of
$\$ 1$ per share from Dec. 1 . 927 to and incl and March 1932 and December 1931, and regular quarterly dividends o
$\$ 1$ per share from Dec. 927 to and incl. Sept. 1,1931 .
Accruals after the payment of the June 1 dividend will amount to $\$ 1$ Accruals after the paymen
per share.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .1295$.

Merchants \& Miners Transportation Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 3 Months Ended March 31- } & & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Total revenue. } & & 193\end{array}$
 shares of capital stock
Farn pa
\$ \$0.45 inc
\$0.21 $\$ 80.72$ taxes and charges, equal to $\$ 2.95$ a share. Total revenues for the 12 months period were $\$ 8,000,860$.-V. 142, p. 3001 .
Merchants' National Properties, Inc.-Plan Amended1958 (Robert L. Rooke. Chairman) has notified the holders of certificates of deposit under date of May 12. that the trustees under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act have filed in the pending proceedings an offer made by S. S. Kresge Co. to provide the company with funds to retire $\$ 145,000$
of the outstanding $6 \%$ sinking fund gold debentures, 1958 (or, in lieu there of the outstanding $6 \%$ sinking fund gold debentures, 1958 (or, in lieu there-
of, new debentures and class A stock provided under the amended plan of
reorganization to reorganization to be issued in exchange for an equal principal amount in consideration of the cancellation of all liability of S . S . Kresge Co. under the lease of the premises at Union City, N. $\mathbf{J}^{2}$. $T$. Grant Co. (Mass.) to
The trustees have also filed an offer of wise the premises at an annual net rental of $\$ 7,000$ until June 30, 1968, Merchants, National Properties, Inc. has filed an amendment to the amended plan of reorganization dated as of Jan. 1,1936 , providing for Grant Co., as above set forth. This has been done with the feeling that by amending the plan, this offer can be more expeditiously accepted than by waiting for the reorganization to be completed and the affirmative vote provided for the operation of the reorganized company
A majority of the protective committee has accordingly amended the committee plan dated as of April 8, 1933, to give effect to the above1936, subject to the same being found approved by and the amended pan. 1, as so modified, being confirmed by Henry W. Goddard, U. S. District

Metropolitan Personal Loan Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 | Net oper. income... |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 2329$. | $\$ 746,803$ | $\$ 588,744$ |
| $\$ 2,145,109$ | $\$ 1,669,762$ |  |

Michigan Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsThree Months Ended March 31-
Total gross earnin
Operation
Power purchased
Gas purchased.
Gas purchased.
Provision for retirement
Taxes-State, local, \&c
Federal $3 \%$ on electricity
Federal income


Middlesex \& Boston Street Ry. Co.-Earnings-
(As Reported to the Massachusetts Dept. of Public Utilities)
$\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { 3Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Rev. passengers carried_ } & 2,547,272 & 2,493,700 & 2,521,860 & 2,223,111 \\ \text { Average fare_..-. } & 9.3 \text { cts. } & 9.4 \text { cts. } & 9.4 \text { cts. } & \mathbf{9 . 3 3 ,} \text { cts. } \\ \text { Net profit...-. } & \$ 3,962 & \$ 3,314 & \$ 4,474 & \$ 16,676\end{array}$

| Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years |  | 1933 | 1932 |
| coss sale |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales-------- $23,841,148$ 19,383,384 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Net profit from sales_- \$5,114,779 | \$3,7 | Not available |  |
| Other income credits, net $1,587,353 \quad 1,383,491\}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income---------- \$6,702,133 \$4,942,143 \$3,353,500 \$2,915,272 |  |  |  |
| Provision for deprec-.-- $\quad 2,180,180$ | 2,365,611 | 2,955,980 | 2,523,468 |
| Depletion reserve-----Leaseholds aandoned |  |  |  |
| surrendered, \&c....-- $1,219,295$ 836 |  |  |  |
| Adj't of crude oil invent- |  |  | 498,475 |
| Fed. \& Stateincome tax_ 289,776 ------ ----- --- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| standing------------ $1,843,872$ <br> Earnings per share---- $\$ 1.31$ | 843,872 $\$ 0.45$ | $\begin{gathered} 857,912 \\ \text { Nill } \end{gathered}$ | ,857,912 |
| Consolidated Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31 |  |  |  |
| Sales.-----.------------------- \$8,067,194 \$6,930,450 --..- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Costs and ex | 6,195,440 | 6,463,167 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total income------------------ \$2,212,028 \$759,296 \$1,350,484 |  |  |  |
| Depreciation | 550,283 | $599.362\}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income.------------------ \$942,659 loss\$273,057 \$310,031 |  |  |  |



Total. $\overline{60,630,324} \frac{541,369}{58,706,875}$ $\overline{60,630,324} \overline{58,706,875}$

Total tal...-. .-
$\overline{60,630,324} \overline{58,706,875}$ a After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 2,462,833$ in 1935 and
$\$ 29,598,005$ in 1934 , $b$ Atter depreciation of $\$ 23,480,231$ in 1935 and $\$ 22,455,810$ in 1934 . c Represented by $1,857,912$ no par shares. d Repre-

Mid-West Oil Co. of America-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Milwaukee Rockford \& Southwestern RR.-Acquisition and Operation-
The Interstate Commerce Commission recently issued a certificate authorizing the company to acquire and operate a line of railroad, formerily
owned by the Rutland Toluca \& Northern RR., extending from Granville Authority also was, all in Putnam and Marshaled counties, II1. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), for the purchase of road and equipment.
$6 \%$ That part of the application which sought authority to issue $\$ 100,000$ which sought authority to issue $\$ 100,000$ of $4 \% 5$-year notes to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was dismissed.--V. 141, p. 1600 .

Minneapolis Brewing Co.-Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31,1935
Gross profit from operations before providing for depreciation, $\$ 1,038,210$ Selling, delivery, adminis. \& gen, exps. $\$ 583,308$; doubtful
accts. chgd. off \& provided for, $\$ 25,474$; interest paid, $\$ 34,842$


Profit before depreciation \& income taxes..........-.....-- $\quad \$ 399,306$
 $\$ 399,306$
191,353
46.500

Net profi

$\$ 161,454$

## Assets-

Cash -- - -
a Notes \& a
Inventories
Inventories.
Other assets
Prop., plant \& equipment
c Kegs, cases \& bottles
c Kegs, cases \& bottles.

Minneapolis Gas Light Co.-Offer Extended-
Although holders of more than $\$ 5,500,000$ principal amount of 1st mtge. intention to accept the offer to exchange dated April 24,1936 , the terms of the offer have been extended to May 18, 1936, F. W. Seymour, President, announced on change these bonds for an equal principal company's $41 / 2 \%$ issue of 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds, series of 1950 , plus a cash payment of a $\$ 27.92$ between the call price of the $41 / 2$ bonds and the exchange offering price of between honds amounting to $\$ 6.25$, a payment of $\$ 2.92$ which in effect
the $4 \%$.
continues interest at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ through the calendar year of 1936 . continues interest at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ through the calendar year of 1936 .
and $\$ 18.75$ to cover interest from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1936, the date of the and $\$ 18.75$ to cover interest from Jan. 1 to June 1,1936 , the date of the
new $4 \%$ bonds. Mr. Seymour indicated that public offering of the issue
of 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds, series of 1950 of the company not reserved for The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New Y ork, 30 Broange period. York, is depository under the offer and G. L. Ohrstrom \& Co., Inc., the

Missouri Pacific RR.-Report Recommends that Protective Committee Be Denied Permission to Represent Certain Junior Security Holders-
A report proposed by the Bureau of Finance recommends that division 4 of the Interstate Commerce Commission deny the application of Charles
$H$. Thornton, James M. Kemper and A. J. Sevin for an order authorzing them, as a protective committee for the holders of certain junior securities, to solicit authorizations to represent holders of such securities and to use, employ or act under or pursuant to such authorizations
Mobile Gas Service Corp.-Earnings-

| 12 Months Ended March 31- | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenue. | \$518,727 | \$502,621 |
| Operation. | 323,938 | 304,213 |
| Maintenance | 18.6728 | 10,870 |
| Taxes... | 46.853 | 44,815 |
| Net oper. revenues before pro | \$129.461 | \$139,266 |
| Non-operating income-net.- |  |  |
| Balance | \$130,169 | \$142,726 |
| Provision for retirements | 20,232 | 25,189 |
| Gross income. | \$109,936 | \$117,537 | Gross income Comparative Balance Sheet March 31 Assets-

Property, plant \&
equip. (incl. in-
tangibles) $1936 \quad 1935 \quad$ Liabilities-
 Notes re-eivable Accounts receiv--.
Tax anticipation warrants (at cost) Due from affil. cos. Merchandise, materials \& suppl. Aplic. on rental.-
Miscell. investm't (nominal valua-
tions) .-.......
Special deposits...-
Prepaid insurance,
taxes, \&c.-...-:
Total .......... $\overline{\$ 2,789,415} \overline{\$ 2,766,262}$ Total ......... $\overline{\$ 2,789,415} \overline{\$ 2,766,262}$ $\times$ Represented by 5,000 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 1647.
Monroe Loan Society (\& Subs.) - EarningsEarnings for 2 Months Ended Jan. 31, 1936
Profit after expenses, interest and other deductions.........-.-- $\quad \$ 25,453$
Monsanto Chemical Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 101,310 additional shares of common stock on official notice of issuance upon total amount applied for $1,114,448$ ). 20, the company was authorized to issue: 101,310 additional warrants therefor being effective under the Securities Act of 1933 , as amended, the listing and registration of the stock and warrants being effective on the New York Stock exchange, May 16 which the compang will offer for sale to stockholders of record May 16, or their assigns at $\$ 60$ per share on the basis of one share for each ten shares held. The subscription period will terminate at 30 clock p. m. (Eastern Daylight Subscriptions will be exercisable and payable at Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, New York, or at London offi
The company has made arrangements under which the members of an underwriting group have agreed to purchase such new shares as are not
subscribed and paid for by the stockholders or their assigns.- $\mathbf{V}$. 142. subscribe
(H. A.) Montgomery Co.-Stock Offered-Link, Gorman \& Co., Inc., Chicago, on May 5 offered 13,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 5$ ) at $\$ 9.50$ per share.
Transfer Agent, City National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago. Registrar,
Organization-Company was incorp in Michigan, Oct, 20; 1924, and upon that date acquired the assets and business of its predecessor partnerMontgomery, who is now the president and principal stockholder. Principai executive offices and plant of corporation are located at 17191 Swift Ave., Detroit, Mich. The business in which the company engages brings it under in manufacturing drawing compounds, cleaning compounds, anti-rust oils and products obtained from crude oill.
Capital Securities and Securities Being Registered.-As of Dec. 31, 1935, (par $\$ 10$ ) of which 9,000 shs. were issued and outstanding. On March 19, 1936 , the company amended its charter by reason of which ic is authorized to issue a total of 45,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 5$ ). 27,000 shs. of
this stock have been issued in exchange for the 9,000 shs. of old stock. 13,000 of the newly authorized common shares are under contract of sale to Link, Gorman \& Co., Inc., Chicago, and are a portion of the shares con-
stituting the issue covered by this prospectus. The remaining 5,000 stituting the
authorized but
underwriter. The purpose is to defray the cost of the erection of the refinery
Purpose-T at Findlay, Ohio, and to provide the company with additional working crediting $\$ 5$ to stated capital and $\$ 3$ to paid-in surplus.
Underwriting-Company has entered into a written contract, dated
Jan. 24, 1936, with Link, Gorman \& Co., Inc., under the terms of which Jan. 24, 1936, with Link, Gorman \& Co., Inc., under the terms of which
Link, Gorman \& Co., Inc., hava agreed to buy 13,000 shs. of new common stock' at $\$ 8$ per share. Under this contract the underwriter agrees to offer
the 13,000 shs. for sale to the public at a $\$ 9.50$ per share. In the event the underwriter purchases the 13,000 shs. of stock within the period, as provided of three years to purchase any part or all of an additional 5,000 shs. of the new common stock at $\$ 12$ per share during the first year, the price of

Total_......261,368,602 $\overline{259,996,095} \mid$ Total_.......261,368,602 $\overline{259,996,095}$ $\times$ Represented by 808,939 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 2835.
the stock certificates representing the 13,000 shs. of stock, are delivered to an escrow agent under the terms of the underwriting contract for delivery

| Income Statement for Years Ended Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Gross sales (net) | \$429,668 | \$410,287 | \$276,553 |
| Cost of sales-1-- and administr | 314.221 | 291,499 | 189,742 |
| expenses, deprec. and taxes. | 90,154 | 83.696 | 58,863 |
| Net profit. | \$25,293 | \$35,092 | \$27,949 |
| Other income | 4,408 | 2,423 | 1,896 |
| Net profit_ | \$29,701 | \$37,515 | \$29,844 |
| Other charges .-...-. | 361 |  | +648 |
| Provision for Federal income tax | 4,223 | 5,083 | 4,213 |
| Net profit | \$25,117 | \$32,431 | \$24.983 |

(Tom) Moore Distillery Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Profitafter depreciation, interest, \& c., but before Fed.inc. taxes } \\ \text {-V. } & \$ 142, \text { p. } 2835 \text {. }\end{array}$ Moose Oils, Ltd.-Registers with SEC
See list given on first page of this department.
Motor Transit Co.-Earnings-




| urray Corp. of America (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quar. End. Mar. 31- | 19 | 1935 | 1934 |  |
| Profit after costs. | \$922,686 | \$1,078,293 | \$630,169 | loss\$72,923 |
| Selling \& gen. expen | 254,540 | 279,531 | 247,344 | 208,675 |
| Exps. of idle prop., \& | 24,693 | 23,677 | 66,117 | 21,678 |
| o | 643,453 | \$775,085 | \$316,708 | 303,276 |
| ther | 44,932 | 45,402 | 111,417 |  |
| Prof | \$688,385 | \$820,487 | \$428,125 | \$24 |
| Deprecia | 173,140 | 168,333 | 156,700 | 153,346 |
| Intere |  | 42,410 | 42,815 | 42,564 |
| Net profit------ | \$515,245 | \$609,744 | \$228,610 | 44 |
| Federal taxes. pf. divs | 67,725 | 3,878 77,875 | 3,878 |  |
| Surplus | \$447,520 | \$527,991 | \$224,732 | ef\$4 |
| hs. com, stk. outstanding (par \$10) | 930 | 768.732 | 68.3 |  |
| Earnings per share | \$0.48 | \$0.68 | \$0.29 | Ni |

(G. C.) Murphy Co.-Initial Dividend on Increased Common Stock
The directors on May 12 declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the Chmmon stock, no par value, payable June 1 to holders of record May 22.
This will be the first dividend paid on the increased stock. On Feb. 19 last, the company paid a stock dividend of $200 \%$. The additional stock did not participate in the 75 cent dividend paid on the common stock on March 2 , last. Prior to the March 2 payment the company distr
regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents per share.-V. 142 , p. 3180.
Munson Steamship Lines-Trading ContinuedThe Securities \& Exchange Commission has issued an order granting the in certificates of deposit for the $61 / 2 \%$ debenture bonds, due 1937. - V. 142 , p. $3180 \quad 2508$.

Narragansett Electric Co.-Seeks ExemptionThe company, a subsidiary of New England Power Association, a regis-
tered holding company, has applied (File No. 32-18) under Section 6 (b) of tered holding company, has applied (File No. 32-18) under Section 6(b) of
the, Public Utility Hoding Company Act of 1935 for exemption from the requirement of filing a declaration under the Act, in connection with the
proposed issue and sale of $\$ 34,000,000$-year notes. The notes, which may be issued under a so-called stand-by bank credit agreement with certain banks, are to bear interest at not more than $3 \%$, it is stated. If the loans are made, the proceeds are to be applied on or about June 30 . of the company:
$\$ 26,504,500$ of first mortgage gold bonds, series A. 30-year, sinking fund,
$3,691,000$ of first mortgage gold bonds, series B, $5 \%$, due Jan. 1, 1957;
$2,960,000$ of first mortgage bonds, series C. $5 \%$, due June 1. 1958 .
The notes will not be issued, it is stated, if a long-term bond issue or other permanent refinancing is completed prior to the redemption date of the above bonds. The issue and sale of the notes are solely for the purpose of financing the business of the company and must be approved by the
Division of Public Utilities of the State of Rhode Island, the application states.
Opportunity for hearing in the above matter will be given by the Securities
and Exchange Commission May 28 .-V. 141, p. 759 .
Narrangansett Racing Association, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.

y After depreciation of $\$ 936,312$ in 1935 and $\$ 802,421$ in 1934 . z Par $\$ 1$ Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 99,000$ 1st mtge. $6 \%$ s. f. gold bonds due Nov. 1,1942 have been called for redemption on June 1 at $1021 / 2$ and interest: Payment will
be made at the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O. or the Guaranty Trust
Co., N. Y. City.-V. 142, p. 1478.

National Automotive Fibres, Inc.-Earnings-
 x Equivalent to 84 cents a share on 247,290 class A common shares out-
standing, and compares with $\$ 263,880$ equal after dividends on standing, and compares with $\$ 263,880$ equal after dividends on preferred
stock, since converted into class A stock to $\$ 1.17$ a share on 217,051 class A stock, since converted into class A stock to $\$ 1.17$ a
shares in first quarter of 1935 - V. 142, p. 2675 .
National Grocer's Co., Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ payable June 1
to holders of record May 23 , this compares with $\$ 1.75$ paid on April 1 and Jan. 2, last, Oct. 1 and July 1, 1935 , $\$ 3.50$ paid on May $1,1935, \$ 1.75$ paid on April 1 and Jan. 21, 1955 and on Oct, 1,$1934 ; \$ 3.50$ per share
paid on Sept.1, $\$ 1.75$ on July 2, May 1 and April 2 , and $\$ 2.61$ per share on Jan. 1, 1934.
$\$ 33.25$ per share.-V. 142, p. 1995 .
National Gypsum Co.-Earnings-

| dar Ye | $\times 1935$ | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit from oper., after sell., adm. \& other expenses | \$759,067 | 447.778 |
| Depreciation \& depletion | 111,502 | 71,715 |
| Operating | \$647,565 | 76,063 |
| Other deduct | 83,5 | 72,183 |
| Balance | \$564,048 | \$303,880 |
| ther inco | 49,415 |  |
| Profit before Federal income | \$613,463 | \$360,541 |
| Provision for estimated Federal incon | 81,000 | 39,000 |
| Net profit | \$532,463 | \$321,541 |
| Dividends on preferred | 752,184 | 179,827 |
|  <br> $x$ The operations of Universal Gypsum \& Lime Co. have been consolidated for the period from Sept. 1, 1935 through Dec. 30,1935 , and the minority interest in the subsidiary's loss of $\$ 11,660$ for that period has not been segregated as it is not significant. The loss of a subsidiary (Epley Building supply Corp.), not consolidated since acquisition of control as of Sept. 1, 1935 and not taken up in the above profit and loss statement. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



Balance Sheet Dec. 31

a After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 468,237$ in 1935 and $\$ 400,046$ in
1934 -V. 142, p. 3005 .
National Candy Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsQuar. End. Mar. 31-
Net profit after deprec.,
$\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { allowance for Federal } & & & & \\ \text { taxes, \&c c- } & & & & \\ \text { tarns.per sh.on com.stk. } & \$ 116,153 & \text { loss } \$ 22,602 & \$ 84,874 & \$ 91,940 \\ & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.26 & \$ 0.29\end{array}$ taxes, \&c.-.-.-.
Earns.per sh.on com.st..
$\times$ Estimated.-V. 142, p, 1296.

## National Malleable \& Steel Castings Co. (\& Subs.) -

 Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 3 1, 1936Gross profit-
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 313,170 \\ 100,165 \\ \hline\end{array}$




National Pressure Cooker Co.-15-Cent DividendThe directors on May 8 declared a quartery dividend of 15 cents per


## National Rubber Machinery Co.-Listing Approved-

 The New York Curb Exxanase has approved the isting of 11,500 addi-National Standard Co.- Extra Dividend-
The directors have declarera an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a reguar quarterly dividend of 623 cents pers share on the
 quaraterly dividiand was in
See also V . 142, p. 1649 .
Neisner Brothers, Inc.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have reconsidered the decliaration made on May 11 of a


 padade on the common stock since Jani, 1931 when a reguar quarteriy
dividend of 40 cents per share was paid. $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}$. 3181 .

## National Power \& Light Co.-Annual Report 1935-


were $872,229,741$, an increase of 8714,289 , or $1 \%$ of subsidiaries for 1935 revenies were derived as follows: $\$ 61,1110,844$, or $85 \%$. 5 rome electric power
 and 5850,998 , or $1 \%$ from Operating exp. ior the year were $832,285,163$ and taxes were $87,749.816$. incrases sts s5is ont was for operating expenses other than taxes and $\$ 618,944$
was for taxes only
 reveruss, not revenues from operation were smaller by $\$ 422,672$, or $1 \%$,
than then
Expentitures for maintenance were
s.,.,.578,



 1or in output of that company was due to abnormally low water conditions







 the emount applicable to the company on its holdings of securitites and Whith it would have received if all sumbsididaries had paido ot the company the full amount appicable to it. However. not all of the subsidiaries were
in a position. for various reasons. to pay to the company these amounts and

 of itnencinno-company did no financing during 1935. It it issued three shares of its $\$ 6$ preferred stock in exchange for an equal number of shares of outNo subisidary did any financing, Long-term debt in the hands of the
public was reduced $\$ 767,500$ during the year through payment of principal public was reduced $\$ 767,500$ during the yea
or through the operation of sinking funds.
Lehigh Valley Transit Co., a subsidiary of Lehigh Power Securities Corp., submitted to holders of first mortgage bonds aggregating $\$ 4,994,000$ ma-
turing Dec. 1, 1935 , a pan providing for the payment of $25 \%$ on the principal amount of the bonds and the extension of the balance to Dec.
1,1945 A total of $78 \%$ of the outstanding bonds was deposited. Plans
for the extension of bonds aggregating $\$ 655,000$ maturing between July 1 , for the extension of bonds asgregating $\$ 655,000$ maturing between July 1 ,
1936, and July 1,1942, of subsidiaries of Lehigh Valley Transit Co. were
also submitted to holders of these bonds and more than $79 \%$ of each of four issues was deposited under agreements which called for the payment of $25 \%$ © on the principal amount of bonds of each issue and extension of the
balance to dates subsequent to Dec. 1,1945 . Lehigh Valley Transit Co. and one of its subsidaries in connection with these extension agreements filed petitions for reorganization under Section 77 B of the Federal Bank-
ruptcy Act. The plans with amendments are acceptable to the Court but
have not yet been confirmed, pending final action by the $P$. S. Commission
of Pennsylvania. The Commission has issued an order disap of Pennsylvania. The Commission has issued an order disapproving the plans but has.

Statement of Income and Surplus (Company Only)


$\qquad$ 106,738
337,402 Balance, surplus.-.- $\overline{\$ 923,472} \overline{\$ 2,085,966} \overline{\$ 4,718,644} \overline{\$ 5,510,579}$ Summary of Surplus 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 1935-EAarned surplus,
Jan. 1, 1935, $\$ 7,410,057$; balance from 1935 (as above), $\$ 4,718,644$; total, Jan. 1, 1935; dividends on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, $\$ 1,678,280$; dividends on $\$ 12,128,701 ;$ dividends on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, $\$ 1,678,280 ;$ dividends
common stock, $\$ 4,092,087$; earned surplus, Dec. $31,1935, \$ 6,358,333$.

Comparative Statement of Consolidated Income (Incl. Shib. Cos.) Period End.Dec.31- 1935-3 Mos.-1934 1935-12 Mos.-1934


 | Gross corporate inc |
| :---: |
| Interest to |
| $\$ 8,142,054$ |
| $\$ 8,407,896$ |
| $\$ 32,184,530$ |
| $\$ 32,738,484$ | Interest to public and

other deductions Int. chgd. to construc,
Prop. retire. res. approp
 $\begin{array}{lllll}3,098,794 & 3,182,221 & 12,447,737 & 12,849,781 \\ C r 4,160 & \text { Cr2,502 } & \text { Cr25,038 } & \text { Cr11, }\end{array}$ div. require. applic. to
repective periods
whether earn. or un-
earned) applic. to min. int.
$1,515,851$
2,743
$1,515,853$
3,929

| $6.063,399$ |
| :---: |
| 12,555 |

${ }^{6,0093,383}$
 Net equity of Nat. Pow
Net equity of Nat. Pow.
\& Lt. Co. in income of
subs. (as shown above)
subs. (as shown above)
Total income----
Expenses, incl. taxes---
$\begin{array}{rrrr}2,084,523 & 1,935,411 & 7,765,599 & 7,797,761 \\ 5,849 & 14,029 & 58,775 & 86,530\end{array}$

$\underset{\text { Preferred dividends }}{\text { Balance, surplus...- }} \overline{\$ 1,703,719} \xlongequal{\$ 1,505,300}$ Preferred dividends.---
Cammon dien
Earns.per sh.on com.stik.
$\begin{array}{rr}6,296,835 & \$ 6,332,977 \\ 1,678,280 & 1,678,275 \\ 4,092,088 & 4,364,863 \\ \$ 0.85 & \$ 0.85\end{array}$ Notes-All intercompany transactions have ben eliminated from the above statement. Interest and preferred dividend deductions of subsidiaries
represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or not represent fucurities held by the public. The "portion applicable to minority paid on securities hedated portion of the balance of income available for
interests is the calculate
minority holdings by the public of common stock of subsidiaries minority holdings by the public of common stock of subsidiaries. Minority subsidiaries have so resulted. The "net equity of National Power \& Light Co. in income of subsidiaries" includes interest and preferred dividends paid or earned on securities held, plus the proportion of earnings which where income accounts of individual subsidiaries have resulted in deficits where income accounts of
The above statement does not include the operations since Dec. 1, 1934, was reorganized and since Jan. 31, 1935, has been operated by non-affiliated voting trustees.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
Assets-
Plant, pro Plant, prop., franchises, \&c_
Invest. (securities, long-term Cash in . \&o.-ledger value) Cash in banks, on demand.
Cash in banks, time deposits Cash in banks, time deposits
U. S. Govt. \& other short term securs. (val. at mart-
ket quotations $\$ 4,522$ mar Notes receivable $\$ 4,522,058$ ) Accounts receivable----0.--
Materials and supplies.-. Prepayments_-1.-.-.-....-Reserve funds............. Reache securs. $-14,013$ shs.
of subs.' pref. stks. of subs.' pref. stks. reacq.
by them) Special deps. \& redemp. fds.
(incl. $\$ 460.000$. Uncl. $\$ 460,000$ prin. amt. by subs. as security for
surety bonds, \&c.) Notes \& acets. rec., not curr.
Secs. guar by Secs. guar, by subs. (contra)
Consigned mat'ls (contra) Deferred charges (contra)--
ises, \&c-\$506,975,472 $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Liabilities } \\ & \text { Capital }\end{aligned}\right.$




| $4,03,857$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1,023,314$ |
| 21,41 | \($$
\begin{gathered}\text { Miscell. current liabilities-- }\end{gathered}
$$ \begin{gathered}Mat'd \& acer. Int. on long- <br>

term debt \& redem\end{gathered}\) (cash in special deposits)-
Notes \& accts. pay., not cur. $1,279,603$
62,672 $1,450,302 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Secs. guar. by subs. (contra) } \\ \text { Consignments (contra) }\end{array}\end{aligned}\right.$ 62,672
268,000
13,303
 $2,010,812 \quad \begin{gathered}\text { pref. stks. of subs. held } \\ \text { by public } \\ 395,891\end{gathered}$ 1,405,023
$\qquad$
 x Represented by National Power \& Light Co. (no par value): $\$ 7$ pref.
cumulative (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share); pari passu with cumulative (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share); pari passu with
$\$ 6$ pref.; authorized, 9,063 shares; issued, none. $\$ 6$ pref., cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share); pari passu with $\$ 7$ pref.; authorized, ized, $7,500,000$ shares; outstanding (less 12,810 shares held in treasury),
$5,456,117$ shares. Subsidiaries: Preferred, $958,85518-100$ shares, based on priority in liquidation; common, 12,078 shares.

| Balance Shect Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Investments ---140,764,962 140,606,021 $\times$ Capital stock. $125,839,095125,838,795$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 10,922,290 | 7,939,879 | $6 \%$ gold debens. |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { U.S.Treas. bills. } & 210,341 & 516,223 & \text { series A .-.... } & 9,500,000 & 9,500,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State, municipal ${ }^{\text {coler }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Accts. payable.- | 33,684 | 23,616 |
| term securities |  | 425,916 | Accr'd accounts. | 129,774 | 128,672 |
| Acts.receivable 7 Preterred stock |  |  |  |  |  |
| -subsidiaries. | 185,781 | 190,520 | div. payable-- | 419,574 | 419,569 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conting. right toreceive funior $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Conting. liabill } \\ \text { for add }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| see. of Birm'm :inv. in juntor |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric Co..- | 500,000 | 671,539 | secur. of Birm. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& expense---- | 2,635,242 | 2,663,459 | Reserve | 281,378 | 281,378 |
| Special deposits. | 285,000 | 285,000 | Surplus. | 6,358,334 | 7,410,057 |
| Deferred charges 141,142 139,8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 8,299,339 | 159,511,126 | Total | 8,299,339 | 59,511,126 |
|  |  |  |  | 31 '34 | c. 31 '3 |

[^3]Earnings for 3 and 12 Months Ended Feb. 29
Period Ended-
Subsidiaries- $\quad \overline{\text { Feb. } 29}{ }^{3} \cdot 36$ Feb. 28 ' 35 Feb. $29{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 36$ Fob. Moths. $28{ }^{\prime} 35$

 Gross corporate inc.
Int. to public $\&$ other $\overline{\$ 8,628,144} \overline{\$ 8,692,265} \xlongequal[\$ 32,226,789]{\$ 32,832,726}$

 Pref. dive to public (fūī div. require. applicable ${ }^{\text {to }}$ whethesective periods
Por. applic. to min. int.
 Net equity of Nat. P. \&
L. Co. in inc. of subs.



Bal. carried to consol.
earned surplus.....
earren
N Notes-All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the aries represent tull requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or not paid) on securities held by the public. The portion applicable to minority interests is the calculated portion of the balance of income avaio abie for minority holdings by the public of common stocks of subsidiaries.
Minority interests have not been charged with deficits where income ac counts of subsidiaries have so resulted. The net equity of National Power \& Light Co, in income of subsidiaries" includes interesta and preferred which accrued to common stocks held by National Power \& Light Co less losses where income accounts of individual subsidiaries have resulted in deficits for the respective periods.
of the above statements do not include the operations since Dec. 1, 1934 was reorganized and sinet Ry. Co. Following recei yership that company
iated oting trustees.-V.
. 141, iated oting trustees.-V. 141, p. 4172 .
National Printing Appliance Corp.-RegistrarThe Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York has been appointed
registrar of 100,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par value common stock.-V. 142, , 3006

National Supply Co. of Del. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Including Spang, Chalfant \& Co., Inc.] }
\end{aligned}
$$

Period End. Mar.

Consolidated net prof_ $\$ 493,281$ loss $\$ 100,422 \quad \$ 1,264,324 \quad \$ 326,979$ XIncludes $\$ 45,277$ flood loss in 1936
Nole- For comparative purposes in the foregoing statement full provision
has been made for the cumulative dividends on the preferred stock of Spang Chalfant \& Co., Inc., for the periods indicated pand and previous of quarterly,
statements which provided for such dividends only as earned have adjusted in this respect.
 a After depreciation of $\$ 13,093,289$ in 1936 and $\$ 11,912,428$ in 1935 .
b Market value, $\$ 1,011,636$ in 1936 and $\$ 447,081$ in 1935.-V. 142, p. 1995 .
National Tea Co.-Options-
The company reported to the SEC that options on 24,500 shares of its common stock are held by the purchasers of its $5 \%$ sinking fund notes
exercisable at $\$ 15$ per share up to and including Dec. 15,1937 .-V. 142 , p. 3181 .

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 $\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net operating revenue } & \$ 4,732,045 & & \$ 4,444,931 & & \$ 4,677,112\end{array}\right)$ Dividends
Earinicit-
Earsin


[^4] d $\because$ ${ }^{7}{ }^{764}$

| Consolidated Balan $1936 \quad 1935$ | Sheet March $31{ }_{193}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | - ${ }_{\text {ck }}^{\text {s }}$ |
| Cash...........- $2,922,041$ |  |
|  | Minority interest- 106,076 - 122,698 |
| Notes \& accts.rec- 7 7,737,748 $\quad 5,854,665$ | Underly ing capital |
|  | 0,316,300 |
| Accts. recelv. from | Accounts payable- ${ }^{\text {Notes payable }}$ 1,949,276 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1,461,197 |
| ottic. \& employ- 205,099 221,115 | Divs pay on |
| Deferre |  |
| Patent | 194,910 |
|  | Accr. taxes, wages, |
|  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { income taxes_--- } & 372,772 & 220,739\end{array}$ |
|  | Insur. \& pension, |
|  |  |
|  | Capital surplus.--: |
|  | Total.......... $63,428,868$ 60,040,584 |
| After depreciation of \$13,093,28 |  |
| Market value, \$1,011,636 in 1936 a |  |
| National Tea Co.-Option |  |
| The company reported to the SEC | C that options on 24,500 shares of |
| common stock are held by the pur | chasers of its $5 \%$ sinking fund notes |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { exercisa } \\ & \text { p. } 3181 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | including Dec. 15, 1937.-V. 142, |
| New England Telephone | elegrap |
|  |  |
| Operating revenue----\$17,161,396 |  |
| Operating expenses...-. $12,429,351$ | 11,981,809 11,763,945 11,611,607 |
| Net operating revenue $\$ 4,732,045$ | \$4,44,931 \$4.677,112 \$4,319,551 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net, after charges....-- } & 1,751,618 \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \text { 2,000,187 }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |
| eficit ----------- $\$ 248,569$ | \$302,760 \$83,093 \$449,034 |
| Earnings capital storck share on |  |
| - V .142 , p. $267^{2} 5$. | $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1.27 & \$ 1.44 & \$ 1.16\end{array}$ |
| Newmont Mining Co.-New Carroll Searls has been elected a | $w$ Director- <br> director.-V. 142, p. 1825. |

New England Power Association - Report -
Consolidated Income Account (Incl. Sub. Co.) for Calendar Years

 Purchased electric energy
Maintenance Maintenance-:-.....-:Net before int. \& divsInt. pd. \& a amort. of disc. Mininint.in earns- of subs
Pref. \&t cl. A div. of subs Pref. \& cl. A div. of subs Net consol. earns
Pref. , ives. of New
land Pow Pref. divs. of New Eng-
land Power Assn
Common dividends..... Balance, surplus.-.-.
Earns. per sh. on aver-
age number outst'd'g_

 $\begin{array}{r}3,262,951 \\ 4,306,476 \\ 66,699 \\ \hline 20,336,204 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Consolidar $\$ 0.84$ $1, \overline{1} 9,9,051$
$3,835,149$ $\frac{1,269,4 \overline{9} 9}{35,783,343} \frac{1,2 \overline{03}, \overline{8} \overline{3} \overline{1}}{36,796,174}$ \$4, $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1.27 & \$ 2.09 & \$ 2.46\end{array}$ 1935 (idated Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31





## 

 terest accrued Mat'ls \& sumped Prepaid charges $\begin{aligned} & 3,211,836 \\ & 555 \\ & 515\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Restricted dep_ } & 550,411 \\ \text { Secura }\end{array}$ Securs. owned.-Acts. and notes
cecel recelvable (not Detr exply duese)
Unam Unamort. bond
disc.\&expenses Unadjust. debits

117,155 60,249

| Unadust. debits | $\cdots, \ldots-1,175$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | ------ | 2,100, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nubsid | 99,064,100 | 97,940,300 |
| tes payable of |  | 1,173,200 |
|  |  |  |
| tes | 1,499,000 | 258,000 |

New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net rev. from oper--- } & \$ 630,541 & \$ 541,171 & \$ 369,603 & \$ 73,266 \\ \text { Taxes, uncoll. rev., \&c-- } & 436,030 & 459,562 & 552,218 & 489,006\end{array}$
 Total gross income--
Net loss.-

| \$221,692 | \$109,585 | \$146,077 | ss\$352,44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 400,167 | 397,292 | 398,442 | 405,794 |
| \$178,474 | \$287,707 | \$544,519 | \$758,239 |


| General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935 | 1934 |  | 1935 | 1934 |
| S | \$ | Liabilities- |  |  |
|  |  | Capital stock | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| 620,664 | 18,796,592 | Funded debt | 8,566,000 | 8,566,000 |
| 39,446 | 61,782 | Gov'tal grants. | 12,072 | 662 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20,800 \\ & 43,753 \end{aligned}$ | 20,800 | Traffic \& car serv. balances payable | 58,836 | 56,713 |
|  | 51,532 | Audited accts. and wages payable.- |  |  |
|  |  |  | 274,246 | 223,710 |
| ${ }^{2} 51$ | - ${ }^{1} 1$ | Misc. accts. pay-- | 113,013 | 66,884 |
| 255,293 | 234,551 | Int. mat'd unpald, |  |  |
| 162,912 | 163,807 | incl. interest due |  |  |
|  |  | Jan. 1--.- | 162,912 | 163,807 |
| 79,086 | 90,049 | Divs. mat'd unpd- | 26,823 | 26,823 |
|  |  | Unmat. int. accr'd | 24,911 | 24,911 |
| ${ }_{1856} 85$ | 1,793 | Other curr. liabil.. | 1,874 | 6,844 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 166,465 \\ & 190,804 \end{aligned}$ | 229,673 | Deferred liabilities | 17,138 | 38,365 |
|  | 182,774 | Taxes.--------- | 50,356 | 50,354 |
| s $\begin{array}{r}5,813 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}142,856 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | Operating reserves | 66,536 | 1,159 |
|  | 4,375 | Accrued deprec. on |  |  |
|  | 80,296 | equipment. | 768,869 | 857,124 |
|  | 103,106 | Oth. unadj. credits | 356,015 | 365,476 |
|  |  | Special appropria'n | 143,338 | 143,338 |
|  |  | Profit and loss | 3,168,706 | 3,358,981 |
|  | ,153 | Total | 11,6 | ,021,153 |

-V. 142, p. 3006
Newport Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

Sales-net

 Net profit before depr. $-\frac{2,715,068}{\$ 697,938} \frac{2,201,505}{\$ 597,330} \frac{2,154,586}{\$ 199,574} \frac{1,865,951}{105 s \$ 120,584}$ Not profit before depr.
Provision for doprec'n..
Int. \& oth. ches. Int. \& oth. chgs.-ne:-
Charges for equip. dismantled Miscollaneo-ous expe-.-e-:

|  | $\$ 597,330$ | \$199,574 loss $\$ 120,584$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 179,685 \\ \times 11,911 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 195,009 \\ \times 11,494 \end{array}$ | 194,668 1,183 | 199,806 10,460 |
| 8,287 | 6,247 | 8.234 | 67,622 |
| 17,454 | 20,200 | ------ |  |


| Pr | \$291,647 | \$153,875 | loss 84,511 | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Div |  |  | 5,471 | 44,778 |
| scellaneous other i | 3,470 | $7.74 \overline{4}$ |  |  |

Net profit
$\$ 295,117 \bar{y} \$ 161,619{ }^{*} \$ 26,832 \times \$ 351,274$ * Exclusive of idle plant expenses amounting to $\$ 39,487$ in 1933 and
$\$ 45.719$ in 1932 . $\mathbf{x}$ Interest net only.. $\mathbf{y}$ Beore provision for reduction in investment in Armstrong-Newport $\dot{\text { Co }}$. ${ }^{\mathbf{y}}(50 \%$ interest) which is charged to deficit account.

Consolidated Earnings for 3 and 12 Months Ended March 31

 Costs, expense, ord. tax,
\&epreciation--........ 728,018
50,075 598,740
43,212

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,011,58 \\
\quad 186,54 \\
\hline \$ 349,93 \\
4,28 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,444,563 \\
& 186,400
\end{aligned}
$$

Operating profit-.-.-. $\$ 79,82$
2,13

| Total income Interest (net) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 81,963 \\ 2,514 \end{array}$ | $\$ 82,233$ | \$354,212 11,006 | \$190,944 11,889 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| deral taxes. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,514 \\ & 12,010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,419 \\ 11,250 \end{array}$ | 48,214 | 27,450 |

Net profit . . .......- $\$ 67,439 \quad \$ 67,564<$ \$294,992 $\$ 151,605$

Assets-
Trash act.-.-.-. Trade accts., less
reverve
Inventories-....rent other curreat assets.--
a mad bdgs.
machingry. and machinery.
Por. $\&$ trade mks. Pat. \& trade mks.
Formulae $\&$ pro-
cessed Investments, \&o. Deferred charges.- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| ${ }^{1935}$ | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$226,953 | b8273,408 | Accounts payable- Accrued liabilities. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 160,383 \\ 32,264 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 153,192 \\ 34,013 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 467,151 \\ 843,383 \end{array}$ | 394,274 886,008 | Accrued iabiltes. Purchase money obligation in con- |  |  |
| 22,747 | 16,254 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \& com. stock of |  |  |
| 15,429 | 35,986 | subsidiary | 149,500 |  |
|  | 18,592 | ce | 7,087 | 2,994 |
| 16,188 |  | Res. for Fed. taxes | 49,000 | 30,200 |
| 480,512 |  | oblig'n current- | 18,500 | 18,500 |
| 90,892 | 61,389 | Cap. stk. (pe |  | ${ }_{2,998}$ |
|  |  | Delicit | 370,740 | 589,148 |

 a After depreciation of $\$ 1,649,997$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,552,000$ in 1934 . current rates of exchange. c subject to such adjustment, if any, as may be required upon final determination of the Federal and state tax liability of
predecessor companies assumed by this company at its inception, the
amount of which cannot at this time be accurately forecast.- V . 141 , p. amoun.
2897.
New York Honduras Rosario Mining Co.-Earnings-
 Earnings per share
New York Central RR.-Annual Report Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935-Extracts from the remarks of F. E. Williamson, President, together with the corporate income account statement, are cited under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page. President Williamson further says in part: Railway Tax Accruals-Railway tax accruals were \$20,619,432, a decrease
of \$4.21754. Reduction in assessed valuations and decreases in rates of taxation in certain taxing districts together with the adjustments in respect crease of $33,825,704$ in taxes on real and personal property, Federal and State capital stock taxes. decreased $\$ 489,843$, mainly due to credit adjustments in Pennsylvania capital stock taxes, and special franchise and transThese decreases were partly offset by the following: Canadian and
Federal income taxes and taxes on gross earning in the several states. Federal income taxes. and taxes on gross earnings in the sevaral States,
increased $\$ 81,198$ and $\$ 85,442$, respectively, the result of a larger taxable increased $\$ 81,198$ and $\$ 85,442$, respectively, the result of a larger taxable
income. emergency and special taxes increased $\$ 69,477$, and sundry items
of taxation increased $\$ 12,581$.

Deductions from Gross Income-D $\$ 59,326,135$, a decrease of $\$ 933,733$. A decrease of $\$ 459,842$, due to the to retirement of maturing obligations is offset by the following: $\$ 184,345$, resulting from the higher interest rate on the company's 10 year $6 \%$ conv. secured bonds, issued during 1934 , as
compared with interest on issues refunded; $\$ 109,282$ due to a full year's interest on additional borrowings from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during 1934 and from the Federal tmergency Administrator of Public
Works
and there was a net decrease of $\$ 29,568$ in other items. Works; and there was a net decrease of \$29,568 10 other items. each year is as follows:


Acquisition, Guaranty and Sale of Bonds of Lessor Companies -In accordance with the properties of the Boston \& Albany RR, and the the company Central Ry.. the company received during the year from such lessor companies the following securities, for the purposes indicated, namely:From the Boston \& Albany RR. $\$ 9,000,000$ main line 1 st mtge. bonds,
$41 / 2 \%$ series A, due April 1, 1943 (subject to iease to New York Central RR.),
 and refunding of $\$ 2,000,000$ of that company's $4 \%$ improvement bonds of
1910 due May 1,1935 , and $\$ 7,000,000$ of its $6 \%$ ref. bonds of 1933 which were
From Toledo $\&$ Ohio Central Ry., $\$ 12,500,000$ of that company's ref. \&
imp imp. mtge $33 \%$ \% bonds, series A, due, June $1,1960,87,500,000$ of which were deposited for payment at maturity of the following bonds of Toledo \& Ohio Central Ry. Co.:
$\$ 2,000,000$ General mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, due June $1,1935$.
 and $\$ 5,000,000$ of which were delivered to the company in reimbursement
for that amount of the cost for that amount of the cost of ad dions and behio Central Ry. The bonds so receeved from the Boston \&o Albany RR. and from Toledo \& by endorsement by the company and were sold.
Termination of New York Central RR. Equipment Trust of 1920 -New York Contral RR. equip. trust of 1920 having expired on April 15, 1935, the titile to the equipment was transferred by the trustee to the several railroad
companies entitled thereto under the terms of the lease and sub-leases covering the equipment.
Termination of Company's Equipmont Trust No. 43-Company's equipment
trust No. 43 expired on Jan. 15, 1935, and the title to the equipment was trust
transfe
Issue Issue of 4\% Registered Serial Collaterany Notes, Issue of 1935-Company 1935 , due June 1, 1937-1944, secured by pledge of $\$ 3.000$.000 ref $\&$ issum $5 \%$ bonds, series $\mathbf{C}$. These notes were issued to the Federai Emergency Administrator of Public Works in return for a loan of like amount under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act to provide for the purchase and installatin of 20,000 tons of rail and the necessary fastenings.
Loans from RFC Reduced - The indebtedness of the company to RFC aggregating $\$ 27,499,000$, evidenced by 3 -year notes due at various dates in
1935,193 and 1937 was reduced to $\$ 11.899,000$, principal amount, by payment out of available cash resources of the $\$ 15,600,000$ of the notes templated, subject to the Interstate Commeree Commissin's's approval,
that the balance of $\$ 11,899,000$ of the loans, due in 1936 and 1937, will be that the balance of $\$ 11,89$
extended to July 1,1941 .
Loanns from Railroad Credit Corporation-The loans obtained by the comhad been reduced by credits thereon and repymen anounting to $\$ 5,710,000$, for th Dec. 29. 1935, as of which date the company gave its renewal note Dec. 31,1935 , the compan's for . The R.C.C. made a $1 \%$ distribution on renewal' note, reducing the principal amount thereof to $\$ 2,400,762$ at the close of the year. Southern $R y$. Bonds- $\$ 6,735,000$ Canada Southern Ry consol. guar. 50 -year $5 \%$ bonds, series A, due Oct. 1, 1962, owned by Michigan Central RR, and included in that company's lease of its properties to the company were sold in May, 1935 , in accordance with the provisions of
the lease. The bonds are guaranteed, as to payment of principal and interest, by endorsement by Michigan Central RR. The proceeds of sale, amounting to $\$ 7,071,750$ (exclusive of accrued interest), were applied to reimburse the company for the payment and retirement by it of a like
amount of the installments representing princi pal of Michiga Central equipment trust obligations for the payment of which funds had been advanced by the company
Hotel and other Properit
Hotel and Other Properties in Grand Central Terminal Area-The earnings area, N. Y. City, showed improvement as compared with the previous year' earnings, with consequent increase in their rental payments. Two of the lessee companies effected reorganizations during the year and reorganiza One of the Park Avenue apartment house properties was accuired in the interests of this company and another in the interest of this company and the New York, New Haven $\&$ Hartford RR.
Line Abandonments-During the
ICO for the abandonment of the Battle Creek Sturg obtained from the are pending before the Public Authorities for authority to abandon that por tion of the Chenango Branch between Cazenowia and Earlville, N. Y., and N . $\mathbf{Y}$. Investigation of possible abandonment is being made of otherbranches where the traffic has continued to decline.
West Side Improvements, N. Y. City-These imen
Wrostessed widthout interruption during the year and work on all sections of the depressed road way between the thoth and both work on all sections under way. The work of covering the tracks by the construction of the city's expross highway between 70th and 79th streets has allo progressed. was installed by the company in 11 dining cars and 46 coaches and arrangements were made with the Pullman Comparsy for air air cones ationing arrange- of 194
Pullman cars. Necessary additional facilities for servicini the air condiPoullman cars. Necessary additional faciilities for ser sicing the air condi-
tioning equipment were installed at New York, Pittsburgh Columbus, dioning equipment we
Detroit and Chicago.

Traffic Statistices for Calendar Years
[Incluaing Boston \& Albany RR., Ohio Central Lines, Michigan Central Lines,
Big Four Lines and all Other Leased Lines]
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Av, mileage rd. oper. } & { }_{11,214.92} & 11,399,04 & 11,413.82 & 11,438.32\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { Passenger- }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{llll}\text { Total rev-pass.carr'd }\end{array} & 44,381,459 & 45,495,809 & 45,018,512 & 50,781,188\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Total rev. pass. car- } \\ \text { ried one mile....- } & 2,245,951,995 & 2,299,954,622 & 2,238,325,113 & 2,276,744,358 \\ \text { Total pass. revenue-- } & \$ 55,292,024 & \$ 54,752,612 & \$ 53,231,808 & \$ 60,151,922\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Aver. rev. per pass. } \\ \text { per mile_-_-.---. }\end{array} & 2.462 \mathrm{c} . & 2.381 \mathrm{c} . & 2.378 \mathrm{c} . & 2.642 \mathrm{c} . \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Aver. } \\ \text { pas.ser. train }\end{array} & \$ 1.86 & \$ 1.83 & \$ 1.82 & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Tons rev. frt. carried } & 104,482,468 & \mathrm{x} 99,865,111 & 91,248,346 & 86,322,846\end{array}$


$\mathbf{x}$ Restated for comparative purposes.

The income account for calendar years was given in "Chronicle" of April 4, page 2331.


Earnings for Month of March and Year to Date [Including all leased lines]

|  | $19$ | $n t h-1935$ | $1936-3 N$ | os.-1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway oper. revenues | 29,093,942 |  |  |  |
| Railway oper. revenues_ | 22,060,101 | 19,5 | 65,973,806 | 32,122 |
| Railway tax accruals.---Equip. \& jt. facil. | 2,206,755 | 1,663,431 | 6,214,811 | 5,885,004 |
|  | 1,428,767 | 1,410,388 | 4,321,557 | 4,150,005 |
| Net ry. oper. income. Other income | 3,398,319 | \$3,092,486 | \$8,775,989 | 6 |
|  | .567,856 | 2,199,484 | 4,871,740 |  |
| Total income Miscell. deductions | ,966.175 | \$5,291,970 | \$13,647,729 | \$13,347,401 |
|  | 114,330 | 138,894 | -382,236 | 5 |
| Fixed charges . . . . - - . | ,800.910 | 4,932,940 | 14,306,674 | 14,736,065 |
| Net income.-------- | \$50,935 | \$220.136 | \$1.041,181 | 849 |
| Control of Genesee Falls Ry. AuthorizedSee latter company above.-V. 142, p. 3006. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Niagara Falls Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. Mar. 31-Operating revenues.-.--Operating rev. deducts.- | 1936-3 |  |  | 19 |
|  | \$2,446,313 | \$2,577,575 |  |  |
|  | 1,480,284 | 1,352,601 | 5,666,708 | 5.263,954 |
| Operating income.... Non-operating inc., net. | 966,028 | 224,97 |  | 2 |
|  | 52,674 | 54,811 | 203,0 | , |
| Gross income Deducts. from gross inc. | ,018,703 | ,279, | \$4,978,939 |  |
|  | 454,481 | 462,33 | 1,823,02 |  |
| Net income | \$564,221 | \$817,448 | \$3,155,910 | \$3,591,840 |

New York \& Long Branch RR.-Earnings-




Total_........ $\$ 7$.
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}$.
3182.
New York Railways Corp.-Wants to Place Bus Assets Behind Its Bonds-
In order that security holders may be protected and at the same time Judge Henry W. Goddard to order, substitution of the assets of New York
City Omnibus Corp.-proposed successor to New York Rys., which is City Omnibus Corp.-proposed successor to New York Rys., which is in the process of reorganization under Section 77-B of the Federal Bank-
ruptcy Act-as security for New York Rys. bonds. These issues are now partly secured by the street railway franchises which would be abandoned.
The petition requested the court to order the company to file declaraThe petition requested the court to order the company to file declarations of this abandonment and finally discontinue and liquidate the street
railway properties. In addition to this, the court was asked to confirm rainway properties. In addition to this, the court was asked to confirm
forme the company's reorganization plan, which it already has approved. This action is proposed in order to make the bus franchises, which perfect and uncontestable. perfect and uncontestable. 20 as the date wh
Judge Goddard set May
beard on the petition.-V. 142, p. 2675 .
New York Water Service Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


| Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\$}^{1936}$ | $1935$ | Liabilities- | ${ }_{\$}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ |
|  |  | Funded debt...-. 1 | 5,538,500 | 16,389,400 |
| 7,434,304 | 27,543,495 | Mtge. bonds assum | 6,000 | 16,000 |
|  |  | Notes pay.,banks_ | 190,000 | 30,000 |
|  |  | Accounts payable. | 48,041 | 38,909 |
| 2,609,598 | 2,609,598 | Sewer \& pay. asses. |  |  |
| 4,430 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,632 \\ & 8,000 \end{aligned}$ | -curr't portion | 13,585 | 15,217 |
|  |  | Accrued liabilities_ | 671,500 | 743,720 |
|  |  | Consumers' depos. | 40,301 | 24,701 |
| 387,200 | 251,750 | Unearned revenue | 345,754 | 345,039 |
|  |  | Extension deposits | 61,811 | 111,849 |
|  |  | Sewer \& pav. assess | 36,304 | 74,406 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 57,726 \\ 312,115 \end{array}$ | 325,086 | Miscellaneous | 11,050 | 7,650 |
|  |  | Reserves-.---- | 2,133,675 | 2,124,709 |
|  |  | $6 \%$ cum. pref. stk. |  |  |
| 12,359 17,874 |  | (par \$100) | 4,653,200 | 4,653,200 |
| 78,272 | 17,874 | ( $\$ 100$ ) | 2,601,500 |  |
| 102,951 109,675 |  | Cap. \& paid-in sur | 2,889,470 | $2,888,220$ |
|  | 139,721 | Earned surplus.. | 2,609,483 | 2,148,161 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 498,482 | 498,482 |  |  |  |
| 183,811 | 220,383 |  |  |  |
| 58,105 | 61,356 |  |  |  |

$\xrightarrow[\text { Assets- }]{\text { Plant, prop.,equip. }}$ \&e,
Invest. in subs.-. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Notes pay, banks_ } & 19,000 & 30,000 \\ \text { Accounts payable_ } & 48,041 & 38,909\end{array}$ Misc. inves'ts and $2,609,598 \quad 2,609,598$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { special deposits. } & \mathbf{4 , 4 3 0} & \mathbf{4 , 6 3 2} \\ \text { Cash held by trust. } & & 8,000\end{array}$ Loan to sub. co. not consol.herein
Cash in banks and Cash in banks and
working funds.$x$ Accts. \& notes rec Due fr. sub. \& affil
cos. not consol cos. not consol. Accr, unbilied rev. Mat'ls \& suppliesDue from York. City or Comm. on sale of Debt. capital stk. Debt disct. \& exp. Prepd. accts., defd
chgs., \& unadj.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { ebits_--------- } & 58,105 & 61,356\end{array}$
$x$ After reserves of $\$ 56,612$ in 1936 and $\$ 56,059$ in 1935.-V. 142, p. 2676
Niagara Lockport \& Ontario Power Co. (\& Subs.) -


 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Gross income_-...-. } & \$ 751,977 & & \$ 718,652 & & \$ 2,673,212\end{array}$| $\$ 2,713,959$ |
| :--- |
| Deducts. from gross inc- | Net income_-_-_--- $\$ 368,493 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 316,858 \quad \$ 1,112,935 \times \$ 1,020,701$ x Changed to give effect to major adjustments made later in the year

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.-Merger Plan-
Vice-Chancellor James F. Fielder in Chancery Court in Jersey City on
May 11 signed an order discharging an order issued on April 20, enjoining the stockholders of the company from taking any action on a, plan for a merger with the General Machine Co. of Del Counsel for Niles-BementPond informed the Court that
the plan.-V. 142, p. 3007 .

Northern New York Utilities, Inc.-Tenders-
June 24 receive bids for the sale to them of sufficient will untill 10.30 a. m. m . $6 \%$ bonds, series C, to exhaust the sum of sufricient 1st lien \& ref. mtge. $\$ 36,590$ at prices not exceeding
$1031 / 2$ and interest.-V. 142 , p. 3182 .

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\mathbf{3} \text { Months Ended March } 31-\quad . & 1936 & 1935, \\ \text { Tet profit after deprec., Fed.tax, \&c. } & \$ 107,900 & \$ 108,630\end{array}$ Earnings per share on 150,000 shares
$\$ 0.72$
$\$ 0.72$ $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .1129$.

## Northern Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

Passenger and Freight Statistics for Calendar Years

| No. of pass. carr. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 213,390,695 | 1,141,324 | 88 |  |
| vge. rate per pass. per mil o. tons rev. f | 1.652 cts. | 1.672 cts . | 1.943 cts. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| . tons |  |  |  |  |
| Av. receipts per |  |  |  |  |
| Av. receipts |  |  |  |  |
| Rev. per mile orroad (av. mile) | . 33 cts. | 1.097 cts. | $127 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
|  | come Account for Calendar Year |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ght rev |  |  |  |  |
| Other transport'n reva-: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total oper. revenues . $\$ 53,845,654 \$ 51,407,775 \$ 47,578,677$ \$47,084 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment 11,991,446 |  |  |  |  |
| Tran |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | , 742 | 7.290 |  |
|  |  | 745 | 7,6 |  |

 | Net oper. revenues----: | $9,752,054$ | $9,856,96$ | $8,585,185$ | $5,650,997$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taxes \& uncollec. revs-- | $5,301,686$ | $5,329,167$ | $5,907,098$ | $6,700,564$ | Ry. oper. income-1-- $\$ 4,450,368$ \$4,527,795 $\$ 2,678,086 \mathrm{def} \$ 1,049,567$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Equipment rents, net--:-: } & 2,57,600 & 842,055 & 729,898 & 573,561 \\ \text { Joint facility rents, net- } & 2,508,373 & 2,545,359 & 2,567,989 & 2,466,395\end{array}$




 $x$ Pensions included in 1934 a charge of $\$ 460,425$ account of Railroad x Pensions included in 1934 a charge of $\$ 460,425$ account of Railroad
Retirement Act, 1934 . In 1935 a credit of $\$ 460,425$, to offset charge in 1934, was included.


Total..... $\overline{834,950,636} \overline{836,981,841} \overline{\text { Total.......-834,950,636 }} \overline{836,981,841}$ -V. 142. p. 3007.
Northern Pipe Line Co.-Dividend Reduced-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the compares emi-annual dividends of 25 cents per share distributed from July 1, 1932 to and including Jan. 2 last. The July 1,1932 dividend was the
initial payment on this class of stock.-V. 142, p. 2838 .
Noxzema Chemical Co.-Earnings-
 Earns. per sh. on 400,000
shs. combined common
-V .142, p. 632 .
$\$ 0.23 \quad \$ 0.16$
$\$ 0.65$
$\$ 0.54$

## Ohio Oil Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-



Total income............
Taxes.
Deprec. \& depietion....
Minority interest



| $\substack{\text { mon }(n o ~ p a r) ~}$ | $\$ 0.22$ | Nil |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

x Does not include provision for Federal income tax.
1934,
$\$ 49,790$

放
 Cashs. -
Actectvable

Crude | Actid. recelvable |
| :--- |
| Cruide oll $\begin{array}{l}\text { re- } \\ \text { inned products }\end{array}$ | tined produc

Matls. \& suppl $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Matls. \& suppl's } & 1,820,433 & 21,771,997 \\ \text { Short-term } & & 0,60,609\end{array}$ Short-term notes
Marketable bds. Trestments Treasury stock-
Other assets
Total_ ....... $\overline{138,203,537} \overline{173,991,897}$ Total_.......138,203,537 $\overline{173,991,897}$



Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.-Postpones Offering
The company in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange
 Commiss
pis 2677.

bo

\section*{Old Colony Trust Associates-Earnings - <br> | 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit arter | \$78,304 | \$76,060 | \$64,819 | 17 |
| arns, per sh. on 376.208 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { The balental shock-.- } & \$ 0.21 & \$ 0.22 & \$ 0.17 & \$ 0.25\end{array}$ of which investment in capital stocks or 11 banks amounted to $\$ 8,338,584$ Bank of the close of 1935; In addition, 20,000 shares of -V. 142!p. 2512. <br> Oldetyme Distillers Corp.-Admitted to Listing and Registration- <br> The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration

 <br>  $\$ 0.16$ $\$ 0.44$ <br> 42 , p. 1999 .}
 3 Months Ended March 31Cost of sales------------
Maintenance and repairs
Depreciation_-...........

Profit

|  | $\$ 526,963$ | $\$ 136,781$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 21,600 | $83,2 \overline{4} 3$ |
|  | $\$ 422,491$ | $\$ 53,538$ |
|  | $\$ 0.16$ |  |
|  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net profit - } \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 2,000,000 \text { shs. com. stock.-. } & \$ 422,491 \\ \$ 0.16\end{array}$
$\underset{\substack{\text { Nil }}}{\$ 53,538}$ -V. 142, p. 3182.
Ouachita Mining Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Owens Illinois Glass Co.-Will Issue Stock for Plant Expansion-
The company has registered with the Securities and Exchange Com-
Tission 63.30 shares of common stock mission 63,388 shares of common stack, ( par $\$ 25$ ) with warrants. Proceeds will be used to further plant improvements and expansion involving around $\$ 12,500,000$ during the next two or three years.
to 20 shares of new stock for each 100 shares held at at $\$ 100$ a share. The warrants will be mailed to shareholders about June 13 . The shares will be Dee. 15. 1936. No shares will be issued July 25 and July 30 . There will be no under writters for the issue and details of use of the
proceeds will be furnished by amendment. proceeds will be furnished by amendment
The company lists the expenditures as follows:
(1) Imppovement to the Streator, Il., glass. container plant, $82,500,000$.
(2) Improvement of facilities of other glass container manufacturing (2) Improvement of facilities of other glass container manufacturing
platts $\$ 2.500,0000$. ${ }^{(3)}$ Expansion of facilities of the company for production of industrial (3) Expansion of facilities of the company for product
materials such as glass blocks and glass fibre. $22,000.000$.
(4) To be expended by Owens Illinois Pacicit, Coasto O. for construction of a new glass container plant at Oakland, Calif., $\$ 2,500,000$. . the manufacture of thin brown tumblers and stem ware and other glass ware, $\$ 1,000,000 \cdot$. $\$ 2,000,000$ expentan states it is now contemplated that the expansions and The company states it is now contemplated that the expansions and
improvenents be be made by subsidiaries will be paid out of funds of the
particular subsidiaries insofar as thay are avallable and adequate for the purpose.
The company also expects to purchase the gas properties of Berney Bond
Gas Co. for $\$ 379,327$.-V. 142, p. 3009 . Gas Co. for $\$ 379,327$.-V. 142, p. 3009 .

## Pacific Coast Co.-Earnings-

[IIncludes Pacific Coast Cement Corp., in which company has an $83 \%$
stock ownership.]


 Net loss for period
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2678$.

Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Rent from lease of oper. } \\ \text { prop }\end{array} & 70 & 91 & 232 & 232\end{array}$
 Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 30,000,000$
refunding mortagae 3 . refunding mortane
Apri. 14966 . which are now outstanding and in the hands of the public.
.- 1483 .

Volume 142
Pacific Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsEarnings for 12 Months Ended March 3
 Maint., oper. expenses, taxes (excl. Federal income
taxase) and reserves for casualties and uncollect-




ock-...............
 Balance-
Earns. per sha
 during the 12 mopresents amount billed against natura. gas consumers
Commission.- V . 142 excess of rates fixed by the State Railroad

Pacific West

| 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31 | 1 | 11935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grass inco | \$986.48 ${ }^{22}$ | \$1,094,385 393 ,452 | \$1,067,065 | 1090,284 <br> 381.707 |
| Prov. for aban | 59,242 |  |  |  |
| Deplet, \& lease | 50,26 | 127,1 | 89 |  |
| Deprecia | 138.766 | 130,479 | 156, | 267,30 |
| cont | 28,79 | 16. | 3 |  |
| ura | 6,3 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| Interest | 6,903 | 169,27 | 172,209 | 172,3 |
| Federa | 25,000 | ${ }_{25,473}$ |  |  |
| Net profit | \$323,506 | \$154,281 | 8202,090 | sss\$1,04 |
| sshs, cal | \$0.3 | \$0.1 | \$0.20 |  |

- V. $142 \overline{2}$ p. 2 -

Packard Motor Car Co.-Dividend Increaseddiridend of 15 cents per share on the common stock no tors had declared a July 1 to holders of record June 6 . A dividend of ' 10 cents per share was paid on Feb. 11, last, this latter being the first distribution made since
Dec. 12.1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share was
paid.-V. 142, p. 3183 .
Park \& Tilford, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 x Loss on sale of Park \& Tilford, Inc., stock. y Includes $\$ 521,013$
loss on sale of company stock. Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31
$\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit after charges } & \mathbf{x} \$ 42,187 & 1936 & \$ 20,779 & \$ 156,376\end{array}\right)$ loss $\$ 28,460$ Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31



 deal. bds. purch. Real estate, land \&
buildings Mach ex equipm't

Good-will \& trademefrred charges.:| 910,610 | 23,235 | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { B-year } 6 \% \text { deben- }\end{array}\right]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ture bonds. |  |  |


 Total -.---.... $86,583,720 ~ \$ 8,789,412$ Total.-.-.....-s6,583,720 $\overline{86,789,412}$ x Represented by 218,722 shares s. par. y Represented by 8,533
shares $\$ 1$ par at cost. -141 , p. 3225 .

Park Utah Consol. Mines Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Total income } \\ \text { Operating, adminis, and }\end{array}$ | $\$ 1335,588$ | 1934 | $\$ 53,870$ | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 57,470 | $\$ 73,510$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { general 'expenses..... } & 224,472 & 126,924 & 134,950 & 234,571 \\ \text { Depreciation- } & 18,545 & 10,207 & 9,918 & 12,160\end{array}$

 Net loss.........--- $\frac{\$ 119,429}{\$ 83,262} \frac{-\cdots}{\$ 88,726} \frac{-\cdots}{\$ 136,490}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 xafter depreciation of $\$ 563,605$ in 1935 and $\$ 546,548$ in 1934 . y Par
Pathe Film Corp.-Distribution of Grand National Films Inc. Stock-
Robert W. Atkins, Executive Vice-President, in a letter to common stockholders s. states:
On Mirectors declared a dividend of one share of the capital On May , , 193. directors declared a dividend of one share of the capital
stock of Grand Nonal Films, Inc. for each five shares of compon
stock of Pathe Film Corp., payable to holders of vecord May 22 . It is


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Grand National Films, Inc., recently organized in Delaware, has an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000$ shares (par $\$ 1$ ). There, are now
outstanding 220,000 shares, for which Grand Nationai Films, Inc., re-
ceived 8800 . ceived 8800,000 . a. laboratory for the prior to 1934 was engaged in the business of operating alsoo held a substantial interest in the stock of the du pont ficture film Manu- It facturing Corp., which produced raw motion picture film, In an effort to develop the laboratory business of the company, the
former management sought contracts with producers and distributors requiring advances by Pathe Film Corp. A number of these advances were made to First Division Exchanges, Inc., a distributing organization. to proterct the company's advances Pathe filmancial difficulties and in order of First International Pictures, Inc. and further advances acquired control of First Division Exchanges, Inc. management for dire opers. howevation of the business of tirst did not have adequate Inc., and it could not acquire new management familiar with the distribution of motion pictures which was willing to take over the operation arditional capital. Therefore, Inc., and which would furnish adequate Division Exchanges, Therefore, the board determined to liquidate First
as an indepe to organize Grand National Films. Inc. as an independent motion picture production and distribution company for the purpose of providing an outlet for the laboratory business of Pathe pictures now under contract for distribution by First Division Exchanges,
Inc. Eward L. Alperson agreed to assume the presidency of Grand National
Films, Inc.
 himself and associates 66,667 shares out of the 200,000 shares of Grand
National Fllms. Inc., which are now outstanding. The dividend declared
by Pathe Film, Col by Pathe Film Corp., will require approximately. 117,000 shares of Grand approximately 16,33 shares. National Films. Inc., will take over the distributiont under which Grand now under contract for distribution by First Division Exchanges. Inc amount of business to the film laboratory of., Pathe Film Corp. and that the retations. between the two companies will be mutually profitable.
Time board of directors, however, believe that it is desirable that Pathe
Not Should sever itself completely from the management of Grand National Fillms, Inc., and for that reason have determined to distribute
as a dividend substantially all of the stock of Grand National Films. Inc., which it had acautired.
Provision has
Provision has been made by Grand National Fims, Inc., to obtain additional sapares out of the presing to its stockholders rights to subsscribe for
of of capital stock. Warrants overing the addizitodal stock to be shares
Will be distributed to stockholders of record of Grand National Fims,
Inc., as of a date after the compan the dul Inc., as of a date after the company has duly complied with the requireStockholders of Pathe Film Corp. who desire to receive the dividend
of stock of Grand National Films. Inc., must tender their stock of Pathe
Film of stock of Grand National Films, Inc., must tender their stock of Pathe
Film
May 22.r. to their names and become stockholders of record prior to

Patino Mines \& Enterprises Consol. (Inc.)-Earnings

 Prof. from stores at mine Gross income_-.-----
Add'1 Bolivian inc-tax
paid on 1935 profits paid on 1935 profits.Franchise tax--7----
Provision for exchangeProvision for exchange-
 Loss on railroad opering

Net income.

$\underset{\text { Cash }}{\text { Asets- }}$
 Accts. \& no
Inventories
Other curr $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Other curr. assets. } & 1,355,174 \\ \text { Invest }\end{array}$ Investments
Properties
(ne Machacamarca
Uncia
 deferred charges 11,847 7,700
 -V. 142, p. 134.

Peabody Coal Co.-To Pay Preferred DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
May 25 to holders of record May 22 . This will be the first dividend paid
since Nov. 2,1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$. since Nov. 2,1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was
distributed.-V. 142, p. 2335 .
(J. C.) Penney Co.-SalesMonth ofJanuary Februar April.-...-

Parmelee Transportation Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31-
Operating revenue. Expenses.
E  Profit
Interest
o Interest on debentures-\& prov. for revaluation Loss on account of discontinued operation of companies--7.-.-. Loss on sale of realty
owned by sub....... Federal taxes-----Loss on dispos n of cabs-
Loss on unoccupied prop
Other interest \& miscell. Minority interests------Net loss_-..-.-.-- prof\$ 151,48

|  |  | 637,264 | 906,318 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 488,114 |
| 19,326 | 4,335 |  | 14,716 |
| 16,636 | 61,024 19 | 824,982 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 83,310 | 318,365 8,642 | $\begin{aligned} & 221,133 \\ & 175,863 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170,151 \\ & 185,093 \end{aligned}$ |
| P\$151,488 | \$308,514 | ,146,616 | ,616,377 |

 a After reserve
depreciation of $\$ 3$,
$-V .142$, p. 2680 .
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp-Co-registrar-- Thenguaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed co-registrar for voting trust certificates for 444,077 shares of common stock issued under
voting trust agrement dated June 21, 1927, and registrar for certificates voting trust agreement dated June 21,1927 , and registrar for certificates
representing 28,814 shares of $\$ 7$ cum. conv. pref. stock without par value.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { common outstanding } & \$ 4.06 & \$ 4.48\end{array} \quad \$ 4.27 \quad \$ 3.00$ in 1934 .

Consolidated Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31
Net sales
Other sto

|  |  | 1936 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total |  | $\$ 4,844,333$ | $\$ 4,445,775$ | $\$ 4,017,795$ | $\$ 3,758,919$ |
|  | 69,151 | 65,132 | 61,513 | 60,512 |  |

Total store income
Doperating profit-----
Deducts, less other inc_
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,913,484 \\ 307,90 \\ C r 10,22 \\ 47,718 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets-_ | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- <br> Land, buildings | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## machinery, \&o.


Accts. receivable-
Notes receiv. other
than customers -
Cash. surr. value of
insur. pol
Inventories
Invent. of supplie
Cash in banks
Cash der reorganizin-
Contract deposits.
Invest. and loans-
Sink. fund. pref. \&
ns stock-
$\underset{\text { Deferred charges. }}{ }$
$\qquad$
28,978
$, 841,716$
26,626
$2,736,683$
20,969
Cum. $61 / 2 \%$ pref. 1935 stock 1934
c Common stock--
Accounts payable
and aceruals... Income taxes pay

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dlvidends payable | 186,476 | $20,51,739$ |  |
| Mortgages payable | 183,993 | 207,965 |  |

$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Mortgages payable } & 70,790 & 24,300 \\ \text { Miscell. reserve..- } & 70,688 \\ \text { Earned surplus.-- } & 2,299,797 & 1,614,593\end{array}$

Total ...... $\$ 8,578,\left.893 \quad \frac{13,01}{\$ 7,816,534} \right\rvert\,$ Total $\overline{\$ 8,578,893} \overline{\$ 7,816,534}$ a After depreciation. b Consists of 150 shares ( 7,800 in 1934). c Repre

Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co._Files with SEC-To Issue $\$ 22,000,0001$ st \& Ref. Mtge. 4 s for Refunding Purposes-




 bonsts dua Juty iol 1937, and to the payment of interest
The series $D$ bonds are redeemable at the option of the company in whole
 1946, $103 \%$, thereaater and inc. May 31, , 1951, $102 \%$; therearter and incl. The price to the oublic, the names of the underwriters, and the underation statement
Report for First Quarter of 1936-
Goorgo A. Ranney, Chairman, says in part: gan general customers for resi-

 curirg the months of January and
company to increase gas sales.
company to increase gas sales. sales of far bation fuel and other industrial pur-
 20,76 \%' ' while sales of gas
400,888 therms or $27.24 \%$.

Earnings for the first quarter as compared with the corresponding period ocal and other taxes in the amount of $\$ 351,658$. Of this increase $\$ 223,600$ epresented the $3 \%$.llinois public utility tax (sales tax) and \$128,058 oy a possible increase in tax rates for 1936 . as equivalent to $\$ 1.69$ per share of the company's outstanding stock as of against $\$ 1.14$ per share for the corresponding period ast year. Case-Company is proceeding with its rate case before the rllinois ax (sales tax) paid by the company on its domestic and commercial sales. We have submitted a major portion of the direct evidence in this case. These proceedings will be prosecuted diligently by the company.
Stockholders Meeting-Stockholders were informed under date of April 20 of the details of the refunding operation proposed by the management A special meeting of stockholders has been called for May 20 to consider
action necessary in connection with this refunding.
Result of Investigation to Determine the Amount of Intangibles in the Company's
This investigation has been completed and the results are submitted to the stockholders. and holders, underground mains and service pipes, meters and similar facilities, constitute tangible property. The cost of such tangible property The going value of any business is intangible but may have a very sub-
tantial value, and in the acquisition of a going concern such value is recogstantia The Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co. was created on Feb. 12, 1855, by spe-
cial Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, which granted the cial Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, which granted the company a franchise without limit as to time, to manufacture, distribute use any of the streets, alleys, \&c.. for that purpose. This consent was granted by the Common Council of the City of Chicago by an ordinance passed on Aug. 30, 1858
As Ohicago grew, many gas companies
independently of each other in the city.
In 1897 company absorbe
independently of each other in the city.
In 1897 company absorbed, by consolidation or merger, the Chicago
Gas Light \& Coke Co., Consumers Gas Co., Equitable Gas Gas Light \& Coke Co., Consumers Gas Co., Equitable Gas Light \& Fue
Co., Illinois Light Heat \& Power Co., Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Co., Co., Illinois Light Heat \& Power Co., Chicago Economic Fuel Gas Co.
Lake Gas Co. and Suburban Gas Co, In the following year the Mutual
Fuel Gas Co., the Hyde Park Gas Co. and the Calumet Gas Co. Were also absorbed in a, similar manner.
In 1907 company leased the properties of the Universal Gas Co. and the Ogden Gas Co. for the remaining terms of their franchises, that expire in 1944 and 1945, respectively. Company has title to all of the stock of the two companies named and has assumed and agreed to pay $\$ 6,000,000$ ist of Chicago has an option to purchase the properties of these two companies at the expiration of their franchises, at their then appraised values.
The Universal Gas Co , located on the south side of the city, never pos-
sessed any facilities for the distribution of gas, and the Ogden Gas Co.'s property was confined to a comparatively small area on the near north side property was conne should the city exercise its option to purchase these properties
of the city. Sho
it would of would have little effect on the operations of this company. to the public in the City of Chicago. not all, of the properties acquired by
The records indicate that most, if not
company in 1897 and 1898 were considered by it to have a value in excess company in 1897 and 1898 were considered by it to have a value in excess
of the cost of the physical or tangible properties. Therefore the consideraof the cost of the physical or tangible properties. Therefore the considera-
tion paid by this company for such properties embraced both tangible and intangible values.
The problem facing the company in its recent investigation of its property accounts was the determination of the cost, at the time of instalation, of the tangible property acquired through consolidation or merger and the
cost, at the time of installation, of the tangible property constructed or
otherwise acquired by Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co., less, of course, any otherwise acquired by Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co., less, of course, any
property removed or abandoned in the meantime as a result of obsolescence. property removed or ar causes.
repacements or orther causes.
The investigation of this subject covered a period of mora than two years.
Every available record of the company was reviewed, as were also the limited Every available record o the companies from which properties were acquired by merger or consolidation. In cases where no records were available, careful estimates of costs at dates of installation were made:
This investigation made possible the segregation of the company's property account as between tangible and intangible property
disclosed, among other things:
(1) A substantial amount of tangible property cost which had not been included in the company's property accounts; and
(2) Instances where tangible property was abandoned and such aban-
donments were either not recognized or were reflected by deductions from donments were either not recognizent amounts.
the property accounts in insuficient
Giving effect to the necessary adjustments
Giving effect to the necessary adjustments, this investigation developed that the cost, at time of installation, of the tangible property owned by the
company and all of its subsidiaries as of Dec. 31,1935 , after making proper deductions for property abandoned, was $\$ 13,060,336$. The directors have reviewed the facts disclosed by this investigation and
have authorized the making of proper adjustments on the books of account have authorized the making of proper adjustments on the books of account established to meet the loss which it is anticipated the company will sustain when it pays the bonds of the Ogden Gas Co. not due until 1945. The board of directors has also authorized application of the balance of the com-
pany s capital surplus account, together with certain additional earned surplus arising out of the investigation of the company s property accounts, in reduction of the total amount of intangibles developed by this investigation. This action on the part of the board did not represent or result
from any attempt on its part to appraise the value of the intangible assets of the company. Directors believe that the company has intangible assets of a very substantial value. It today has more than 800,000 meters attached to its lines. It has developed at substantial costs a growing business, in serves tion. It has a trained staff to carry on its operations and it also has val-
uable contractual rights. All of these while intangible possess very subuable contractual rights. All of these while intangible po
stantial elements of value in the conduct of its business.
Practically all of the amount of intangible values shown represent the costs incurred by the company and its subsidiaries many years ago, as evi-
denced by securities issued or cash paid, in acquiring intangible values which denced by securities issued or cash paid, in acquiring intangible values which
resulted from consolidations, mergers and other transactions by which the resulted from consolidations, mergers and other transactions under a single management. gas business in Chicago came to e to affect many of the balance sheet ac-
As these adjustments referred the
counts, there is set forth below a consolidated balance sheet of the company counts, there is set forth below a consolidated balance sheet of the company
and its subsidiaries as of Dec. 31,1935 , wherein are set forth, in condensed form, for comparative purposes, the balance sheet as of that date published in the 1935 annual report to stockholders and comparable balance sheet figures as they would have appeared at that date if the adjustments above Tangible Property Values-In connection with the company's present rate case before the Illinois Commerce Commission, the company retained
an independent firm of nationally known engineers, as well as experienced local appraisers of real estate and building values, to determine the cost of reproducing the tangible property of the company used and useful in the
manufacture, transmission and distribution of gas to its customers in Chicaso.
This a
This appraisal included that part of the tangible property of the Ogden
Gas Co and the Universal Gas Co. which is so used by the company. The Gap Co. and the Universal Gas Co. Which is so used the Peoples Gas Building, in which the company, The offices are maintained, and other tangible property not directly used or useful by the company' in the manufacture, transmission and distribution
of gas in the City of Chicago. The a $\rho$ alalisal did not include any allowance for working capital or going value.
The purpose of this appraisal is to establish before the Illinois Commerce Commission the present value of the company's tangible property that forms a part of the company's rate base. Under the law it is upon the rate base for gas to its customers in Chicago are established.
This independent appraisal has been completed
as evidence in the appraisal has been completed and has been presented as evidence in the rate case before the Illinois Commerce Commission. 642.746. Deducting the engineers' estimate of depreciation existing at
that time. in the amount of $\$ 22.082,115$, leaves the reproduction cost less that time, in the amount of $\$ 22,082,115$, leaves the reproduction cost less
existing depreciation of property used and useful in the manufacture,
transmission and distribution of gas in the City of Chicago at $\$ 130,560,631$.

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To fully appreciate the significance of this appraisal, attention is directed
to the following figures, from which are excluded the cost or value of all abandoned property:
(1) The cost at time of installavion of all the tangible property
(2) Deducting the cost at its subsidiaries as stated above is_-.. $\$ 130,060,336$ erty, not directly used, and useful in the manafacture customers in and distribution of gas to the company's
(3) Leaves the cost at the time of installation of the tangible property used and useful in the manufacture, transcustomers in Chicago at
$14,393,206$ he independent consulting engineers estimate that to repro- $\$ 115,667,130$ And that, after making allowance for their estimate of existing
depreciation, the net reproduction
depreciation, the net reproduction cost of this property as
of Jan. 1, 1936, is... $\$ 130,560,631$
Consolidated Income Accounts for 3 and 12 Months Ended March 31
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gas sales-_, } \\ \text { Other oper, rev.-net- } & 10,836,680 \\ 180,150\end{array}$
 Operation...-
Maintenance
State, local \& other taxes
Federal income taxes...
Net earns. from oper
Other income.-...-
Net earnings
Interest on funded debt-
$\$ 1,901$,
1,087 Int. on unfunded debt.-
and expense.
Amort. of intangibles of
subsidiary companies
Losses assigned to minor-
ity interests........- $\quad 25$
Net income-
Sharnings inder share public
Eand

| $\mathbf{x}$ This item arises, in consolidation | $\$ 1.03$ | 675,712 | $\$ 1.21$ | $\$ 1.41$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ing of properties of companies which later brecame subsidiary companies Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935

[Prepared to show, in comparison with the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1935, the recently completed analysis of the company's property and other related accounts, and to reflect the application of the capital surplus account Assets-
property $\qquad$ Per Annual
Report
Tangible property.
Intangible property
Total tangible and intangible property -a--
(net after deducting reserve)
Deposits for matured bond interest, \& e--
Deferred charges and prepaid accounts.
Other assets. 23,629,310


Total_
Liabilities
Capital stock-
Deferred liabilities
Depreciation reserve--
Reserve for contingenc
Insurance and miscellaneous reserves.-..............-.
Capital surplus.............................................
Total
tal -......
$-\$ 211,356,8 8 9 \longdiv { \$ 1 9 6 , 8 1 6 , 8 2 9 }$ 935 annual the consolidated balance sheet as published in detailed figures art of the report, nor does it contain certain notes which were made a and subsidiary n condensed form in order to illustrate more clearly sheet is here stated te more clearly, through the eliminaments hereinabove referred to.-V. 142, p. 3184 .

Petroleum Conversion Corp.-Reorganization-
Approval of plans for reorganization of the company was given recently
by Chancellor Josiah Wolcott at Wilmington, Del., on petition of Clarence
A. Southerland and James C. Bennett, receivers.-V. 142 , p. 2680 .
Pfeiffer Brewing Co.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31-
Net profit after depreciation and Federal taxes...
Shares common stoc
Earnings per share.
V. 142, p. 1653 .


Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Corp. (\& Subs. Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { osts, deprec., depletion } \\ & \text { and operating tax_-.- } 36,643,980\end{aligned} 39,037,863 \quad 33,309,381$
$34,053,061$ Gross prof. from sales
Other operating income.
Gross profit from oper
Sell., admin. \& gen. exp
OLSes from operations
Gross loss.
Gross loss.-----
Minority interest
Net loss
Previous surpius.-----
Total surplus
oss on prop. abandone Add'l prov. for doubtful Fed. tax previous years balance of construction


Profit \& loss surplus. $\overline{\$ 26,775,847} \overline{\$ 39,719,012} \overline{\$ 41,158,784} \frac{127,44}{\$ 45,980,828}$

Consolidated Earnings for 12 Months Ended March Net sales and other $\begin{aligned} & \text { operating income } \\ & \text { Cost } \& \text { are } \\ & \text { N }\end{aligned} \mathbf{3 9 , 4 8 3 , 7 8 5} \$ 38,333,519 \$ 41,983,996 \$ 34,671,811$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Cost \& expenses, incl. } \\ \text { deprec. \& depletion._ } & 40,629,825 & 38,597,499 & 39,888,307 & 36,410,278\end{array}$

 Other charge

Net loss. $\$ 4,859566$ \$3,851,513 \$1,467,48 $\$ 5,258,560$ $x$ Of this net loss, $\$ 710,097$ was assignable to the iron manufacturing | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 |

 Iron and stee supplies, \&c.-.
Notes and accts. rec. (non-cur.)
Def. (ebit titems

$$
2,231,335 \quad 2,588,732
$$

Total_......- $\left.\frac{92,975,316}{} \frac{108,555,985}{102} \right\rvert\,$ Total........ $92,975,316108,555,985$ x Represented by $1,400,000$ no-par shares. a After deprec at on de-
plet on and obsolescence of $\$ 29,939,677$ in 1935 and $\$ 38,288,298$ in 1934 .

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Six Temporary Trustees
Federal District Judge Welsh at Pailadelphia has appointed six temporary produced a situation making such action necessary. The trustees are: Mayor S. Davis Wilson; John A: McCarthy, President of the Real Estate Trusteso. and one of the voting trusteénited States States Ambassador to Siam. He fixed a joint bond of $\$ 150,000$ to be entered by the trustees. They are to take over the management and control of the
business until May 27 when Judge Welsh will hold a hearing to determine business until May 27 when Judge Welsh will hold a hearing
whether he will name permanent trustees.-V. 142, p. 8240 .
Pierce Petroleum Corp.-New Director-
Leo Siesfeld has been elected a class A director to fill a vacancy.-V.
Pioneer

## Month of-

$\underset{\text { Aprit } 1936 \text { March } 1936}{\text { Ltd- }}$ Gross_-_-
Net depletion and ta
-V .142 , p. 2514.
$136,000 \quad 150,000$
Philippine Ry.-Philippines Make Bid for Control of Road Predicting that the company will be unable to pay the principal of its
outstanding $\$ 8,549,600$ of 1 lst mtge. $4 \% 30$-year sinking fund bonds at their maturity on July 1, 1937 , J. H. Pardee, President of the company, the company to negotiate, on behalf of its security holders, an agreement with the Commonwealth of the Philippines whereby the latter would purchase a substantial amount of the company's outstanding bonds and stock.
The Philippine Government several years ago purchased the Manila Railways and when it completes purchase of the Philippine Ry., which
operates 133 miles of lines on the Islands of Cebu and Panay, the entire railroad facilities of the Commonweanth will be government-owned.
To carry out the plan, the company requests security holders to deposit their bonds and stock under a deposit agreement giving the company either directly or through an agent, the authority to negotiate with the
Commonwealth of the Philippines or any other prospective purchaser fo Commonwealth of the Philippines or any other prospective purchaser, for the sale of the securities on terms notert, before Jan. 1937 , of $\$ 350$ for each $\$ 1,000$ principai
amount of bonds, not including the coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1937, and amount of bonds, not including the coupon maturing Jan. 1 , 1937, and maturity; (3) payment of $\$ 1$ for each share for expenses, including transfer taxes, in connection with the sale of the deposited bonds and stock.
The coupon maturing J.
he depositor for payment 1,1936 , should be detached and retained by In commenting on the offer of $\$ 350$ for each $\$ 1,000$ bond. the letter points out that the bonds currently are selling on the New York Stock change since Jan. 1, 1934, was $\$ 340$.
As the next session of the Nationai Assembly of the Philippines convenes on June 16, 1936, and any offer to purchase must be authorized by the Assembly, it is important that deposits be made promptly with the com-
pany at Chase National Bank, New York, depositary, 11 Broad St., N. Y. City.
The officers of the company are informed that the Commonwealth of the
Philitines is of the bonds and capital stock provided it is able to purchase at one time sufficient amount of the bonds to give it, with the bonds already held by it, substantially more than a majority of the bonds, and substantially more than a majority of the stock. unless it is able simultaneously to acquire substantially more than a majority of the stock
As of Jan. 1, 1936, $\$ 8,549,000$ principal amount of the bonds (of which
$\$ 1,273,000$ were held by the Commonwealth) and 50,000 shares of capital $\$ 1,273,000$ were held by the Commonwealth) and 50,000 shares of capital Payment of interest on the bonds was guaranteed by the former Govern of the Philippines and this obligation, among others, has been assumed by the present Government of the comonweal is of the Philippines. Pay present time it seems that it will be impossible for the company to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity
less than an average of $50 \%$ of interest railroad the company has earned the last five years earnings averaged only $44 \%$ of such interest. As of Dec. 31,1935 , the company was indebted to the Commonwealth of the to pay the coupons on the bonds as they severally matured and for other purposes.
Holders of a substantial amount of bonds and stock already have advised the company that they intiend to deposit their securitie

Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years



Def. trans'd to p. \& 1- $\$ 251,251 \quad \$ 198,148 \quad \$ 202,606 \quad \$ 200,543$

| alance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{8}{1935}$ | $1934$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1935}$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1934}$ - |
| Investment in road |  | Cap. stock com. . - 5,000,00 | 5,000,000 |
| and equipment. 9,638,298 | 9,638,108 | 1st mtge. bonds_- 8,549,000 | 8,549,000 |
| Contractural rights 4,999,000 | 4,999,000 | Philip. Govt. adv. |  |
| Cash_------.---136,417 | 75,868 | for bond interest 6,095,927 | 61,538 |
| Agents \& conduc. balance.......- 2,29 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Accts. \& wag. pay. } \\ \text { Oth. def. liabils.-. } & 70,655\end{array}$ | 26,986 75 |
| Mat'l \& supplies.. 139,763 | 152,163 | Tax liabilities_..- $\quad 2,524$ | 2,984 |
| Misc. accts. rec._- $\quad 3,510$ | 2,423 |  |  |
| Prepaid ins., \&c.- 10,118 | 28,764 |  |  |
| P. \& L. debit bal_ 4,788,705 | 4,543,213 |  |  |
| Total_....-.-.-19,718,106 19,440,583 ${ }_{\text {Earnings for February and } 12 \text { Months Ended Feb. }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gross oper. revenueOper | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1936-Mon } \\ \$ 50,949 \end{gathered}$ | 1935 1936-12 Mo | S. -1935 T |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1930-12 \\ \$ 510,487 \\ 393,513 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 33,613 | $\begin{array}{rr} 35,923 & 393,513 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Net reven | \$17,335 | \$19,309 \$116,974 | 130,737 |
| Deductions. | 28,496 | 30,341 360,633 |  |
| Net deficit Inc. approp. for invest. in physical property.- | \$11,161 | \$243,658 | 214,91 |
|  |  | 190 | 3,371 |
| Balance (deficit) | \$11,161 | \$11,032 \$243,849 | \$218,283 |

Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Netrev. from ry. oper. } & \$ 147,986 & \$ 254,396 & \$ 589,029 & \$ 698,36\end{array}$ Railway tax accruals.
Equip.

| Other income-...-.-.-- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 218,093 \\ 14,441 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 290,306 \\ 42,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 773,037 \\ \mathbf{4 5 , 7 8 6} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Miscell. deductions Net income

## Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.-Earnings-

 3 Mos. End. Mar.31- $1936 \quad 1935 \quad 1934$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net loss after deprec., } \\ \text { depletion, \&c }\end{array} & \$ 135,724 & \$ 69,375 & \$ 82,181 & \$ 181,196\end{array}$
## Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Annual Report-


Railway oper. income
Equipment rents-
Net ry. oper. income
Total income
Total interest accrued
Net income
Asset

|  | 1935 | 1934 |  | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| vest. in roa |  |  | Common stock. | 0 | 30,235,100 |
| equipment | 839,810 | 57,869,002 | Fund. debt unmat. | ,026,707 | 20,166,414 |
| Mise. phys. prop | 179,119 | 179,139 | Gov't grants |  |  |
| Sinking fund | 1,000 | 1,000 | Trat, ,dc., bals.pay. | 89,264 | 31,620 |
| Dep. in lieu of mts |  |  | Loans \& bills pay- | 1,565,847 | ,094,555 |
| property sold.-- | 99,274 | 96,774 | Acets.\& wages pay. | 208,705 | 411,432 |
| Invest. in affil. cos. | 406,044 | 85,253 | Misc. accts. pay-- | 5,543 | 27,435 |
| Other investments | 4,333,162 | 4,458,162 | Int. mat'd unpaid. | 4,923 | 8,258 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 154,563 | 198,684 | Funded debt ma- |  |  |
| Bal. from agts., \&c | 3,433 | 605 | tured, unpaid.- | 51,015 | 382,745 |
| Cash | 217,513 | 73,430 | Unmat'd int. acer- | 156,530 | 153,690 |
| Special deposits. | 8,689 | 16,603 | Other current liab. | 22,128 | 18,070 |
| Loans \& bills rec | 10,000 | 75,000 | Deferred liabilities | 32,053 | ,151 |
| Traftic, \&c., bals. | 160,459 | 152,191 | Tax liabilities | 203,751 | 190,890 |
| Misc. acts. rec | 144,364 | 179,471 | Accr. depr. equip- | 3,766,111 | 3,483,021 |
| Other curr. assets- | 548 | 1,580 | Unadjust. credits_ | 71,448 | 61,022 |
| Deferred assets | 1,313 | 1,394 | Add'ns to property |  | ,1,22 |
| Unadjusted debits | 250,237 | 247,160 | thro. inc. \& sur. | 84 |  |
|  | 809,530 | 63,635,449 | Total...-------6 | 9,530 | 5,449 |
| Equipment | rust | tifica |  |  |  |

The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 8 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability, as guarantor, in respect of not exceeding $\$ 2,000,000$ equipment trust certificates, series of 1936 to be so
The report of the Commission says in part:
cant proposes to of refunding part of its present indebtedness the applivendors and with the Ohase National Bank, New York, as trustee, to be dated April 1, 1936, and to include thereunder the following equipment:
1,80955 -ton all-steel self-clearing. hopper cars, 89450 -ton all-steel self-
gondola cars, and 70050 -ton steel gondola cars, a total of 3,742 units. The equipment, which is now in the applicant's possession, but subject to the claimed to have an appraised value of $\$ 4,061,132$. The ledger value, les accrued depreciation as of March 31, 1936, is given as $\$ 3,016,692$, and a 25 years for freight cars, as serviceable units, produces $\$ 3,029,949$.
The agreement will provide for the acquisition of the equipment by the endors and the transfer thereof, free of all liens, to the trustee, as trustee or the owners of executed simultaneously with whi lease it to the applican An invitation to bid for the purchase of the proposed certificates was 97.75 and divs., was submitted by A. G. Becker \& Co. New York, and subject to our approval, has been accepted. On this basis the average annual cost of the
Pixie Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department
Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { 3 Months Ended March 31 } \\ \text { Net profit after all charges and taxes. } & & \text { 1936, } & 104,512\end{array} & \$ 1955,829 & \$ 170.912\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Shares of capital stock (no par) out- } & 169.742 & 167,444 & 126.404 \\ \text { standing-- }\end{array}$ Earnings per share

Poor \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Net sales.- b - production cost of production.-.-

c Selling \& admin. exps | Profit from operations | $\$ 266,018$ | $\$ 454,201$ | loss $\$ 71,289$ loss $\$ 298,303$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| d Expenditures | 113,842 | 122,729 | 156,741 | 159,999 | e Profit before deduct-

ing Fed tax \& int. Int. received and income Excess investments par value of Excess or pired over cost
bon acquirement......
Total.
Bond int, exps. \& prems
paid paid on retirement
Loss from sale of securs-
Los from disposition fixed assets Interest paid
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax.--

| $\$ 152,176$ | $\$ 331,473$ loss $\$ 228,030$ | loss $\$ 458,302$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 92,780 | 127,186 | 74,158 | 99,478 |
| 6,864 | 18,133 | 45,913 | 15,294 | Nhs. class B Btit - (no par) $\$ 251,8$ $\$ 476,792$ loss $\$ 107,959$ loss $\$ 343,529$ $\begin{array}{lllll}362,843 & 362,843 & 36,843 & 362,843\end{array}$ b Incl. purchased product, labor, material and production expenses, traveling expense, rent, taxes, \&c., but not incl. interest, patent acquire ment and expenses. d Incident to the acquirement and protection of patents and patent rights, provision for amortization of patents of Rail e But not incl. interest and investment income received and profit from disposal of investment and fixed assets.

Earnings for the Three Months Ended March 31


#### Abstract

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { for Federal taxes (estimated) prov. } & \times 119,000 & 70,000 & \mathbf{y 3 3 , 0 0 0}\end{array}$ x After making provision of $\$ 26,000$ for bond interest, $\$ 21,000$ for depre ciation and $\$ 16,000$ for Federal taxes. y Before Federal taxes. first quarter of 1936 says, in part: to stockholders outlining results fo "The net surplus charges this year is $\$ 11,000$ and. after taking into ac count all charges, the surplus for the first three months of this year has increased $\$ 108,000$. Last year the increase totaled $\$ 56,000$. At the close of the quarter surplus this year is $\$ 788,000$ compared with $\$ 662,000$ a year ago. "Net working capital amounted to $\$ 1,407,000$ on March 31, 1936, and included $\$ 855,000$ of cash, and marketable securities which cost $\$ 197,000$ of current assets to current liabilities is 4.6 to 1 . 1 . stock of the company amounted to $\$ 6.375$ per share on the 160,000 shares


 "Pursuant to our policy of acquiring new devices and extending the scope of our business, we acquired the right to manufacture and sell the Klasing car brake late in 1935. Since the close of last year we have also purchased all of the capital stock of the Peerless Equipment Co., which sells the| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 |  |
| $\times$ Fixed ass | \$905,270 | \$1,028,062 | y Capital stock | 727,976 | \$6,727,9 |
| Patents \& goodwil | 6,012,225 | 6,019,715 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Investments | 507,023 | 427,026 | and accruals | 174,697 | 101,406 |
| Notes ree'd from employees | 8,35 | 5,462 | Federal inc., \&c., taxes | 32,856 |  |
| Cash surr. value of |  |  | Deterred eredits.- | 4,083 | 7,784 |
| life insurance.-- | 116,796 | 104,786 | Interest on notes | 19,675 | 23,094 |
| Bank depos. under |  |  | $6 \%$ sinking fund |  |  |
| Cash depos. with |  |  | Paid in contributed |  |  |
| trustee. | 1,979 | 1,286 | \& cap. surplus.- | 829,786 | 883,150 |
| Deferred charges | 34,940 | 35,515 | Deficit | 149,479 | 276,890 |

## Cash and markes-

able securities.-.
Accts. \& notes rec.
Accts. \& notes rec.
Accr'd int.
Inventories
1,238
Total_....... $\overline{\$ 9,362,094} \overline{\$ 9,369,853} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 9,362,094} \overline{\$ 9,369,853}$ x After depreciation of $\$ 2,246,318$ in 1935 and $\$ 2,119,500$ in 1934 .
y Represented by 160,000
shares of A and 362,843
shares of B stock of yo par.-V. 141, p. 3236.

Postal Telegraph Land Line System-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 31 | 1936-Mo | -1935 | 1936-3 | -1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teleg. \& cable oper. rev. | \$1,965,369 | \$1,863,837 | \$5,540,395 | \$5,270,069 |
| Teleg. \& cable oper. exps | 1,788,137 | 1,721,273 | 5,245,565 | 5,069,289 |
| Uncollecting oper. revs_ | 7,500 | 15,000 | 22,500 | 45,000 |
| Taxes assign. to oper'ns_ | 40,000 | 41,667 | 120,000 | 125,000 |
| Operating income | \$129,732 | \$85,897 | \$152,330 | \$30,780 |
| Non-operating income.- | 2,199 | 1,939 | 6,942 | 1,530 |
| Gross income | \$131,931 | \$87,836 | \$159,272 | \$32,310 |
| Deduction | 235,296 | 224,831 | 703,922 | 675,616 |
| Net defi | \$103,365 | \$136,995 | \$544,650 | \$643,306 |

## Pressed Steel Car Co.-Assents Seen Sufficient to Ratify

 Plan-Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., reorganization managers have issued the following stae We are advised by the trustees that assents to the company plan of reorganization have been received in amounts in excess of the requirements
of the bankruptcy act from holders of both classes of stock as well as holders
of of debentures and other allowed claims.

The bondhoiders protective committee for the $5 \%$ bonds, of which Jacques conen is chairman, has sent a letter to the bondholders a a vising
them that it intends accepting the General American Transportation $\mathbf{C o}$. plan on May 27 which is the day of the hearing in Pittsburgh. Acceptance is conditional, the committee says, upon promises secured from the new nterests that there wil be no retirement of the prior preferred stock while safe ratio to outstanding liabilities, including. liability on the bonds and The Court had adjourned thery for working capital.
The Court had adjourned the ehearing upon the confirmation of the plan of reorganization to May 27 , 1936, at 9 o'clock, a.m.. Eastern Istandard
Pullman Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. $31-1936$-Month-1935 1936-3 Mos.-1935
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net revenue.-...- } \\ & \text { Auxiliary Operations }\end{aligned} \$ 478,110$ def $\$ 226,651 ~ \$ 1,779,155 \overline{\text { der } \$ 284,310}$ Total revenues.....-
Total expenses.
Net revenue..........
Taxes accrued renue.
Operating income.
-V . 142 , p. 2683 .
Pullman, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos-1935

 Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31


Purity Bakeri
-Earnings-
Net profit after int., de-Apr. 18 36. Apr. 20 35. Apr. 21 34. Apr. 2233.
 Earnings per share
-V .142, p. 3185 .

Pyrene Mfg. Co.-20-Cent Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 105$ payable June 15 to holders of record June 1 . A common stock, par $\$ 105$ payable June 15 to holders of record June 1 . A
simiar special dividend was paid on Aug. 15,1935 , this latter being the frrst payment made since Aug. 1, 1931 when 10 cents per share was dis-
tributed: prior to this laterer date dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed each three months.--V. 141, p. 3548 .
Reed Roller Bit Co.-Earnings-


Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Film rentals and sales
Rents,
concessions
other income-.........
Total income---- $\$ 45,475,244 \frac{2,127,6}{\$ 41,695,207} \frac{2,297,15}{\$ 43,966,638} \frac{4,101,691}{\$ 59,878,397}$
Artist's salarien,
salaries
\& film
der
salaries \& film service-
Cost of film sales sierv-
Film
Cost of film sales \& serv-
Film seliing \& gen. exp
Operating expenses and
operating expenses and
theatre overhead aseets
\&erec. of capita assets
\&amort. of leaseholds
Operating income--
Profits of foreign sub-
Profits of foreign sub-
sidiaries not consol
sidiaries not consol--
ividends received
invest
invest. in received on
Commission from outside
Interest earne-d-0.-..:-
Profit on sale of invest.:-
Trailer income.
Sale

Total income----1.-:
Losterest and discount sale of invest
Oss on sale of invest-
ment \& capital assets
Loss on rent secur. dep-
Scenarios \&
written off
Prov. for additionā̄liā̄ under rental agreem't Amount applicable to Prov.for losses of afficco Part. of officers \& empl incror, ministrative expenses. Prov. for income taxes. Sundry other charges-Settlement of lease oblig.
Prelim. exp. in connect'n with new theatres Prov. for losses on adv:Prov. For losses on adv=
equip. aband. \&c
Net loss.
$\mathbf{x}$ Trustees' report in 1934 and 1935 ; receiver's report in 1933 .

 p. 3391


| Teleg. \& cable oper. revs. |  |  | 1936-3 M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teleg. \& cable oper. exp. | +62,850 | \$75,084 | $\$ 245.281$ 190.424 | \$218,000 |
| Uncollectible oper. revs. |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes assignable to oper. | 3,146 | 2,946 | 10,937 | 7,538 |
| Operating income...-Non-operating income.- | $\$ 12,024$ | \$10,787 | \$43,169 | $\$ 25,876$ 1,331 |
| Gross inc | \$12.176 | \$1,270 | \$43,495 | \$27,208 |
| Net incor | \$12,176 | \$11,270 | \$43,495 | \$27,208 |

## Rapid Electrotype Co.-Earnings-

## $\begin{array}{rlll}\text { 3. Months Ended March } 31- & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$

 Earns Federal taxes 1302
R. C. A. Communications, Inc.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 31- | 1936-M |  | 1936 | -1035 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | 8345 | \$1, |  |
| Teleg. \& cable oper. exps. | 330 | 317.691 | , |  |
| Onher oper. revs., derict | 1,000 | 4,489 1,000 | 18,925 3,000 |  |
| Taxes assign. to oper | 19,125 | 11,432 | 51,760 | 33,863 |
| Operating income.. | \$23,417 | \$11,375 | $\$ 51,579$ 121,043 |  |
| Gross income eductions | \$61,620 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 48,783 \\ & 36,763 \end{aligned}$ | 8172,622 107,119 |  |
| Net income- | \$26,898 | \$12,020 | \$65,503 |  |

## 

 $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .9 \mathrm{a} \overline{\mathrm{B}}$.
Remington Rand, Inc.-Plans Stock Issue- $\$ 4.50$ Cumulative Preferred to Replace the Present $\$ 6$ and $\$ 5$ Series-Rights to Stockholders-
James H. Rand Jr., President, announced May 8 a plan for the con-
solidation of ${ }^{\text {all }}$ present preferred stocks into a new $\$ 4.50$ cumulative solidation of all present proferred stocks into a new $\$ 4.50$ cumulative
preferred issue, bearing common stock purchase warrants, and for the preferred issue, bearing common stock purshase warrants, and for the
offering to holders of common stock rights to buy additional common shares, the proceeds to be used eventually to retire the new preferred shares.
Under the plan each share of the present $5 \%$ ( $\$ 25$ par) prior preferred Under the plan each share of the present $5 \%$ ( 825 par) prior preferred
stock, of which 196,441 shares are outstanding. including 9,702 reacquired by the company, will be exchanged into one-quarter share of new $\$ 4.50$ dividend ( $\$ 25$ par) preferred stocc, with warrant
Each share of the present $\$ 8$ dividend ( $\$ 25$ par) preferred stock, of which 175,394 shares are outstanding including 16,800 shares reacquired by the
company, will be exchanged for one share of the new $\$ 4.50$ preferred with warrant.
Wharrants on the new preferred stock will entitite the holders to purchase $11 / 2$ shares of common stock for each share held at any time for a period
of eifht years begining Sept. 1.1936 , at prices starting at $\$ 27.50$ during
the first year and ingreasing $\$ 2.50$ each year thereafter to $\$ 45$ in the dighth The new preferred stock will be entitled to $\$ 100$ a share upon liquidation option of the company at $\$ 100$ a share. The company has covenanted that no preferred stocks of any class will be called during the currency of
the exchange plan to terminate on June 12 unless extended the exchange plan to terminate on June 12 unless extended.
Proceeds from the exercise of the preferred warrants warrants now outstanding must be applied to retirement of outstanding funded debt or redemption of preferred stocks, as the company elects under the plan. The purpose looks to the uitimate retirement of ali the company will have as its only outstanding capital about $2,500,000$ common shares.
Common stockholders of record of June 10 will receive rights to subscribe
to one addditional share for each hour shares held, at $\$ 27.50$ a share, between Sept. 1 next to and including March 1 . 1939.0 , at 22.50 a share, between
The rights may be exercised in fuil, but to help smaller stockholders To me rights may be eerercised in fül, buat it help smalier stockholders
make use their rights a stagger plan is provided under which they may subscribe at specified intervals between those dates. This plan privites that the core oct 1 , 1936 , unconditionally exercise one if he doesth of his
right on then her he may exercise an additional one-fourth of his right on or before Oct. 1 . 1937 ; his right on or before Oct. 1,1938 ; if he also exercises this third instalment, he may exercise the remaining four-tanths of such right on or before
March 1, 1939. Transferable rights covering these options will be issued March 1, 1939. Transferable rights covering these options will be issued upon eexrcise of each part of the program. The rights will be issued
and delivered on July 1 under an agreement between the company and
the City Bank Farmers Trust Co, as trustee the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., as trustee. or before Sept. 1, 1936 .

Application will be made to list the new preferred on the New York Stock Exchange. has notified the sotck Exchange of a proposed change in authorized capital stock from, $\$ 6$ preferred stock, and $2,500,000$ share $\$ 1$ par common stock, to 250,000 shares $\$ 4.50$ preferred stock of $\$ 25$ par,
with warrants, and $3.000,000$ common shares of $\$ 1$ par. Stockholders with warrants, and $3,000,000$ common shares of $\$ 1$ par. Will vote June represents the third stage of a refunding and capital simplification plan initiated by the directors and officers a year ago.
the stockholders approved a plan to reclassify prefered shares and to settle accrued preferred stock. During March, 1936 , the 20 -year $51 / 2 \%$ debentures, of which $\$ 17,453,000$ were outstanding, were replaced, 19 , by 20 -year $41 / 4 \%$ debentures, with
called for redemption on May called for redemption on
stock purchase warrants attached, in the amount of $\$ 20,000,000$. The warrants call, in the aggregate, for issuance of
prices ranging from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 40$. and expire on March 1,1944 . of An interim report for the 12 months ended on Feb. 29 shows net profit requirements on preferred shares outstanding at Feb. 29 , and a gain of $86.4 \%$ over the preceding year. Consolidated
higher for the 12 months.
Net current assets on
Feb. 29 were $\$ 22,823,280$, or $\$ 2,503,213$ higher Nhan a year ago. As of March 31 cash holdings were more than $\$ 7,000.000$, of which $\$ 2,000,000$ was net amount received from sales of $41 / 4 \%$ debentures
not absorbed by exchanges for $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

Earnings for 12 Months Ended Feb. 29, 1936 (Incl. Subs.)

## Net salas Cost of sales


Operating profit $\$ 4,446,893$
817,492
 Depreciation. $1,006,274$
$\times 93,011$ Loss of non-consolidated wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries-
 $x$ Including non-recurring expenses of $\$ 126,341 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2842.
Richfield Oil Co. of Calif. Sale Date ContinuedThe sale date of the properties of the company and Pan American Petroleum Co, has been continued by Federal Judge William P. James to
June 1. The hearing on the upset price has been set for May 23 . The court order provided that in the event the "or shall fix additional unset prices announcement thereof shall be made by the special master at the time of sale,"-V. 142, p. 2338 .

Richmond Radiator Co., Inc.-RegistrarThe Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar for
The p. 1283 .

Ritter Dental Mfg. Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quar. End.Mar.31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ Net profit after taxes and
other charges_....- $\$ \$ 101,124$ loss $\$ 57,937$ loss $\$ 78.994$ loss $\$ 105,076$ $x$ After provision for depreciation of $\$ 25,675$, Federal taxes of $\$ 16,850$ Shipments for the quarter were approximately $120 \%$ in excess of shipments for the same quarter last year.
Accumulated preferred dividends, which on Dec. 31 amounted to $\$ 143$,750, were declared and paid out of surplus, as well as the dividend for the
first quarter, amounting to $\$ 43,750$, a total paid thus far this year of first quarter, amounting to
$\$ 187,500 .-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. 2002.

Rose's 5, 10 \& 25 Cent Stores, Inc.-SalesMonth of -

## V. 142, p. 2683 .

Royalite Oil Co., Ltd.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in stock, no par value both payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . Similar payments were made on Dec. 2, 1935 .
share was paid on June 7,1935 .-V. 141, p. 3084 .
(Helena) Rubenstein, Inc.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable June 1 of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable June 1
to holders of record May 19 Like amounts have been paid each quarter since and including Sept. 1 , i932 prior to which regular quarterly distributions of 75 cents per share were made: Accruals after the payment of
to $\$ 8$ per share. -V. 142, p. 1302 .

Russek's Fifth Ave., Inc.- $25-$ Cent Dividendmon stock, par $\$ 5$, payable June 1 to holders of record May 20 . A like mon stock, par \$5, payable June 1 to holders of record May 20 . A like paid since Sept. 2, 1930, when 40 cents per share was distributed. p. 2683.

Rutland RR.-Earnings -

| Period End. Mar. 31- | 1936-Mo | -1935 | $\underset{\$ 742,315}{1936-3} \text { Mos. } \frac{1935}{\$ 740,067}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway oper. revenues. | \$252.487 | \$249,611 |  |  |
| Railway oper. expenses. | 293,981 | 260,406 | 813,696 | 774,470 |
| Railway tax accruals.-- | 12,962 | 19,961 | 38,65 | 58,704 |
| Uncollect. ry. revenues. Equip \& jt. facil rents | $\overline{2}, \overline{2} 2 \overline{9}$ | $\overline{C r} 2, \overline{6} \overline{8} \overline{2}$ | $\overline{C r} 4, \overline{6} 19$ | Cr $1 \overline{3}, 00 \overline{8}$ |
| Net ry. oper. deficit.- | \$56,685 | \$28.074 | \$105,420 | \$80,099 |
| ther in | 4,411 | 5413 | 18,802 |  |
| Total deficit | \$52,274 | \$22,661 | \$86,618 | \$66,269 |
| Miscellaneous deductions | 370 | 359 | 1,854 | 103,853 |
| Fixed charges. | 34,378 | 34,621 | 103,161 | 103,853 |
| Net deficit. | \$87,022 | \$57,641 | \$191,633 | \$171,927 |

## St. Louis Southwestern Ry:-Earnings-

 Vross 142, p. $318 \overline{6},-\cdots-$
Schiff Co.-Sales

The company had 244 stores in operation on April 30 as against 239
year ago.-V. 142, p. 2684 .
Segal Lock \& Hardware Co., Inc.-Unfilled OrdersThe company reports that unfilled orders totaled $\$ 401,608$ as of April 1,
1936, comparing with a backlog of $\$ 105,057$ on April i, 1935.-V. 142,
p. ${ }^{26885 \text {, }}$

St. Regis Paper Co.-Earnings-

 Dividends received- (less

 Extraordinary charges. Net loss Deficit..........-. -x Losses on sales of inve $\$ 395,482 \quad \$ 569,775 \quad \$ 1,480,327 \quad \$ 1,524,500$ earned surplus account.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31
$$

|  | 1935 | 1934 | Llabalities- | 1935 | 1934 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Assets- | $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$ 8$ |  |  | a Land, building,

machry., equip.,
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Corp_-.-...-.-16,796,512 } & 16,796,512 \\ \text { Other investments } & 6,609,483 & 6,598,89\end{array}$ Marketable securs. Consigned mdse--Cash_Special deposit--. Actes. receivable Accts. receiva
Inventories Claims recelvable Int. \& divs. rec Cash surr. va Cash surr. . val
insur. poiley--
Adv. on materia Adv. on materials $\&$ lumbering
erations... Notes rec., not due within one year.
Defer. debit items.
$\left.\overline{73,650,901} \frac{681,721}{75,327,518}\right|^{\text {Total_..........73,650,901 }} \overline{75,327,518}$ a After reserve for depreciation and deppetion of $\$ 11,937,235$ in 1935
nd $\$ 11,333,300$ in 1934 .-V. 142, p. 6314 .
Schwitzer-Cummins Co. (Ind.) -Stock Offered-Paul H. Davis \& Co. on May 12 offered an issue of 60,000 shares (\$1 par) capital stock at $\$ 16.50$ per share.
The company is one of the leading manufacturers of radiator cooling fans, oil pumps and water pumps for automobiles, trucks and engines, as well as
water and oil pumps for industrial and stationary power plants, automotive starting cranks, governors for motors, super-chargers for gasoline and Dies other parts for refrigerating and air condilion The company numbers among its customers in the automotive field, Ford, General Motors, Studebaker, Nash, Lincoln, and a number of oaner
leading automobile manufacturers. Prominent among the company's customers in the industrial field are Caterpillar Tractor, Delco Appliance Division of General Motors, Frigidaire, Kohler, J. I. Case Co., Chicago
Pneumatic Tool, Ingersoll-Rand, Waukesha Motors, and Allis-Chalmers. Pneumatic Tool, Ingerson-Rand, Waukesha Capitalization-
Capital stock ( $\$ 1$ per) $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Authorized } & \text { Outstanding } \\ \$ 150,000 & \$ 138,000\end{array}$
Purpose of Issue- 55,000 of the 60,000 shares of capital stock offered and do not constitute new financing by the company or the issuance of tock held in its treasury. The remaining 5,000 shares of the shares being of which, after deduction of underwriting discounts or commissions but ofore deduction of other expenses, amount to $\$ 67,500$. Of this amount $\$ 1$ a share, or a total of $\$ 5,000$, will be credited to capital, and $\$ 12.50$ a share, be added to the working funds of the company to be used for proper corporate purposes.
Net profit. $\qquad$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 311936

-V. 142, p. 3012.
Selected Industries, Inc.- New Director-
At the annual meeting of stockholders held on May 11, directors whose terms expired were reelected and Kenneth J. Hanau was elected a director.

Shamrock Oil \& Gas Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
July 2 to holders of record June 15. A similar payment was made on April 1 and Jan. 2 last and on Oct. 1, July 2, April 1 and Jan. 2, 1933, this latter dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was paid on Dec. 31,1932 . ended June 30, 1935.
The current dividend is applicable to the quarter ended - The current divi

Sisters of Mercy, Council Bluffs, Iowa-Bonds Offered -Jackley \& Co., Des Moines, Iowa, on April 23 offered $\$ 148,000$ first mortgage $41 / 4 \%$ bonds.
The bonds, dated May 1, 1936 and due serially May 1, 1937 to 1950
inclusive are secured on the Mercy Hospital, Council Bluffs, Ia., and St . inclusive are secured on the Mercy Ho $\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ Transmission system props.-Cash in banks and on hand.Accounts receivable.-.....--
Materials and supplies Materials and supplies.-.--
Investments in affil. cos.: Alabama Nat. Gas Corp-Georgia Nat. Gas Corp.-Richland Compressing StaDue from atfiliated cos Reacquired stock and bond
scrip, at post special at cost.

## Equip \& main ext. instaila'ns

 Bond discount and expense--Prepaid insurance and taxes-
Miscellaneous der'd charges.
Total $\qquad$ class B stock, no par value.-V. 142, p. 3013 . Listing and Registration
The New York Curb Exchange has removed from listing and registration
the 1 st \& ref. mtge. $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due Nov.1, 1955.-V. 142, p. 3013 . Southern Ry.-Earnings-

PeriodGross earnings $\qquad$

## Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 Operating expenses----r.

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Rent for lease of oper. } \\ \text { property }\end{array}$ | 3,869 | 7,147 | 11,606 | 21,049 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Operating taxes......-. | 717,000 | 704,000 | $2,172,000$ | $2,094,000$ | Net oper. income....

-V. 142,. . 3189.

Spang, Chalfant \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31-
Gross inc. from oper.--
Selling \& gen. expenses--
Net income from oper
Other income Total income Depreciation - first mort gage gold bonds
$\times$ Int., discount miscellaneous.-.- taxes
$\qquad$


## $\$ 900,051$ 281,984

## 78,675

784,479
61,390

| $\substack{1935 \\ \$ 793,935 \\ 218.127}$ |
| :---: |

1936-Garnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit-based in } \\ \text { part upon book invent. }\end{array} \$ 313.522 \quad \$ 131,903 \quad \$ 1,169,812 \quad \$ 990.107$
$\times$ Includes $\$ 45,277$ flood loss in 1936.

## Balance Sheet March 31

Assets-
Cassh Listed sec.- at cost-
Notes \& accts reo Notes rec.- officers \& employees \& employees_--
Inventories.-.---
Inv. \& other assets
$\times$ Land, bulldings, mach. \&uldings,

 $\begin{array}{rr}36,990 & 49,000\end{array} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}463,224 & \mathbf{A}, 092\end{array}\right.$ 8,463


Southern Natural Gas Co.-Balance Sheet March 31 '36
$\square$ ,905,485 Capital stock--. $\times \$ 5,000,000$


Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-Removed from
-First Week of May- ${ }_{1935}{ }_{1936} 1$ to May 7-



| $1,099,582$ | Bonded debt.--1.-.......... |
| ---: | :--- |
| 506,398 | Accounts payable-.-- |
| 113,710 | Accrued int. on funded debt. | 199,405

140,629
302,991 140,629
302,991
175,727 175,727
3,149
111,641 3,149
111,641
100
-


The consolidated balance sheet of the company and its subsidiaries as of
Dec. 31,1935 , shows total assets of $\$ 1,894,914,483$.
1935 Annual Report-Net Profits $\$ 62,863,192-$
Dec. 31,1935 of $\$ 641,470,025$ and current liabilities of $\$ 216$ current assets pared to $\$ 608,939$ 70, Cash was increased to $\$ 160,825,348$ from $\$ 133,166,645$, while marketable carried at $\$ 88,334,607$. A year previously marketable securities, with a market value of $\$ 97,108,000$, amounted to $\$ 93,852,530$.
Inventories, including crude oil and its products, other
Inventories, including crude oil and its products, other merchandise and

$$
\begin{array}{r}
9,558 \\
2,293,136 \\
412,522
\end{array}
$$ materials and supplies, amounted to $\$ 266,264,656$, as compared with Teagle, President, in their remarks, said that crude oil stocks at the end of the year were down to normal working quantities, amounting to $38,126,814$

barrels, as compared to $40,216,870$ a year earlier. Gross operating income of the company for 1935 amounted to $\$ 1,076,-1$ 215,248, against $\$ 1,017,972,536$ in 1934 . The reser ve for depreciation,
depletion, amortization and retirement was $\$ 118,339,333$, against $\$ 111,-$
633,57 . Non-operating income increased from $\$ 18,973,269$ to $\$ 26,288,795$, Consolidated net profits were $\$ 62,863,192$ after charges, taxes and reserves, equal to $\$ 2.43$ a share on the $25,856,081$ capital shares ( $\$ 25$ par)
outstanding. In 1934 the company had net profits of $\$ 45,618,960$ or $\$ 1.75$ outstanding. In 1934 the company had net profits of $\$ 45,618,960$, or
a share, on the outstanding capital stock.-V. 142 , p. 3190,1659 .
Standard Power \& Light Corp. (Del.)-Admitted to Unlisted Trading-
The New York Curb Fxchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges
the new common stock, $\$ 1$ par, in lieu of old common stockr, no par, issuable the new common stock, \$1 par, in lieu of old common stock, no par,
share for share in exchange for old common stock.-V. 142, pl 3014.

Standard Tractor Corp.-Registers with $S E C-$
See list given on first page of this department
See list given on first page of this department

## Starrett Corp.-Exchange Agent-

The Manufacturers Trust Co. is exchange agent to effect exchange of old
securities for $5 \%$ secured income bonds and common stock.-V.142, p. 1834 .
(Frederick) Stearns \& Co. (Mich.) -Stock OfferedWatling, Lerchen \& Hayes, Detroit, on May 5 offered 13,250 shares of participating preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $5 \%$ cumulative, at $\$ 100$ per share

Stromberg Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.-Accum. Div. The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.621 / 2$ per share on accoun of accumulations on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock,
payable June 1 to $\$ 100$
$\$ 3.25$ per share was paid on March 2, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Sept. 1, 1934 when a regular quarterly payment of $\$ 1.621 / 2$ per share "
-V.142, p. 971 .
Superheater
Co.-Earnings-
[Including its Canadian affiliate]

 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 247,393 \\ 22,138 \\ 36,42 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 188,832$
8,398 $\$ 180,433$
874,529
$\$ 0.20$

Susquehanna Silk Mills-Voting Trust Agent-
The City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been appointed agent of the
voting trustees for the class A and class B capital stock.-V. 142, p. 1835 .
Sussex Fire Insurance Co.-Withdrawal of RegistrationThe Securities and Exchange Commission upon the request of the company received on April 22,1936, has
registration statement.-V.
co

Thompson Products, Inc.-To Resume Common Divs.The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, no par vaiue, payable July 1 to holders of record June 25 . This mon stock, no par vaiue, payable July 1 to holders of record June 25 . Thi 1932 when a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share was distributed
Trans-State Oil Co.-Withdraws Registration-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted the company to withdraw its registration statement filed April 28 under the Securities
Act covering $\$ 500,0005 \%$ debentures bonds.
Truax-Traer Coal Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 15,453 shares of common stock (no par) upon official notice of issue pursuant to an offerCoal Co. and 70,000 shares of common stock (no par), upon- official notice of issue upon conversion of the preferred stock, $6 \%$ convertible series.
The directors on Jan. 7,1936 , authorized the making of an offer to 21 named persons, each of whom was the record holder of preferred stock or common stock, or both, of Truax-Traer Lignite Coal Co., to exchange six
shares of common stock of the company for each share of preferred stock shares of common stock of the company for each share of preferred stock
of Truax-Traer Lignite Coal Co., and 1-10th of a share of common stock of the company for each share of common stock of Truax-Traer Lignite Coal Co held by such persons (with settlement for fractional shares in cash. All of such persons are connected or affiliated in some capacity
directly or indirectly with the company. Such offers have been accepted by all but one of such persons, as to ail preferred and common stock of by all but one of such persons, as to ail preferred and common stock of
Truax-Traer Lignite Coal Co. held by them of record, and the company is now obligated to issue 15,453 shares of its common, stock. Such 15,453
shares of common stock will be capitalized at the rate of $\$ 5$ per share. Each of such persons has stated to the company in writing that he is acquiring the stock of the company for investment purposes, and not for resale. Upon the issue of such shares the company will accaire 1,909 shares of Coal Co. and will acquire 30 shares of such common stock for cash. On April 6,1936 , the certificate of incorporation of the company was
amended to increase the authorized common stock from 500,000 shares to amended to increase the authorized common stock from 500,000 shares to
$1,000,000$ shares and to provide for an authorized amount of 30,000 shares of preferred stock, issuable in series, of which the initial series, limited to
 preferred stock converted on or before March 15, 1938, at the rate of 12 shares of common stock for each share of such preferred stock converted
after March 15, 1938 , and on or before March 15, 1940 , and 10 shares of common stock for each share of such preferred stock converted after March 15,1940 .
$6 \%$ convertible series, to underwriters at $\$ 100$ per share of preferred stock, underwriters propose to extend to the common stockholders of the company a preferential opportunity to purchase such preferred stock at that price
for a period of ten days commencing within three days after the registration of such preferred stock under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, has become effective. The company proposes to pay to the underwriters for their services in connection with the sale of such preferred stock, $\$ 2.50$ per
share on the entire 5,000 shares and an additional $\$ 2.50$ per share for each share not purchased from them by the common stockholders pursuant to such offering.
Company has filed on April 24, 1936 a registration statement under the
Federal Securities Act of 1933 as amended such preferred stock and the 70,000 shares of common stock into which it
will be presently will be presently convertible.

The company in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange will be offered at 100. Underwriters are: Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood, ,750 shares; I M Dain \& Cor, 1,000 shares; Trhail West Co., 500 shares,

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.-Larger DividendThe diretcos, no par value, payable June 30 to holders of record June 12 . This compares, with $621 / 2$ cents paid on March 31, last and Dec. 3 , 1935; 50 cents paid in each of the five preceding quarters: $37 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ cents on June 30 . eer share distributed each quarter from Se 2 t. 30, 1932 to and incl. Sept. 30,
${ }^{933}$ New Director-
ieoon C. Stowell had been elected a director and member of the finance committee effective June 1 when he will rell
of the Dictaphone Corp.-V. 142, p. 2689,

Union Compress \& Warehouse Co.-Registers with SEC U list given on first page of this department.-V. 127, p. 1691.
United Aircraft Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3. Months Ended March 31 Sales and operat
Cost of sales and
Depreciation.-
Operating profit
Other incomp--
Other deductions
Federal income tax
Net profit for period.
Net profit for perio
Ehares capital stock
Earnings per share
outstanding- $\qquad$ $\$ 350,9$
$\mathbf{y} 2,109,5$ $\begin{array}{r}\begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 2,417,3\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x$ Includes other taxes. | x Includes other taxes. y Which will be outstanding when all exchanges

for common stock of United Aircraft \& Transport Corp. have been effected. for common stock of United Aircrart
This amount includes 21,779 shars of stock issued to March 31 against
Min subscription warran

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { United Carbon Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings- } \\
& \text { 3Mos. End. Mar. 31- } 1936 \quad 1935
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oper. profita. after deduct. } \\
& \text { mf.. sell. gion. and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { oper. prow sell, gen, and } \\
& \text { mfg., } \\
& \text { adminis. expenses. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Deprec. and depletion-:
Deprec. and depletion
Minority interest...-
Net profit_--1---1.$\begin{array}{r}\$ 967,026 \\ 309,610 \\ 89,585 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 750,715$
272,740
342 $\$ 517,342$
207,479
standing (no par)
$\$ 567,831$
$\$ 567,831 \quad \$ 477,633 \quad \$ 309,863$ $\$ 287,625$
158,655 $\$ 128,971$ 370,127
$\$ 0.26$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}397,885 & 394,327 & 370,127 \\ \text { Consolida } & \$ 1.42 & \$ 0.67\end{array}$
Assets-Assets-
Cash Notes \& accepts.
receivable Accts. receivableOther assets.-Permanent assets-2 Tr-mks., cont., \&c Cap. stk. of Carb
Black Exp t, Inc Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31
$1936 \quad 1935$
$\$$

$\qquad$ 27,013,331 $\overline{25,000,684}$ Total $\qquad$ $27,013,3 3 1 \longdiv { 2 5 , 0 0 0 , 6 8 4 }$ x Represented by 397,885 no par
shares in 1935).-V. 142, p. 1659.
United Gas Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Period End.Feb.29- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935

 Gross corp. income_-
Interest to public and
$\$ 6,360,350$
$\$ 4,458,389$
$\$ 14,457,025$
$\$ 12,426,760$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Interest } \\ \text { other do do puctions_....- }\end{array} & 374,587 & 345,662 & 1,305,675 & 1,289,808\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Int. charged to construc. } & \text { Cr5,538 } & \text { Cr20,214 } & \text { Cr24,984 } & \text { Crr34,276 } \\ \text { Prop. retire. \& deple'n } & & \text { Cr } \\ \text { Preser }\end{array}$ Balance
Pref. divs. to public-:-

$\begin{array}{rlllll}\$ 4,606,069 \\ 9,345\end{array}$ | Balance | Bran |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Portion applic. to minor- } \\ \text { ity interests.----- }\end{array}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 , 1 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 8 2 9}$ | 31,475 | 43,744 |

## Net equity of United

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas Corp. in income } \\ & \text { of subsidiaries..--- } \\ & \$ 4,570,528 \\ & \$ 3,064,642 \\ & \$ 9,487,738\end{aligned} \$ 7,594,637$ United Gas Corp.---Net equity of U. G.C. in
incone of subs. (as
 Total income_...... $\overline{\$ 4,596,014} \overline{\$ 3,085,185} \overline{\$ 9,584,021} \overline{\$ 7,674,392}$ Expenses, incl. tax
Bal. carried to consol
\$3,754,686 Notation-All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the above statesent. Interest and preferred dividend deductions of subsidi-
aries represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or not paid) on securities held by the public. The "portion applicable to available for minority holdings by the public of common stock of subsidiaries. Minority interests have not been charged with deficits where incone accounts of subsidiaries have so resulted. The "net equity of United
Gas Corp. in incone of subsidiaries" includes interest and preferred dividends paid or earned on securities held, plus the proportion of earnings which accrued to common stocks held by United Gas Corp., less losses where income accounts of individual subsidiaries have resulted in deficit
for the respective periods.-V. 142, p. 3191 .

[^5]Expenses for taxes------
Provision

Int. on notes pay., \&c-- $\qquad$ | Bal. applic. to capital |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| stocks of U. U.G.Co- | $\$ 7,425,073$ | $\$ 7,903,222$ | $\$ 28,736,109$ | $\$ 30,885,786$ |
| ivs. on $\$ 5$ div. pf. stk_ | 956,520 | 956,520 | $3,826,080$ | $3,826,080$ | Bal. applic. to common

stock of U.G.I.Co- $\$ 6,468,553 \quad \$ 6,946,702 \$ 24,910,029 \$ 27,059,706$ Earns. per sh, com. st
outst'g end of period Earns. per sh, com. stk. $\$ \$ 0.27$
outst'g end of period--
a Represents advance, without interest, to the Connecticut Gas \& Coke
Ser Earns. per sh, com. stk. $\$ \$ 0.27$
outst'g end of period--
a Represents advance, without interest, to the Connecticut Gas \& Coke
Ser $\begin{array}{rccc}\text { Earns. per sh, com. stk. } & \$ 0.27 & \$ 0.29 & \$ 1.07 \\ \text { outst'g end of period-- } \\ \text { a Represents advance, without interest, to the Connecticut Gas \& Coke }\end{array}$ Securities Co. to create, sufficient surplus on the books of the Coke com-
pany to enabie it to pay dividends on its cumulative preferred stock, said pany to enabie it to pay dividends on its cumulative preferred stock, said Coke company and the $U$ $G I$ Co., the latter conpany being the owner
of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Coke comof a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Coke com-
pany. The agreement provides in substance that the Coke company shall repay the above amount, and subsequent advances made for the same purpose, but only out of net earnings applicable to the payment of dividends after all dividends on preferred stock in arrears, if any, have been paid, and
 on account of that company's guarantee of the payment of dividends at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share per annum on 198,997 shares of preferred stock of the
Connecticut Gas \& Coke Securities Co. for 25 years from Oct. 1, 1926.Connecticut Gas
V. 142, p. 3192 .
United States Oil \& Royalties Co.-Par Value ReducedThe company's articles of incorporation have been amended to change the
authorized capital of the company from $\$ 1,000,000$, divided into $4,000,000$ shares of the par value of 25c. per share, to $\$ 200,000$, divided into $4,000,000$ hares of the par value se per share. on April 7, the date of the filing of the certificate of amendment in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Utah. This reduction in the thereto was made primarily for the purpose of eliminating the large deficit which the company has accumulated over a period of years, through write-offs, depletion of oil reserves, depreciation and obsolescence of tools and equipment, and other deductions of a similar nature. In addition to duction surplus," which can be used as a basis for future distributions to
the stockholders. -V. $140, \mathrm{p} .4084$.

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United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- 1936 $\begin{array}{llll} & 12 \text { Months Ended March } 31- & 1936 \\ \text { Gross operating earnings of sub. \& controlled cos. } & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ Gross operating earnings of sub. \& controled cos.
(after eliminating intercompany transfers) General operating expenses
Provision for retirirement
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1 \\ \text { taxes \& estimated Federal income taxes.-: } & 9,060,847 & 8,334,072\end{array}$

| Net earns. from oper. of sub . \& controlled cos._\$21,380,704 |
| :--- |
| Non-operating income of sub. \& controlled cos $\quad \overline{\$ 19,847,221}$ |
| $1,571,945$ |

Total income of sub. \& controlled cos
Int., amortize \& pref. divs of subu. \& controlied cos.:
 $11,444,560$
$4.648,155$
4.2510 $\begin{array}{r}11,430,543 \\ \mathbf{6 6 8 8}, 664 \\ 4,258,656 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Equity of the United Lt. \& Pow, Co. in earns.
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { nc. of the United Lut. \& Pow. Co. (excl. of income } \\ & \text { received from subsidiaries). }\end{aligned} \quad 12,451 \quad 9,749$


Expenses of the Ünited Lit. \& Pow. Co-....................
 $\$ 5,873,504$
253,792
$\$ 3,600,961$
268,103

Amortization of bond discount and expense
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 5,619,711 \\ 2,317.993 \\ 208,679 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,332,857 \\ 2,319,831 \\ \hline\end{array}$
-B .142, p. 2345 .
United Light \& Rys. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
12 Months Ended March 31-

Gross operating earnings of sub. \& controlled cos. General operating expercompany transfers) Maintenance $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Provision for retirement-..................- } & 6,656,639 & 6,266.575 \\ \text { General taxes and estimated Federal income taxes } & 8,055,288 & 7,855,659\end{array}$ | Net earns. from oper. of sub. \& controlled cos. | $\boxed{\$ 19,192,944}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Non-oper. income of sub. \& controlled cos. |  |
| $1,931,172$ |  | Total income of fub. \& controlled cos.-.-.-. $\$ 21,124,117$

Int., amortiz. \& pref. divs. of sub. \& controlied cos
$\$ 19,045,712$



Balance-
Equity of the United Lt. \& Rys. Co. in earns. of

received from subsidiaries) .-.................

Balance

 Balance transferred to consolidated surplus _--- $\overline{\$ 4,595,701} \overline{\$ 2,247,005}$ rior pref. stock divs.: $7 \%$ prior pref. Firrt series_
$6.36 \%$ prior preferred - series of 1925.

V. V . $142, \mathrm{p} .2 \mathrm{z}$

United Public Utilities Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
3 Mos. Ended March 31-

| Operating Revenues-Electric. | \$527,722 | \$494,807 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ice and cold storage | 317,849 44563 | 266,499 |
| Coal mining | -44,553 | ${ }_{63,955}^{43,067}$ |
| Steam heatin | 69,662 | 56,448 |
| Merchandise and jobbing (net) | Dri'410 | $D_{\text {r }}{ }^{5,028}$ |
| Total operating | \$1,045,890 | \$928.735 |
| Power purchas | 58,591 | 54,390 |
| Gas purchas | 160,254 | 17,659 |
| Operation- | 320,797 | 297,490 |
| Provision for rer | 46.975 |  |
| Taxes.-.-.--- | 100.580 | 95,101 89,696 |
| Net earnings from operatio | 64,957 | 33,4 |
| Other income (net) | 3,376 | 6,937 |
| Total net earnings | \$268,333 |  |
| General inter | 2,010 | 2,43 |
| Balance of net earnings applicable to United |  |  |
| United Pub. Utils. Corp.gen. \& admin. exps. (net) | \$266.323 | \$237, |
| Interest on funded debt-.-.....................- | $119,150$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,002 \\ 121,106 \end{array}$ |
| et incom | \$132,065 |  |

Note-Dividend requirements. not provided for in the above statement United Public Utilities forp outstanding period on preferred stocks o United Public Utilities Corp. outstanding March 31, 1936 amount to to
$\$ 107,810$. Total preferred stock dividends in arrears at March 31, 1936 mount to $\$ 539,052$.-V. 141, p. 2752.
United States Gypsum Co.-Dividend Doubled-
 common stock, par 820, pasabie July 1 to holders of record June 15.
Regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share had previously been
distributed in each of the nine preceding distributed in each of the nine preceding quarters. In addition an extra
dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 24, 1935. and extras of 25 cents
per share were paid on Oct. 1,1935 and on Dec. 24 . 1934 .-V
United States Pipe \& Foundry Co.-Trustee-
0 on, 000 principal amount 10 -year $31 / \%$ con convertible debentures, due May 1

## Unit Stat

United States Steel Corp.-A pril Shipments-
v. See under "Indications of Business Activity" on a preceding page.-

United Stores Corp.-To Vote on Agreement-To Cut Directorate -
The stockholders at their annual meeting May 13 approved an agreein settlement of a claim for further payment against commutation of the lease with the latter company. American Tobacco Co. paid Tobacco
Products Corp. of New Jersey, all of whose stock is owned roducts Corp. of Delaware, an amount sufficient to reded by Tobacco tures at principal and accruad interest. The settlement is subject to
approval of stockholders of Tobacco Products of Delaware. Since this
company, in turn, is controlled by United Stores, approval of the latter's Stockholders also approved and adopted new by-laws chancing the dat
 number directors from 11 to 8.-V. 14, p. 3017.
United Verde Extension Mining Co.-Output-


Utah Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings-

Period End.Mar. 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 | Operating revenues |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating | $\$ 97,761$ | $\$ 90,93$ |

Operating expenses.----
Net revs. from oper--
Rent trom liased prop-:-
Other income (net)
$\$ 1990$
33,0
$1936-12$
$\$ 1,077,784$
936,148 $\begin{array}{r}\text { Mos. } \\ \$ 1935 \\ \hline\end{array}$

a Deficit----------- $\$ 328 \quad \$ 329 \quad \$ 3,942 \quad \$ 3,950$
a Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends
Note-No provision has been made in the above statement for unpaid cumulative interest on the $6 \%$ income demand note, payable if earned,
amounting to 9884,000 for the period from Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31,1935 .-
V. 142, p. 2521.

Utah Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
[Electric Power \& Light Corp. Subsidiary]
Period End. Mar. 31- 1933-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Operating revenues.---
Operating expenses

| perating expensec.---- | 546,609 | 495,574 | $6,337,367$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6,020,208$ |  |  |  |  |



 z Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for
 Deficit. vidends applicable to preferred stocks for
$1,704,761$
$1,704,761$

 $\$ 4,83,156$, after giving effect to dividends of $581-3$ cents a share on
87 preferred stock and 50 cents a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared $\$ 7$ preferred stock and 50 cents a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared
for payment on April 1,1936 . Dividends on these stocks are cumulative. Preferred Dividends-
The directors have declared dividends of 58 1-3 cents per share on the
$\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, and 50 cents per share on the no par \$6 cumulative preferred stock. both payable July 1 to holders of
 stare, respectively, on these issunes, these latter payments being the first
mades ince $J$ Jan 2,1933 , when regular quarterly dividends were distributed
-V. 142 , D. 2690
Vadsco Sales Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -


 tr-marks, \&c.- 4,000,000 $4,000,000$ exp. advertising -- $\overline{0} \overline{-1} \quad 6,793$
 Advs. to officers \& empoyees--Mnventories-
 Deterred charges



Total.........-s6,846,825 $\overline{\$ 7,334,002}$ Total_........-86,846,825 $\overline{\$ 7,334,002}$



$\square$

$$
1
$$


#### Abstract

 $\square$


$\square$

$\qquad$ a After depreciation of $\$ 388,559$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,034,810$ in 1934 . $\mathbf{b}$ Incl. stock to be issued for stocks of pedecessor cos. not presented for exchange,
amountino to $\$ 135,400(\$ 144,500$ in 1934$)$. C Reresented by $11,020,101$ ( $1,015,927$ in 1934) no par shares. (incl. stock to be issued) for stocks of predecessor cos.
in 1934) shares.

To Vote on Purchase of Pref. Stock-
The stockholders on May 19 will consider the approval and ratification
of the purchase pursuant to authorization of 5,000 shares of preferred of the purchase pursuant to authorization
stock of the corporation.-V. Y42, p. 638.

## Veeder-Root, Inc.- $\$ 1$ Extra Dividend-

to the regular quarterly dividend ox 50 cents per of $\$ 1$ per share in addition no par velue no par value, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 20. An extra

Vimy Gold \& Metals, Ltd., of Montreal-Registration Voided -
The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued a stop order suspending the effectiveness of a reesitration statement friled on Dec. 24 by the
company. The statement, which covers a prono company. The statement, which covers a proposed issue of 819,993 shs, The Commission, said the registrant had consented to the entry of the
The stop order.

Vanadium Corp. of America (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



 Net loss............ | $\$ 425,790$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |$\overline{\$ 965,560} \overline{\$ 1,651,960}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Assets-
P. Plant, property, patents, \&c.... 10
Cash sundry debts. Marketable secur. Other assets. Mtge. receivable. Deferred charges.atents, unamort
$\begin{array}{cc}0,879,689 & \\ 704,10 \\ 504,154 & 1 \\ 5 & 1\end{array}$ 12,410
169,148 $\begin{array}{rr}169,148 & 8 \\ 2,023,301 & 2,2\end{array}$

Total.......... $\overline{14,379,966} \overline{17,414,257}$ Total_......... $\overline{14,379,966} \overline{17,414,257}$ x After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 6,040,854$ and reserve depreciation and depletion of $\$ 5,774,455$ in 1934. y Represented by 376,637 no par) shares.-V. 142, p. 2521.
Ventures, Ltd.-Initial Common Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of $21 / 2$ cents per share on the commo.
138, p. 1066 .
Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period |  |  |  | $-1935$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation | 506,685 |  |  |  |
| Mainten | 91,088 | 2 | 1 | + |
| Taxe | 170,453 | 152,332 | 1,634,638 | 1,882,945 |
| Balance | \$526,005 | \$481,100 | \$6,709,155 | \$6,420,846 |
| Inc. from other source | 6,666 |  | 20,000 |  |
| Balance | \$532,672 | \$481,100 | \$6,7 | \$6,420,846 |
| Interest \& amortizatio | 148,059 | 156,440 | 1,943,978 | 1,898,525 |
| Bal | \$384,612 | \$324,659 | \$4,785,177 | \$4,522,320 |
| Appropriation for retire | ent res |  | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Preferred dividend requir | ements |  | 1,171,563 | 1,171,609 |
| Balance for common -V. 142, D. 2850 | vidends and | irplu | \$1,813,614 | \$1,550,711 |

Vulcan Detinning Co,-Preferred Stock ReducedShackholders at a meeting held May 7 approved the retirement of 4,486 a reduction by $\$ 448,600$ in the stated value of the authorized capital stock. -V. 142, p. 2346.
Wabash Ry.-Payment on Equipment TrustsOn May 1, 1936, the receivers announced that they had elected to June 1, 1933, and would pay in cash on June 1, 1936, the $\$ 166,000$ of cates, series $\mathbf{E}$, and $\$ 279,000$ of equipment trust certificates, series F , all due Dec. 1, 1933 , and deferred to Dec. 1,1936 .
at the office of company, 15 Broad should bé surrendered on June 1, 1936. at the office of company, 15 Broad St, New York, agent for Pennsylvania
Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, successor trustee, now acting under the equipment trust agreement.
At the time of presentation of certificates, all unpaid interest accruing thereon to June 1,1936 , at the rate of $5 \%$ on series $D$ and $E$ and $41 / 2 \%$ on
series $F$, will be provided for. [The foregoing corrects item in last week's series $F$, will be provided for. [The foregoing corrects item in last week's
"Chronicle."]-V. 142, p. 3192 .
Walworth Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
3 Months Ended March $31-$ 3 Months Ended March 31-
Profit
Interest on notes and drafts
Profit ent on notes and drafts
Intere--
Interest on mortgage bonds of subs. Coupon int. on matge. bonds of subs.-Deprec. taken on plant \& new equip.-
Net profit pany accr'd unpaid pref, dividend
Consolidated net profit
-V .142


1934
$\$ 361,522$
10,425

4,840 | 83,958 | 134,301 | 134,309 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 97,870 | 111,034 | 110,703 | $\$ 10,475 \overline{\text { loss } \$ 44,142} \overline{\$ 101,243}$ ------ $\$ 10,475 \quad 3,937$

Ward Baking Corp.-75-Cent Preferred DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account tolholders of record June 15. This compares with 50 cents paid on this issue in each of the 11 preceding quarters, while on April 1 and July 1 , 1933 distributions of 25 cents each were made, 50 cents per share paid on
Jan. 3, 1333. $\$ 1$ per share on July 1 and Oct. 1. 1932 and $\$ 1.75$ per share in

Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.-Anti-Trust Suit SettledFederal Judge Knox on April 30 approved a settlement of the anti-trust
suit brought by the U. S. Government against Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and 39 other defendants, charging conspiracy on the part of Warner Brothers, Paramount and R.-K.-O., and their officers and subsidiaries, to restrain trade in motion picture films and in concert to withhold essential Tilms from Fanchon \& Marco, Inc., independent theater operators. and R.-K.-O. to give 10-year fradeh an agreement by Warner Brothers
St. Louis theatres, and a general release by Fanchon \& Marco for their St. Louis theatres, and a general release by Fanchon \& Marco as to any
price. 1 Actually, the settlement received the approval of two Federal Judges,
Judge Bondy having passed upon it as a result of the fact that he appointed Judge Bondy having passed upon it as a result of the fact that he appointed
the trustee for R.K.- . ment were Russell Hardy and Walter L. Rice, special assistants to the The suit was first brought in St it Louis, where the Court later permitted contested the order of the Court permitting the withdrawal, taking the matter to the U.S. Supreme Court, which has not yet handed down its opinion. Meantime, the Government filed the suit anew in Federal Dis-
trict Court in New York.-V. 142, p. 2346:

Weatherford Mineral Wells \& Northwestern Ry. Abandonment -
The Interstate Commerce Commission recently issued a certificate permitting the company to abandon that part of its line of railroad extending from Salesville in a westerly direction to Graford, 12.04 miles, all in Palo
Pinto County, Texas.-V. 130, p. 3347 .

Westchester Lighting Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31-1 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1930 1936-12 Mos.-1935
Sales of gas-cubic feet_1,469037700 1332,643300 4817,772000 4787,699900 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sales of elec. energy- } \\ \text { kilowatt hours-- } & 56,801,259 & 49,576,969 & 212,464,098 & 201,235,202\end{array}$ Operating revenues:
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From sales of gas.-.-- } & \$ 1,624,037 & \$ 1,739,480 & \$ 6,127,319 & \$ 6,629,967 \\ \text { From sales of elec. en- } & 2,830,376 & 3,043,400 & 10,777,022 & 11,450,910\end{array}$
Total oper. revenues
Operating expenses Operating expenses.-..-
Retirement expense.-.
Taxes (incl. prov. for $\left.\begin{array}{llllll} & 319,771 & & 392,550 & 1,470,739 & 11,555,676 \\ \text { Federal income tax) } & & 581,734 & & 548,845 & 1,900,831\end{array}\right)$ Operating income-
Non-oper. revenues. Non-oper. revenues
Non-per.
rev, deducts Gross corp. income-_-
Int. on long-term debt.-
Miscell. int., amortiz. of debt disct, \& expenses
\& miscell, deductions
Net income -1661 .
Westchester Service C
The protective committee for the 1st -Committee Proposes PlanApril 1, 1948 (A. O. Van Suetendael, Chairman), in a letter to bondholders dated May 13 states that the court has indicated that early liquidation of support of a plan of reorganization. The committee also states that it is
opposed to the so-called Helbig plan, and the debtors April 29th plan as opposed to the so-called Helbig plan, and the debtor
being unfair to bondholders and favors junior interests.
. The committee proposes a plan which provides in substance: New capi-
talization to consist only of $\$ 1,508,800$ 1st mtge . bonds and 201,173 shares of common stock.
but to receive. bonds to be unchanged in amount, maturity, or lien position, ooth cumulative. Any interest or amortization payment may be deferred if necessary in the judgment of the board of directors, to preserve quick voting trust or otherwise, until all bonds are retired. To offset defaulted and reduced interest, bonds to receive (15\%) 30,176 shares of a new issue of common stock.
creditors to receive ( $45 \%$ ) 90,528 shares of the new comPresent stockholders to receive only rights to subscribe to new common stock at about $\$ 6$ per share, in the following amounts: prior preference ( $9 \%$ )
$18,105.6$ shares-preferred $(3 \%) 6,035.2$ shares-common $(1 \%) 2,011.7$ shares. Undistributed new common stock to be held in the treasury available for future issue.-V. 142, p. 1838 .

West Texas Utilities Co.-EarningsTotal gross earnings....... Total gross earnings..........................................
Operation Power purchased
Maintenance--
Provision for retirement


| Net earnings from operation.................... | $\$ 374,120$ | $\$ 309,573$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 3,932 | 3,420 |


 4,047
22,790
Net income before preferred dividends........- $\$ 53,051$ loss $\$ 17,361$ x Adjustments made subsequent to March 31,1935 , but applicable to
the period beginning Jan. 1, 1935, have been given effect to in this column the period beginning Jan. 1, 1935, have been given effect to in this column.
West Virginia Water Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended March $31-$


Net earnings from operations..-
Other income. $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 512,506 & \$ 463,74 \\ 20,350 & 40,72\end{array}$
Gross corporate income Miscollaneous interest-Amortization of debt discount and expense------Anterest charged to construction.......... Provision for Federal income tax
Provision for retirements and replacements.

 Note-Due to unusual cold weather during the first quarter of 1936, Note-Due to unusual cold weather during the first quarter of 1936 ,
maintenance expenses for year ended March 31,1936 , include extraordinary charges estimated at $\$ 22,176$.

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31

| Assets - | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | 1935 | Liabilitie | $1936$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant, property, |  |  | Long-term debt | 5,322,500 | 5,228,000 |
| equip., \&c.- | 9,417,358 | 9,407,733 | 1-yr. $6 \%$ gold notes |  |  |
| Cash \& work.funds | 133,969 | 96,421 | Kanawha Valley |  |  |
| a Notes and accts. |  |  | Water Corp---- |  | 500 |
| receivable.----- | 165,897 | 190,500 | Demand notes pay. |  |  |
| Unbilled revenue. | 39,767 | 38,820 | to West Va. Pro- |  |  |
| Divs.rec. from sub | 6,800 |  | duction Co | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Investments | 43,300 | 42,376 | Notes \& accts. pay. | c17,574 | 117,346 |
| Due from subsid. \& affillated $\cos$ | 376 | 737 | Accrued int., taxes, dividends, \&c. | 196,823 | 188,785 |
| Debt discount and exp. in process of |  |  | Consumers' depos. and accrued int. |  |  |
| amortization. | 408,888 | 430,136 | thereon. | 112,826 | 107,670 |
| Comm. on cap.stk. | 154,000 | 154,000 | Reserves. | 822,272 | 878,569 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 964 | 73,124 | \$6 pref. sto | 1,114,000 | 1,114,000 |
| Deferred charges \& |  |  | \$6 cum. 2 d pf. stk. | 365,000 | 365,000 |
| unadjust. deb | 6,772 | 48,718 | b Commonstock | 552,000 | 552,000 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 1,458,618 | 1,499,952 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 500,478 | 420,742 |
| otal |  |  |  |  |  |

 a After reserves of $\$ 22,530$ in 1936 and $\$ 27,010$ in 1935 . b Repre-
sented by 12,000 shares no par value. c Accounts payable only.-V. 142 ,
Western Pacific RR.-Hearings Postponed Until July 1has postponed until July 1 further hearings on a plan of reorganization for the Company. The delay was requested by all parti s. who had agreed that the RFC in the interim should make a study of the property to

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The agreement to have the RFC experts make a study of the property for reorganization Under the management plan it is providemed that the
RFC shall furnish $\$ 10,000,000$ of new money to rehabilitate the road The study now decided upon will be to determine whether $\$ 10,000,000$ is

Western Maryland Ry.-E
$\underset{\text { Period- }}{ } \quad-$ Fourth Week of April- - Jan. 1 to April 30-
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Period- } \\ \text { Gross earnings (est.) } \\ \text { V. } \\ \text { V. } 142 \text {, p. } 3017 .\end{array} & \$ 2636,250 & \$ 275,253 & \$ 5,577,232 & \$ 5,243.896\end{array}$

## Western New York Water Co.-Earnings-

12 Months Ended March 31-
Operating revenues.
General
Roperation.
Other regulatory commisi-....-......
General expenses commission expensed to construction Provision for uncollectible accounts
Real property taxes
Real property
Corsorate taxes
Ex
Net earnings before prov. for retirements and repacaments and Federal income taxes-....Gross corporate income Intierest on debenture bond
Amortization of debt
Interest charged to construnt and expense Provision for retirements and repla

Net income
Dividends on
ividends on preferred stocks-.........................



| $\$ 387,501$ | $\$ 407,511$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| 99 | 84 |
| 807,59 |  |



Balance Sheet
 Plant property,
Mequipment, \&c_ $\$ 8,475,143$
M
$\$ 8,474,249$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Funded debt } \\ & \text { Consumers }\end{aligned}$-- exMise. special dep_ 1,106 $\quad 1,106$ tension depos
 Cash held by trustees for int. acer.
Cnbilled revenue--
Deierred oharges


| 22,350 | 2,582 | $\begin{array}{ll}7,800 \\ \text { Accrued items } \\ \text { Prov. for }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Federal |  |  |

$178,387 \quad 183,570 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Reserves tax-...-- } \\ & \text { Contrib. for extens }\end{aligned}\right.$ Contribe.-.-. - extens
y 85 non-cum. part. preterred stock.
$z$ Common stock. $z$ Common stock-

Capital surplus. Capital surplus.:-| 196,689 | 194,557 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10,109 | 69,337 |
| 14,183 |  |

\& prepald accts.
$\qquad$

$\begin{array}{rr}4,786 & 5,231 \\ 140,704 & 116,835\end{array}$ ${ }_{176,152}^{1,0,93}$ 206,133 | 206,133 |
| :--- |
| 792,000 | $\begin{array}{r}13,229 \\ \hline, 017,799\end{array}$ $1,001,799$

176,152 206,133
$1,000,000$
1

| 524 | 792,525 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 541,281 |  |
| 83 |  |

Total-

- $88,877,8 2 3 \longdiv { 8 8 , 8 4 2 , 7 1 9 }$ x Including unamortized debt discount and expense, y Represented by
V. 142 , shares
no


## Western Power Corp.-Liquidating Dividend-

 The company paid a liguidating dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share onWestern Union Telegraph Co. (Inc.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 tross revs., incl. divs. \&
ininteren
Maint. repairs
\& res. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { depreciation_-.-..-. } & 3,167,547 & 3,000,338 & 12,254,410 & 12,201,247\end{array}$ Other oper. exp. incl.
rent of leased lines \&
 -Net income- 142
Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-To Increase StockThe stockholders on May 27 will vote on a proposed increase in the autherized capital stock by $\$ 16000,00041 / 2 \%$ convertible prior lien or
1st preferred stock.-V. 142, p. 3193 .
Willys-Overland Co.-Bondholders' Committee-
The members of the bondholders committee have each resigned and the (Herrick,
(Herg \&
\& Now York; Charles B. Mertz, Pelham, N. Y.; John P. Fay (Hemphill,
Noves \& $C$. $)$. New York, wih Andrew Exchange, 4 Broadway, New York.

Balance Sheel Feb. 25, 1936

| Assets- | Liabilities |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks \& on hand.-- \$1,840,346 | Notes |
| Notes \& accts. rec. (less res.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a,334 }}$ | Trade accepts. payable, |
| Invest. in atfili, de., cos., iess ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{1933}^{\text {nit. unearned at Feb. }}$ 15, |
| reserve...-......-......- 5,054,531 | Accounts p |
| Owing from attil., \&c.,.cos.,less | Dealers' inital deposits and |
| Miscerve notes accounts rec $1,110,338$ |  |
| (less reserve).-------19,121 | le |
| Property account-------- 17,532,369 | Taxes due \& payable and |
| odwill, patent | penalties |
| Deferred charges.--------- $10.879,671$ | ${ }^{\text {A ccrued }}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1 Ist |
|  | Ow |
|  |  |
|  | Common stock (par 85 ).- |
| tal |  |

 sidiary cos. to the amount of their net tangible assets, $\$ 36,287$ adances to sub-
 to Feb. 25,1936, before providing for derpreciation, $\$ 5,826,844 ;$ common
stock issued
for scrip previously credited to surplus, $\$ 5 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2346 .
Wisconsin Investment Co.-Earnings -
Three Months Ended March 31-

Total income_ 1936
$\$ 1.02$
1,130
1
expenses.........................................
Net profit
$\qquad$
\$12,189

8777,078

| $1,718,509$ |
| :--- |
| $3,139,782$ |

28,075
274,000
14,073
764,240
188,570
97,507
33,221
$1,999,363$
$\begin{array}{r}5,5,123 \\ 12,661,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $12,621,700$ |
| :--- |
| 14999,420 |

6,927,743

## ${ }^{1935}$

## ,821

$\$ 15,353$
6,656
\$8,696

Profit on sale of investments of $\$ 156,246$ for the first three months of
1936 resulting from increase in price ${ }^{1936 \text { res }}$

| Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash_.... } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 508,037 \end{gathered}$ | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Accr. int. \& divs. |  |  | Dof investments-- |  |  |
| on investments. | 8,539 | 9,274 | Acrued expenses | 14 |  |
| Investments | 1,755,411 | ,325,779 | Accounts payab |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Due on stock sub- }}^{\text {scriptions }}$ (net) |  |  | Dividends payable | 3,736 | 2,716 |
| Furniture \& $\begin{aligned} & \text { seriptions } \\ & \text { (net) } \\ & \text { fixt's }\end{aligned}$ | 112 | 146,338 | Prov. for retire. of pret. cap. stock. | 799,175 |  |
| Prepaid expeenseas) |  |  | Res. for Investm'ts |  |  |
| Det. cap. stk. tax. | 7,471 | 75 | Preferred stook |  | ${ }^{66}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{569,274}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus | 442,011 | 26,791 |

 x Called for redemption May 1, 1936.-V. 142, p. 1839.
Winn \& Lovett Grocery Co.-Sales-


## Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 12 Months EndedOperating revenues

 | Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res've)- |
| :---: |
| Other income. |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 3,067,350 \\ 29,071\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net operating revenue and other income (hefore } \\ \text { appropriation for retirement reserve)...... } \\ \text { Appropriation for retirement reserve }\end{array} & \$ 3,096 ; 422\end{array}$ Gross income. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Amortization of debt discount and expense-.....-- } & \mathbf{1 , 3 5 2 , 8 5 8} & \mathbf{1}, 32,1250,925\end{array}$

 Net income - V. 142, p. $252 \overline{6}$-.................................- $\$ 745,420 \quad \$ 653,495$
Wright Aeronautical Corp.-EarningsCatendar Years-

絧

Net income

Other | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 7,757,461$ | $\$ 9,339,851$ | $\$ 5,053,680$ |
| 7 | 052,697 | $8,146,226$ |
| 377,118 | 373,242 | 344,001 | Ther income................ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 327.646 \\ 95,649 \\ \hline \$ 423,295\end{array}$


 Total incomeExtraordinary deduc'ns-
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes
 of $\begin{gathered}\text { 'Includes } \\ \$ 112,143 \text {. }\end{gathered}$


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Robert P. Henderson, formerly with S. W. Strauss \& Company and Amott, Baker \& Company, has been appointed representative of Lord. Abbett \& Co., Incorporated in the western New York territory.
-The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York will supervise the preparation and certify to the genuineness of signatures and seal of $\$ 160,000$ Emergency Relief bonds of the City of Oswego, N. Y.
-John E. Sloane \& Co., 41 Broad St. New York City have issued their monthly summary of comparative earnings of 89 of the principal railroads of the country for the first three months of 1936.
-"Bonds of Railroads in Receivership or Bankruptcy" is the title of a comparative tabulation being distributed by G. L. Ohrstrom \& Co., 40 Wall St, New York.
--Peter P. McDermott \& Co., 39 Broadway, New York, have prepared an analysis of the earnings of the leading corporations in the food industry. -G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., members of New. York Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their main office in this city to 111 Broadway. -James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for The Allen C. Weissman Co., Inc., New York City, distributors of bedding supplies.
-Robinson \& Miller \& Co., Inc., 52 William St., New York, have prepared a comprehensive analysis of Roeser \& Pendelton, Inc.
-Phelps, Fenn \& Co., 39 Broadway, New York, have issued a list of State and municipal bonds yielding from 0.50 to $3.95 \%$.
-Jay Patrick, Paul R. Fernier and James L. Nicoll have joined the Sales Department of Lord, Abbott \& Co.. Inc
-Harold Frank, formerly with M. S. Riche and J. Arthur Warner \& Co., is now associated with Kennedy, Hall \& Co
-Outwater \& Wells, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., have issued a list of New Jersey investment suggestions.
-First of Michigan Corporation, 1 Wall St., New York City has prepared a list of corporate bond quotations.
-John B. Carroll \& Co. have moved their offices to larger quarters at 70 Pine Street, New York.

- Leonard A. Frisbie has been admitted as a general partner in the firm of Gordon Graves \& Co.


## geproxts and 7nctuments.

## THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

## EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS FOR THE YEAR

 ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1935
## To the Stockholders of

## The New York Central Railroad Company:

## THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

Operating revenues amounted to $\$ 310,192,979.54$, an increase of $\$ 15,108,098.25(5.12 \%)$.

Revenue fr ight handled amounted to $104,482,468$ tons, an increase of $4,617,357$ tons ( $4.62 \%$ ). Freight revenues, which include $\$ 7,180,326$ resulting from the emergency charges authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission (in Ex Parte No. 115), amounted to $\$ 218,260,324.49$, an increase of $\$ 14,105,250.91$ ( $6.91 \%$ ).
As shown in the appended statement of commodities handled ( pp. 44-47), while there was a decrease in the tonnage ot the products of agriculture and of animals and animal products, there were substantial increases in tonnage in other groups.
Some of the commodities in which the larger increases occurred with increased gross revenue (before deductions for switching charges, absorbed overcharges, etc.) therefrom, were:

- Bituminous coal.


## Products of mines*

Lumbers of minges*-----ron and steel articles rated Auth class --, auto trucks and parts_-Manufactures and miscel * Not otherwise specified.

| Tons | Increase | Revenue | Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -46,353,131 | 1,267,392 | \$54,020,521 | \$3,042,754 |
| 2,736,095 | 845,920 | 1.367,047 | 351,054 |
| 2,670,306 | 327,961 | 3,130,985 | 486,608 |
| 1,407,384 | 356,750 | 3,263,146 | 826,985 |
| 3,134,576 | 712,265 | 9,585,536 | 2,721,838 |
| 2,192,103 | 539,812 | 15,619,895 | 3,860,838 |
| 8,956,987 | 692,388 | 33,333,992 | 4,993,629 |

The company carried $44,381,459$ revenue passengers, a decrease of $1,114,350(2.45 \%)$. Interline passengers increased $9,796(0.52 \%)$, while local passengers decreased $768,649(6.26 \%)$ and commutation passengers decreased $355,497(1.14 \%)$. Revenue from passengers amounted to $\$ 55,292,023.51$, an increase of $\$ 539,411.72(0.98 \%)$
Net railway opera ing income was $\$ 36,748,524.01$, an increase of $\$ 7,587,595.90$.
Net income for the year was $\$ 115,045.54$, which was carried to the credit of profit and loss.

## INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

Including Boston \& Albany Railroad, Ohio Central Lines, Michigan Central
Lines, Big Four Lines, and All Other Leased Lines

Operating Income-
Railway operations:

| Railway operations: |
| :--- |
| Railway oper. revenues_310,192,979.54 |
| Railway oper. expenses_237,197,454.76 |
| 224, $295,171,759.881 .29+15,108.098$ |

Net revenue from rail Net revenue from rail-
way operations...Percentage of expenses to revenues_-......--

Uncollectible ry, revenues Railway oper. income_ Equipment rents, net debit--ility rents, net debit_--.-.-.-.-.-.
Net railway operating
income
Miscellaneous operations:
Revenues._-_-_
Expenses and taxes.
Miscell. oper. income_

| $615,952.29$ |
| ---: |
| $562,136.19$ |
| $53,816.1$ |

operating income_
Non-Operating Incomencome from lease of road Miscellaneous non-operatting physical property-Separately operated proper-
Dividend income
Income from funded se-curities.--_curities and accounts Income from sinking and other reserve funds Release of premiums on

Total non-oper. income.
Gross income.....-------- $59,441,181.4$
Deductions from Gross Income-
Rent for leased roads....-- $26,366,303,58$
Miscellaneous rents.-.---
Miscellaneous tax accruals
Soparately operated prop-
Interest on funded debta-- $28,549,448.25$
Interest on funded debt

$18.241 .62 \quad 1,937,052.28-1,018,810.66$
$\begin{array}{rrr}614,399.60 & 348,652.81 & +265,746.79 \\ 0,695,431.05 & 7,387,682.39 & +3,307,748.66\end{array}$
5,395,958.56 6,009,557.66 -613,599.10
$1,249,449.48 \quad 1,884,301.60-634,852.12$
$160,123.16 \quad 169,105.33 \quad-8,982.17$ $\begin{array}{lr}142,417.4 \overline{1} & 328,413.55 \\ & 3,518.54\end{array}$
 $\frac{23,221,833.48}{52,577,534.56} \frac{-582,992.14}{+6}$

## 26,282,477.93

$26,282,477.93$
$1,046,524.50$
$444,534.36$
$12,947.37$
$28,744,885.44$
$3,581,175.53$
$+83,825.65$
$+83,825.65$
$-206,123.85$
$-360,452.10$ $-5,499.12$
$-195,783.40$
$-125,236.84$
$\qquad$
Maintenance of investment Miscell. income charges.--
59,326,135.91 $\quad 60,259,869.12$
$-933,733.21$
$+7,797,380.10$
Net income.
115.045.54 $\times 7,682,334,56$
Note-Includ Deficit.operating in Non Rent for Leased Roads are cortain intercompany cransactions and representing debits amounting to Also included in Non-operating income are items representing interest and dividends amounting to- $1,646,697 \quad 2,086,622$ panies whose properties are jointly used by this company portion of which a like ampunt was paid by the Company to as to the major s rental and included in Joint Facility Rents.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
Balance to credit of profit and loss, December 31, 1934..-- $\$ 199,899,462.26$ Addilions
from income for the Prear on road and equipment sold.-.
Unrefundable overcharges.

$2,260,833.99$
$\overline{\$ 202,160}, 296.25$
Deductions-
Surplus appropriated for investment in phy

6,191,952.81 $x$ Debit.
OPERATING EXPENSES
Restoration of rates of pay under agreements with employees and the increased cost of locomotive fuel and other materials were major factors contributing to an increase of $\$ 13,025,694.82$ in operating expenses.
By groups they were as follows:

$\longdiv { \$ 2 3 7 , 1 9 7 , 4 5 4 . 7 6 } \longdiv { \$ 1 3 , 0 2 5 , 6 9 4 . 8 2 }$

Expenses for maintenance of way and structures increased $325,318.26$ (1.04\%).

Accounts reflecting the larger increases were: bridges, trestles and culverts $\$ 211,471.39$, due to repairs made necessary by flood conditions; rails and other track material $\$ 433,958.92$, due to a more extensive program of rail renewals; ballast $\$ 170,580.02$; roadway maintenance, track laying and surfacing and other accounts reflecting labor charges show increases aggregating $\$ 712,833.79$, due to the restoration of rates of pay, and there were net increases in other items amounting to $\$ 85,040.73$.
Partly offsetting the foregoing, accounts reflecting substantial decreases were: ties $\$ 522,645.47$, fewer ties having been renewed; accounts for maintenance of structures $\$ 610,039.56$, roadway machines and small tools and supplies $\$ 155,881.56$.

Expenses for maintenance of equipment increased $\$ 4$,$697,713.76$ ( $7.75 \%$ ).
A net increase of $\$ 2,896,074.29$ in the cost of superintendence and the several repair accounts resulted from the restoration of rates of pay under agreement with employees, increased charges for materials and more shop days worked than in the previous year. Equipment depreciation increased $\$ 1,856,001.87$, due to the application of slightly higher rates of depreciation as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, while other accounts reflect a net decrease of $\$ 54,362.40$.

Traffic expenses increased $\$ 118,462.15(1.90 \%)$. Increases of $\$ 197,736.97$ in the cost of superintendence, due to restoration of rates of pay, and $\$ 24,323.09$ in the cost of advertising, are offset in part by decreases in other accounts amounting to $\$ 103,597.91$.

Transportation expenses increased $\$ 7,411,873.72$ ( $6.74 \%$ ).
The restoration of rates of pay and an increase in traffic handled resulted in increased charges of $\$ 6,231,833.57$ for superintendence, station, train and yard operation, together with other items incident thereto. The cost of locomotive fuel increased $\$ 582,581.33$, due to increase in price and amount consumed. Accruals for damages end injuries increased $\$ 352,320.56$, and there were net increases in other accounts amounting to $\$ 245,138.26$.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN-PROVISIONS

PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, May 15, 1936.
Coffee On the 9 th inst. futures closed 4 to 7 points higher with sales of 4,250 bags. Rio contracts closed 2 to 3 points higher, with transactions of 750 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were unchanged to 50 reis higher, while the official No. 7 rate was 100 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged with little business transpiring Havre futures were unchanged to $1 / 2$-franc lower. On the 11 th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 7 points higher with transactions totaling 19,250 bags. Old Rio ended 3 to 6 points higher, with sales of 4,750 bags. The new Rio contract was more active than on any day to date, closing 9 to 11 points higher with sales totaling 2,750 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures opened 25 reis higher, and lost the gains by the close. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were irregular with some shippers asking more and others less, the range of Santos 4 s being 8.10 to 8.50 c . Havre futures closed $31 / 2$ to $33 / 4$ francs lower. On the 12 th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points lower for Santos contracts, with sales of 1,000 bags. Rio contracts ended 3 to 5 points lower, with transactions totaling 2,750 bags. The new Rio contracts closed 3 lower to unchanged, with 1,000 bags traded. Rio de Janeiro futures were 100 to 125 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, as were local spot prices. Havre futures were $1 / 2$-franc higher. On the 13 th inst futures closed 12 to 7 points lower, with sales of $22,500 \mathrm{bags}$ in Santos contracts. Rio contracts closed 4 to 6 points lower, with sales of 6,000 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 100 to 150 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were generally unchanged, although one shipper reduced were generally unchanged, although one shipper reduced
offerings 10 points. Santos Bourbon 4 s showed a range of offerings 10 points. Santos Bourbon 4 s showed a range of
from 8.15 to 8.50 c . Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to $13 / 4$ francs higher.

On the 14th inst. futures closed 5 to 8 points down for Santos contracts, with sales of 31,500 bags. Rio contracts closed 5 to 7 points lower with sales of 2,000 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 50 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were little changed but it was reported that slightly less desirable 4 s were done to New Orleans for shipment in equal monthly amounts from May to Dec. at 7.80 c . Santos Bourbon 4 s were generally at from 8.10 to 8.20 c . Nothing done in local spot market. Havre futures 8.20c. Nothing done in local spot market. Havre futures
closed 1 to 2 francs lower. Notices amounting to 13 were issued against the Santos contract. Three Rio notices were immediately stopped. Today futures closed 5 to 7 points up for Santos contracts with sales of 20 contracts. Rio contracts closed 6 to 7 points up with sales of 2 contracts. Rio de Janeiro futures were 75 to 125 reis higher. The open market exchange rate was 30 reis weaker at 17.730 Shipment and spot markets were quiet. Cables reported that Brazilian weather was fine with temperatures well above 50 degrees. Havre futures were 1 to $11 / 2$ francs lower.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

 4.87
4.94

During April Brazil destroyed 134,000 bags of coffee, 27,000 bags of which were burned during the latter half of the month, the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange was advised by cablegram on May 12, Since the start of the program by Brazil to eliminate coffee surpluses by fire, it is stated, a total of $36,509,000$ bags have been destroyed.

Shipments of coffee from Brazil and Colombia, the world's largest producers, during the 10 months of the crop year July 1935 through April 1936, exceed the exports during the whole of the previous crop year, the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange announced May 12. Brazil during the 10 months shipped $13,835,000$ bags, against $13,757,000$ during the 1934-35 season, while Colombia exported 3,162,159 bags, against $3,126,789$ during the 12 months ended June 30, 1935, the Exchange said, adding:
Comparing the 10 months of the present season with the 1934-35 com parable period reveals that Brazil's shipments are 2,784,000 bags. or $25.2 \%$, ahead, while Colombia's increase this season is $728,913 \mathrm{bags}$, or $30 \%$ Brazil shipments to the United States gained $21 \%$, or $1,383,000$ bags: to Europe a gain of 1,179,000 bags, or $29.8 \%$, while Colombia has shipped more to Europe than during the same 10 months of the $1934-35$ year.

Cocoa-On the 9th inst: futures closed unchanged to 1 point down. Brazilian interests were sellers here on firm spots. Holders of West African cocoa were reported sellers on an advancing scale in small quantities in Europe, but held aloof from offerings in the United States market. New York warehouse stocks showed a decrease of 14,000 bags for the week. Exchange reported that disappearance
of cocoa beans in the United States for the first four months of 1936 established a record of $1,811,988$ bags compared with $1,807,367$ bags in the first four months of 1935 , which was a new high record last year. Local closing: May 5.16 July 5.18; Sept. 5.26; Oct. 5.28; Dec. 5.33 . On the 11 th inst. futures closed 2 to 1 point higher. Only 35 lots or 469 tons changed hands during the day. London outside prices were unchanged, and futures $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to un changed, with 660 tons the total sales. Local closing May 5.18; July 5.19; Sept. 5.28; Oct. 5.30; Dec. 5.35 . On the 12 th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points down. The feature of the trading was the exchanging of contracts by leading manufacturers for the actual cocoa. July was outstanding in this character of trading. Outside of these operations there was little to the market. Transactions totaled 78 lots or 1,045 tons. London cash cocoa was unchanged. Futures there were unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower with transactions of 160 tons. Local closing: May 5.16 July 5.17; Sept. 5.26; Oct. 5.28; Dec. 5.32. On the 13 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. London was steady. Volume of business on the New York Exchange was 124 lots, or 1,662 tons. There was no special feature to the trading. Closing: July 5.17; Sept. 5.25; Oct. 5.26 ; Dec. 5.31; Mar. 5.39.

On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 point higher to unchanged. Hershey was reported as picking up large quantities of September, upward of 50 lots being taken in at 5.25 c . with the same interest bidding for 50 more. Sales for the day totaled 164 lots, or 2,198 tons. Cash cocoa in London, $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to unchanged. Futures there unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Sales at London were 180 tons. Local closing: May, 5.17 ; July, 5.17; Sept., 5.26; Oct., 5.28 closing: May, 5.17 ; July, 5.17 ; Sept., $5.26 ;$ Oct., 5.28 ; list. Trading was more active, stimulated by favorable reports from London. Sales totaled close to 300 tons Private advices stated that United Kingdom consumption for the first months of the year was estimated at 38,827 tons an increase of $40 \%$ over the comparable 1935 period. Loca closing: July, 5.18; Sept., 5.27; Dec., 5.32; March, 5.40.
Sugar-On the 9th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points higher. This level brought prices within a point of the 8 -year high registered on Wednesday last. Transactions totaled 2,550 tons. Fifteen lots of spot May were posted at 2.94c. No sales were reported in the market for raws, and offers were virtually unchanged. Philippines for May-June were available at 3.85 and 3.86 c., while 3.88c. was asked for June-July shipment. Puerto Ricos in parcel lots were obtainable at 3.85 c ., while no Cuban offers were around at 3.00 c . London futures were unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. On the 11 th inst futures closed 1 to 2 points higher, with sales totaling 6,050 tons. The feature of the trading was the short covering in May, the action of this element being quickened by the prompt stopping of 36 transferable notices issued, which sent that month up 7 points to 3 c . In the market for raws it was disclosed that McCahan on Saturaday had purchased 1,000 tons of Philippines, May-June shipment at 3.85c. unchanged from five other sales earlier last week. Offer were light at 3.85 c ., Philippine sellers asking 3.88 c . for were light at $3.85 \mathrm{c} .$, Philippine sellers asking 3.88 c . for June--July shipments sugars and no Cubas known to be
offered under 3 c . London futures were $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 d . higher, while raws after selling afloat at 4 s . $9 \mathrm{~d} .$, or $891 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f. o. b Cubas were held at $4 \mathrm{~s} .93 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. or about $903 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. On the 12 th inst. futures closed 4 points higher to 2 points lower. Sale were 5,800 tons. Seven transferable notices were issued against the spot May month, which again sold at 3c. In the market for raws there was very little change. Limited quantities of duty frees were offered at 3.85 c ., and Cubas a 3c. Two additional sales were reported at 3.85 c ., un changed, Godchaux buying 3,000 tons of Philippines, JuneJuly shipment, on Saturday, and Colonial purchasing 2,000 tons, the same shipping position Monday. Secretary Wallace was reported as urging before the Senate Finance Committee, a processing tax of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound on sugar Cuban production to April 30, according to Lamborn, was 2,509,830 tons, against 2,504,317 last year. London future closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. On the 13 th inst. futures closed 3 points lower to unchanged. The session was quiet, reflecting the dull conditions in the market for raws, where with one or two exceptions, there has been a complete lack of buying since the end of March. One notice was issued against the May contract, which opened at 3c. and closed at against the May contract, which opened at 3 c . and closed at
2.97 c ., off 3 points. Sales were 2,700 tons. In the market for raws it was reported that Imperial, on Tuesday, pur chased 4,150 tons of Puerto Ricos, first half June shipment at 3.85 c ., the price at which all duty free sales during the past week have been made. There were still offerings of duty frees at 3.85 c . and Cubas at 2.95 c . J ondon futures closed easier, with declines of $3 / 4$ to 1d., while there were additional offers of raws at $4 \mathrm{~s} .93 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. or about $901 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. after sales at that price

On thr 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Sales totaled 6,400 tons, of which 6,000 tons represented one block of May, 1937, at 2.65c. One additional spot May notice was issued. This delivery sold at 2.99 c., up 2 points. In the market for raws about 3 to 4 cargoes of Puerto Ricos for June shipment were offered at 3.85 c . as well as parcel lots for late May and early June arrival. London closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 d . lower, with sales of 1,000 tons. Raws there were reported sold at 4s. 9d. per cwt., or about .89 c . f. o. b. Cuba. Today futures closed 2 points up on May and 1 to 2 points down on the rest of the list. Trading was quiet. Three transferable notices were issued against May contracts, which farled to depress the spot month. It advanced 2 points to 2.98e. A block of 30 lots of May was posted at 2.65 c . at the opening, the same price at which 120 lots in a single block were down yesterday. The raw sugar market was unchanged, with duty free still on offer at 3.85 c . London futures were unchanged to $11 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Raws sold at $891 / 4$ c. f. o. b. Cuba. British refined was reduced $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. a cwt.

## Prices were as follows:

## Muly-i-...- Meptember

$2.87 \mid$ January.
Sugar consumption in the United States as measured by distribution showed a decrease in April of $18.26 \%$, compared with April of last year, according to the preliminary estimate of B. W. Dyer \& Co., sugar economists and brokers. Consumption amounted to 509,000 long tons, raw sugar value, the firm said, compared to 615,149 tons in April of 1935, a decrease of 106,149 tons

For the first four months of 1936, according to the Dyer company, consumption amounted to $1,998,813$ tons, an increase of 10,055 tons or $0.51 \%$, compared with the same period of 1935 when $1,988,758$ tons were consumed.
Lard-On the 9 th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 2 points higher. The market is believed to be in a rather oversold condition as a result of the rather heavy liquidation by speculative longs and operations of the shorts the past few days. No improvement in the cash demand for lard has been reported recently, and during the past several days the price on cash declined 35 points, and loose lard 40 points. Liverpool lard futures closed weak, 6d. to 1 s . lower. Hogs closed weak on Saturday and final prices at Chicago were 50 c . to 75 c . lower. Shipments of lard for export as reported on the above date were light and totaled 7,500 pounds to Antwerp. On the 11th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points lower on the near months and 22 points down on the distant October delivery. This further sharp decline was attributed almost entirely to the weakness of hogs. Final hog prices were mostly 25 c . lower at Chicago, the top price registering $\$ 9.80$ and the major portion of the sales executed at $\$ 9.15$ to $\$ 9.70$. Receipts were again liberal at the principal Western markets and totaled 64,300 , against 46,000 for the same day last year. Export shipments of lard over the weekend were fairly heavy from the port of New York and totaled 153,440 pounds, destined for London, Liverpool and Manchester. Liverpool lard futures displayed a steadier undertone after the recent sharp decline and prices at the close were unchanged on all positions except May, which was 3d. lower. On the 12th inst. futures closed irregular, 12 points lower to 7 points higher. The weakness and irregularity was due to local liquidation and selling for foreign account, induced apparently by the continued weakness in hogs. Western hog receipts continue to run quite heavy. Marketings at the principal receiving points were 65,500 head, against 46,500 on the same day last year. Closing hog prices were 10 c . to 25 c . lower at Chicago, the top price registering $\$ 9.60$ and most of the transactions ranging from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.45$. Chicago expects 14,000 head for today. Liverpool lard futures closed easy following the sharp break in Chicago on Monday. Final prices were 3d. to 6d. lower. Lard shipments from the port of New York on this date were fairly heavy and totaled 138,880 pounds for Liverpool, Southampton and Glasgow. On the 13th inst. futures closed unchanged to 10 points higher. The volume of trade was relatively moderate. A firmer tone prevailed, due largely to short covering, this element apparently desiring to take profits after the prolonged decline of the past several days. The cash markets were also a shade steadier, the prices on cash and loose ending 5 points higher. Hogs were steadier after the recent sharp decline, with closing prices at Chicago 5c. to 10c. higher, the top price registering $\$ 9.60$, with most of the sales ranging from $\$ 9.10$ to $\$ 9.55$. Receipts at Chicago were fairly heavy and totaled 14,000 head. Liverpool lard futures closed easy, 1s. lower on the spot position, 9d. lower on May and 3d. lower on July and September. Foreign demand for lard lower on July and September. Foreign demand for lard continues light, with clearances from the p
totaling 18,750 pounds for Gothenburg.

On the 14 th inst. futures closed 15 points higher on the nearby deliveries and 5 to 7 points higher on the deferred options. The firmness of lard was attributed to the steadiness of the hog market, and to covering by speculative shorts. Cold storage holdings of lard on May 1, according to the Bureau of Agriculture, amounted to $83,331,000$ lbs., the latter figure representing an increase of $6,517,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. compared to the April 1 figure, which was $76,814,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. Hog receipts at the principal Western markets were fairly liberal, totaling
for the Western movement, 45,400 , against 39,300 for the same day a year ago. Lard clearnaces from the Port of New York on this date totaled $63,280 \mathrm{lbs}$., destined for Hamburg. Today futures closed 10 to 15 points down. The weakness was attributed entirely to a weaker hog market, inducing liquidation and pressure from speculative shorts.
DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO


Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 51 contracts. Crude, S. E., 73/4c. Prices closed as follows:

Pork-Quiet. Mess, $\$ 31$ per barrel; family, $\$ 30$, nominal, per barrel; fat backs, $\$ 20.25$ to $\$ 24.75$ per barrel. Beef: Quiet. Mess, nominal; packer, nominal; family, $\$ 18.50$ to $\$ 19.50$ per barrel, nominal; extra India mess, nominal. Cut meats: Quiet. Pickled hams, picnies, loose, c. a. f., 4 to 6 lbs., $15 c$.; 6 to 8 lbs., $141 / 2$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs., $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 4 to 6 los., 15c.; 6 to 14 s., 14 lbs ., $193 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., Skinned, loose, c. a. f.: 14 to 16 lbs., 1934 c.; 18 to 20 . New York: 6 to 8 lbs., 22c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 21c.; 10 to 12 lbs., $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, clear, dry, salted, boxed, New York; 14 to 16 lbs ., $151 / 8 \mathrm{e}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $145 / 8 \mathrm{e}$.; 20 to 25 lbs., $145 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs., $145 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter, creamery, first to higher than extra and premium marks, $271 / 4$ to 28 c . Cheese, State, whole milk, held 1935, fancy, 21 to 22 c . Eggs, mixed colors, checks to special packs, 19 to $191 / 2$ c.

Oils-Deliveries of Linseed oil against contracts continue to go out in good volume. Buyers are talking $81 / 2$ c. per pound. Consumers are believed to be pretty well covered as to immediate needs. Quotations: China Wood: Tanks, forward, 18.3c.; drums, spot, 19c.; Cocoanut: Manuola, tanks, April-June, $37 / \mathrm{c}$. Coast, $31 / \mathrm{c}$ Corn, crude tanks, West Mills, $81 / 4$ to $83 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Olive, denatured, spot Spanish, 76 c .; Shipment forward, 73c. Soya bean: Tanks, mills, 6 to $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; C. L., drums, 7.6c.; L. C. L., 8.0c. Edible, 76 degrees, $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Lard, prime, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; extra strained winter, 11c. Cod, crude, Newfoundland, nominal; Norwegian Yellow, $353 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Turpentine, 38 to $431 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Rosins, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5.85$.

Petroleum-The summary and tables of prices formerly appearing here regarding petroleum will be found on an earlier page in our department of "Business Indications," in the article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."
Rubber-On the 9 th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points higher. Transactions totaled 410 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets advanced to 15.34 from 15.31. London closed unchanged. Singapore closed $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Certificated stocks of rubber in local warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 70 tons to a total in storage at the close of business Saturday of 24,270 tons. Local closing: May 15.29; June 15.35; July 15.42; Aug. 15.46; Sept. 15.51; Oct. 15.54; Nov. 15.58; Dec. 15.62. On the 11th inst. futures closed 6 to 11 points lower. Transactions totaled 370 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets declined to 15.31 from 15.34. London and Singapore closed unchanged. In the domestic outside market factory buying was almost completely at a standstill. Prices were easier and ranged from $157-16 \mathrm{c}$. to $153 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets at the close. Hardly any shipment business was done during the day. The market for futures closed as follows: May 15.23; July 15.34; Sept. 15.43; Dec. 15.55. On the 12 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points lower, with the exception of April, which was 1 point higher. Transactions totaled 450 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets remained unchanged at 15.31. During the day 110 tons were tendered for delivery against May contracts. London and Singapore closed with slight declines. Local closing: May 15.20; June 15.25; July 15.31; Aug. 15.36; Sept. 15.42; Oct. 15.45; Nov. 15.49; Dec. 15.53. On the 13th inst. futures closed 10 to 12 points higher. Transactions totaled 720 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets advanced to 15.37 from 15.31. London and Singapore closed unchanged to $1 / 8$ d. higher. Local closing: July 15.41; Sept. 15.53; Oct. 15.57; Dec. 15.63.

On the 14th inst. futures closed 12 to 16 points higher. Sales totaled 1,290 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets advanced to 15.50 from 15.37. London and Singapore closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. advance. Local closing: May, 15.45; July, 15.55; Sept., 15.66; Dec., 15.76; Mar., 15.89.. Today futures closed 19 to 23 points up. Rubber futures rallied following release of April statistics showing record consumption of crude rubber in this country. The opening was 10 to 14 points higher, with prices closing at about the high of the day. London and Singapore markets closed steady and unchanged to $1 / 8$ d. higher. Local losing: May, 15.68; July, 15.76; Sept., 15.86; Oct., 15.88; Dec., 15.98; Jan., 16.02; March, 16.11. Sales were 248 contracts.

Hides-: On the 9 th inst. futures closed 3 to 8 points lower. Transactions amounted to $1,280,000$ pounds. In the domestic spot market 8,000 April light native cows sold at $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., unchanged from the last sale. In the Argentine spot market sales totaled 15,000 hides, with April frigorifico steers selling at 11 15-16th. Local closing: June, 11.20; Sept., 11.54; Dec., 11.83; March, 12.13. On the 11 th inst.
futures closed 8 to 12 points lower. Transactions totaled $1,800,000$ pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in the warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 870,161 hides. Local closing: June, 11.10; Sept., 11.42; Dec., 11.75. On the 12th inst. futures closed 10 to 13 points down. Transactions totaled $3,840,000$ pounds. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 870,161 hides. No sales of spot hides were reported. Local closing: June, 10.98; Sept., 11.32; Dec., 11.62. On the 13th inst. futures closed 33 to 37 points higher. Transactions totaled $2,160,000$ pounds. In the domestic spot market sales totaled $\mathbf{6 , 0 0 0}$ hides with May light native cows selling at $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., unchanged. In the South American spot markets 2,000 Argentine frigorifico steers sold at 1115-16the. and 1,500 Uruguay frigorifico steers sold at $127 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: June, 11.35 Sept., 11.69; Dec., 11.95; March, 12.25 .
On the 14th inst. futures closed 3 to 11 points lower. Transactions totaled $1,920,000$ pounds. In the domestic spot markets sales were 59,100 hides, with April-May light native cows selling at $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. In the Argentine spot market 13,000 frigorifico steers sold at $117 / 8$ c. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 870,161 hides. Local closing: June, 11.28; Sept., 11.58; Dec., 11.93. Today futures closed 4 points up to 2 points down. The market was quite active with transactions totaling over $3,200,000$ pounds, most of which represented switching operations between the June and December deliveries. Certificated stocks decreased 3,999 hides to a total of 866,162 hides. Local closing: June, 11.28; Sept., 11.62; Dec., 11.91.

Ocean Freights-Market much more active with chartering heavy. Trips were quite active. Charters included. Trips-West Indies, round, 81 ; same, $\$ 1.15$; trip
aros, prompt, redelivery, United Kingdom-Continent.
prompt. $\$ 1.70 ;$ trip across,
prome Liverpool, Greenwich, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, 13s. 8d.; Santo Domingo, May-June, 13 s .
Coal-A fair volume of trade is reported for the middle of May for anthracite, enough to check the normal declining tendency of production. Bituminous output for last week was $6,860,000$ tons, down 60,000 tons in a week. The decline followed a slight dip in factory and mill output. Production, in the trades' opinion, is showing up satisfactorily, and the low state of factory and mill stocks inspires the hope gains over 1935 will be continued.
Copper-Extremely dull conditions continued to prevail in the copper trade. Indications are that the total sales for the month may total not more than 15,000 tons, unless something unforeseen should happen to bring about a brisker trade than prevailed the first half of the month. Quiet conditions also prevail in European markets, with the foreign price of copper substantially unchanged at 9.10 to 9.15 c . per pound, e. i. f. European ports. The copper scrap market is slightly easier than a week ago. The makers of brass ingots are bidding $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound for composition metal, as against 63/4.4. a week ago. Trading in futures on the Commodity Exchange has been very dull, with no sales reported on some days, whereas the average daily turnover during active periods is about 20 lots, or 500 tons per day. World stocks of refined copper declined 12,300 tons during April, the Copper Institute announced. Stocks at the end of the month stood at 471,000 tons, the smallest since Nov., 1935. United States stocks of copper declined 4,800 tons to 233,800 tons, which is slightly larger than at the tons to 233,800 tart of the year.
Tin-There was very little of importance in the tin situation outside of a rather sharp advance of $3 / 8 \mathrm{e}$. per pound in spot Straits tin to the level of 47 c . per pound. The marked advance in Sterling exchange was entirely responsible. As sterling gained in strength, American tin prices became stronger. The supply of spot tin appears scarce. However, there is a general feeling of disappointment among dealers and importers over the small volume of business the past several weeks and the indications of very little change in the near future. It appears to be entirely a buyers' market just now. Tin afloat to the United States is 8,286 tons. Tin arrivals so far this month have been: Atlantic ports, 1,239 tons; Pacific ports, 70 tons. Commodity Exchange warehouse stocks declined 5 tons to 1,190 tons.
Lead-Generally active with a fair volume of business, and prices holding firm. Producers expect that sales for the week will approximate 6,000 tons. Indications are that this activity will continue for some little time. Automobile production is holding up well, and no great decline in production is expected for June, thus assuring a good outlet in the battery field.

Zinc-There has beenvery little change in the zinc situation. The market appears to be in the doldrums, the same dull conditions prevailing that have existed for the past several weeks. Demand is confined to a few carloads, and usually for prompt shipment. Sales for the week are expected to be around 3,000 tons, though from surface indications these figures are hardly justified. Statistics for last week's sales revealed that virtually all of the purchasing was for May delivery, and it is presumed that the same holds good for this week. A rather sharp decline in zinc on the London Metal Exchange caused no little apprehension here, since the

London and New York markets are so close from a price standpoint.
Steel-There was a further drop of 1 point from the previous week, steel operations for the current week being estimated at $69.1 \%$ of capacity. This year's peak was $71.2 \%$ of capacity during the last week in April, which compares with $43.4 \%$ of capacity during the corresponding period of last year. However, notwithstanding the slight recession in steel production, reports from other sections of the trade are most optimistic, especially in the sales field. New York jobbers are finding that sales during May are running neck and neck with April, that month having been the best for the year to date. One line of light steel and another of heavy steel stand out prominently as among the main supports of the steel industry over the next few weeks. One is automobile production, which is expected to be well maintained through June. The heavy steel demand is that for freight car construction. Another good outlet for heavy steel that is promised over the next few weeks, is the shipbuilding industry. It is estimated that some dozen ships, including tankers, will come out for bids very shortly. Steel for inland waterway barges has already proved an important outlet for the metal in the form of steel plates. Tin plate production continues to lead other steel lines from the standpoint of activity, with a production of $90 \%$ of capacity, while makers of sheets and strips are generally working at 65 to $70 \%$ of capacity. As concerns the rumors of an advance of $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ per ton on major steel items for the third quarter, many in the trade were not inclined to take these whisperings seriously. The consensus of opinion seems to be that there may be a marking up of quotations for the fourth quarter, yet hardly for third quarter, which is normally one of the dullest periods of the year.
Pig Iron-Pig iron sales are reported at low ebb with conditions the quietest of the year so far. The steel situation is being watched closely and the rather buoyant conditions that still prevail in many sections of the steel industry, with the rumors of a possible advance in prices for the third quarter, have done much to keep alive that hopeful optimistic attitude that prevails in pig iron circles. Pig iron sellers have observed some improvement among makers of machine tools, which accounts for a larger consumption of pig iron at the machine tool foundries. Total sales of pig iron in the New York area for last week were placed at approximately 1,000 tons. Eastern foundries are reported as working at $45 \%$ of capacity. In the Pittsburgh district the best consumption of iron is among those concerns which are making steel mill equipment.
Wool-Western growers of wool are still maintaining a firm attitude, this being reflected in a firm spot market for the raw staple. It is reported that some houses are in receipt of mill bids on Texas 12 months and French combing territory wools at around 80c., but at this price most dealers are unwilling to sell. Fleece wools, too, have firmed up a little with dealers asking about 1c. per grease pound higher on $3 / 8$ ths and $1 / 4$ blood wools than a week ago. Unable to secure original bag wool at 78e., some mill buyers are taking small spot lots at 80 c . Dealers are not offering wool at this price, most of them asking 82 to 83 c . up to 85 c , for an all staple original bag territory. Mills cling to the hope that when the new clip wool accumulates in larger volume, growers will be ready to accept prices in order to move their wools. Such a hope might seem reasonable under normal conditions but today consideration should be given to the attitude of the Government toward agricultural interests, which is distinctly favorable. And should growers be forced into a position that would entail anything like a sacrifice of wool values, it is very likely that financial help from the Government would be speedily forthcoming. Further, wool is in a very strong statistical position from a world standpoint. All this is common knowledge to most growers, and a break in the firm front of the Western wool producers seems very unlikely.
Silk-On the 11th inst. futures closed 1 to 3c. lower. Sales totaled 600 bales. Spot declined $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.66$. Japanese cables were lower, Yokohama showing a decline of 14 to 20 yen and Kobe bourse showing a loss of 9 to 20 yen. Grade D declined 10 yen at Yokohama with the price 730 yen, and 15 yen off at Kobe, with the price 725 yen. Cash sales were 350 bales, and trades in futures totaled 4,750 bales for both markets. The yen held at $291 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: May, 1.561/2; June, 1.54; July, 1.50; Aug., 1.49; Sept., May, $1.461 / 2 ;$ Oct., $1.46 ;$ Nov., $1.451 / 2$; Dec., $1.451 / 2$. On the 12 th $1.461 / 2$; Oct., $1.46 ;$ Nov., $1.451 / 2 ;$ Dec., $1.451 / 2$. On the 12 th
inst. futures closed unchanged to 2c. lower. Transactions totaled 1,280 bales. Spot declined $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.621 / 2$. Japanese cables reported Grade D as having lost $71 / 2$ yen on the Yokohama Bourse, dropping to the level of $7221 / 2$ yen, and at Kobe Grade D lost 5 yen to the level of 720 yen. In the former market futures were 6 to 14 yen lower, and in the latter, 5 to 12 yen lower. Cash sales on both Bourses were 500 bales, and futures totaled 4,875 bales. Local closing: May, 1.55; June, 1.52112; July, 1.49; Aug., 1.47; Sept., 1.46; Oct., $1.451 / 2$. On the 13 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Sales totaled 930 bales. Spot declined 1c. to $\$ 1.631 / 2$. Japanese cables reported Grade D 10 yen lower on both Yokohama and Kobe Bourses, the price going to $7121 / 2$ yen at Yokohama and 710 yen at Kobe. At Yokohama futures were 4 yen up to 4 yen down, and at Kobe 1 to 8 yen
lower. Cash sales for both markets were 575 bales, and futures transactions totaled 5,375 bales. Local closing: May, $1.561 / 2$; June, 1.54 ; July, $1.501 / 2$; Aug., $1.471 / 2$; Sept., 1.47; Oct., 1.461/2; Nov., 1.46; Dec., $1.451 / 2$.

On the 14 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower to 1 c . higher. Transactions totaled 600 bales. Spot declined $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to \$1.62. Japanese cables were easier, with Grade D reported down 5 yen at Yokohama and Kobe, the price at the former being $7071 / 2$ and at the latter 705 yen. At Yokohama futures were 5 to 10 yen lower and at Kobe futures were 3 to 13 yen lower. Cash sales for both bourses totaled 650 bales, while futures totaled 4,750 bales. Local closing: May, $1.571 / 2$; June, $1.531 / 2$; July, 1.50; Aug., $1.471 / 2$; Sept., $1.471 / 2$; Oct., 1.46; Nov., 1.46; Dec., 1.46. Today futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $21 / 2$ c. down. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market advanced $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.621 / 2$. Certificated stocks of silk increased 110 bales to a total of 580 bales The Yokohama Bourse closed 5 to 9 yen higher, but the price of Grade D silk in the outside market declined $21 / 2$ yen, to 705 yen a bale. Local closing: May, 1.56; June, 1.53 July, 1.49; Aug., 1.47; Sept., 1.46; Oct., 1.45; Nov., 1.44 Deq. $1.431 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, May 15, 1936.
The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 40,509 bales, against 39,157 bales last week and 20,044 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1935 $6,420,391$ bales, against $3,898,853$ bales for the same period of 1934-35, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1935, of 2,521,538 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 3,174 | 1,283 | 1,077 | 1,264 | 1,533 | 2,696 | 11,027 |
| Houston ------ | 893 | 1,667 | 1,235 | 680 | 997 | 3,704 | 9,176 |
| Corpus Christi-- | 2.315 | 1,618 | 3,978 | 1.868 | 2,301 | 1, $\overline{2} \overline{8} \overline{6}$ | 13,366 |
| Mobile-a----- | 542 | 1, 14 | 848 | +397 | 460 | 193 | 2,454 |
| Savannah | 20 | 304 | 611 519 | 338 | 178 | 235 | 1,686 |
| Wilmington.---- |  | 10 |  | -0- | 98 | 7 | 星 |
| Norfolk-- | 57 | 260 | 76 | 160 | 98 | 2769 | 769 |
| Baltimore. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals this week. | 7,131 | 5,280 | 8,344 | 4,707 | 5,877 | 9,170 | 40,509 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11935 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Receipts to } \\ \text { May } 15 \end{gathered}$ | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 11935 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11934 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Galveston_ | 11,027 | 1,509 | 3,133 | 62,852 | 517,341 | $335,342$ |
| Texas City | 9,176 | 1,689,358 | 5,107 | 1,057,496 | 346,074 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,176 \\ 599,960 \end{array}$ |
| Corpus Chr | 124 | - 270 ,183 | , 214 | 273,892 | 36,111 | 43,343 |
| Beaumont | 13,366 | 1,668,706 |  | 998, ${ }^{472}$ | 380,513 |  |
| New Oriea | 13,366 | 1,668,706 | 11,140 |  | 380 | 489,331 |
| Mobile | 2,454 | $3 \overline{7}, \overline{9} \overline{3}$ | $\overline{3} 42$ | 129,859 | 14, | 5 |
| Pensaco |  | 159,565 | 18 | 72,99 | 780 |  |
| Savannah | 1,688 | 307,053 | 104 | 112,690 | 177,150 | 99,884 |
| Brunswick | 959 | 210,531 | 211 | 141.451 | 31,353 | 39,758 |
| Lake Char | 959 | - 51,826 | 17 | 146,680 | 15,049 | 14,460 |
| Wilmingto | 17 | 21,517 | 221 | 16,658 51,725 | 19,839 <br> 31,102 | 18,541 20,297 |
| Norfolk | 924 | 40,668 | 221 | 51,725 | 31,102 | 20,297 |
| New York-..--- |  |  |  |  | 3,980 | 9,263 |
| Boston- | 769 | 27,625 | 482 | $\overline{25,6} \overline{6} \overline{2}$ | 1,850 | 2,125 |
| Philadelp |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 21,061 | 3,898,853 | 21, |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston... | 11.027 | ${ }^{3,133}$ | 19,856 | 24,761 | 7,570 <br> 5,018 | 2,463 |
| Houston ${ }^{\text {New }}$ Orieans- | ${ }^{9} 13.366$ | 11,140 | 22,345 | 27,300 | 12,267 | ,280 |
| Mobile----- | 13,454 2 1 | 342 | 2,103 | 7.380 3 3 | 7,621 18880 | 4,436 |
| Savannah-- |  | 104 |  | 3.83t |  |  |
| Charleston- | $95 \overline{9}$ | $2 \overline{1} 1$ | 428 | 6,032 | 682 | 1,093 |
| Wilmingt | 924 | 63 221 | 18 | 326 739 | ${ }_{235}^{133}$ | 770 |
| Norport N |  | 221 | 9i ${ }^{1}$ | 9,952 | 2,130 | 1,257 |
| Total this wk- | 40,509 | 21,061 | 51,676 | 118,296 | 37,536 | 20,516 |

[^6]The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 50,442 bales, of which 6,392 were to Great Britain, 4,263 to France, 6,720 to Germany, 1,436 to Italy, 23,199 to Japan, 343 to China and 7,889 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 55,355 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,359,359$ bales, against $4,068,325$ bales in the same period of the previous season.

Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended <br> May 15, 1936 <br> Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | France | ${ }_{\text {Gany }}^{\text {Ger- }}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
|  | 5,177 | 1,141 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,165 \\ & 1,557 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,078 \\ 4,85 \\ 1,85 \end{array}$ | 50293 | - $\begin{array}{r}346 \\ 4.198\end{array}$ | ${ }^{212,957} 12.250$ |
| Houston. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | $\begin{array}{r}800 \\ 89 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 1,775 | ----- | 1,4323 |  | --- | 3,145 | ${ }^{7,143}$ |
| Lake Charles |  |  | $-\overline{609}$ | -- | 1,30̄0 |  | $20 \overline{0}$ | 809 |
| Mobile- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles.-.-- | 377 <br> 209 | ---- |  | --- | 2,999 | --- | --- | - |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,389 \\ & -\ldots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6,392 | 4,263 | 6,720 | 1,436 | 23,199 | 343 | 7,889 | 50,4 |
| tal 193 | ,721 | 4.977 | 7,988 | ${ }_{1}^{3.614}$ | 4,303 |  | 12,752 | 55,355 78,509 |
| tal | . 41 | 5.37 | 12,3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Britain }}^{\text {Grat }}$ | France | $\underset{\text { mant }}{\text { mant }}$ | Italy | Japan | hina | Other | Tota |
| Galveston-.--- | 162,775  <br> 257,323 1389,964 |  | 184,763 | 78,253 | 387,301 |  |  |  |
| Houston--7.-7 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}31,531 \\ \hline 965 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 107,326 18,239 | $\begin{gathered} 42.136 \\ 69,912 \\ 6,109 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Coxpas City }}$ Cor | $\begin{gathered} 257,323 \\ 59,931 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,964 \\ 5,948 \\ 5290 \\ \hline 836 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,078 \\ --\ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,158 \\ 2,769 \end{array}$ |  |
| Beaumont.-: |  |  | 143,562 104,252 |  |  |  | 207,448 |  |
| New Orleans |  | ${ }^{4,6,69} 9$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{273}^{47,491}$ |  |  |
| Lake Charles |  |  |  |  |  | 7,477 50,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,042 \\ 35,403 \end{array}$ | 3,500 | 27,479 |
| Mobile-rvile |  |  | 50,700 3805 38.085 | 22,151 |  |  | 3,00 | 27, 50 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
| Pensacola, do. | ${ }^{80,634}$ | 2,166 | ${ }_{388}^{38.018}$ | ${ }_{5}^{3.174}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,02 \overline{2}-1 \\ & 10,500 \end{aligned}$ |  | - ${ }_{\text {3,7429 }}$ | 143,953 168.390 |
| ${ }^{\text {Savannah }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104,956 \\ & 146,308 \end{aligned}$ |  | 30,706 <br> 4,051 <br> 10.012 | . |  |  | 6,694 | 183,708 <br> 4,351 <br> 1268 |
| Wilmington |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk | $\begin{aligned} & 3,098 \\ & 2,354 \\ & 1,224 \\ & 1,26 \end{aligned}$ | 1,384 | - 10.412 | 2,897 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,7,76 \\ & 1,760 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,130 | 年, |
| New York |  |  | 2,026 |  |  |  | -1,053 | 10,052 |
| Boston-- | 1,152 |  | 792 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text {-14 } \\ 229 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ |  | ---- |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Philadel }}$ | [ $\begin{gathered}2,263 \\ 5,376\end{gathered}$ | 45 | $7{ }^{7}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,789 \\ & \hline 6,098 \\ & \hline, 797 \\ & \hline 1515 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Los Angeles |  | 14,51012$-\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,714 \\ 3,306 \\ -\cdots \end{array}$ | -..- | $\begin{array}{r} 191-1745 \\ 58,162 \\ -\cdots \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| $n$ Franciso- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $1240,136655,902$ |  | $\frac{785,120}{360,822}$ | $347,8321430,086$ |  | 36,515 |  | 5359,359 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amtounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| May 15 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Other Foreign | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coast- } \\ \text { wise } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |
| Galveston- | 3,000 | 700 | 6.000 | 12,900 | 1.400 | 24,000 | 493,341 |
| Howston----- | 8,973 | 1,558 | 2,905 | $\stackrel{8}{8,544}$ |  | 18,126 | 362, 387 |
| Savannah,- | 700 |  |  | ---- | 100 | 700 | ${ }_{31}^{176}$ |
| Morieston | 2,167 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 91 |  | 1,7" $\overline{4} 8$ |  | 3,696 | ${ }_{31}^{11}$ |
| Norfork-1--1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 122,827 |
| Total 1936- | 19,959 | 3,726 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 170 | 9,938 | ${ }_{\text {60,013 }}^{28,}$ | $\xrightarrow{1.569}$ | 73,20 |  |
| Total 1934-- | 9,513 | 3,834 | 8,456 | 60.947 | 5,100 | 87,850 | 740,238 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was relatively quiet and without special feature during the early part of the week until Thursday, when the market suddenly shook off its lethargy and became most active, with a rapidly broadening tendency. As a result of this pronounced activity, prices scored substantial gains. The passage of the Smith bill by the Senate was held almost entirely responsible for this activity and strength in cotton, this measure being construed as distinctly bullish by the generality of traders here and abroad.
On the 9 th inst. prices closed 3 points up to 4 points down The volume of trade was small with fluctuations confined within a very narrow range. The new crop months yielded eadily under pressure, it being generally appreciated by the rade that the cotton crop situation in the western and south western part of the belt has been very materially changed by the soaking beneficial rains. On the other hand, the near months displayed considerable firmness, some good buying being in evidence for domestic and foreign account. In the distant positions there was some liquidation together with hedge selling. There was no new outside interest in evidence, hedgetions being confined largely to the trade. The sale of half a million bales of Federal loan cotton in a month brought the prediction from trade sources, that by September American cotton would be in the best statistical position since 1930. From a huge total of $6,000,000$ bales of spot cotton and futures, the Government's holdings were expected to be slashed to slightly more than $3,500,000$ bales by the end of this season. The average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 11.56 c . On the 11 th inst. prices closed unchanged to 2 points lower. This represented a rather substantial recovery from the maximum declines of the day of 3 to 9 points. Volume of business continued small, with spasmodic activity for short periods during the session. May closed at 11.58 c c., down 2 points, while July finished at 11.25, unchanged from previous close. The new crop months, as usual, were under the influence of the reports, which were generally bearish. The pressure against these deliveries was in the form of hedging and liquidation induced by reports of heavy rains in the western belt over the week-end. For a time there was some aggressive selling of the distant positions by Wall Street interests, notably in the December delivery. The trade and the Far East were the best buyers. Short covering on the part of professionals played a considerable part in the recovery towards the clo.

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Pool brokers liquidated about 5,000 bales of May at bids of 11.58c., these offerings being well absorbed by the trade and shorts. Sales of spot cotton by the Producers' Pool last week through Friday, May 8, totaled approximately 5,000 running bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. This left the Pool with a stock, after minor readjustments, of about 207,000 bales of spot cotton. The adjusted figure on total sales since Feb. 12, is about 426,000 bales. Sales of futures during the week through Friday, aggregated about 36,900 bales, leaving the Pool's holdings of futures at 581,000 bales. Average price of middling based on the 10 designated spot markets Monday, was 11.55c. as compared with 11.56 c . Saturday. On the 12 th inst. prices closed 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Outside of evening up operations in the May contract, with the Pool supplying most of the cotton-trading was extremely quiet with minor fluctuations. Brokers who usually act for the Pool were credited with liquidating about 14,000 bales of May, mostly at bids of 11.58 c ., although some of this cotton May, mostly at bids of 11.58c., although some of this cotton interests and shorts were the best buyers of May. Weather reports continue favorable, but appear to have little or no effect in creating bearish sentiment. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimated April domestic cotton consumption at 545,000 bales, against 549,000 in March and 469,000 in April a year ago. Average price of middling based on the 10 designated spot markets on this date was 11.55 c ., unchanged from Monday. On the 13th inst. prices closed unchanged to 8 points higher. Although volume of business was comparatively small, the session was quite active, with buying of the October contracts the feature. Houses with foreign connections were conspicuous buyers of this delivery. The happenings at Washington had no small influence in the buying especially of the $n \in \mathbb{W}$ crop months, as for a time it looked as though the inflationary scare was again appearing on the horizon. As to weather, complaints of lack of moisture in the Eastern belt keep coming in, which to some degree are offsetting the good results from beneficial rains in other parts of the belt.
On the 14th inst. prices closed 3 to 16 points up. The sudden burst of activity and expansion of trade was attributed largely to the passage of the Smith bill by the Senate, which was regarded as distinctly bullish by most of the trade here and abroad. There was heavy buying of the new crop months at the start and throughout the session, especially by foreign interests. The demand was largely confined to the October and December ontions. Another strong stimulus to bullish sentiment was the continued unfavorable weather conditions in the East, due to lack of rains. As the session progressed outside buying was more in evidence, especially from the Wall Street element. Liverpool was conspicuous on the buying side. Sales of May by the Pool were estimated at 15,000 bales on bids of 11.60 to 11.62 c . Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 11.64c. against 11.56c. on Wednesday.
Today prices closed 2 points up to 2 points down. An important feature at the opening was some liquidation of October by spot interests, with one well known dealer selling approximately 2,000 bales of that month. Trading was less active than yesterday. October and December received a good deal of attention from the Far Eastern houses, who were principally on the buying side. The local trade was also on the buying side. The South, New Orleans and spot houses were on the reverse side of the market, but offerings from these sources appeared well taken care of. There was no evidence of any selling by the Pool.

| Staple Premiums $60 \%$ of average of six markets quoting for dellveries on May 211936 |  | Differences between grades established for deliveries on contract to May 211936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15-16 \\ & \text { inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 1-inch \& } \\ \text { longer } \end{gathered}\right.$ | markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. |  |
| . 22 | . 48 | Middling Fair |  |
| . 22 | . 48 |  | do |
| . 22 | . 48 |  |  |
| . 22 | . 48 |  | do |
| . 17 | . 35 |  |  |
|  | . 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  | do |
|  |  |  |  |
| . 22 | .48 | Good Middling.-.-.-.-. Extra White | do |
| . 22 | . 48 | Strict Middling -.-.--- do do -.-.-.-.-.-. . 39 | do |
| . 22 | . 47 |  |  |
| . 16 | . 28 |  |  |
| . 20 | . 41 | Good Middling .-. . . . . Spotted.....-. --. |  |
| .20 | . 41 |  |  |
| . 16 | . 32 |  |  |
|  |  | *Strict Low Middling - -. <br> *Low Middling <br> do - do | do |
| . 14 | . 31 | Strict Good Midding.-.Yellow Tinged.-......-. 0.07 off | do |
| . 14 | . 31 | Good Middling --.-.-. do do .-.-.-.....-. . 36 off | do |
| . 14 | . 31 |  | do |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| . 14 | . 31 | Good Middling --------Light Yellow Stained. 60 off | do |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {*Strict Middling }}$ *Middling | do |
| . 14 | . 31 | * Good Middling .-...-.-.- Yellow Stained. .-... 1.22 off | do |
|  |  | ${ }^{*}$ Strict Middling | do |
| .14 | . 31 | Good Midding.-.-.-.-. Gray |  |
| 14 | . 31 |  |  |
|  |  |  | do |
|  |  | *Good Middling ----.-. Blue Stained | do |
|  |  |  | do |

* Not deliverable on future contract.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Middling upland 9 to $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \\ 11.65 & \text { Fri. } \\ 11.63 & 11.63 & 11.63 & 11.66 & 11.73\end{array}$
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 May 151936 and since trading began on each ontion:

| Option for- | Range for Week |  |  | Range Since Beoinning of Option |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 193 | 11.57 | May 1 | 11.65 May 15 |  | . 33 A | 12 |  |  |
| July 1936.- | 11.21 | May 11 | 11.40 May 15 |  |  | 11.97 | 5 | 25 |
| Aug. 1936-- |  |  |  |  | 39 Jan. 9193 | 11.55 | Nov. 25 | 51 |
| Sept. $1936-$ |  | ay 11 | 10.52 May 14 |  | . 82 Sant. ${ }^{\text {Sant. }} 1936$ |  | 26 | 26 |
| Nov. 19 |  |  |  |  | 12 Mar. 31936 | 10.19 | de. | ${ }_{8} 81$ |
| Dec. 1936 | 10.21 | May 11 | . 49 May 14 |  | . 76 Jan. 91936 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{\text {Feb }} 1937$ | 10.2 | may 11 | 10.49 May |  | . 94 Feb. 251936 |  | pr. | 22 |
| Mar. 1937-- | 10.25 | May | 10.51 May $\overline{15}$ |  | 20 Mar. 27 7 $193 \overline{6}$ | 10.60 | Apr. 18 | 1819 |

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.


Total visible supply- $-6,308,296$
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows


Continental imports for past week have been 75,000 bales.
The above figures for 1936 show a decrease from last week of 115,127 bales, a gain of 434,284 bales over 1935, a decrease of $1,853,232$ bales from 1934, and a decrease of $3,045,323$ bales from 1933.

At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | 936 |  |  |  | ovemen to M |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { May } \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | Shipments$W e e k$ | Stocks <br> May 17 |
|  | Week | Sea |  |  | Week | Sea |  |  |
| a., Birmi | 60 | 58,243 | 71 | 36,729 |  | 20,960 | 69 | 4,105 |
| Eufaula |  | 15,426 |  | 11,144 | 79 | 8,689 |  | 5,371 |
| Montgo | 15 | 81,107 | 1,060 | 61,660 | 10 | 23,924 | 406 | 18,260 |
| Selma | 21 | 85,625 | 1,026 | 56,954 | 7 | 44,215 | 296 | 40,562 |
| Ark., Blythvil | 87 | 109,611 | 680 | 78,596 | 159 | 122,861 | 728 | 82,968 |
| Forest City | 171 | 27,294 | 774 | 16,189 | 2 | 27,676 | 86 | 19,040 |
| He'ena | 61 | 36,700 | 571 | 12,052 | 69 | 47,087 | 433 | 14,571 |
| Hope |  | 31,826 |  | 16,279 | 10 | 29,128 | 168 | 19,501 |
| Jonesbo | 1,459 | 14,999 | ${ }^{35}$ |  | 10 | 28,078 |  | 24,573 |
| Little Roc | 260 | 161,145 | 2,051 | 56,808 | 110 | 86,224 | 377 | 46,023 |
| Newport | 63 | 31,261 | 312 | 15,012 |  | 17,082 |  | 14,284 |
| Pine Bluff | 349 | 113,126 | 3,477 | 44,868 | 183 | 78,193 | 807 | 28,546 |
| Walnut Ri |  | 34,456 | 142 | 12,201 |  | 24,844 | 19 | 11,285 |
| A., Albany |  | 24,335 | 344 | 16,810 |  | 4,620 14281 | 22 | 3,805 |
| Athens. | 18 | 66,039 | 83 | 46,08 | 15 | 14,281 | 1,65 | 31,581 |
| Atlanta | 2,910 | 294,208 | 4,479 | 149,555 | 343 | 74,239 | 3,18 |  |
| Augusta | 277 | 180,801 | 3,863 | 120,231 | 428 | 98,369 | 3,43 | 98,610 |
| Columb | 1,000 | 43,539 | 400 | 32,100 | 600 | 27,550 | 400 | 12,711 |
| Macon | 129 | 53,711 | 1,224 | 38,058 | 42 | 13,518 | 37 | 18,266 |
| Rome | 45 | 15,428 | 300 | 24,114 | 90 |  |  | 21,948 |
| La., Shrevep |  | 71,410 | 1,220 | 21,715 | 51 | 57,672 | 400 |  |
| Miss.Clarksd | 880 | 121,888 | 2,886 | 16,281 | 388 | 131,248 | 1,82 | 30,275 |
| Columbus | 42 | 41,243 | 1,130 | 24,154 | 56 | 23,327 | 109 | 15,771 |
| Greenwood | 828 | 173,890 | 3,306 | 21,935 | 448 | 135,298 | 2,260 | 39,682 |
| Jackson | 175 | 56,233 | 58 | 16,520 | 13 | 25,003 | 135 | 16,232 |
| Natchez |  | 8,789 | 79 | 2,883 |  | 3,907 | 10 | 4,610 |
| Vicksburg |  | 30,726 |  | 6,919 | 27 | 21,817 | 19 | 5,076 |
| Yazoo Clty | 3 | 37,784 | 1,022 | 8,217 |  | 28,344 | 130 | 14,410 |
| Mo., St. Louls | 7,285 | 201,071 | 6,399 | 3,217 | 2,515 | 178,526 | 2,515 | 2,452 |
| N.C., Gr'nsbor | 307 | 8,087 | 701 | 3,214 | 1 | 3,739 | 497 | 9,2 |
| 15 towns* | 320 | 386,1 | 907 | 95, | 86 | 240,649 |  | 108,0 |
| s.C., Greenville | 1,811 | 153,064 | 2,845 | 53,762 | 1,848 | 121,617 | 3,05 | 49,056 |
| Tenn.,Memphis | 15,319 1 | 1,915,943 | 25,477 | 526,268 | 8,362 1 | 1,354,747 | 15,454 | 381,540 |
| Texas, Abilene | 4 | 54,770 | 43 | 1,438 |  | 24,007 |  | 8,054 |
| Austin. | 16 | 18,492 | 366 | 1,037 | 50 | 21,118 |  | 2,427 |
| Brenham |  | 12,135 | 71 | 3,814 | 64 | 15,141 | 44 | 4,507 |
| Dallas | 540 | 55,328 | 1,555 | 7,76 | 72 | 46,861 | 132 | 6,848 |
| Paris | 71 | 34,219 | 457 | 9,288 | 13 | 35,721 | 83 | 11,921 |
| Robstown |  | 10,525 |  | 1,337 |  | 6,747 | 11 | 1,349 |
| San Antoni | 223 | 5,540 | 200 | 531 | 21 | 16,631 |  | 3,643 |
| Texarkana | 16 | 24,681 | 811 | 9,017 | 158 | 26,816 |  | 15,648 |
| Waco-.--- | 265 | 79,897 | 205 | 7,372 | 158 | 56,894 | 280 | 8,545 |
| tal, 56 town | 35,06 | 980,759 | 74,37 | 69307 | 16,3483 | 386,6 | 41,25 | 459 |

*Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 39,308 bales and are to-night 347,138 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 18,721 bales more than the same week last year.

New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland at New York on May 15 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 week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

|  | Spot Market Closed | Futures <br> Market <br> Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday--- | Quiet, 2 pts. dec.- |  |  |  |  |
| Monday --- | Quiet, 2 pts. dec--- | Steady. | 200 | ---- | 200 |
| Tuesday ${ }^{\text {Wedesday- }}$ | Steady, unchanged- | Steady |  |  |  |
| Thursday | Steady, unchanged- | Steady |  |  |  |
| Friday-.-- | Steady, 7 pts. adv-- | Steady. |  |  |  |
| Total week Since Aug. 1 |  |  | 32,890 | 31,100̄ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 83,990 \end{array}$ |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

| Shipped May | 35-36-3inc |  | 1934-35- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Aus. 1 | Week | Aug. 1 |
| Via St. Louis | 6,399 | 197,987 | 2,515 | 188,022 |
| Via Mounds, \&o | 1,240 | 72,329 782 | 596 | 92,379 |
| Via Louksvile | 100 | 10,972 |  |  |
| Via other routes, | 3,769 <br> 4,574 | 172,254 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,482 \\ & 4.020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156,967 \\ 484,826 \end{array}$ |
| Total gross | 16,082 | 1,051,415 | 10,613 | 935,193 |
| Deduct Shipments-- ${ }^{\text {Overland to } \mathrm{N} . \text {. Bost }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Overrand to ${ }^{\text {Between interior }}$ (towns |  | ${ }^{27,683}$ | 482 | 25.328 |
| Inland, \&c., from South | 7,030 | 264,376 | 8,169 | 264,007 |
| Total to be deducted | 8,023 | 301,666 | 8,926 | 301,824 |
| Leaving total net overlan | 8,059 | 749,749 | 1,687 | 633,369 |

## * Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 8,059 bales, against 1,687 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 116,380 bales.


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended May 15 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston | 11.53 | 11.53 | 11.53 | 11.55 | 11.65 | 11.67 |
| New Orlean | 11.63 | 11.63 | 11.59 | 11.60 | 11.63 | 11.67 |
| Mobile | 11.45 | 11.45 | 11.46 | 11.49 | 11.58 | 1160 |
| Norfolk. | 11.75 | 11.75 | 11.75 | 11.75 | 11.85 | 11.85 |
| Montgomery | 11.55 | 11.55 | 11.49 | 11.51 | 11.61 | 11.63 |
| Augusta | 11.90 | 11.85 | 11.86 | 11.89 | 11.88 | 11.90 |
| Memphis | 11.35 | 11.35 | 11.35 | 11.40 | 11.50 | 11.50 |
| Houston | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.63 | 11.70 | 11.70 |
| Little Rock | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.31 | 11.33 | 11.43 | 11.45 |
| ${ }_{\text {Dort }}$ Wallas- | 11.20 11.20 | 11.20 | 11.21 | 11.19 11.19 | 11.23 | 11.25 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { May } 9 \end{aligned}$ | Monday May 11 | Tuesday May 12 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 13 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday May 14 | Friday <br> May 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May (1936) | 11.51 | 11.51 | 11.48 | 11.51 | 11.55 | 11.5811 .59 |
| July | 11.18 | 11.17-11.18 | 11.18-11.19 | 11.20 | 11.27-11.28 | 11.31-11.32 |
| August -..- - - - - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October .November | 10.25 | 10.23 | 10.24 | 10.30 | 10.46 | 10.45 |
| December- | $\underline{10.27}$ | 10.24 | 10.24 | 10.30 | 10.45 | 10.44 |
|  | 10.28 | 10.24 | 10.24 | 10.30 | 10.45 | 10.43 |
| March...- | $\underline{10.30}$ | 10.26 Bid. | 1027b1029a | 1932b1034a | 10.44 Bid. | 10.44 |
| April....-Tone- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Steady. | Quiet. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady | Stea |
| Options---- | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady |

## Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand,

 \&cc., in April-Under date of May 14, 1936, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the month of April, 1936 and 1935. Cotton consumed amounted to 576,762 bales of lint and 61,450 bales of linters, compared with 548,913 bales of lint and 60,811 bales of linters in March, 1936 , and of $\operatorname{lint}$ and 60,811 bales of linters in March, 1936, and468,402 bales of lint and 69,341 bales of linters in April 468,402 bales of lint and 69,341 bales of linters in April
1935. It will be seen that there is an increase in April, 1936, when compared with the previous year in the total lint and linters combined of 100,469 bales, or $18.7 \%$. The following is the statement:
APRIL REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED (Cotton in running bales, counting round as halt bales, except foreign, which is in

|  | Year | Cotton Consumed During- |  | Cotton on HandApril $30-$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { (bales) }}{\text { April }}$ | Nine Months Ended Anti 30 (bales) | In Con- sumtng Establish ments (bales) |  |  |
|  | $1{ }_{1935}^{1936}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 576,762 \\ & 468,402 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} 4,649,521 \\ 4,115,761 \end{array}\right.$ | (1,190,413 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,020,526 \\ & 7,203,407 \end{aligned}$ | $23,123,536$ 23,854,052 |
| Cotton-growing St | 1936 | 486,749 | $3,303,855$ | 972,743 | 5,909,742 | 17,118,660 |
| New England S | 1936 | ${ }^{379,290}$ | 3,292,873 | -824,259 | $7,019,872$ 102,818 | $7,023,872$ $5,320,882$ |
| Al other States | ${ }_{1935}$ | 67,964 | 643,516 | 188,862 | 165, 360 | ${ }_{6,148,116}^{5,320,92}$ |
| Al other States-..- | ${ }_{1935}^{1936}$ | $\xrightarrow{161,148}$ | 133.809 179,372 | ${ }_{49,022}^{45,96}$ | 18,175 | ${ }_{6881.764}^{683}$ |
| Included Above Egyptian cotton. |  |  |  |  |  | 6-1,64 |
|  |  | 6,794 | 67,440 | ${ }_{2}^{24,789}$ | $\underset{24,289}{20,51}$ |  |
| Oner Lorelga cotton |  | ${ }_{4}^{6,159}$ | ${ }_{26,975}^{43,98}$ | 15,744 | - |  |
| Amer.-Egyptlan cotton |  | 1,659 | 16,875 | 6,967 |  |  |
| : Included Above- |  | 1,0 | 6 | 8,564 | 2 |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1936 \\ 1935 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,450 \\ & 69,341 \end{aligned}$ | 532,618 <br> 532,295 | $\begin{aligned} & 250,061 \\ & 251,701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,543 \\ & 54,296 \\ & 5, \end{aligned}$ |  |


| Country of Production | Impors of Fore on Coton (500-lb. Bales) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April |  | 9 Mos. End. Apr. 30 |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| ${ }_{\text {Perypt }}$ | 4,695 | 5,887 | 47, ${ }^{631}$ | 58,611 |
| China | 2,607 | 100 | 19,174 | ${ }_{3}^{1,065}$ |
| Mextco | 480 |  | 2,714 | 1,595 |
| British India | ${ }_{4}^{4,620}$ | 2,903 ${ }_{53}$ | 31,002 | 18,441 |
| Total | 12.629 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |

very favorable out in this part of the country and looks like we are headed Sweetwater (Nolan County)- $15 \%$ increase in acreage, $35 \%$ planted, very
little up. Beneficial rains have fallen over part of this territory the past week; however, from Sweetwater west majority of land is still in need of
moisture. moisture.

## NORTH TEXAS

Sherman (Grayson County)-Cotton planted this section $75 \%$, with $50 \%$
up to a fair stand. We had good rains past week over this section and balance of the acreage will be planted this week. Increase in acceage over last season will be from $10 \%$ to $20 \%$. Plenty of seed to finish planting.
Terrell (Kaufman County)
Increase in acreage about 20 to $25 \%$. Around $85 \%$ planted, with about 60 to $65 \%$ up to a good stand and plenty of moist
ture. Will not need any rain for three or four weeks. ture. Will not need any rain for three or four weeks.
uniexarkana (Bowie County), Bottom lands all planted, with cotton up uniformly to a perfect stand; $10 \%$ chopped; fully $15 \%$ increase in acreage.
Uplands $80 \%$ planted, $30 \%$ up to good stands. Acreage about same as last season. Moisture sufficient at present.
Wills Point (Van Zandt County) $25 \%$ of the cotton crop in this section
has been planted and $10 \%$ is up to a stand. Heavy rains-approximately eight inches-fell here Friday and saturday. Heavy rains-approximately have to be replanted due to the extreme grassy condition of fields, and prac-
tically all of the cotton just planted is lost. Crop two to three weeks late.
Note-Linters exported, not included above, were 12,532 bales during April in
1936 and 15,657 bales in 1935; 178,359 bales for the nine months ending April 30 in 1936 and 146,032 bales in 1935. The distribution for April, 1936, follows: United Kingdom, $399 ;$ Netherlands, 3,650; Belgium, 300; France, 615; Germany, 5,959;
Italy, 534; Canada, 340; New Zealand, 8; Japan, 727

## WORLD STATISTICS

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1934, as compiled from various sources was $22.869,000$, bales, counting American in running
bales and forelgn in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumptin of bales and foreign in bales of f t78 pounds lint, while the connsumptlon of cotton (ex-
clusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31 , 1935, was 25 ,clusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1935, was 25,-
283,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle,

Census Report on Cottonseed Oil Production-On May 13 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statements howing cottonseed received, crushed and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand and exported for the nine months' period ended April 30, 1936 and 1935:

- COTTON SEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED AND ON HAND (TONS)

| State | Received atMills* Aug. 1 to April 30 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crushed } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \text { to April } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  | On Hand at Mills April 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Alabame | 285,754 | 266,370 | 288,619 | 259,044 | 6,125 | 26,413 |
| Arkansas | 291,157 | 282,406 | 284,341 | 274,401 | 9,225 | 13,086 |
| Georgia | 416,057 | ${ }_{414,836}$ | 87,933 425,013 | - 380.583 | 5,291 13,212 | 5,083 60,263 |
| Loulsiana | 173,046 | 157,864 | 172,710 | 157,753 | 1,699 | ${ }_{3,651}$ |
| Mississipp | 509,772 | 468,073 | 494,936 | 433,170 | 27,848 | 54,198 |
| North Caro | 222,097 | 246,253 | 227,008 | 233,096 | 5,166 | 15,098 |
| North Caroli | 191,577 | 95,906 193,635 | 193,086 2026 | 107,654 | 734 | 6,257 |
| Tennessee | 230,455 | 279,658 | 232,738 | 277,814 | 2,123 | 17,058 |
| Texas | 956,364 | 710,031 | 955,581 | 783,327 | 23,195 | 29,365 |
| All other | 103,758 | 122,837 | 103,996 | 116,200 | 147 | 7,213 |
| Uniter States | 3,677,215 | ,340,365 | 3,668,437 | ,314,148 | 98,353 | 248,878 |

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 89,575 tons and 222,761 tons on hand
Aug. 1 nor 52,465 tons and 113,247 tons reshipped for 1936 and 1935 , respectively.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFAGTURED, SHIPPED OUT,

| Item | Season | On Hand Aug. 1 | Produced <br> Aug. 1 to <br> April 30 | Shipped Out Aug. 1 to April 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On Hand } \\ & \text { April } 30 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oll, lbs. | 1935-36 | *28,262,543 | 1,113,561,526 | 1,059,442,864 | *85,206,380 |
|  | 1934-35 | 34,400,287 | 1,031,998,905 | 1,023,816,516 | 61,724,572 |
| Refined oll, lbs- | ${ }_{1934-35}^{1935}$ | 2444,833,215 | b980,488,500 |  | 2487,536,018 |
|  | 1934-35 | 656,804,830 | $952,104,913$ |  | 576,782,632 |
| Cake and meal, | ${ }_{1934-35}^{1935-36}$ | 198,367 | 1,663,436 | 1,659,374 | 202,429 |
| ulls, tons-.------ | 1935-36 | 124,572 | 1,507,941 | 1,368,614 | 263,899 |
|  | 1934-35 | 76,604 | 950,305 | 932,345 | 94,564 |
| Linters, running | 1935-36 | 71,292 | 835,925 | 754,656 793,639 | ${ }_{1128,776}$ |
| bales.----- | 1934-35 | 75,958 | 747,091 | 675,568 | 147,481 |
| Hull tiber, 500- | 1935-36 | 1,332 | 35,408 | 36,084 | 656 |
| 1b. bales ----- | 1934-35 | 646 | 61,075 | 59,902 | 1,819 |
| Grabbots, motes. \& C ., $500-\mathrm{b}$. | 1935-36 |  |  |  |  |
| bales.------- | 1934-35 | 3,970 | 34,971 | 28,529 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,753 \\ & 10,412 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

establishments and $8,589,280$ and $8,996,936$ pounds in transit to refiners and cong sumers Aug. 1,1935 , and April 30,1936 , respectively. ments and $7,214,525$ and $6,769,970$ pounds substitute, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug. 1935, and April manufacturers of la36, respectively. b Produced from 1,063,649,762 pounds of crude ofl. April 30, 1936, respectively. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR EIGHT
MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31


* Amounts for April not included above are 4, 498,947 pounds crude, and 9,844,785
refined, "entered directly for consumption"" $1,339,520$ crude and 634,560 erined refined, "entered directly for consumption," $1,339,520$ crude and 634,560 refined
"withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and $1,340,640$ crude and $5,316,227$
refined "entered directly into warehouse."

Dallas Cotton Exchange Weekly Crop Report-The Dallas Cotton Exechange has issued its first weerly comprehensive report for 1936 , covering cotton crop conditions in the different sections of Texas and also in Oklahoma and Arkansas. We reprint this report, which is dated May 11, in full below:

TEXAS
WEST TEXAS
Lubbock (Lubbock County)-Looks like $20 \%$ increase in acreage. About
$20 \%$ of the Plains have moisture to plant on. Need a general rain. Very smal per cent planteod.


 bought. Supply on hand adequate and will turn out all right if growing
conditions favorable. Plenty of labor and everyone anxious to work. conditions ravorable. Aseage increase will be $15 \%$ in this territory. anxious to work
Estimate acrer
Snyder (Scurry County) -There was a good rain in this part of the country Snyder (Scurry County)-There was a good rain in this part of the country,
enough to bring up what cotton was planted, and enough moisture to start enough to bring up what cotton was planted, and enough moisture to start
planting in localities that have been too dry to plant. Conditions look

OENTRAL TEXAS
Athens (Honderson County)-Cotton planting is well under way in Henderson County. Some replanting necessary due to cotton which was
planted on May 1 and 2 did not come up, due to the heavy rain on May 3 . planted on May 1 and 2 did not come up, due to the heavy rain on May 3.
The cotton is about $25 \%$ planted and the stands are uniformly good. Calvert (Robertson County). $90 \%$ plantere sufficient for time being.
$75 \%$ up. Germination good, stands very god $10 \%$ being replanted; $75 \%$ up. Germination good, stands very good. Cultivation rairly good present needs; prefer warm, dry weather for three to four weeks to place soil in a good state of cultivation. Probably $20 \%$ increase in acreage over
1935 . Little attention paid to Government 1935. Little attention paid to Government soil erosion program by larger
planters or owners of best lands. Crop is probably 10 days to two weeks late, but with normal weather conditions could be easily overcome. weeks Ennis (Ellis County)-Acreage is increased over last season 15 to $20 \%$,
About $35 \%$ are signing up on the new Government plan. About $75 \%$ Abut $35 \%$ are signing up on the new Government plan. About $75 \%$
planted and very litte to be replanted, and about $75 \%$ of this up to a good stand. Land well cultivated and on Friday we had an inch of rain, and
1.5 inches Saturday night, which is all we need for some time. We now need warm, dry weather.
Glen RRose (Somervell. County)-We have planty of moisture. Very
little cotton planted. Planting will be general about the 20 th. Acreage about the same as last year.
Hillsboro (Hill County)-With favorable weather prevailing past week, farmers succeoded in planting about $80 \%$ of acreage to cotton, which is
germinating rapidly and at the present time about $50 \%$ is up to stand germinating rapidly and at the present time about $50 \%$ is up to stand. the way of moisture. Acreage increase $10 \%$ to $15 \%$
La Grange (Fayette County) $90 \%$ of cotton is planted; $70 \%$ is up from
fair to good stand. Present moisture sufficient. $10 \%$ increase in acreage. fair taylor (Williamson Courty) Coisture good. Cotton is about $85 \%$ planted, with about $50 \%$ up to time is very
Very little replanting necessary, and that only where cutworm gid Very little replanting necessary, and that only where cutworms did damage. germination and the young plants. We will have a $20 \%$ increase in acreage over last season.
Temple (Bell Count
Temple (Bell County)-Rains last week and this week over most of county;
plenty of moisture for present. About $60 \%$ cotton planted, with 5 to plenty of moisture for present. About $60 \%$ cotton planted, with 5 to $10 \%$
up. Estimate increase of $15 \%$ in acreage. Need 10 days or two weeks dry, warm weather so that planting can be completed and cotton come up. Waxahachie (Ellis County)-It has been far too dry thus far this year;
however, we are getting a good rain today (Friday), which will insure getting however, we are getting a good rain today (Friday), which will insure getting
all cotton up to good stand and growth of that part of the crop already up.
$70 \%$ planted and $30 \%$ up. Expected increase of about $15 \%$ in acreage over last season. Farmers slow in signing up for soil conservation program, as there seems to be a lack of understanding of the program.

## EAST TEXAS

Jefferson (Marion County)-Had good rain in this county last night, which will help us materially. About $90 \%$ of our crop planted and up to a good
stand. Acreage about the same as last season. Our crop is about three stand. Acreage about the same as last season. Our crop is about three
weeks late. San Augustine (San Augustine County)-Will have a slight increase in
acreage. Crop in portion of the county is fair and stands are good. Lots acreage. Crop in portion of the county is fair and stands are good. Lots
of cotton yet to be planted and a good rain needed before some of the
cotton already planted will come up. Timpson (Sheloy County)-Crop about $50 \%$ planted; about $35 \%$ up to a good stand; some farmers waiting for rain before planting some of their
cotton. Fields are unusually dry; not a heavy rain here since last November. Crop about two weeks late and something like $10 \%$ increase in acreage of cotton this year.

Corpus Christi (Nueces County)-This territory has had ample moisture
nd all needed at present is warm sunshine. Very heavy rains in this secand all needed at present is warm sunshine. Very heavy rains in this sec-
tion last night and this morning. Acreage is about $15 \%$ to $20 \%$ increased over past season. All cotton has been planted and is up and from four to fully 12 inches high, with a good taproot, mostly squaring and all good stands, and making wonderfu progress even with lack or inser for insects.
warmth . Weather at present very unsettled, favorable
San Antonio (Bexar Countyt) Aery unsettied, favorable for insects.
about a week ago; since that time farmers have had our first rain about a week ago; since that time farmers have been completing planting and plowing what was already planted, Have just had a little over an inch of rain, which is just about what this territory needed for the present. increase in acreage of about $15 \%$ over last year, A few farmers are com-
plaining about the June bugs in the fields, but think the damage is at this time. . Seguin (Guadalupe County)-Sufficient moisture for planting in our sec-
tion. Planting practically completed. $60 \%$ to $70 \%$ of cotton planted is up; small percentage now being chopped; chopping will be general next to poor stand of first planting. Fields in fair condition. Neeng nessary, due
week of dry weather to clean out crop and then more week of dry weather to clean out crop and then a good soaking rain.

## OKLAHOMA

Anadarko (Caddo County)-Moisture conditions were very por in our
territory until May 1. Rainfall has been ample since. Due to drought seed beds are very poor and late. Planting will be in full progress from Monday on until finished. Very little planted so far; none up. Lack of rain is causing quite a bit of wheat to be plowed up for cotton and row feed
crops. Increase in cotton acreage may be more than $20 \%$. crops, shortage in good plantings seed.
Chickasha (Grady County) Chickasha territory received from 1 to 11 inches rain during past week, making total of approximately two inches of moisture during past 10 days. Planting will be in full swing by middle of county; very little planted, none up. Planting about 10 days late.
Hobart (Kiowa County) Although western Oklaho has had several scattered showers past 10 days, the soil is still badly in need of moisture There has been no planting done except in the Frederick tertitory, but under way by the middle of the coming week. A good deal of wheat has been plowed under in this section and there is some talk of the greater part
of this being planted to cotton. I doubt if this land would make even a fail crop, even under ideal conditions through the growing season, which will be necessary for western Oklahoma to make a good crop, owing to de-
ficiency of moisture to date. Estimate $25 \%$ increase in acreage for western Oklahoma, ${ }_{\text {Mangum (Greer County) -While cotton planting time is now with us }}$ and though we had 0.81 inch rainfall this week, general rains are with us, Small grain has, generally speaking, passed out of the picture, and if ample moisture could be had, much of this wheat would be planted to cotton. Nothing planted as yet, but many will get started next Monday. Producers
will cooperate with Government program, and without more favorable weather hence our cotton acreage will be practically same as last year, with possibly slightly better quality seed being planted.
conditions were getting serious owing to continued lack of rain, but for-
tunately during past week or so we have ben relieved with rains of more than $21 / 2$ inches, putting the soil in excellent shape for planting. As yet
very little cotton has been planted and none is up. If weather clears and very little cotton has been planted and none is up. if weaher ciears and
warms up, we expect considerable planting the coming week. Expect an increase in acreage over last year, but too early to estimate percentage. ARKANSAS
Ashdown (Litlle River County)-Acreage increased $10 \%$ to $15 \%$ over picked acreage last season. $90 \%$ through planting, $75 \%$ up, stands fair
to good. slow rain falling today. This. with hisht rain on April 22 and
 working well, fields clean, condition much better than this date last year, sary to plant and replant until after July 1 lasty year.
Little Rock (Pulaski County)-Topp soil moisture is adequate at present but there is a deficiency in subsoil moisture, as the rainfall since Jan. 1 favorable for field work and growth of cotton. $90 \%$ planted and about $60 \%$ up. Good to excellent stands where up. Practically no replanting necessary to date. Cultivation and chopping in progress past week and
fields now clean. Good rain today, the first since last saturday. Crop nields now clean, Good rain today diae first since last saturday, Crop creased acreage estimated at fully $15 \%$.
Searcy (White County)-Moisture conditions in this territory are very favorabie ror planting. About $60 \%$ of the crop has been planted and about $10 \%$ or the cotton is up. At the present time in is very hard to determine
if there will be an increase or decrease in acreage as compared with last ason.
Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that due to the lack of rainfall conditions in the eastern part of the cotton belt are worse than ever, with extreme high temperatures adding to the than ever, with extreme high temperatures adding to the prevailing bad situation. Planting cannot be finished in coming from the central and western divisions of the cotton belt.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the dates given:


Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.


The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 11935 are $6,987,547$ bales; in 1934-35 were 4,139,457 bales and in 1933-34 were 7,111,389 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 40,509 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 1,201 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 39,308 bales during the week.
Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 50,442 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-To Japan-May 8-Katsuragi Maru, 5,330; Bales


 HOUSTON-To Ghent-May ${ }^{\text {To }}$-Bremennendijk, 30 - May 14 Man
 255
1,347




 LOS ANGELES-TO Japan-May il Golden sun, 1.949; Pres.

To Hoover, 800 -May 12 -Hokkani Ma
World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Seas |
| Visibles | 6,423,423 | 12, ${ }^{4,2954,259}$ | 6,038,219 | 6.879,719 |
| American in sight to May 15 - |  |  | 97.84394.000 | 8,474,403 |
| Bombay receipts, to May 14 - | 行 8 8,000 |  |  | 2,144.000 |
| Alexandria receitsts to May 13 | 10,00011,000 | 1,619,600 | + 12.000 | $1,462.200$488,000 |
| Other supply to May $13 *$ _ |  |  |  |  |
| Total suppl | $\overline{6,671,683}$ <br> 6,308,296 | 22,349,490 | 6,260,06 | 20,111.322 |
| Visible supply May 1 |  | 6,308,296 | 5,874,012 | 5,874 |
| Total takings to M |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 386.050 \\ & 223 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 223,050 \\ 163,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 14,27,310 \\ 9,208,110 \\ 5,029,200 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Of which American.--- |  |  |  |  |  |

* Embraces reccipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies. \&cc.
 takings not being available-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern
and foreign spinners, $11,621,194$ bales in $1935-36$ and $10,412,310$ bales in and foreign spinners, 11,621, , 194 , bales in $1935-36$ and $10,412,310$
$1934-35$ of which $6,609,594$ bales and $5.333,110$ bales American.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Ray } 14 \\ \text { Receipts- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | 1933-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | ${ }_{\text {Since }}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay |  |  | 83,000 | 2,587, | 94, | 2,144,000 | 60,000 | 2,037 |
| ${ }_{\text {Froml }}^{\text {Exp }}$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Since Auf. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contr } \\ & \text { n } \end{aligned}$ |  China | Total | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Japan } \\ \text { China } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | To |
| Bombay- | 5,000 | 7,00023,0003,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 51,000 \\ & 35,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,000 \\ & 42,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97,000 \\ & 56,000 \end{aligned}$ | 338,000 1,096,000 1,531,000 279,000 1,039,000 1,374,000 |  |  |
| 1935-36-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934-35-4 |  |  | 96,000 |  | 57,000 | 288,000 | 1,664,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,009,000 \\ & 1,1,0,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oth. India- | 6,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,000 \\ 6,000 \\ 23,000 \\ \hline 2, \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ---- | $\begin{aligned} & 10.000 \\ & 6.000 \\ & 23,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 511,000 \\ & 479,000 \\ & 539,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 822,000 758,000 |
| 1934-35-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933-34-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total all- | 6,0005,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,000 \\ & 2,0,000 \\ & 2,0 \end{aligned}$ | 51,00035,00096.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 688,000 \\ & 48,000 \end{aligned}$ | 408.000250,000 250,000 | 849,000 1,096,0002,353,00 758,000\|1,039,000 2,047,00 |  |  |
| 1934-35-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933-34-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a 11,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase

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of 20,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 306,000 bales.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

| Alexanaria, Egypt. May 13 | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | 1933-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) This week Aince Aug. | $\begin{array}{r} 50,000 \\ \hline, 143,398 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 60,000 \\ 7,310,588 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 65,000 \\ 8,269,807 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Exports (Bales)- | This | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This Week | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool | 5,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Continent and India- | 15.000 |  | 14,000 | 633,107 |  | 0880.311 |
| To America ..........-- | 1,000 | 34,281 |  | 35,062 | 1,000 | 07,821 |
| Total exports | 28.000 | 934.246 | 14,0 | 18. | 6,000 | 01049 |

Note:-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 Ibs.
This. statement shows that the receipts for the week ended May This statement shows that the receipts for the week
50,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 28,000 bales.
Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for home trade is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { 32s Cop }}{\text { Twist }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 81/2 Lbs. Shirt- } \\ & \text { ings, Common } \\ & \text { to Finest } \end{aligned}$ |  | Cotton <br> Middl' Upl'ds | ${ }_{\text {Twist }}^{32 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Cop}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 / 2 \text { Lbs. Shirt- } \\ & \text { ings, Common } \\ & \text { to Finest } \end{aligned}$to Finest |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. d. | d. | d | d. | d. d. |  | s. d | d. |
|  | ${ }_{93}^{93}$ |  | (@) 994 | 6.07 6.21 | 103@114 |  | @ | 7.05 7.08 |
|  | 90\%1114 |  |  | 6.21 | 109 ( ¢1113) |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{21}$ | ${ }_{9 \%} 9111$ |  | (1) 94 | 6.04 | 10\%产@11嵃 | 92 | (19) 9 | 7.09 |
| ${ }_{6} 6$ | 9\%(11) |  | (1) 93 | 6.12 | 107\%@113/4 |  | (1) | 7.10 |
|  | $9 \% 6111 /$ |  | @09 ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | 6.30 <br> 6.34 | ${ }^{10} 0_{9}^{0311 / 2}$ | ${ }^{9} 7$ | @99 $9{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6.30 |
| ${ }_{27}^{20}$ | 9\%\%111/6 | ${ }_{9}^{91}$ | (1) ${ }_{9}^{9} 9$ | 6.34 6.44 | 97/(1111/8 | ${ }_{9}^{87}$ | @992 | ${ }_{6.36}$ |
| April |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | @ ${ }_{6}^{9} 93$ | 6.50 6.57 6 | 10:@114/ |  | (1) 92 | 6.65 |
|  | 939114 | ${ }_{9}^{91}$ | (e) 993 | 6.58 6.62 | 101 ©113 |  | (1) ${ }^{9} 92$ | 6.63 6.78 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 101/@113/8 |  |  |  |
|  | 97\% ${ }^{\text {a/m }}$ |  | (1) 93 | 6.46 6.46 6.56 | 1010 1113 | 90 | @ 92 | 6.88 6.88 6.90 |

Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:


Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port: Forwarded-.
Total stocks
Total stocks
Of which American.
Total imports.
Of which American.
Of which American.
Amount afloat.-----
$\begin{array}{llll}55,000 & 47,000 & 50,000 & 48,000\end{array}$ each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of each day of the past week and
spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \text { 12:15 } \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | A fair business doing. | A fair business doing. | A fair business doing. | A fair business doing. | Good inquiry. | Good <br> inquiry |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 6.44 d . | 6.48d. | 6.47 d . | 6.51 d. | 6.55d. | .56d. |
| Futures. | $\underset{2}{\text { Quiet, }}$ | Quit, unchanged to | Steady, unchanged to | Qulet but stdy. 1 to 2 | Steady, 3 to 5 pts. | Steady |
| opened | decline. | 1 pt . adv. | 2 pts adv. | 2 pts. dec. | advance. | dvan |
| $\underset{4}{\mathrm{Mar}}$ | Steady, unchanged to | Quiet but steady, un- | Steady, to 3 pts. | Steady, 1 to 2 pts . | Steady, 3 to 7 pts. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Steady } \\ 2 \text { to } 4 \text { pts. }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| P. M. | 1 pt . dec. | chang | advance. | decline | advance. | advance |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 9 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { May } 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { Sat. }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close |
| New Contract | d. | ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | ${ }_{6}$. | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | ${ }^{1}$. | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  | ${ }_{\text {d. }}$ d. |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$. |
| May | 6.14 | 6.18 | 6.17 | 6.17 | 6.18 | 6.16 | ${ }^{6.17}$ | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.21 | 6.22 |
| July | 5.97 | ${ }_{5}^{6.01}$ | ${ }^{6.00}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6.01}$ | ${ }^{6.02}$ | 6.00 | 5.00 | 6.05 | ${ }^{6.05}$ | 6.75 | 6.07 5.75 |
| October-1 | 5.62 | 5.65 | ${ }_{5}^{5.65}$ | 5.66 | ${ }_{5}^{5.66}$ | 5.65 | ${ }_{5}^{5.65}$ | 5.71 | ${ }_{5.62}^{5.72}$ | 5.75 | 5.75 5.66 |
| January (1937)-- | 5.54 | 5.56 | 5.55 | 5.507 | 5.57 | 5.55 | 5.55 | 5.61 | 5.61 | 5.65 | 5.65 |
| March. | 5.54 | 5.56 | 5.55 | 5.57 | 5.57 | 5.55 | 5.55 | 5.60 | 5.61 | 5.65 | 5.65 |
| May | 5.51 |  | 5.54 |  | 5.57 |  | 5.55 |  | 5.60 |  | 5.64 |
| July | 5.52 |  | 5.52 |  | 5.54 |  | 5.52 |  | 5.58 |  | 5.62 |
| Octobe | 5. |  | 5. |  | 5.42 |  | 5.40 |  | 5.46 |  | 5.50 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, May 15, 1936.
Flour-A good underlying demand had been developing as a result of the marked firmness of wheat during the early part of the week, but when prices for this grain fell
off later, consumer interest in flour died down. The tone of the flour market became soft as prices for wheat receded. The same old hand-to-mouth policy prevails among consumers, and the recent crop reports appear to encourage this attitude.
Wheat-On the 9 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . up. The firmness of this grain was attributed to reports that Canada had effected new export business totaling 1,250,000 bushels. Further, the market was believed to be in a rather oversold condition, and as shorts attempted to even up over the week end they found the market sensitive to demand, prices responding readily. Further generous rains were recorded over the belt, but this news appeared to be ignored as a bearish factor. The feeling prevails among not a few that present prices discount much that is favorable in crop prospects, and that the bearishly inclined will find more and more resistance to downward pressure as time goes on. The Dominion market was strong, helped by a good export demand. Wheat was tendered on May contracts in Kansas City and in Winnipeg, but no tenders were announced in the Minneapolis and Chicago markets. It was reported that arrangements were made to ship 300,000 bushels of wheat from Kansas City to Chicago, presumably for delivery purposes. On the 11th inst. prices closed unchanged to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Notwithstanding the general expectation of a bullish Government crop report on winter wheat, to be issued after the close-traders generally were not disposed to take changes in commitments on the long side in view of the remarkable recoveries in the crop as the result of two weeks of soaking beneficial rains. The Government estimate of winter wheat was expected to be close to $500,000,000$ bushels, or at least equal to or above the average private estimate of $486,000,000$ bushels. The Federal figure of only $464,000,000$ bushels, however, proved a great surprise to the trade. A highly important consideration in analyzing the report, and not lost sight of by many in the trade-is the fact that this Government survey does not cover the vast improvement in crop conditions since the 1 st of May as a result of the prolonged period of beneficial rains. News from the winter wheat belt was surprisingly favorable. Reports suggested that an improvement measuring as much as $50,000,000$ bushels was not unlikely, compared to estimates of two weeks ago. Conditions in the spring wheat area are of two weeks ago. Conditions in the spring wheat area are
reported to be the best in four years. There was a 2 -cent break in the May contract in Kansas City, but with all this unusual news, the May contract on the Chicago Board showed little or no action either way. No tenders have yet been offered in the May contract. Reports were current that 700,000 bushels of choice wheat from Kansas City had been arranged for, to tender on May contracts on the Chicago Board. This had no apparent effect on the spot market. On the 12 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. The bullish Government crop report had little or no effect on the market. There was a slight upturn in prices, but this was lost shortly after the opening, the decline extending as much as 2c. There appears to be a steady flow of highly favorable reports concerning the crops, especially spring wheat, and this is creating a distinctly bearish feeling and outlook. Further beneficial rains were reported in the areas that were backward, and the forecast is for continued favorable crop weather. On the 13 th inst. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 1c. higher. This sharp rise was attributed almost entirely to the sharp advance at Liverpool. The strength in the latter market was ascribed to the increasing nervousness over the renewed tenseness of the European political situation. The possibility of inflationary legislation at Washington was also viewed with some concern. The maximum advance on the Chicago Board was $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Domestic traders naturally focussed their attention on the Frazier-Lemke farm bill, fully cognizant of the fact that its passage in the lower House would have far-reaching effects, even though a Presidential woto was asured Speculators and traders with bearish tendencies are moving with caution these days in bearish tendencies are moving with caution these days in Great Britain and Italy. Further purchases of 10,000 bushels of Kansas City wheat to come to Chicago were announced but it was pointed out that these purchase implied no threat that the wheat would be delivered on May contracts here, as every bushel so delivered would show a loss. May wheat was quite firm in the later trading. Good milling and shipping demand was reported.
On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. higher. The heaviness of the near positions was ascribed to the threat of deliveries on May contracts, traders regarding the recent purchases at Kansas City as wheat that will very likely be tendered before the current delivery expires. Easiness at Liverpool also had its depressing influence. Further sales to store were finally confirmed, making a total of 500,000 bushels during the past two days. So far no deliveries have been tendered on the May contract. Two weeks remain in which deliveries on May contracts may be made.

Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. above yesterday's finals. The strength in wheat today was due largely to bullish reports from Winnipeg stating that houses with export connections were buyers there. It is also reported that the big export business in Canadian wheat is not being reflected in the Winnipeg market because sales are made on the basis of the July future, and hedges are not taken in. Some estimates were that such futures sales total upward
of $10,000,000$ bushels. Open interest in wheat was $75,025,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK No. 2 red. $\qquad$ Sat
-108

Mon. Tues. Wew., Thurs. Fri. DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO May July Season's High and When Made Season's Low and When Made
 May -iv CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May
July

October |  | 78 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Corn - On the 9 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This was rather surprising in view of the strength in other grains. On a moderate amount of selling prices eased fractionally, and with no particular incentive furnished traders to aggressively take the buying side, trading became dull, with very little change in price range during the session. The spot market was quoted steady to a trifle easier, and shipping demand was again good, with sales of better than 100,000 bushels reported. Receipts were also fairly large On the 11th inst. futures closed $3 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Factors perating against corn on this date were heavier, receipts from the country and indications of a continued large movement. On the other hand, reports were current of an arrangement to ship 200,000 bushels of corn out of Chicago. Sales for shipment were not as large as of past several days. Bearish reports continue to be received concerning the new crop acreage, which has promise of being quite large. On the 12 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The easier tone of the spot market despite rather large sales, was responsible in large measure for the sagging tendency in the futures market. Spot houses were noted on the buying side of May against sales of the more deferred deliveries, On the 13th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up, with May On the 13 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up, with May
at $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The commercial demand for corn is reported as at $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The commercial demand for corn is reported as acted as quite a stimulus, but for some reason or other there was no appreciable response to these factors.
On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. higher. This market was devoid of any special feature. Shipping demand was sustained, while country offerings were extremely light. Arrivals at primary markets were smaller than a week ago. Field and planting conditions are reported as excellent. Today prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was very little news on this grain outside of the usual routine. Trading was quiet and featureless.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

 May-:
July
Setem $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Season's High and When Made } & 591 / 4 & 585 / 8 & 581 / 8 & 583 \% & 583 / 8 & 58 \\ \text { Season's Low and When Made }\end{array}$
 Oats-On the 9th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was nothing to explain this irregular trend in prices. Trading was dull with the news devoid of any special feature. On the 11th inst. price closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This market was quiet and without feature. On the 12 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was little or nothing to report concerning this market, the session being quiet and featureless. On the 13th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The action of this market was almost a parallel with the action of the corn market, with its irregularity and lack of response to bullish factors. There was nothing in the way of news concerning this grain.
On the 14th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower There was nothing of real interest in connection with this grain. Today prices closed $1 / s$ c. down. There was nothing in the news or trading worthy of comment

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK

## No. 2 white


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO
$\qquad$



Season's High and When Made $1^{18} 261 / 2,218208126318261 /$
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS MFUTURES IN WINNIPEG May-: $31 \frac{1}{8}$ day 31
Rye-On the 9th inst. prices closed 11/4c. up on the May delivery and $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 1c. up on the other months. This pronounced strength was due largely to the firmness of wheat and to a reported substantial step-up in flour sales. On the 11 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ c. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. With wheat lower and the flour market relatively dull, prices for rye naturally sympathized and eased on the slightest pressure. On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The strength in rye was rather surprising in view of the heaviness of other grains, especially of wheat. The firmness of this cereal was attributed to a good spot demand ness of this cereal was attributed to a good spot demand
and a better feeling in the flour trade. On the 13 th inst.
prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . higher. This was the only grain that responded in proper measure to the strength in the wheat market. A steady spot situation also played its part in the firmness displayed in rye.

On the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The firmness of this grain was ascribed largely to a steady spot demand. It was in rather sharp contrast to the other grain markets. Today prices closed $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, higher. This mar ket has been acting independent of the other grains for the past two or three days, with prices on the upward trend There is no news to explain the firmness outside of a good demand for spot rye.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO May
July
Jep


 DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May $\qquad$
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {May }}$ $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 39 & 39 & 39\end{array}$
 Closing quotations were as follows: grain
Wheat, New York-
 Corn New York- $\quad 771 / 2 \mathrm{l}$ lbs, malting



 Hard winter straights Coarse ${ }_{.00}^{2.85} 4.75$
All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | orn | Sats | Barley | Rye |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { bols. } 1966 b s . \\ 212,000 \end{gathered}$ | Dush. 60 los. Dush. 56 los. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | bush. 32 lbs. bush 5661 bs. ${ }^{\text {br }}$ |  | push. 481 bs. |
| Chicago |  | $161,000$ | $1,264,000$ | 517,000 230000 | ${ }^{201.000}$ | ${ }^{234.000}$ |
| Minneapolis |  | 192,000 | 170.000 43,000 | ${ }_{92}^{230,000}$ |  | ${ }^{415.000}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Duluth- }}$ | 19,000 | 192,000 | 43,000 188,000 | 82,000 | 74,000 | 474.000 |
| Toledo |  | 63.000 | 73.000 | 123,000 | 5,000 | ${ }^{2.000}$ |
| Detroit. |  | 21,000 | 10.000 | 13.000 | 17.000 | 23.000 |
| Indianapo |  | ${ }^{16,000}$ | ${ }^{546.000}$ | 88.000 | ${ }^{35.000}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ster }}^{\text {St. Louis }}$ | -90,000 | 112.000 | 退 478.000 | 180,000 48,000 | 11.000 46,000 | 58,000 |
| Kansas City | 13,000 | 584,000 | 530,000 | 78,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 157.000 | 342,000 | 59.000 |  |  |
| St. Josep |  | ${ }_{63,000}^{23,000}$ | - ${ }^{95,0000}$ |  |  |  |
| Sloux Cil |  | 33,00 | 39,000 | 5.000 | 1,000 | 3,0000 |
| Butfalo. |  | 2,073,000 | 665,000 | 134,000 |  | 13,000 |
| Total week, ${ }^{\text {, }} 36$ | 36 | 4,217,0 | 4,971,000 | 1,583,000 | 454,000 | 1,385,000 |
| Same week, 35 | 333,000 366,000 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 1,514,000 | 108,000 | +835,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

since Aug. $1-$ $14,920.0000^{279,849,000} 151,020,000$
$14,444,000$
$166,069,000$
$154,177,000$ ${ }_{42,385,000} 11,119,0000^{52,644,000}$ $\frac{1933,-1 .-14,118,0001180,503,0001666,331,000}{159,853,000} 19,417,00044,299,000$ the week ended Saturday, May 9 1936, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | bols. 1968 lbs. bush. 60 lbs .0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pew Yor | 138 | 72,000 | 00 |  |  |  |
| Baltimore. | 11,000 | 2,000 | 25,000 | 10,000 | ,00 | 2,0 |
| ew Orieans * | 17,000 |  | 20,000 | 14,000 |  |  |
| Montreal | 40,0000 | 2,898,000 |  | 42,0000 | ,000 | 38.00 |
| Boston | 18,000 |  |  | 12,000 |  |  |
| Halitax | Ō |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week,'36 SinceJan.1,'36 | $\begin{array}{r} 253,000 \\ 5,552,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,487,000 \\ 26,850,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 58,000 \\ 1,170,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,000 \\ 1,320,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145,000 \\ 1,037,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,00 \\ 352,00 \end{array}$ |
| Week 1935... SinceJan. 1, 35 | $\begin{array}{r} 250,000 \\ 4,469,000 \end{array}$ | 1,375,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 155,000 \\ 4,421,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 224,000 \\ 5,788.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,000 \\ 2,760,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139, \\ & 444, \end{aligned}$ |

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 9 1936, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flout | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushets | Bushels | Barrels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Norfolk |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| New Orle |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| Sorel---1 | 2,898,000 |  | 40,000 | 42,000 | 72,000 | 8,000 |
| Quebec | 558,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| Total week, 1936 | 4,652,000 |  | 93,868 | 42,000 | 72.000 | 38 |
| Same week, 1935 | 1,671,000 | --- | 78,423 | 184.000 | 17,000 | 139,0 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 11935 is as below:

Financial Chronicle

| [Exports for Week <br> - and Since <br> July 1 to- | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a y 9 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom | Barrels | ${ }_{\text {Barrels }}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Continent. | 39,682 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,155,615 } \\ \hline 479,479\end{array}$ | $1,623,000$ $3,012,000$ | $43,270,000$ 37,560 |  | 10,000 |
| So. \& Cent. Amer. | 15,000 | 352,000 | $1,012,000$ 4,0 | $37,560,00$ 556 |  | 3,000 3,000 |
| West Indies | 27,000 | 682,000 | 1,000 | 7,000 |  | 4,000 |
| Brit.No.Am. Cols. |  | 7,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Other countries.. | 4,035 | 153,370 | 12,000 | 254,000 |  |  |
| Total 1936 Total 1935 | 93,868 | ${ }^{3,829,464} \mathbf{3 , 1 5 7 , 8 1 1} \mid$ | $4,652,000$ <br> $1.671,000$ | $81,647,000$ $62,395,000$ |  | 89,000 27,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, May 9 , were as follows:
grain stocks


 | Total-May | 2 | $1936 \ldots$ | $37,669,000$ | $8,030,000$ | $34,866,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\mathbf{8 , 8 6 6 , 0 0 0} 111,856,000$ Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-New York, 6,000 bushels; total,

6,000 bushels, against none in 1935. Barley-Buffalo afloat, 52,000 ; total, 52,000 bushels, against 287,000 bushels in 1935. Wheat-New York, 304,000 bushels; Boston, 41,000 ; Philadelphla, 31,000; Buffalo,
Duluth, 482,000 ; Erie, 86,000 ; Chicago, 74,000; Albany, $3,967,000$; Canal, 228,$000 ;$ Duluth, 482,000; Erie, 86,000; Chicago, 74,000; Albany, 3,967
total, $10,990,000$ bushels, against $8,621,000$ bushels in 1935 .

## Canadian-

Montradian-
Pt. Willam \& Pt. Arthur
Pt. William \& Pt. Arthur
Other Canadian \& other
$\mathbf{5 2 , 1 8 7}, 204,000$
Corn
Bushels Bushets
 Total-May 9 1936_ $\frac{103,932,000}{-\cdots-\cdots} \frac{1,826,000}{3,874}-178,000-463,000$




The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended May 8, and since July 11935 and July 2 1934, are shown in the following:

| Expotts | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May 8, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 2, \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May 8, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 2, \\ & 19344 \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Bushels }}$ | Bushels | Bushels ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | Bushels | Bushels 44,000 | Bushels 38,000 |
| Black Sea.- | $\begin{array}{r}6,380,000 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 36,138,000 | 5,065,000 | 587,000 | 8,683,000 | 16,168,000 |
| Argentina.-- | 953,000 | 70,507,000 | 162,863,000 | 3,535,000 | 253,247,000 | 182,046,000 |
| Australia .-- | 1,848,000 | 98,002,000 | 98,412,000 |  | , | , |
| Oth. countr's | 496,000 | 34,521,000 | 38,544,000 | 341 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 9,948,000 | 392,086,000 | 444,919,000 | 4,463,000 | 300,050,000 | 236,056,000 |

Agricultural Department Report on Winter Wheat, Rye, \&c.-The Department of Agriculture at Washington on May 11 issued its crop report as of May 1, 1936. This report estimates the abandonment of winter wheat at $24.4 \%$, leaving the acreage remaining to be harvested at 35,932,000 acres, as compared with $31,000,000$ acres harvested in 1935, and $32,968,000$ acres in 1934. Last year the abandonment of winter wheat acreage was $30.4 \%$ and the 10 -year average (1923-32) $12.6 \%$. The May 1 condition is placed at $67.0 \%$ this year, as compared with $75.3 \%$ of normalon May 1,1935 , this year, as compared with $75.3 \%$ of normal on May 1,1935 ,
$70.9 \%$ on May $1,1934,66.7 \%$ on May 1,1933 , and no less than $90.3 \%$ on May 1,1931, and a 10-year average condition of $81.2 \%$. The estimated production of winter wheat is now estimated at $463,708,000$ bushels, which compares with a harvest of $433,447,000$ bushels last year, and an average five year (1928-32) production of $618,186,000$ bushels. Below is the report:
Crop prospects declined during April chiefly as a result of unevenly disdrought in the southwest through April was chiefly responsible for the $6 \%$ decrease in the Crop Reporting Board's forecast of winter wheat production.
Excessive rains in early April over large areas in the Southeast decreased prospects for most crops of that area. In the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, but especially in northern areas, the spring was of late, farmers are behind with plowing and planting, and pastures have been slow in starting. Late freezes also nipped early vegetation over a wide area.
Hay crops and pastures need rain in much of the eastern Mississippi Valley
area. area.
Since the first of May there has been a very marked improvement in
conditions, chiefly as a result of warmer weather with widespread rains over most of the Great Plains area where they were most urgently needed but from western Kansas to the Rio Grande River a large acreage of the grain seeded last fall had already been lost. Over most of this area recent
siderable southwestern area there is still a scant supply of moisture in the
subsoil and final outturn is largely dependent on the receipt of well dis-
tributed rains during the remer tributed rains during the remainder of the growing season. In the range areas of west Texas, New Mexico, and parts of Oolorado. and Oklahoma there has been an acute shortage of moisture and in the worst sections
recovery will be slow, but in much of this area recent rains were heavy enough to start the now grass.
In the northern, half of the Great Plains area spring work was delayed by a late season and farmers have pushed the seeding of small grain on poorly
prepared land. Over much of this region there is now a fair to prepared land. Over much of this region there is now a fair to good supply where the moisture supply is insufficient to give any assurance of good
crops.
From the Rocky Mountains westward ranges show mostly better than
average condition and prospects; stock is in good shape there are fair to average condition and prospects; stock is in good shape, there are fair to
good supplies of hay on hand from the 1935 crop and the supply of water
for irrigation is expected to for irrigation is expected to be somewhat above average. winter wheat, the fifth a whole, present prospects point to a light crop of rye, to a hay crop which has had an unfavorable start but which stiop of
opportunity to recover with such shar opportunity to recover, with such shortage as is now indicated offset by
above-average stocks of hay on hand; and to pastures that have been late in starting and show on hay on hand; and to pastures that have been late moderate supply and not very evenly distributed, for while most of the main fruit belts seem to have come through the winter with slight injury there was widespread frost injury to the scattered orchards of the central
States. prospects for late planted crops still seem to be about average except that the south seems to have started the season somewhat handi-
capped by unfavorable weather. capped by unfavorable weather. production have been showing about the usual seasonal increase and both were running slightly heavier on May 1 than on that date last year.
Wheat-Prospective United States production of winter wheat in 1936
as indicated by condition as of May 1, was $463,708,000$ bushels. tion in 1935 was $433,447,000$ bushels and in 1934 was $405,552,000$ produc The five-year (1928-32) average production was $618,186,000$ bushels. $35,932,000$ acres as compared remaining for harvest in 1936 is estimated a $32,968,000$ acres in 1934 . The five-year (1928-32) average in 1935 and acreage was $39,454,000$ acres. Abandonment of acreage seoded for the 1936 crop is estimated to have been $24.4 \%$. Abandonment of the 1935 Abandonment is excessive in the western Graat Plains $12.6 \%$.
average in all the westers States with the exception of Arizona and California. In the Hastern States abandonment this year is slightly less than Caverage normal on of the crop remaining for harvest was reported at $67 \%$ of year and the 10-year (1923-32) May 1 average of $81.2 \%$. Continued droughty conditions during April in the southern Great Plains
were responsible for the decline in prospects during the month and most were responsible for the decline in prospects during the month and most Below average yields are in prospect in all sections of the country excep the Northeast, with the greatest reduction from average appearing in the group of states extending from Montana and South Dakota to New Mexico
ande-The condition of rye on May 1, 1936 indicates a United States rye crop of $35,253,000$ bushels as compared with indicates a United States rye in 1935 and 16,045,000 bushels in 1934. The five-year (1928-32) average The acreage of rye remaining for
at $3,716,000$ acres, as compared with $4,063,000$ acres harvested in 1935 and $1,942,000$ acres in 1934 . The five-year (1928-32) average harvested acreage
was $3,296,000$ acres. Rye acreage sown in the fall of 1935 was $6,336,000$ acres or $2.9 \%$ above the acreage sown in the fall of 1934 . Considerable acreage of rye is or dinarigy used as pasture, or is turned under for soil improvement. This The condition of rye on May 1 was $74.3 \%$, compared with $82 \%$ a year ago and the 10 -year May 1 average of $84.4 \%$. Condition is below averag South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.
Oats
Oats (Southern States)-The May 1 condition of oats in the South
Atlantic and South Central States reported at Atlantic and South Central States reported at $48.5 \%$ of normal is 20.1
points below the figure reported on May 1,1935 and 23 points pointsear (1924-32) a verage. Texas with approximately $39 \%$ of the the acreage in the 10 Southern States has a condition of only $38 \%$ which is
23 points lower than a year ago and 31 points below the nine-year (1924-32) 23 points
Oklahoma, the second most important State in the Southern group has a
condition of $43 \%$ condition of $43 \%$ of normal, 28 points below last year and 32 points has lower
than the nine-year (1924-32) average. The condition than the nine-vear (1924-32) average. The condition is higher in the Carolina, with an average for the South Atlantic States of $75 \% \%$ in North Southern States on May 1 was $70.3 \%$, a decline of six points since April 10 On May 1 a year ago the condition was $77.3 \%$ and the nine-year average Growing conditions for potatoes continued unfavorable in the Southeastern States. Prospects also declined materially in Louisiana, Oklahoma,
and Texas due to cold weather early in April, followed by lack of rainfali until late in the month.

WINTER WHEAT

| ate | Acreage |  |  |  | Condution May 1 |  |  | Production |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Abandoned |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Left } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Har- } \\ \text { vest } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | A.ver. <br> 1923- <br> 1932 | $1935$ | 1936 | Aver.  <br> $1928-$ 1935 <br> 1932  <br> 1000 1000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indi- } \\ & \text { cated } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Aver. } \\ 1923- \\ 1932 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1935 | 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Per }}$ | Per | Per | 1,000 | Per | ${ }_{\text {Per }}$ | Per | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |
| New York. | ${ }_{3}$ Cent | Cent | Cent 3.0 | Acres | ${ }_{\text {Cent }}$ | Cent | Cent | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| New Jersey-: | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 57 | 87 | 8 | 84 86 | 4,243 | 6,141 | 5,265 1311 |
| Pennsylvania. | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 892 | 83 | 87 | 86 | 17,205 | 18,816 | 16,948 |
| Ohio...----- | 13.4 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 1,816 | 77 | 90 | 71 | 30,251 | ${ }_{42,343}^{18,816}$ | 16,948 31,780 |
| Indiana | 10.4 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 1,717 | 80 | 88 | 68 | 26,279 | 28,458 | 24,038 |
| Illinois. | 11.4 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 1,784 | 78 | 87 | 69 | 30,079 | 26,506 | 29,436 |
| Michigan | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 762 | 82 | 84 | 81 | 15,343 | 17,754 | 15,240 |
| Wisconsin. | ${ }_{11}^{9.8}$ |  | 4.0 | 24 | 84 | 91 | 87 | -600 | 440 | + 480 |
| Minnesota | 11.0 | 4.0 | 15.0 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 377\end{aligned}$ | 82 | 91 | 76 | 3,283 | 2,655 | 2,652 |
| Iowa- | ${ }_{8.7}^{6.5}$ | 7.0 | 7.0 8.0 | $\begin{array}{r}377 \\ 1,884 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 85 | 79 87 | 81 | 6,698 | 5,814 | 6,786 |
| South Dakota | 19.0 | 30.0 | 50.0 | 1,884 | 881 | 87 | 72 | 20,217 | 24,130 | 24,492 |
| Nebraska | 12.6 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 2,853 | 82 | 76 | 74 | 54,169 | 1,580 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 356 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ |
| Kansas | 13.0 | 49.6 | 26.0 | 10,436 | 80 | 57 | 66 | 177,054 | 59,887 | - $\begin{array}{r}35,662 \\ 114,796\end{array}$ |
| Delaware | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 85 | 88 | 85 | 79 | 171,800 | 59,888 | 114,796 |
| Maryland | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 419 | 83 | 88 | 83 | 8,648 | 8,323 | 7,542 |
| Virginia. | 2.6 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 612 | 83 | 87 | 79 | 9,220 | 8.714 | 8,568 |
| West Virginia | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 150 | 81 | 90 | 84 | 1,643 | 2,538 | 2,100 |
| No. Carolina- | 3.0 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 487 | 85 | 88 | 82 | 3,653 | 5,198 | 5,016 |
| So. Cargialina- | ${ }_{9.7}^{4.5}$ | 1.0 3.0 | 3.0 5.0 | 101 | 76 76 | 82 | 73 | 575 | 980 | 909 |
| Kentucky | 14.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 309 | 82 | 86 | 80 | 510 3,002 | 805 3,097 3 | 855 3862 |
| Tennessee | 7.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 375 | 82 | 84 | 78 | 2,918 | ${ }_{3,636}^{3,097}$ | 3,862 |
| Alabama | 70.8 | 5.0 | 6.0 |  | 80 | 78 | 80 | 34 | 66 | ${ }^{3,96}$ |
| Arkansas | 10.0 | 80.0 | 10.0 |  | 80 | 81 | 72 | 247 | 424 | 340 |
| Oklaho <br> Texas. | 16.7 | 30.0 68.0 | 35.0 | 3,262 2,092 | 79 | 56 | 42 | 55,145 | 33,080 | 29,358 |
| Montana | 25.7 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 2,773 | 88 | 39 <br> 84 | 37 68 | 41,083 8880 | 10,010 | 13,389 |
| Idaho. | 6.3 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 490 | 89 | 91 | 78 | 13,252 | 10,469 9 1030 | 8,503 <br> 8330 |
| Wyoming. | 15.2 | 53.0 | 45.0 | 157 | 85 | 48 | 53 | 1,711 | 1,177 | 8,330 1.570 |
| Colorado. | 28.2 | 79.0 | 55.0 | 579 | 79 | 25 | 60 | 13,051 | 2,220 | 5,790 |
| New Mexico. | 38.6 | 73.0 1.0 | 60.0 1.0 | 178 | 74 | 40 |  | 3,712 | -700 | 1,068 |
| Arizon | 2.3 | 1.0 2.0 | 1.0 | 37 182 | ${ }_{92}^{92}$ | 91 93 | 94 81 | , 602 3,358 | 836 3.192 | +,851 |
| Nevada. | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.0 |  | 95 | ${ }_{96}^{93}$ | $\stackrel{81}{95}$ |  | 3,192 | 2,366 48 |
| Washington.- | 16.4 | 4.5 | ${ }^{25.0}$ | 841 | 84 | 91 | 70 | 28,039 | 30,425 | 18,922 |
| Oregon. | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 739 | 90 | 84 | 82 | 17,610 | 10,931 | 14,780 |
| Californa | 17.9 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 751 | 79 | 93 | 86 | 11,046 | 13,592 | 14,269 |
| United States | 12.6 | 30.4 | 24.4 | 35,932 | 81.2 | 75.3 | 67.0 | 618,186 | 433,447 | 63,708 |

Financial Chronicle
May 16, 1936

| State | RYE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acreage |  | Condition May 1 |  |  | oducti |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sown } \\ \text { for All } \\ \text { Purposes } \end{array}\right\|$ | Left for Harvest for Grain | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Aper:- } \\ 1923- \\ 1932 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1935 | 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & 1928-32 \end{aligned}$ | 193 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mndi-d } \\ & \substack{\text { cated }} \\ & 193 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Acre | Acres |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Y | 47,000 68,000 | 19,000 17,000 |  | ${ }_{90}^{86}$ | 885 | 45,000 | 3 3 35,000 |  |
|  | 126,000 | 103,000 | 86 | 86 | 88 | 1,671,000 | 1,665.000 | 1,390,000 |
| Ho | ${ }^{911,0000}$ | - 127,0000 | 84 | 87 | 78 | 1,118,000 | 2,358,000 | 1,460,000 |
| Illinols | 118,000 | 59,000 | 86 | 89 | 88 | 757,000 | 1274090 | 738,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Wlic }}$ | 182,000 | ${ }_{245,000}^{131}$ |  | ${ }_{92}$ | 87 | 2,344,000 | 4,082,000 | 2,940,000 |
| Minn | 540,000 | 378.000 | 86 | 89 | 80 | 5,966,090 | 9,900.000 | 5,292,000 |
| wa | 144,000 | 212,000 | ${ }_{85}^{90}$ |  | 77 | 676,000 | 6,700,000 | ,158,000 |
| N. Da | 1,730,000 | , | 85 | 65 <br> 85 <br> 88 <br> 8 | 67 61 68 | ${ }_{4}^{11,362} 4$ | 7,050,000 | li ${ }^{8,992,000}$ |
| D | - 8882.000 | 444,000 |  |  | 61 74 | 3,150,000 | 7,250,000 | ${ }_{4}^{2} 4.218,000$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Kan }}$ | 156,000 | 73,000 | 83 | 60 | 76 | 223,000 | 682,000 | 766,000 |
|  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 86 | 80 | 605. | 540 , |  |
| W. ${ }^{\text {V }}$ | ${ }_{16}$ |  |  | 87 | 86 | 147 |  | 99,000 |
| C | 137,0 |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |  |
| So. |  | 9,000 10,000 |  | 77 | 74 | 8. |  | 0 |
|  |  |  | 84 | 87 | 78 | 180,0 | 106,000 | 32,000 |
|  |  |  | 82 | 84 | ${ }_{71} 7$ | 11 |  |  |
| Okla |  |  |  | 56 60 60 | 41 39 |  |  | - |
| Mont | 110,000 | 64,000 | 84 | 78 | ${ }_{74}^{74}$ | 574,0 | 620,0 |  |
|  | 12,0 |  | 92 | 81 | $\stackrel{91}{93}$ | 46 | 50 |  |
|  | 37,0 | 37,000 | 89 | 41 39 31 | 63 66 68 | ${ }_{443}^{224}$ |  |  |
| Cotah |  | 4,000 |  | 89 | ${ }_{93}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 35,000 85,000 | 14,000 25,000 | 84. | 87 98 | 82 95 | 240,000 | 299,000 | $\xrightarrow{112,000}$ |
| ore.-. | ,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J. | 6,336,000 | 3,716,000 | 84.4 | 82.0 | 74.3 | 38,655,000 | 57,936,000 |  |

Weather Report for the Week Ended May 13-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended May 13, follows:
Warm weather prevailed over the eastern half of the country, while in the interior showers were rather frequent and waen temperatures were ab
ing the early days of the week. The weekly mean ing the early days of the week. The wekl the mean temperaturest were aboccuring in central and northern districhs, where the average temperatures ranged from 9 degrees to as much as 17 degrees above normal There were severan cool days in tegrees or 4 degrees subnormal. Most of the more western sections had above-normal warmth.
Freezing weather was confined to the interior of the Northeast, a few
localities in the extreme northern portions of the country, and some high localities in the extreme northern portions of the country, and some high
elevations of the West. The lowest temperature reported was 26 degrees
Wat Greenvile Me. on May 6 with Northfield. Vt. reporting 28 degrees
 on the same day., In the West the lowest was 28 degrees at
Park, Wyo., on May 8 , and at Flagstaff, Ariz., on May 9 .
Preciptation was substantial to rather heavy over a large interior section,
covering most States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountcovering most states between the Mississipipi River and the Rooky Mount-
tains. In this area, however, some localities had scanty falls, such as tains. In this area, however, some localities had scanty falls, such as
southern Louisiana, eastern Iowa, western South Dakota, and much of North Dakota. The most substantial rains occurred from Nebraska south-
ward to the Gulf and lower Rio Grande Valley. In the more Eastern ward to the Gulf and lower Rio Grande Valley. In the more Eastern generally west of the Rocky Mountains.
The outstanding feature of the weather of the week was the occurance of additional rains in the Midwestern States, in some of which drought
had prevailed for a long time. The rains were widespread, substantial had prevailed for a long time. The rains were widespread, substantial in amount, and have
at least for the present.
The rains began the
The rains began the latter part of April and up to 8 a . m., May 11, a
period of appoximately two weeks, for States between the Rocky Mountains and the Misisissippi River, preliminary reports show the following
totals: Montana, western 1.35, eastern 1.15; North Dakota, western 0.42 eastern 0.98; South Dakota, western 1.40, eastern 2.23; Nebraska, western 2.50, eastern 3.10; Kansas, western 2.35, central 2.69, eastern 2.86 ; Okla-
homa, western 2.69 . eastern 3.50 ; Texas, northwestern 1.06 , southwestern 3.11, north-central 2.70 , eastern 2.12; Louisiana, 2.12; Arkansas, western 2.49, northern 2.13 ; and Minnesota, southern 2.05 , northern 1.85 inches.
Notwithstanding the widespread and mostly substantial rains between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. a few areas were largely missed and are still dry, These are principally parts of Louisiana. extreme western Texas, eastern New Mexico, a few counties in western Kan sas, northeastern Wyoming, northwestern Nebraska, and eastern 10 ,owa.
Aside from these rather restricted areas the topsoil is now in good condiAion, or has sufficient moisture for present needs, quite generally between
the Missisisppi River and the Rocky Mountains.
East of the Mississippi River the soil-moisture situation is not as favor-
able as it was a couple of weeks ago. There is more or less need for rain anhe as it was a couple of weeks ago. There southeastern area, extending from Pennsylvania southward and southwestward to the eastern half of
Alabama. In these states rainfall earlier in the year was excessive, but Alabama. In these states rainfall earlier in the year was excessive, but
there has been very little during the past month, and, as a result, the there has been very littte during the past mothth, arusted or baked is mosit places. This has delayed germination, retarded growth, and interfered with palnting operations. Showers are needed generally. cultural areas, and growth of vegetation has been rapid wherever the soil has had favorable moisture, especially in midwestern sections. Farm work mostly up to $t$ wo weeks later than normal. mostly up to two weeks rater than normal. SMALL GRAINS-Conditions were mostly favorable for small grain crops, especially in the Midwest where very generous precipitation eastern and south-central sections and is showing in boot nearly to the northern border. In Nebraska and Missouri progress was good to excellent and was generally fair in most of the Ohio Valley States, with im-
provement reported from many places, though rain is needed in some provement reported from many places, though rain is needed in some
sections. In the more eastern States wheat maintained its generally satisfactory condition. In Olkahoma the rains came too late to be of nuch benefit to small grains; wheat shows slight improvement, but its condition will be hellped by recent precipitation. Conditions were decidedly favorable for spring wheat in all portions of
the belt. With sufficient moisture for present neds the crop has orome up, or is coming up, to good stands and early fields have good color and wheat extends to the North Pacific area where additional showers and
warmer weather have been helpful; the winter wheat that survived the warmer weather have been helpf
winter in Washington is spotted.
Oats show much improvement in the interior valley states though rain is needed in some eastern sections and the crop still is generally late. Oats continue generally poor in Texas and Oklahoma, Some flax was seeded CORN-Corn planting made good advance during the week and is now well along in many northern parts of the belt, and nearly completed in southern sections, though much remains to be planted in the eastern Ohio Valley and some southwestern iocalities where it had been ioo dary is nearly
work. In Missouri planting is about three fourths done; in Kansas neal done in the eoutheast, and one fourth to one-hals completed in the northeast; in Illinois three-fourths planted in west-central and southwestern
areas, but less in other sections. In Iowa planting made very good adareas, but less in other sections. In Iowa planting made very good ad-
vance; up to half done locally in the south, and beginning in the extreme north. Progress was fair in Nebraska, and seeding has started in the Lake ragion. The rains in the Great Plains have been decidedly helpful, but
in the Atlantic area moisture is needed for the topsoil.

COTTON-Weather conditions as they affect the cotton crop show largely relieved the droughty conditions. However, in eastern states an unfavorabie situation he season, three or four weeks of dry, sunny weather have baked and crusted the soil, producing decidedly unfavorable conditions for young cotton, as well as delay in planting. In the northeastern belt germination is slow, with considerable cotton yet to plant, The
unfavorable dryness of the topsoil extends from the extreme northeast to une contral portion of Alabaama, while germination of late planted in Tennessee, where seeding is about uthreerour remains to be planted, and con-
dryness dryness. in ockahoma much co

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, May 15, 1936.
Retail trade during the past week continued the upward trend it had resumed last week following the post-Easter calmness. While in some sections of the country the improvement was less pronounced, sales in other districts were spurred by favorable weather conditions. Active demand existed for summer apparel and sports wear. Department store sales for the country as a whole, according to the usual monthly compilation of the Federal Reserve Board, showed a gain during April over last year of $8 \%$, while the increase for the first four months of the year was given as $9 \%$. Best results were registered in the St. Louls district with an increase of $15 \%$, while the least favorable showing was made by the Philadelphia area, the gain there amounting to only $4 \%$. In the New York district the volume increased $7 \%$. Sales for the current month are expected to maintain a substantial gain over May, 1935, notwithstanding the fact that last year the month had one business day more.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued to reflect the improvement registered in the retail field. The summer-like weather made drastic inroads into retailers' stocks of summer apparel, beachwear and accessories, and numerous reorders for these goods were placed. Cotton dresses were in particularly good demand. Wholesalers, however, continued to confine their orders to fill-in purchases. They are said to be fairly well covered on their immediate requirements, and in view of the still existing uncertainties and the weak gray cloth prices, little inclination is shown to do any additional fall buying. Business in silk goods regis tered a slight revival from its lethargy of recent weeks. The warmer weather caused an active demand for summer silks, with most interest centering on printed chiffons and sheers. Trading in greige goods was marked by a continued though slight improvement in the demand for print fabrics. Business in rayon yarns continued at an active pace. Although production was reported to have reached a record level, stock duction the to be booked up well into June. Most active demand pre vailed for pigment types. Broad silk weavers showed interes in heavier counts for fall fabrics.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in print cloths continued extremely dull during the greater part of the week, with only scattered orders appearing in the market. With jobbers believed to be covered on spring and summer goods, no inclination was shown to place additional fall business until prices and production uncertainties have become clarified. Quotations continued their sagging trend, although towards the end of the period under review, a slightly steadier tone developed, and some fair-sized orders came into the market. The voluntary curtailment movement by manufacturers made little progress, with only a few scattered mills adopting a reduced production schedule. Labor troubles in a number of Southern mills helped to curtail output to some extent but total production continued to run substantially extent, bo pras again fantured again featured by a fair demand for fancies, but, otherwise, the market was quiet. Prices, however, held steady as manufacturers in this field have been more successful in adjusting their output to the actual demand. Some second-hand business developed as most inquiries called for immediate delivery of goods that were hard to obtain. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's, 7 to $71 / \mathrm{c}$. 39 -inch $72-76$ 's, $65 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
 inch $60-48$ 's, $47-16$ to $41 / \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics continued active. Duplicate orders for fall goods increased in volume, as did specifications against blanket contracts. Mills remained active on unfilled orders, the total of which was estimated to be approximately $40 \%$ larger than last year. Wholesalers were busy with shipments of summer clothing and sports wear for which consumer demand had been accelerated by favorable weather conditions. Business in women's wear goods was featured by continued good demand for the new fall lines of cloakings and dress goods. Orders for white and pastel coatings also continued in good volume Reports from retail centers made a good showing, with high temperatures stimulating the sale of summer wear in many sections.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens continued at a satisfactory pace. Although the competition of synthetic materials has become rather keen, the greater variety of ypes in dress novelties was able to offset this development. Most linen dresses were featured in prints for both day and evening wear. Business in burlap was limited to spot and afloat goods, the scarcity of which was said to have grown. rather acute. Trading in shipments was dull, with prices: showing a somewhat easier trend. Domestically lightweightsi were quoted at 4.10 c ., heavies at 5.50 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

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## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

High Bids Received on Municipal Bonds Taken Over from PW A Holdings-The highest of seven bids received for the New York City bonds offered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on May 12, along with other issues aggregating $\$ 9,097,100$ in all, as reported here recently, was a tender of 110.93, submitted by a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York City

The said Corporation announced the high bids received were as follows:
$\$ 4,907,000$ City of New York $4 \%$ rapid transit subway serial bonds-
$\$ 1,109.30$, by Chase National Bank, New York, and associal 108,000 Anniston, Ala., $4 \%$ public school house bonds- $\$ 977.60$. by
22,500 Clanton, Ala.: $4 \%$ municipal improvement bonds- $\$ 881.20$,
223,000 Board of Education, Walker County. Ala., $4 \%$ school warrants

$1,235,000$ Fort Smith, Ark., $4 \%$ waterworks revenue bonds- $\$ 1,014.37$
by C. W. McNear $8 \%$ Co., Chicago.

14,500 School District of Dunkiin County. Mo.. ${ }^{4} \%$ bonds- $\$ 975.50$,




60,000 Pleasantville, N. Y.., 4\%, sewer bonds, sewer assessment bonds
and water bonds of $1934-\$ 1,051.49$, by Hoffman, Adams \&
Co., New York.
Rouses Point, N. Y. $4 \%$ street improvement bonds- $\$ 1,040.35$,

62,000 Frayettevile, N. N., $4 \%$ municipal wharf bonds- $\$ 1,022.9934$,
82,000 Lenoir, N. $\mathrm{C} . .4 \%$ fire taarm system bonds., street improvement bonds and waterworks improvement bonds- $\$ 986.25$, by
273,000 Country of Rockingham, N. C... $4 \%$. schooi building bonds-
32,500 Fremont, ohio, $4 \%$ city portion releief sewer bonds- $\$ 1,078$, by
29,000 Clinton, Okbla. $4 \%$ sewage disposal bonds of $1935-\$ 1,010.50$,
by R. J. Edwards, nc. Oklahoma City, Okia.
5,000 Grady County, Okla.. A\% court house and jail bonds of 1934 -
$\$ 1.090 .382$, by R, J.'

14,900 Schoi, Districty No. R. I5, Union County, Ore.. $4 \%$ school building
bonds- $\$ 981.70$, by Foster Petroleum Corp., Westerly, R. .
58,000 Clinton, S. O., $4 \%$. waterworks improvement revenue bonds-
81,006.30, by McAlister, Smith \& Pate, Inc., New York.

24,700 school District, Spartanburg County, s. C. $4 \%$ school building Beresford, S. D., $4 \%$ waterworks bonds- $\$ 1,055$, by Frank
 Independent District of Groton, Brown Countr, S. Dak., $4 \%$
school bonds- $\$ 1,037.80$, by First National Bank of St. Paul,
and associate.
15,000 Siour Falls, Siler Dak., $4 \%$ City Hall bonds, 1934- $\$ 1,091.33$, by

137,000 Guadalupe 'County, Texas, $4 \%$ courthouse and jail warrants,
series 193- $\$ 1,045.073$, by Bowman, Roche $\&$ Co., Austin, series 1934-\$1,045.073, by Bowman, Roche \& Co., Austin,
84,000 University Park, Texas, $4 \%$ water revenue bonds- $\$ 1,064$, by
21,000 Amherst. Va., 4\% Water wapply improvement bonds- $\$ 1,023$,
by Second National Bank of Culpeper, Va.
An issue of $\$ 10,000$ by the Town of Chatham, Va.. of $4 \%$ water improve-
ent bonds, drew a bid of $\$ 1,017.20$ a thousand by Piedmont Financial Co, Inc. New York.
No bids were submit
No bide were surmitted for an offering of $\$ 52,000$ East Brunswick, N. J.,
water bonds; $\$ 201,000$ school district bonds of the Borough Water bonds; $\$ 201,000$ school district bonds of the Borough of Penns Grove
and the Township of Upper Penns Neck, N. J.; $\$ 165.000$ school district bonds of Guilderiand N. Y.: $\$ 10,000$ Carrington, N. Dak., sewer bonds;
 waterworks bonds: and $\$ 9,500$ East Bark, W. Wa., waterworks bonds.
The offering of $\$ 86,000$ of Camden, N. J., water improvement bonds was withdrawn.

## News Items

Georgia-Suspension of State Treasurer Upheld-The following is the text of an Associated Press dispatch from Atlanta on May 9, regarding the State Supreme Court decision upholding the Governor's action in ousting the State Treasurer last February
The Georgia Supreme Court upheld Governor Eugene B. Talmadge
today in his suspension of State Treasurer George B Hamilton that Mr. Talmadge's appointee, J. B. Daniel, was the legal State Treasurer.


In a suit appealed from Superior Court, the Supreme Court said that 500,000 State money they had on deposit.
A headnote dealing with Governor Talmadge's suspension of Mr. Hamil-
ton on Feb. 24, when that official refused to sign a State che ton on Feb. 24, when that official refused to sign a State check in the
absence of a specific appropriation, said that Mr. Hamilton's suspension was "not a removal or tantamount to removal.," The Court said it was not necessary for Governor Talmadge to give reasons for suspending the Treas of the courts.

Illinois-Governor to Call Legislature to Act on Registration Bill-Governor Horner announced in Springfield on May 8 that he would call another special session of the Legislature this month to consider proposed legislation for permanent registration of voters. In a recent letter to the Governor it was requested by State's Attorney Courtney of Cook County, that he ask the Legislature to pass a permanent registration bill. This proposal was beaten twice within a year by the opposition of Cook County Democratic leaders. If passed before July 1 , such an act would require only a bare majority to make it effective by that date.

Iowa-State Supremie Court Upholds New State Three-Point Tax Law-A special dispatch from Des Moines on May 5 had the following to say regarding an approving opinion on the new tax law by the Iowa Supreme Court:
Iowa's three-point tax law was declared constitutional by the State tax a a state sales tax, and a corporation income tax. personal net income The opinion written in a case brought by Ray. P. Scott of Marshall-
town, was delitered by Justice Paul Richards of Red Oak. All of the bown, was delivered by Justice Paul Richards of
Mr. Scott's contention was that the law was unconstitutional because of faulty passage. He said the bill as a whole had never been approved by
the two houses. Instead, be said, a conference committee report had been hetewo houses. Instead, he s.
voted out by the legislators.

Louisiana-Governor Leche Inaugurated-Governor-elect Richard Webster Leche was inducted into office on May 12 according to Baton Rouge dispatches. The Legislature conaccording to Baton Rouge dispatches. The Legislature con-
vened on May 11 for the first time in eight years without the dominating presence of Senator Huey P. Long. It is expected that the legislators will wipe from the statute books some of the more punitive measures Senator Long had enacted as weapons in his warfare against the National Administration and sundry political opponents in the State. Governor Leche is reported to have been a disciple of the late Senator from Louisiana and his successor to the leadership of the all powerful State organization that Huey Long built up.
New Jersey-Relief Issue Delayed Again as Session Adjourns Temporarily-The State Legislature continued its policy of inaction which has been the order of procedure since the session convened on Jan. 14, when it permitted the problem of financing unemployment relief to go over until after the primary election, which will be held on May 19 according to Trenton advices of May 12. The Assembly is according to Trenton advices of May 12 . The Assembly is
said to have adjourned until May 21, with the Senate following its example later in the evening.

New York City-Report on Bills Passed by Legislature for City Affairs-A dispatch from Albany to the New York "Herald Tribune" of May 14 had the following to say in regard to measures approved by the 1936 Legislature affecting the City of New York:
Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. while cordially disiked by a majority of the legislators, Democratic as well as Republicans, succeeded in obtaining
approval of many of his pet measures by the 1936 Legislature, a survey approval of many of his pet measures by tel 1936 Legislature, a survey
tonight disclosed. About 40 bills, sponsored by the Mayor or other city officials, hit was learned, were passed during the last four and a half months,
while a haif dozen other measures, considered important by Mr . while a half dozen other measures, considered important by Mr. LaGuardia Were thed. Mayor has had considerable success. Only today a bill, amending
the bankers' agreement to make the interest rate 2 instead of the bankers' agrement to make the interest rate $2 \%$ instead of $4 \% \%$ was approved. Another New York bill passed by the two houses today was a measure giving the firemen of the city an eight-hour day, thus answering
an appeal that has been made persistently by the group for years. The latter was not supported by the Mayor.
Salary Cuts Restored

The Legislature also approved a series of bills, on which the Mayor
took no stand, designed to restore about $\$ 18,000,000$ in salary cuts to took no stand, designed to restore about $\$ 18,000,000$ in salary cuts to
New York City teachers, firemen, policemen and other employes, one of them going through tonight. The restorations in some instaneses one of
be effective next year, and in others on Jan. 1 1938. The Governor will be effective next year, and in others on Jan. 1, 1938. The Governor will
undoubtedly ask the Mayor to take a stand on these bills when they come undoubtedly ask the Mayor to take a stand on these bills when they come before him for signing
for they killed one of his pet bills in committee. This measure would permit the city to construct a power plant, with the approval of the epouple.
the plant to be used as a "yardstick' to wovern the rates of private the the plant to be used as a "yardstick" to govern the rates of private utili
ties. It also turned thumbs down on a bill giving the city more power in thes. demolition of vacant and, abandoned buildings; one tightening the definition of "drunken driver,", and a third providing for the clearing of
titles of property on "water grant streets." According to Reuben H. Lazarus, Assistant Corporation Counsel. municipal representative at the Capitol, the following is the list of the more importan Lagu

Important Victories of Mayor
A bill establishing the New York 1939 world's fair
A bill authorizing the City of New York to issue $\$ 7,000,000$ of bonds to pay New York City's share of the world's fair.

A bill to amend the "banker's agreement law," which will permit the
refunding of special revenue notes into five-year serial bonds with a reduction of interest from $4 \%$ to $2 \%$, resulting in a saving of approximately $\$ 2,000,000$ An attendant agreement reached with the Committee on
Banks by the Comptroller provides for a similar reduction in interest on buildings to permit to the exemption from taxation of the increased value of Act, it is confidently expected, wil result in increased building activities,
making work for many persons engaged in the building trades and an making work for many persons engaged in the building trades and an
increased demand for building materials.
A bill extending to July 1, 1937, the delegation of taxing power to the city to pay the costs of unempoyment reiner Authority to build the midtown tunnel connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens; and ultimately, to build a tunnel between Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, to the Battery, ministration moneys for this project.
A bill establishing the New York City Board of Statutory Consolidation.
In the event a new charter is voted next fall, it will be the duty of this In the event a new charter is voted next fall, it will be the duty of this and, should the charter fail at the polls, to codify the laws affecting the City of New York, after a thorough overha
simplification, clarification and restatement
A bill providing for local option in the admission of minors to theaters. The present provisions of the penal law are almost universally violated with attendant danger to the morals and safety of children admitted to mon is provided in this law, the most important of which is the require ment fren.
Three bills to expedite and facilitate the Atlantic Ave. improvement in Brooklyn.
A bill to exempt from taxation the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn. This is part of a program to save and continue the academy, payment of taxes beginning in 1937. An investigation by the Comptroller revealed the fact that the cost of collecting taxes quarterly would amoun to approximately $\$ 470,000$ a year and that the saving on loans would amount
to about $\$ 300,000$. Until further study is given the subject, it was decided
to suspend the law for two years to suspend the law for two years.
New York State-Governor Signs Municipal Debt Restriction Bill-An Associated Press dispatch from Albany on May 11 had the follo wing to say in regard to a bill signed on that date, dealing with municipal borrowing limitations: Governor Leiman signed today the R. B. Smith bill, which he said was aimed at restricting the borrowing power of all New York cities with the
exception of New York, Rochester and Buffalo. "so that the municipal debt will not increase as, rapidly in the future as it has in the past." The measure puts rastrictions on the issuance of bonds in all cities except
New York, Rochester and Buffalo, so that they will not be contracted for a Neriod longer than the maximum period of probable usefulness of any properiod Theserm would bbax specified in each instance.
ject.
Governor Lehman said the measure, introduced by Assemblyman R. B Smith, Republican from Onondaga, means that "the municipal debt will not increase as rapidy in the above report we quote from the "Wall Street Journal" of May 12, which discussed the measure from the angle of the investment bankers:
Governor Lehman Monday signed a bill which would restrict the borrowthe increase in local debt at the rate of recent years, the biil provides that bonds issued by other than Buffalo, Rochester and New York City for
three or more years shall not be contracted for a period longer than the three or more years shail not be contract
estimated usefulnoss of the project.
Bill also restricts bonds issued for electric light and power projectts to Bill also restricts bonds issued for electric light
30 years' duration.
Discussing the measure, Governor Lehman said
""A recent compreanensive, sovernor Lety thenan said. finacial problems of the cities
and villege3 has revealed the necessity of this bill. Similar laws have been and ville ges has reevealed the secessity of this bi
passed in other states and proved beneficial.
amount new law, in the opinion of the banking fraternity, will reduce the
 lssued has passed its usefuluness. It which were issued for specific projects, still are outstanding, although the facility for which they were issued no longer exists. In some cases citizens have paid many times the original principal in interest charges on these
issues. It was to prevent such financial evils tnat the present law was issues. ${ }^{\text {it }}$ enacted.

New York State-Legislative Session Ends-The Republican majority in the Assembly killed Governor Lehman's eight-point social security program for the third and last time on May 13, despite the strenuous efforts of the Governor to secure its approval. Convinced that there was no hope of obtaining passage of the entire social security program, which would have brought State law into line with the Federal Security Act, the Democratic Senate later passed the Wadsworth Old Age Pension Law, which reduces the age limit for such benefits from 70 to 65 years. This measure, carrying out one phase of the security plan, was passed some time ago by the Assembly as the only concession the Republicans would make to the Governor's repeated appeals.

The following is a summary of the action taken by the 1936 Legislature on the more important bills, as it was given in the New York "Herald Tribune" of May 14:

Adopted
Governor Herbert H. Lehman's executive budget, reduced from \$309,000,000 to $\$ 293,0010$ ents a gallon emergency gasoline tax reduced to one cent, this with basic two cent tax, making total state gasoline tax of one chreent, this gallon, effective July 1 , All other emergency and other taxes continued. security program, retucing ase limit tor rerlief from the present 77 to 65 yoars.
Proposing $\$ 30,000,000$ bond issue for unemployment relief, to be voted on at the November election.
Relief Administration to a permanent basis in the State Demporary Emergency Social Welfare.
Enactment of 37 anti-crime bills recommended by Governor Lehman in Enactment of 37 anti-crime bills recommended by Governor Lehman in
his 60 point program.
submitting question of holding constitutional convention to a vote of Submitting question of
the people in
Legisjation to effect. Legisation to effect. county and town governmental reforms under Removing official stigma of illegitimacy from children of unwed parents. Appropriating $\$ 2,200,000$ out of unemployment relief bond moneys for
pubbic Works projects in coonnection with New York 1939 World's Fair. Establishing eight-hour day for employees of state institutions.
Estabiishing eight-hour day for employees of state institutions.
Prohibiting employment of bus and truck operators for more than 10
hours a day. or the free transportation of children attending private and
Providing for the
parochial schools, where such transportation is provided for public school children.

Creating State Traffic Commission in Department of Taxation Providing for refunds to employers contributing to unemployment inContinuing State milk control and price-rixing for another year.

Creating authority to construct East River River tunnel between midown Manhattan and Queens
Requiring American Flag to be displayed in school assemblies.
1932 cuts.
1932 cuts.
Modify silicosis law benefits and requiring installation of dust-elimination devices. Authorizing licensing of motion picture theaters for attendance of children eight to 16 years old unaccompanied under prescribed safeguards.
Series of bills designed to strengthen control of public utilities.
Series of bills designed to strengthen control of public
Three-platoon system for firemen in New York City.
Defeated
Governor Lehman's social security program.
Legislative investigation of unemployment relief and administration Extra cash appropriation of $\$ 10,000,000$ for une
Congressional and legislative reapportionment.
Real estate tax limitation.
Several of Governor Lehman's anti-crime bills, including creation of
atate State Department of Justice, creation of division of crime prevention;
fingerprinting of all persons charged with misdemaneors and vagrancy;
five-sixth jury verdicts and permitting judges and district attorneys to
Series of bills providing for woman jurors.
cetraposing constitutional amendment to legalize pari-mutual betting at Legalizing of lotteries for relief purposes.
Legaizizing book racing. at racetracks.
Legainizing
Ratification of Federal constitutional amendment to give Congress power to control employment of persons under 18 years of age.
Constitutional amendment for four-year term for State Senators. Constitutional amendment for one-house Legislature.
Constitutional amendment to permit tolls on barge canal systems Constitutional amendment to permit tolls on barg
Limiting single savings bank deposits to $\$ 5,000$.
Compulsory automobile insurance.
Compulsory automobile insurance.
Statelicensing and control oo employment agencies. Making abandonment for three years legal ground for absolute divorce. Prohibiting sale of gasoline to intoxicated operators of motor Employee contributions
The Albany staff correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune" on May 14 commented in part as follows on the adjournment of the said legislative session:
The 1936 Legislature concluded its four-and-a-half months of legislative activity at $7: 14 \mathrm{a}$. m. today, ending the longest session in 25 years, leaving behind about 525 bills for GovernorjHerbert H. Lehman to act on during the
next 30 days or about half the number usually dropped on the Governor's noorstep at the conclusion of a session. Although the clocks in the two Houses indicated the adjournment time
officially at noon Wednesday, the final gavel fell in the Assembly at $7: 05$ officially at noon Wednesday, the final gavel fell in the Assembly at 7:05
a. m., and the Senate followed suit nine minutes later, both Houses having a. m. and the Senate followed suit nine minutes later, both Houses having
been in session continuously for 21 hours. The last hours of the extended seession, marked by the usual confusion and disorder, saw the defeat of some
of the most important bills and the passage of more than 150 less far-reaching of the most important bils and
measures.
Final defeat of Mr. Lehman's eight-point social security program by the Republican-controled Assembly early yesterday was only the first step Dwo major anti-crime bills, passed one county government reform measure while killing the two bills admittedly better than that passed; blasted al hope of Congressional or legislative reapportionment for the present
killed a resolution permitting pari-mutuel betting in the state, and denied killed a resolution permitting pari-mutuel of a bill aimed at increasing the the request of Mr. Lehman rar a Commission.
On the other side of the ledge the two Houses approved the supplemental
budget, containing additional appropriations amounting to $\$ 2,136,000$, thus budget, containing additional appropriations amounting to $\$ 2,136,000$, thus bringing the State budget for the year to $\$ 295,000,000 ;$ they passed the
Wadsworth old-age bill reducing the limit for pensions from 70 to 65 years they set up legislative investigating committees with appropriations for
their work amounting to $\$ 192,000$, instead of the $\$ 600,000$ expended for their work amounting to $\$ 192,000$, instead of the $\$ 600,000$ expended
such activities last year, and made an appropriation for flood control.
United States-Social Security Acts Approved by 12 States -A Washington dispatch to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of May 11 had the following to say in regard to the favorable action taken by a number of the States on social security measures:
With the passage by Rhode Island of a State unemployment compensation law. 12 States and a the District ou tolum
the Socoil securry Bord
The orther states are Alabamaa, Caitiforaia,. Indiana, Massachusetts, Mis-
sissippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Utah, Wassington and $\frac{\text { sissippi, }{ }^{\text {Na }}}{\text { Wisons. }}$

## Action Follows Survey

Rhode Island's leisilation on this subject followed an intensive study of unemployment compensation made by the Unemployment Insurance Fund Comimission appointed by the Governor 1ast year. The members
of the Commission, made up of representatives of industry, labor and the of the Commission, made up or representatives ofed yust of fand now incorporated pin thed law. found in other states' onactments. Rhode stand is the tenth jurisdiction to adopt the completely pooied type or unemployment compeasalionees. An employer who has four or more persons on his payroll for 20 days. each day in a different calendarner payyoil for the year 1936, his contribution 1937 he contributes $1.8 \%$ of his payroll and in 1938 and thereafter $2.7 \%$.

## Contributions Begin in 1937

Employee contributions begin in 1937 , when $1 \%$ of their wages up to butions will be $1.5 \%$ of wages up to $\$ 3,000$ a year . a minimum of $\$ 7.50$ a week, the highest provided in any of the State, laws thus far enacted, and a maximum of $\$ 15$ a week. They may continue to receive benefits Rhode Island's law also provides for a five-year study on merit rating for the purpose of ascertaining the advisibility of reducing contributions in industries with good employment records. The administration of the law is placed in the division of unemploymeresenting labor, industry, and the of Labor. A board of three members, representing public, constitutes its executive officers.

Westchester County, N. Y.-Comprehensive Survey Prepared on School Districts-The 74 school districts of West chester County, N. Y., have a total indebtedness of $\$ 54,-$ 263,669 on which the current tax levy for operating and debt service charges aggregate $\$ 14,873,647$, Gertler \& Co., Inc., point out in a comprehensive survey giving for the first time a complete picture of the school districts in respect to their financial position.

This indebtedness amounts to $3.15 \%$ of the assessed property valuation for school purposes of $\$ 1,719,841,179$ but the survey points out that in
Westchester, unlike other counties in this State, the various towns and not the county are responsible for collo to the school district.
the issuance of school district bonds, State aid for the school districts and the issuance of school district bonds, State arid for the school districts and the special Westchester County provisi

United States-Report Released on Financial Statistics for Cities, 1934-The percent distribution of all governmental costs of the 94 cities having a population of over 100,000 shows that cities increase their expenditures for capital outlay in prosperous years and decrease them in years of depression. For the year 1934, 12.1\% of all governyears of depression. For the year 1934, $12.1 \%$ of all govern$10.8 \%$, as compared with $31.4 \%$ in 1926 , according to a report released on May 15 by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.
This is one of a series of releases on the total and per capita costs of city
governments for specified years governments for specified years. 1926 are based on the estimated population as of the middle of the fircan year of each city on teported. and and thoses por for 1934
are based on the estimated population as of July 1, 1933, no later estimates are based on the estimated population as of July 1,1933 , no later estimates
areving been made.
also independent districts practicall coextens city corporation proper and include a per centage of the financial transactions of the county government for cities having over 000,000 population. in order that data for surch citites
for ordinary county functions are performed by the city government. The payments for capital outlays vary so widely that a comparison of per capita costs by cities or by years has little or no significance and for that mental costs, which include payments for outlays.
offerings wanted
Arkansas-Illinois-Missouri-Oklahoma MUNICIPAL BONDS
Francis, Bro. \& Co. ESTABLISHED 1877
ST. LOUIS

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Investment Securities
TULSA
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## Bond Proposals and Negotiations



## ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Commission is reported to have passed an ordinance on May 5 authorizing the issuance of $\$ 4,000,000$ in $4 \%$ water supply system bonds. Due from
April 1, 1941, to 1981 , callable on any interest period on payment of $3 \%$

## ARIZONA

 APACHE COUNTY (P. O. Saint John), Ariz.-BOND SALE-Collins, Croke \& Co. of Denver have purchased and are now offering to
investors at prices to yield from $2 \%$ to $3.60 \%$, according to maturity, an investors at prices to yield from $2 \%$ to $3.60 \%$, according to maturity, an he County Treasurer's office, in St. Johns. Due $\$ 3,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1938 to 1947, inclusive
J. MOHAVE COUNTY (P, O. Kingman), Ariz.-BOND OFFERINGJ. J. Cunningham, Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors, will receive bids until June 1 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 45,00041 / 4 \%$
funding bonds. Dated June 1, 1936. Certified check for $\$ 2,500$ required.

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

State \& Municipal Bonds
WALTON, SULLIVAN \& CO.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS (State of)-BOND TENDERS REQUESTED-The State Refunding Board adoopted a resolution at its recent monthly meeting requesting State Treasurer Earl Page and Refunding Supervisor J. J.
Goff to prepare advertisements for highway and road improvement district
 July 1 to purchase highway refunding bonds before maturity and $\$ 180$,-
 funding notes are less than $\$ 100$ and no tenders will be received on these
obligations at the July meeting: NORTH LITTLE ROCK SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ark.REFUNDING PLAN OFFERED-The district, 'through the Commercial
National Bank of Little Rock, is offering to the holders of its outstanding National Bank of Little Rock, is offering to the holders of its outstanding
bonds a refunding plan calling for exchange of their present holdings into bonds a refunding plan calling for exchange of their
lower-interest-bearing securities, as outlined below:
Date of Issue-Apil Date of ITsue-A Apill $1,1936$.
Maturity Jan.
Memi-Anily - Jan. Interest 196 . The first coupon due Jan. 1, 1937 will be for
nine months, thereafter interest will be paid semi-annually on Jan. 1 and nine months, therearter interest will be paid semi-annually on Jan. 1 and Interest Rate- The refunding bonds will bear interest at $31 / 2 \%$ from April 1 ,
1936 to Jan. 1951 and will bear interest at $41 / \% \%$ thereafter to maturity or until purchased or called.

Voted Bond Tax Levy-The district held an election on April 4, 1936 and
voted a continuous ey the principal and interest of the refunding bonds in the manner hereinafter provided.
Sinking
Fund-The seven mills tax levy will be irrevocably set aside to be Sinking in the following manner: mills tax levy will ing bonds
First-To pay all interest on the refunding
Second - Payment of certificates of indebtedness which may be issued to Third-The purchase of its refunding bonds on advertised sealed tenders at a discount.
Fourth 1 lf the district is unable to purchase its bonds at a discount on tenders then the surplus in the fund must be used to call refunding bonds for payment in numerical order on the first day of January at par and accrued Alloiment of Bond Numbers-Serial numbers of the refunding bonds will be allotted bondholders in the order of principal maturities now outstanding so maturities now outstanding.
Payment
of Past Due Interest-Board of Directors have set aside sufficient Payment of Past Due Interesst-Board of Directors have set aside sufficient
funds for the payment of all interest due prior to and including April 1 , 1936 at $75 \%$ of the face amount of such interest in full settlement of such
Proceeds of Continuous Levy and Renuirements for Debt Service-On the basis of the present assessed valuation or $\$ 6,862,703$ the proposed continuous
 with $\$ 36,592.50$ which a mount will be reduced proportionately as bonds are purchased on tender or retired at par.
Legality-Legality of the refunding bonds will be approved by Wallace Townsend, Attorney, Littile Reck, Arkansas,
Trustee and Paying Agent-The Commercial National Bank of Little Truste, and Paying Agent-The Commercial National Bank of Little Expenses-All expenses incident to the refunding will be paid by the


## CALIFORNIA

 ALAMEDA COUNTY (P. O. Oakland), Calif.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a m, on May 18 by G. E. Wade,
County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 14,000$ issue of Livermore Union High School District bonds. Denom; $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 15,1936 . $\$ 4,00$ in 1940 and 1941 . Interest rate is not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$, payable
$\mathrm{M} . \& \mathrm{~N}$. Rate to be stated in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ and it shall not be necessary for such rate to be uniform for all of the bonds. Split rate These bonds are part of an authorized issue of $\$ 18,000$. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervsors, must accompany the bid. Bidders are requested to submit a calculation of
the total net interest cost to the District on the basis of their respective bids. CALIFORNIA (State of)-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 54,000284 \%$ State
 and farm purchase bonds was authorized recently by the finance committee
of the State Veterans Welfare Board. The sale will take place in the latter part of June. LINDSAY, Calif.- BOND SALE-It is stated by the City Clerk that
$\$ 35,000$ bonds out of a total of $\$ 52,000$ city hall bonds approved by the
voters at an election held on Dec. 3 , have been sold as follows: $\$ 29,000$ to voters at an election held on Dec. 3, have
the PWA, and $\$ 6,000$ to a local bank.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND OFFERING-L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1, 1936. Due June 1, 1946. Certified check or $3 \%$ required
NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Nevada City), Calif.-
CONFIRMATION OF RFC LOAN-William Durbrow, District'Manager, Confirms the report given in these columns recently to the effect that the confirms the report given in these columns recently, to the effect that the Rer refinancing purposes, and an additional loan of $\$ 200,000$ of be used for construction work in building up the district's income under its contracts
with the Pacific Gas \& Electric Co.-V. 142, p. 2866 .
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Santa Ana), Calif.-BONDS DEFEATED proposed issuance of $\$ 325,000$ in school rehabilitation bonds, according to
the County Clerk. proposed issuance
SAN MATEO, Calif.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the City Manager that at the election held on May $5-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p. 1678 - the voters anmargin. Dated about July 1, 1936 . Due in .7 years. It is said that the bonds are to be sold as soon as possible.
TUOLUMNE COUNTY (P. O. Sonora), Calif.-BOND SALEAn issue of $\$ 30,00041 / 2 \%$ bonds of Columbia School District was sola

WILLIAMS, Calif.-BOND OFFERING-Ira A. Fouch, City Clerk will receive bids until 8 p . m. June 1, for the purchase of the following $5 \%$ $\$ 3,000$ water system extension bonds. Denom, 18 for $\$ 100$ and 4 for $\$ 300$. sewer
$\$ 200$.

## Rocky Mountain Municipals <br> ARIZONA-COLORADO-IDAHO-MONTANA <br> NEW MEXICO - WYOMING

## DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY <br> DENVER <br> Telephone: Keystone 2395 - Teletype: Dnvr 51

## COLORADO

CASTLE ROCK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Castle Rock), ColoBONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 38,000$ high school bo
the voters at an election held on May 1 , have been sold.

COLORADO, State of -INVESTMENT OF FUNDS APPROVED BY STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCTL-A proposal by State Treasurer Charle M. Armstrong that several million dollars in State funds be invested in short-term govern
Executive Council. of the amount of security required by law made the move necessary, Armstrong said.
NORTH SIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pueblo), Colo--BOND ELECTION-An election is to be held on May 19, for' the purpose of roting on the question of issuing $\$ 140,0004 \%$ school bonds
PUEBLO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Silverton), refunding bonds to Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Co. and O. F Benwell, both of Denver

## CONNECTICUT

FRRIDGEPORT, Conn.- BOND SALEE-The $\$ 500,000$ coupon, register p. 3036-were awarded to a syndicate comprising Halsey, Stuart \& Co and the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., both of New York and the R. F. Grigg basis of about $1.96 \%$. The First National Bank of Boston was second basiser bidder, offering a premium of $\$ 840$ for 2.10 s. Dated May 15,1936 .
Due May 15 as follows: $\$ 55,000,198$ to 1941 , and $\$ 56,000,1942$ to 1946 . Other bids were:

Int. Rate Amt. Bid Halsey Stuart \& Co., N. Y. Bancamerica-Blair
Horp. N. Y., and R. F. Griggs Co.,Waterb'y
Lehman Bros., N. Y. Phelps Fenn \& Co $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Lehman Bros., N. Y.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co', } \\ \text { N. Y., and the Pridgeport City Co., Bridgep't } & 2.25 \% \\ 504,500\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Boston, and Goodwin Beach \& Co., Hartford } & 2.25 \% & 502,650\end{array}$

EAST HAVEN, Conn.-BOND SALE-Chauncey T. Warner, Town Clerk, reports that Putnam \& Co. of Hartford purchased on April 30
$\$ 72,0003 \%$ coupon high school building bonds at a ptice of 100.13, basis of about $2.99 \%$. Dated Jan. 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due
$\$ 12,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1951 to 1956 incl. Interest payable J. \& J. Th bonds are the balance of a total issue of $\$ 229,900$, the same investmen house having purchased on March 2 the initial block of $\$ 157,900$, due from
1937 to 1950 incl., as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.875 , a basis of about $2.12 \%$.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 385,00021 / 2 \%$ coupon
onds described below, which were offered on May $13-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. $3215-$ were awarded to the Bancamerica-Blair Corp. of New York at 101.90, a basis of about $2.42 \%$
$\$ 260,000$ sewer fund bonds, 14th series, 6 th issue. Due $\$ 10,000$ on July 1 125,000 school bonds, 27 th series. Due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 from 1937 to Each issue is dated Jan. 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal and int
(J. \& J.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston or at the New
Britain National Bank, New Britain, at holder's option. Britain National Bank, New Britain, at holder's option.
The Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago and Kean, Taylor \& Co. of The Yarris Trus, were secon
New York, jointly,
Other bids were as frllows:
Bidder-stuart \& Co., Inc., and the R. F. Griggs Co
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and the R. F. Griggs Co............ R. L. Day \& Co.; Cooley \& Co., and Edward M. Bradley \& Co.-
First Boston Corp. and Day, Stoddard \& Williams.-. Putnam \& Co. and Estabrook \& Co
Coffin \& Burr and Goodwin, Beach \& Co-- Hown Harriman \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& ., and Roy T. H Barnes \& Co

Rate Bid
100.709 WEST HARTFORD, Conn.-BOND SALEE-R. L. Day \& Co. of Boston have been awarded an issue of \$100,000 series B sewer construction
bonds as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.079 , a basis of about $2.49 \%$. Dated May 15 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 10,000$ on May 15 from 1938 to 1947 , incl.

## FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION
Tampa
JACKSONVILLE
Orlando
Miami

## Fiorida Municipals GEEDY WHEELER \& COA Orlando, Fla. Jacksonville, Fla. comm <br> Corlando 10 Dacksonville No. 9 gs

## FLORIDA





 of sezcor
 mumiel palititice throutgiout the state who have been worried by the various




 They assert that under the law as they interpret it, refunding bonds carry if same contractual obligations of the securities which they replace n'This would seem to create the unusual situation of certain bonds of the one series being exempt from the recently enacted legislation while other bonds of the same series, but which were not exchanged with holder
of the old bonds, being subject to the 1935 legislation. "in "It was pointed out that those refunding bonds of various municipalities in the State which are exempt from the new legisiation carry legal opinions of private bond attorneys while others of the same series do not. Becauss
of this difference in security, specialists in Florida obligations segregate of this difference in security, specialests in Finioria obligations seg those which do not.: FORT PIERCE, Fla.-BOND VALIDATION SOUGHT-Proceedings
for the revalidation of $\$ 149,000$ municipal utility revenue bonds which are
being issued to secure the loan portion of a $\$ 212,700$ Public Works Adminis tration light plant allotment, are said to have been started in Circuit Court by City Attorney Denison and Circuit Judge Elwyn Thomas. An order is issue should not be validated. It is reported that the order is returnable on May 27. The issue was validated recently, but is being revalidated for the reason that a slight change was made subsequently by the City Com
mission, in the maturity date of the bonds.
JACKSON COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25 Public Instruction will receive bids until 10 a.m., May 19 for the purchase
of $\$ 3,0006 \%$ school bonds. Denon. $\$ 150$ Dated May 1936 Principal ane office of the County Superintendent of Instruction, at the office at the office of the County Superintendent of Ins
Due $\$ 150$ yearly on May 1 from 1937 to 1956, incl.
PENSACOLA, Fla.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council on treatment and disposal works construction bonds.
TARPON SPRINGS, Fla.-BOND REFUNDING CONTEMPLATED At a joint meeting of city orficials and tax payers a resolution is said to hav in principal, and soek refunding of the city's outstanding bonds, $\$ 2,400,000$ in defaulted interest, for 20 cents on the dollar and an interest rate of $2 \%$.

## GEORGIA

SALE CITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sale tlanta, that they have purchased a $\$ 12,000$ issue of $5 \%$ school bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Jan. 1, 1952 to 1963 , incl.
WAYNESBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Waynesboro), Ga.BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on June 9 , according t eport, in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 30,000$ in $4 \%$ semi-annua

## offerings wanted <br> UTAH-IDAHO-NEVADA-MONTANA-WYOMING MUNICIPALS <br> FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO.

Phone Wasatch 3221

## SALT LAKE CITY

IDAHO
FIRTH, Idaho-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by the Village Clerk that the $\$ 14,000$ issue of not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-ann. water works bond Dated May 1, 1936. Due from May 1, 1937, to 1956.
GENESEE, Idaho-BOND ELECTION-Voters of Genesee will go to the polls on May 26
improvement bonds.
JEROME SCHOOL DISTRICT, Idaho-BONDS VOTED-A $\$ 40,000$ ction of a grade school was approved by the voter at a recent election.

## ILLINOIS

DEERFIELD, III.-BOND SALE-Ballman \& Main of Chicago have purchased and are now offering to investors an issue of $\$ 37,500414 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal, funding bonds at prices to yield from
$21 / 2 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$, according to maturity. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ except one for pril 17, 1936 Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1939 ; \$ 1,000,1940$ to $1943 ; \$ 2,000,1944$ to 947; $\$ 3,000,1948$ to 1954 , and $\$ 4,000,1955$
BELVIDERE, II1.-BOND OFFERING-The City Clerk will receiv
bids until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} ., \mathrm{May} 18$ for the purchase of $\$ 21,000$ funding bonds.
BELLEVILLE, III.-BOND ELECTION-The City Council on April 28 adopted an ordinance providing that a proposed bonds issue of $\$ 282,00$ at an election to be held on June 16 .
ChEBANSE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 238 (P. O. purchased $\$ 17,000$ school bond
CRYSTAL LAKE, III--BOND SALE DETAILS-Ballman \& Main of Chicago purchased the issue of $\$ 55,0004 \%$ funding bonds reported sold in these columns recently, paying par for the issue. The bonds are dated Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1939 to 1941 incl.; $\$ 3,000,1942$ to 1949 inc.;
4,000 from 1950 to 1954 incl., and $\$ 5.000$ in 1955. EVANSTON, III.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 308,000$ tax anticipation

## INDIANA

ATTICA, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 16,500$ street improvement bonds offered on May 11-V. 142, p. 3216-were awarded to Jackson, Ewart \& a basis of about $3.18 \%^{\circ}$, Dated April 15,1936 and due as follows: $\$ 500$ ATTICA, Ind.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 16.500$ street improvement bond awarded on May 11 to Jackson, Ewert $\&$ Co. of Indianapolis as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at
par plus a premium of $\$ 82.50$, equal to 100.50 , a basis of about $3.18 \%$, were

City Securities Corp
A. S. Huyck \& Co. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Premium } \\ 312 \% & \$ 102.00\end{array}$ F. Killin, Trustee, will receive sealed bids unti Dated Feb, 1, 1936. Denom $\$ 500$. $\$ 26,0004 \%$ school building bonds $\$ 1,000$, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 from 1938 to 1949 incl., and $\$ 1,000$, Feb. 1, 1950 . Principal and interest (F. \& A.) payable at the Fowler state Ban
BLUFFTON, Ind.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The sale of $\$ 74,000$ to the Central Securities Corp. of Fort Wayne and the City Securities corp., Indianapolis, jointly, as 4s, at a price of 101.75 . Due serially as follows: $\$ 1,000,1938$ to 1940 , incl.; $\$ 2,000,1941$ to 1947 , incl.; $\$ 3,000$ from Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis.
CLINTON, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 26,00041 / 2 \%$ sewer bonds offered on Feb. 12 have been sold to Cumberworth, Harris \& Co. of Indianapolis:
Dated Feb. 15, 1936, and due $\$ 1.000$ each six months from July 1 1937. to Jan. 1, 1950 incl.

LEESBURG, Ind--BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,7504 \%$ town building bonds Ifered on May - 142, p. 2707-were awarded to the Peoples Stat Bank of about $3.52 \%$. Dated April 1, 1936 and due $\$ 475$ on Jan. 1 from
1938 to 1947 , incl 1938 to 1947, incl.
PIIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bunker Hill), Ind.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ school bonds offered on May 2 as 3 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 21$, equal to 100.21 , a basis of about $2.96 \%$.
Dated May 1,1936 and due as follows: $\$ 500$, July 1,$1977 ; \$ 00, \mathrm{Jan}$. i Dated May 1, 1936 and due as follows: $\$ 500$, July 1, 1.
and July 1 from 1938 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 500$, Jan. 11947.

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Plymouth), Ind.-BOND received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 29 for the purchase of $\$ 7,694.10$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest building bonds. Dated May 1,1936 . One bond for $\$ 94.10$.
others $\$ 400$ each. Due as follows: $\$ 94.10$ Nov. 1,$1936 ; \$ 400$. May 1 and Nov. 1 from 1937 to 1945 incl, and $\$ 400$, May 1,1946 . Principal and interest (M. \& \& .) payable at the Marshall County Trust \& Savings Co.,
Plymouth. A certified check for $\$ 100$. payable to the order of the Trustees, must accompany each proposal.
TIPTON, Ind.-BOND SALE-Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis have purchased $\$ 75,0004 \%$ sewage works revenue bonds at par, Dated Feb. 1 ,
1936. Due Feb. 1.1962 . Interest payable $F$ \& A. Legal opinion of
Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indiana

| Iowa Municipals <br> Polk-Peterson Corporation <br> Des Moines Building DES MOINES <br> DES MOINES     <br> Waterloo Ottumwa Davenport   <br> Cedar Rapids $\quad$ Iowa City A. T. \& T. Teletype: DESM 31 |
| :---: |

## IOWA

ALTA, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-On May 29 the voters of the town will be asked to approve a proposed bond issue of $\$ 53,000$ for establish BARTLETT CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISrefunding bonds offered on May 4-VOND SALE-The $\$ 7,000$ coupon rerunding oonds offered on May 4-V. 142, p. 3037 -were awarded to
M. I. Roberts, of Diagonal, on a bid of par for $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Denom. $\$ 500$. Half
of the issue will be dated May 15,1936 and the other half May 15,1937 of the issue will be dated May 15,1936 and the other half May $15,1937$.
Interest payable May and Nov. Payable $\$ 3,500$ on each of the date Nov. Interest payable May and No
15,1946 and Nov. 15.1947 .
BREMER COUNTY (P. O. Waverly), Iowa-BOND OFFERING W. C. Hoth, County Treasurer, waverill receive bids until 2 p. m m. May 19
for the purchase of $\$ 75,000$ court house bonds. Due serially on Dec. 1 from 1937 to 1945

BUENA VISTA COUNTY (P. O. Storm Lake), Iowa-BONDS VOTED -It is said that at an election held on May 6, the voters approved th
COGGON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Coggon), Iowa-BOND SALE-A $\$ 10,000$ issue of school construction boggon has been purchased by the Merchants National Bank of
DES MOINES, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-John T. Stark, City Treas improvement fund bonds and $\$ 25,000$ sewer fund bonds. The improveimprovement fund bonds and $\$ 25,000$ sewer fund bonds. The improve-
ment bonds mature $\$ 10,000$ in 1939,1940 and $1941 ; \$ 15,000$ in 1942,1943
and 1944; and $\$ 10,000$ in 1945 . The sewer bonds mature $\$ 5,000$ yearly and 1944: and $\$ 10$.
from 1938 to 1942 .
EAGLE GROVE, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on May 6 -V. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 2870 the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 39,000$ in
EDDYVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-An election has been called for May 18 at which a proposal to issue $\$ 15,000$ school building bonds will be voted upon.
FAIRFIELD, Iowa-BOND SALEE-The $\$ 18,300$ issue of coupon to the Carleton $D$. Beh Co. of Des Moines as 2 s , paying a premirde $\$ 1$, equal to 100.05 , a basis of about $1.99 \%$ Denom. $\$ 500$, one bonds for $\$ 300$. Dated June 1, 1936. Due from 1937 to 1943 incl. Interest
HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Dakota City), Iowa-BOND ELEC-ION-A proposition to mitted to the voters for approval dt an election to be held on May 14. JAMES TOWN Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Harry Simon, Districty Secretary, wil
bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. May 19 for the purchase of $\$ 3,000$ school bonds.
LADORA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-The voters have given their approval to a proposal to issue $\$ 19,000$ school building
LEWIS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lewis) Iowa-MATURITYIt is stated by the District Secretary that the $\$ 35,00031 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds purchased by Jackley \& Co. of Des Moines, at 100.34 , as noted
here last March V. 142, p. 1681 are due as follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$, and 3,000 from 1938 to 1948, giving a basis of about $3.44 \%$.
LOUISA COUNTY (P. O. Wapello) Iowa-BOND ELECTIONAt the primary election on June 1, the voters will pass on the issuance of
$\$ 420,000$ in bonds, divided as follows: $\$ 400,000$ road, and $\$ 20,000$ county $\$ 420,000$ in
jail bonds.
MACEDONIA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowaproposal to issue $\$ 56,000$ school building bonds will be submitted to the

MANILLA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND pFFERING-W. C. White, District Scretary, will receive bids until 8
p. May 26 , for the purchase of $\$ 1,000$ school building bonds. Due MASON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mason City, R. F. D. No. 3) Iowa-MATURIT Y-I I
hat the $\$ 16,500$ school bonds purchased by the First National Bank of Mason City, as 3 s , as reported here last March-V. 142, p. 2029-are due
PLAINFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-An election is to be held on May 12 at which the voters
tion of issuing $\$ 22,000$ high school building bonds.
POCAHONTAS COUNTY (P. O. Pocahontas) Iowa-BOND ELECTION REPORT-It is stated by the County Treasurer that at the election
on May 14, the amount of road bonds voted on was $\$ 525,000$, not $\$ 225,000$, on May 14, the amount of road bonds voted on was $\$ 525,000$, not $\$ 225,000$,
as previously reported in these columns-V. 142, p. 3037 .
POLK COUNTY (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa-BOND SALE-The \$618,000 bonds offered on May 8-V. 142, p. 3037 -were awarded to the Iowaof $\$ 5,000$, equal to 100.809 , a basis of about $2.11 \%$. The bonds consist of $\$ 444,000$ pauper warrant funding bonds and $\$ 174,000$ emergency road repair xpense funding bonds. Dated May 1,1936 Due Nov. 1 as follows:
$\$ 35.000,1937$ to $1940 ; \$ 34,000,1941 ; \$ 44,000,1942$, and $\$ 100,000$, 1943 to 1946. Wheelock \& Cummins of Des Moines were next high bidders, offering premium of $\$ 4,950$ for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
POWESHIEK COUNTY (P. O. Montezuma), Iowa-BONDS SOLD The County Auditor reports that the $\$ 12,00023 \% \%$ funding bonds have 2,000, 1937; $\$ 4,000,1940$, and $\$ 6,000$ in 1941. Principal and intows. (M. \& N.) payable at the County Treasurer's office.

RED OAK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Red Oak), owa-MATURITY-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 65,000$ refunding bonds to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par-V.
$142, \mathrm{D} .3037$ it is stated by the Secretary of the Board of School Directors
that the bonds mature on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1937$ to 1943 , and that the bonds mature on Nov. 1
$\$ 6,000$ from 1944 to 1948 , all incl.
SCOTT COUNTY (P. O. Davenport), Iowa-BONDS SOLD-The county has sold $\$ 104,00021 / \%$ warrant funding bonds to Vieth, Duncan,
Worley \& Wood of Davenport, in exchange for outstanding poor fund Worley \& Wood of Davenport, in exchange for outstanding poor fund
warrants. The bonds mature from 1938 to 1941 .

SIOUX CITY, Iowa-BONDS AUTHORIZED-It is reported that the to be used in connection with a Public Works Administration project estis mated to cost $\$ 2,200,000$.

TAMA, Iowa-BOND oFFERING-Charles E. Davis, City Clerk, will purifying plant bonds.
WHAT CHEER, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,500$ issue of sewer outlet and purifying plant bonds offered for sale on May $12-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p}$.
$3217-$ was awarded to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 2 s ,
s paying a premium of $\$ 11.50$
Due from 1937 to 1956 incl

## KANSAS

CHANUTE, Kan.-BOND ELECTION-The City Commission will call a special e
viaduct bonds.
CHASE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-A $\$ 20,000$ bond issue for construction of
the voters at a recent election.
EUDORA, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on May 4 the
voters approved the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ street and water improvement voters
bonds.
HAVEN, Kan, BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that the $\$ 26,000$ sewer system bonds authorized by the City Council last January,
HAYS, Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of park improvement
bonds offered for sole on May $8-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3217 -was awarded to the Conds offered for sale on May $8-V .142$, p. 3217 -was awarded to the
Columbian Securities Corp. of Topeka as 4s, paying a premium of $\$ 60$,
equal to 100.24 , according to the City Clerk. equal to 100.24 , according to the City Clerk.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Oskaloosa), Kan. BOND OFFERING County Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of $21 / 4 \%$ semi-annual bend County elerk, for the purchase ollows: $\$ 10,000$ poor relief bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ from May 1, 1937

8,000 public works relief bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due on May 1 as
follows: $\$ 500,1937$ to 1940 , and $\$ 1,000$ from 1941 to 1946 , all incl. Dated May 1, 1936. Interest payable M. \& $\& N$.
subject to the approving bonds to be sold subject to the approving legal opinion of D
certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required.
KANSAS CITY, Kan.-MATURITY-It is reported by the City Clerk that the $\$ 22,00021 / \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds purchased by the Com-
mercial National Bank of Kansas City, at a price of 101.38 , as noted in these columns recently- V .142 p .3038 -are due on April 1 as follows
$\$ 2,000,1937$ to 1944 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1945 and 1946 , giving a basis of about

KAW RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Silver Lake), Kan.-
BONDS VOTED-A $\$ 35,000$ bond issue was approved by the voters recently LEAVENWORTH COUNTY (P. O. Leavenworth) Kan.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is reported by the County Clerk that the $\$ 42,600$ poor
fund bonds purchased by the City National Bank \& Trust Co. of Kansas City, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.15 , as noted here in March-V. 142, p. 2197 -
are dated April 1.1936 , and mature as follows: $\$ 10,000,1937$ to 1940 , and $\$ 2,600$ in 1941, giving a basis of about $1.44 \%$.
NORTON COUNTY (P. O. Norton) Kan.-BOND SALE CAN-
CELLED-It is stated by the County Clerk that the sale of the $\$ 20,0002 \%$ CELLED-It is stated by the County Clerk that the sale of the $\$ 20,0002 \%$
semi-ann. pubbice works relief bonds to the City National Bank \& Trust Co of Kansas City, rep
has been cancelled.
SEDGWICK COUNTY (P. O. Wichita), Kan.-BOND SALE-The County Commissioners have sold $\$ 100,00021 / 2 \%$ poor relief bonds to the price of 101.384 .

SHAWNEE COUNTY (P. O. Topeka), Kan- BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 24,500$ and Estes, Payne \& Co., both of Topeka. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly
ties Corp.
on Feb. 1 from 1937 to 1946 .
WASHINGTON, Kan.-BOND ELECTION HELD LEGAL-The West Missouri Power Co. with offices at Kansas City, lost on May 4 in the Surpeme Court its claim that an election at the above city, sept. 12 ,
1933, authorizing an $\$ 88,000$ bond issue for a municipal power plant, was
illegal. The Washington voters approved the bond issue by a vote of 506 to 254.
WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Fredonia), Kan.-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids will be received until 11 a . m. on May 18 by W . D. McGinnis
County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 9,500$ issue of $21 / 4 \%$ coupon unemploy ment relief bonds. Bonds mature in nine equal instalments beginning Aug. 1, 1937 . Interest payable M. \& N. The issuance of these bonds
is authorized by Chapter 190 . Session Laws of 1935 . Bids are to be for all or any
required.

## KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY, State of-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Ben Commission will on May 29, at 10 a . m., receive and open sealed sam petitive bids for the purchase of bridge revenue rafunding bonds, to be sary for redeeming of bridge revenue refunding $4 \%$ bonds which were projects Nos. 1 and 2, the amounts of bridge revenue refunding bonds to be issued and sold being as follows: $\$ 4,240,000$ Bridge Project No. 1 , and
$\$ 1,225,000$ Bridge Project No. 2 bonds. All of said outstanding bond are in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each and are subject to redemption on
July 1,136, at par, plus a premium of $21 / 2 \%$. All of the outstanding bonds mature on July 1,1950 .
The bridge revenue refund
The bridge revenue refunding bonds of each issue will be dated July 1 , secutively from 1 upwards; will mature July 1, 1950; and all bridge revenu refunding bonds will be redeemable at par and a premium not to exceed $21 / 2 \%$ on any interest payment date on 30 days' notice, under the same
terms and conditions as the outstanding bonds to be refunded thereby. Both principal and interest on the bridge revenue refunding bonds will be paid in lawful money of the United States at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Oo. New York City. The holder as to principal alone. All bonds of each issue will bear interest payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1 at the same rate not exceeding
$31 \% \%$ in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$; and each bid must specify the interest rate and the price bid for the bonds of each issue. The bridge revenue refunding bonds of each issue will be delivered and payment therefor must be made at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, on July 1 , 1936 , at 10 o'clock, a. m., and the proceed. of the
bonds so sold, exclusive of any premium, will be deposited in trust with bonds so somical Bank \& Trust Co. for paying the principal on the outstanding sands which will be called for redemption on July 1, 1936 .
The amounts required for paying the redemption premium on the out-
standing bonds and the interest payable thereon on July 1,1936 , will be paid from the sinking fund for the bonds of such issue and will be deposited in trust with the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. to make such payment. Any balance remaining in the sinking fund for each such issue, after making
the foregoing payment, will be transferred to the sinking fund for the appropriate issue of bridge revenue refunding bonds. If the definitive bonds shall not be prepared and ready for delivery on July 1, 1936, the Commission will issue temporary printed bonds of the when the latter are ready for issuance and delivery.
Bids will not be considered unless accompanied by an unconditional certified check on a bank or trust company, considered by the Commission to be financially responsible, payable to the order of the Treasurer of Kention of bids will be made on the date above stated for the receipt of bids, and the checks of unsuccessful bidders thereupon will be returned
immediately. Checks of the successful bidder or bidders will be held un-
cashed as security for the performance of the bid or bids; but, in the event
any successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms any successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms, covenants and
conditions of the bid, the check may then be cashed and the proceed conditions ointhe bid for full liquidated damages. Whenever such terms, covenants and conditions shall have been complied with as to the refunding issue of bonds, or when it shall be found impossible by the state Highway
Commission to issue and deliver the refunding issue of bonds, the check will be returned.
MUHLENBURG COUNTY (P, O. Greonville), Ky.-PURCHAASERIt is stated by the Clerk of the County Court that the $\$ 36,373.68$ issue of

BONDS SOLD-He also states that the same company bought a $\$ 25,000$

## LOUISIANA

ASCENSION PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Donald-
 at which a proposal to issue
to the voters for approval.
BOSSIER PARISH (P. O. Benton), La.- BOND OFFERING CANKJury, that the offering of the $\$ 18.000$ jail bonds. previously scheduled for
May 12 as noted here-V. 142, p. 2370-was cailed off as the Police Jury May, that as noted here-v. 142, p. 2370-
decided not to issue any bonds at present.
CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. o. Lake Charles), La.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on purchase of three issues of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual school bonds aggregating $\$ 175,000$, divided as follows.
$\$ 50,000$ School District No. 23 bonds
50,000 school District No. 24 bonds
Dated May 1, 1936. Due serially in from 1 to 15 years. A certified check
for $3 \%$ of the' amount of bonds, payable to the Parish School Board, must accopany the bid.
CATAHOULA PARISH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I (P. O. Jonesville) La.- BOND OFFERTNG - It is stated by H. W. W. Wriyht, for the purchase of a $\$ 90,000$ is isue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, , payable semi-annually. DDted about July 1 , 1936 . Due
serially in 20 years. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election serially in 20 yea
held on May 5 .
COLUMBIA, La.-BONDS VOTED-On April 21 Caldwell tax payers IBERVILLE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Plaque mine), La.-BOND OFFERING--sealed bids will be recerived plaqued mine, Ma. Jone 17. by L. P. Terrebonne, Secretary of the Parish School
2:30. M. on June
Board, for the purchase of a $\$ 6000$ issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to, exceed $6 \%$, payable J. $\$$ D. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, 1936 . Due 84,000 from 1937 to 1951 , incl. Prin. and int. payable at any bank opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago, will be furnished the purchaser. A certified check for $\$ 3,000$, payable to
school board, must accompany the bid.
KENTWOOD, La.-BONDS VOTED-The citizens at a recent election gave th
MANDEVILLE, La.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 35,000$ issue of $6 \%$ water
ystem revenue bonds was sold recently to the Ernest M. Loeb Co . Inc., of
New Oreans, according to report. Due serially from 1939 to 1959 incl.
NEW ORLEANS, La.-REPORT ON PAYMENTT OF PAVING CER-TIFICATES-We are advised that the refunding $41 / 2 \%$ paving certificates
were ready for exchange for the outstanding paving certificates on May 11 . 1936.

RED RIVER PARISH ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Coushatta), La.tions into current securities by a refunding plan for Red River Parish or districts, has been announced by the Police Jury of that parish.
rond
Old bonds amounting to about $\$ 684,000$ will be exchanged for new bonds of th onds The largest block of the new securities will consist of $\$ 347,000$ in consolidated road district obligations bearing a $5 \%$ coupon and maturing from 1938 to 1969. Holders of the old issue will be asked to turn in their bonds for exchange at the Bank of Coushatta as soon as the details have been
completed and the new securities printed. The preparations may take several months.
Additional refunding issues will be:
 to be exchanged for what remains of the original issue of $\$ 150,000$. 1 , due
An issue of $\$ 7,000$ of $6 \%$ Road District No. 1 , Subistrict No
from 1938 to 1955 , to retire the balance of an original loan of $\$ 140,000$, A block of $\$ 67,000$ of $6 \%$. Road District No. 1, Subdistrict No. 2 . matur-
ing from 1937 to 1957 , to retire what remains of an old issue of $\$ 90,000$ An issue of $\$ 42,000$ of $\mathbf{6 \%}$ Road District No. 1, Subdistrict No. 3 due prom 1938 to 1958, to take up the balance of the old $\$ 55,000$ loan, ail due
by 1947 .

## MARYLAND

CUMBERLAND, Md.-BOND OFFERING-Harry ITvine, Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, will receive sealed bids until May 25 for the
purchase of $\$ 150,00021 / 2 \%$ flood repair bonds, dated June 15,1936 .

## MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-An Issue of $\$ 400,000$ temporary loan notes offered on May 11 was awarded to the Second National Bank of
Boston on $\mathrm{a} .257 \%$ discount basis Newton, Abbe $\&$ Co of Boston were 0 . $28 \%$ discount. Notes are dated May 15, , 1936 and will mature $\$ 200100037$.

## Other bids were as follows:

Birsd $\quad$ Borston Corp
First Boston Corp
United States Trust
Merchants National
National Shawmut
Whiting, Weoks \& Knowk-e.
First National Bank of Bost
BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (P. O. Boston), Mass.TO SELL $\$ 5,334,000$ BONDS-The district will be in the market on June 1 with an offering of $\$ 5,334,00021 / 2 \%$ bonds to mature serially on June 1
from 1937 to 1961 incl. The offering will include issues of $\$ 3,815,000$ and an issue of $\$ 3,000,0031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ maturing June 1, 1936 . District bonds out-



CAMBRIDGE, Mass.- BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 200,000$ coupon street bonds offered on May 14 was awa $114 \%$. The Bancamerica
 CHELSEA, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-George F. Henderson, City
Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. (Daylight Saving Time) May 15
for the purchase at discount of $\$ 300,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes, dated May 18, 1936 , and payable March 16 , 1937 , at the
National Shawmut Bank of Boston, in Boston. Delivery of notes to purchaser will be made at that bank on or about May 18 .
Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validy the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyde \& Perkins, and all legal papers incid
bank, where they may be inspected.

## Financial Statement as of May 1, 1936

## Tax levy. Uncollecte

 Uncollected taxesGross debt as of
Gross debt as of May $\overline{1}, 193 \overline{3}$
Net debt as of May 1, 1936
Tax titles.
Loan against
Loan against tax titles.-.
Cash on hand
+Including tax has been set at Mass.-REDUCES TAX RATE-The tax rate for 1936 reduction of $\$ 1.40$ is attributed to an increase of nearly $\$ 50,000$ in valuations and the county.
ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 35,000$ flood emergency notes awarded on May 8 to the Cape Ann National Bank of Gloucester at $0.21 \%$ discount, as previously reported in these columns, were also bid
Beverly National Bank.
Naumkeag Trust Co Gloucester National
Newton, Abbe
Newton, Abbe \& Co - -
Merchants National Bank, Salem
Gloucester Safe Deposit \& Trust Co


LYNN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 300,000$ temporary loan Corp on a $0.34 \%$ discount basis, plus a prest Co. of New York were second with a bid of $0.343 \%$ discount.
Other bids were as follows:
Other bids were as follows:
Bidder-
Didder-
Fiscount
Faxon National Bank of Boston.............................................................
Faxon, Gade \& Co.
Day Trust Co--
Security Trust Co. of Lynn
Merchants National Bank-
Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles
MARBLEHEAD, Mass. for 1936 is $\$ 33$ per $\$ 1,000$ of assessed valuation. the highest in the town's history and comparing with $\$ 31$ for 1935
NEWTON, Mass.- NOTE OFFERING-Francis Newhall, City Trea$\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes, to mature Nount of 1936, payable in Boston or New York, at purchasers' option.
Notes made in reasonable amounts to suit purchasers, will be dated and delivery made on next day after award at the office of the purchaser in delivery.
All notes in anticipation of revenue of the City of Newton have the follow-
ing certificate, viz:- Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., hereby guarantees the genuineness of the signatures hereon, and certifies that this is a note issued City of Newton, the validity of which order, has been approved by Ropes Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, of Boston, Mass.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes offered on May 15 was awarded to R. L
Day \& Co. of Boston on a $13 \%$ discount basis. The Merchants National Day \& Co. of Boston on a $13 \%$ discount basis. The Merchants
Bank of Boston bid $.47 \%$ discount. Notes payable Jan. 15,1937 . NORTHAMPTON, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN-The issue of $\$ 150$, 000 revenue anticipation notes offered on May $12-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 3217$-was awarded to the New England Trust Co. of Boston at a rate of $0.237 \%$,
interest-to-follow. Dated May 14, 1936, and due Dec. 10,1936 . Other interest-to-follow.
 QUINCY, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Harold P. Newell, City Trea-
surer, will receive bids until 11 a . m . May 19, for the purchase at discount surer, wsure of $\$ \$ 00,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes. Denoms.
of an isser $\$ 3$ for $\$ 25,000,6$ for $\$ 10.000$ and 3 for $\$ 5,000$. Dated May 19,1936
 at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, in Boston. Delivery will be made at that bank on or about May 19 .
Notes will be authenticated as to
Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, under advance of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \&
Dodge, and all legal papers incident to this issue will be filed with said bank Dodge, and all legal papers ind.
where they may be inspected.
$\begin{array}{cc}1933 & \text { Tax Levy } \\ \$ 3,865,607.94 & \$ 3,832,81790\end{array}$
$\underset{936}{\$ 4,332,270.76}$
Uncollected Taxes as of April 30, 1936
$\stackrel{1933}{\$ 17,659.76} \quad \stackrel{1934}{\$ 25,899.97}$
Gross debt as of April 30, 1936
Net debt as of April 30,1936 .-
Loan against tax titles
es:-..-

* Including tax title loans

SOMERVILLE, Mass.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of AIder
men recently passed an order authorizing the issuance of $\$ 145,000$ bonds.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 200,000$ temporary loan notes offered on May 12 was awarded to the New England Trust Co. Boston was second high, bidding $0.95 \%$ discount. Notes will be payable Boston was second high, bidding $0.95 \%$ discount. Notes will be payable
Nov. 12,1936 , in Boston or New York.
Other'bids were as follows: Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles
Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles-_-
First National Bank of Boston
Newton, Abbe \& Co
Newton, Abbe \& Co
Faxon, Gade \& Co. (pius $\$ 2$ ) Leavitt \& Co-.
Day Trust Co.
Halsey, Stuart
$\qquad$ Discount
$0.20 \%$
$0.238 \%$

TEMPLETON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 5,000$ town hall notes
as $11 / 2$ s, at a price of 100.07 a basis of about $1.48 \%$. Dated June 1, 1936. Whidder-
Fhiting, Weeks \& Knowles
Int. Rate
Rate Bid yler,'Buttrick \& Co- $\qquad$ Int. Rat
$115 \%$
$1 \%$
$1 \%$ Rate 100.02
100
100.05 WAKEFIELD, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Merchants National Bank of Boston purchased on May 11 an issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes at 0.4
WATERTOWN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered on May $11-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p. 3218- Were a warded to the
Union Market National Bank at $0.34 \%$ discount. Due March 29 , 1937 . Other bids were as follows.
Shawmut National Bank $\qquad$ Newton, Abbe \& Co -
Merchants National Bank of Boston:-
Washburn \& Co.
Washburn \& Co- - Knowles
Bank or 'the Manhattan Co

WINTHROP, Mass.- NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ temporary
oan notes maturing May 20, 1937, was awarded on May 11 to the First loan notes maturing May 20, 1937, was a a warded on May 11 to the First
Bosten Corp. on a $0.29 \%$ discount basis. Leavitt \& Co. of New York bid count

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## MICHIGAN

BAY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BOND OFFERINGbids until 4p. m . on June 3, for the purchase of $\$ 660,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon refunding bonds. Dated July 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due $\$ 44,000$ on July 1 from 1937 to 1951 , incl. The bonds are not callable and will bear interest at a rate expressed by the bidder in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J. \& J.) payable in lawful money of the
United States at the Chase National Bank, New York City or the National United States at the Chase National Bank, New York City or the National
Bank of Bay City, at holder s option. Bids must be for all of the issue and Chicago. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the offering, payable to the order of the School District, must accompany each proposal. The bonds offered are unlimited general obligations, payable from ad valorem taxes.
BEAVERTON RURAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beaverton), Mich.-BOND OFFFERINGG-Maude B. Niggeman,
Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive bids until 8 p . m . May 18 for the purchase of $\$ 36,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, school Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) payable at the office of the District Treasurer. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1937,1938$
and 1939; $\$ 1,000,1940$ to 1951 , and $\$ 1,500,1952$ to 1966 . nd 1939; $\$ 1,000,1940$ to 1951 , and $\$ 1,500,1952$ to 1966.
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NO. 1 (P. O. Deerfield), Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Arthur J. Cannon, Necretary of the Board of Education. Will receive sealed bids until 6 p . m, 1936. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 850$ in 1937 and 1938 ; $\$ 900,1939$ and 1940 ; $\$ 1,000,1941$ and $1942 ; \$ 1,100,1943$ and $1944 ; \$ 1,200,1935$ and $1946 ;$ $\$ 1$, certified check for $\$ 500$ must accompany each proposal.
DETROIT, Mich.-TAX LEVY CUT $\$ 13,000,000$-The annual tax statement presented to the Common Council recently by Controller Fred $827,107.65$, approximately $\$ 13,000,000$ lower than for the current year.
The gross municipal budget will total $\$ 122,377,786.14$. The difference is made up of revenues received from the State and other sources. More than one-third of the tax levy will go toward maintenance of schools
and public libraries. They will receive $\$ 15,257,956$ for operating expenses and public libraries. They will receiv.
MICHIGAN (State of)-EXCHANGE AGENT FOR HOLDERS OF on page II, the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, has been appointed exchange agent and is prepared to exchange bonds of certain assessment districts for the new bonds to be issued under the state Refunding Program. The 473, 478-A, 474, 475, 481, 484, 491, 492, 501 and 1120 . The trust com-
pany is exchange for the above units, with exception of Wayne County pany is ex
REYNOLDS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Howard City), Mich.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 20,0003 \%$ bonds offered on ,iotizizid
ROMEO, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12.000$ paving bonds offered on May 11-V. 142, p. 3218-were awarded to Crouse \& Co. of Detroit as
$31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, for a premium of $\$ 33.60$ equal to 100.28 , a basis of about $3.42 \%$.
Dated Oct. 15,1935 . Due $\$ 1,500$ yearly on Oct. 15 from 1936 to $1943 \%$ SCIO AND WEBSTER TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL ey Vaughan, secretary of the Board of Education, will receive bids until $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) May 19 for the purchase of $\$ 53.000$ coupon, registerable as to principal, school improvement bonds, to bear
interest at no more than $4 \%$. Dated May 1,1936 . Principal and semiannual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) payable at the Dexter Savings Bank in Dexter. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1937$ to 194
$1947 ; \$ 1,500,1948$ to 1959 , and $\$ 2,000,1960$ to 1966 .

## Northwestern Municipals

Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington

## WELLS-DICKEY COMPANY

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Teletype-Mpls287

## MINNESOTA

CARLTON COUNTY (P. O. Carlton), Minn.-BOND OFFERINGCounty Auditor, for the purchase of a a $\$ 75,000$ issue of poor relief bonds. nterest rate is not to exceed $23 \%$, payable ${ }^{3} . \& \& D$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. $\$ 10,000$ from ' 1941 to 1946, all incl. Prin and int. to be payable at such place as designated by the purchaser. The blank bonds and approving opinion of Junell, Driscoll, Fletcher, Dorsey \& Barker, of Minneapolis, will
be furnished. A certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to the County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
DARFUR, Minn.-BOND SALE-A block of $\$ 5,0003 \%$ coupon bonds was sold recently to the State Bank of Darfur at a premium of $\$ 50$, equal
to 101 .

DAWSON, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Clarence Olsen, City Clerk, refunding bonds, $\$ 11,000$ series O refunding bonds, $\$ 5,000$ series E refunding bonds and $\$ 11,250$ series $B$ special paving bonds.
DAWSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dawson) Minn.-BOND SALE-It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Education that the State Investment Board has purch
DETROIT LAKES, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-It is stated by the City Clerk that \$2,265 sanitary sewer certif
FARIBAULT, Minn.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on May 5-V. 142, p. 2710 -the voters are said to have reje
FERGUS FALLS, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-B. M. Lein, City Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p. m. June 1 for the purchase at not lest han par construction bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1, 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at Fergus Falls. Due yearly on June 1 as
follows: $\$ 4,000,1938$ to 1947 , and $\$ 5,000,1948$ to 1958 incl. Certified follows: $\$ 4,000$, 1938 to 1947 , and $\$ 5$,
check for $5 \%$ of amount of bid required.
 certificates of indebtedness offered on May 8-V. 142, p. ${ }_{\text {aw }}{ }^{3039}$ were
awarded to M. H. Bishop \& Co. of Minneapolis on a bid of par $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. LAKEFIELD, Minn.-MATURITY-The $\$ 27,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$. semi-ann. village bonds that was purchased at par by the Charles A.
Fuller Co. of Minneapolis, as noted here recently $V .142$, p. 3218 -are due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$, 1948 , and $\$ 3,000$ bids will be MOOREHEAD, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be
received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 19, by R. G. Price, City Clerk, for the pur-

 1946. Prin. and int. (J. \& J.) payable at the City rreasurer
the First National Bank Moorhead. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the First National Bank Moorhead
the city, must accompany the bid.
OLIVIA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Olivia), April $30-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 2873-were awarded to M. H. Bishop \& Co. of

OTTER TAIL COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44 ( P . O. Perham), Minn.-BOND ELECTION-An election is to be held on May 26 at which a proposit
bonds will be submitted to the voters.
RENVILLE, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-The City Clerk will receive bids until 9 p . m. May 15 for the purchase of $\$ 30,000$ street improvement certificates of indebtedness, to bear interest at no more than for 10 years.
ROCHESTER, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 44,500$ bonds held in the sinking fund, including $\$ 33,00041 / \%$ Minnessota Rural Credit
due Feb. 15, 1944 , which were offered for sale on May $4-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3040Were awarded to the Northwestern National Bank \& Trust Co.
Webb \& Co., both of Minneapolis, for a premium of $\$ 6,315$.
WAITE PARK, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-L. A. Cleall, Village Clerk. will receive bids
refunding bonds
WARREN, Minn.-BOND ELECTION-At an election that is to be held on May 26 a proposed $\$ 2$
will be submitted to the voters.

## MISSISSIPPI <br> Municipal Bonds EQUITABLE Securities Corporation

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## MISSISSIPPI

CLARKSDALE, Miss.-DISCRIPTION OF BONDS SOLD-The \$58.000 31\% \% refunding bonds sold on April 28 to J. S. Love \& Co. Wiggins. \&
Walton, C . H. Little \& Co, all of Jackson, and Fox, Einhor \& Co. of cincinnati are described as follows: Denom ${ }^{1} 1,000$. Dated May 1,1936 . Principal and sem Bank \&rust Co. of New York. Due $\$ 5,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1944 to 1954 , incl., and $\$ 3,000$ May 1, 1955
COAHOMA COUNTY (P. O. Clarksdale), Miss.-BOND OFFERINGOn June 1 the city will offer for sale an issue of $\$ 80,000$ refunding bonds.
The bonds will be offered at public auction. T. F. Logan Jr., Clerk of The bonds will be offered at public auction. Tids until 2 p . m . for the purchase of the bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, not to exceed
$6 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated July 1,1936 Interest payable semiannually. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 13,000,1941 ; \$ 3,000,1942 ; \$ 20,000$,
1943; $\$ 1,000$. $1944 ; \$ 15,000,1945$, and $\$ 14,0001946$ and 1947 . Certified check for \$2.500, payable to the Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors, required. Legal opinion
GREENVILLE, Miss.-BOND SALE-Dane \& Weil, Inc. of New

 York. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 1$ 000, 1938, 1939 and 1940; $\$ 4,000,1941$;
ITTA BENA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Itta Bena), Miss.s13,000 $4 \%$ semi-ann, schoor bonds have been purchased at par by the
Public Works Administration. KOSSUTH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. KOsuth), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Secretary of the
School Board that the Security Bank and the Farmers \& Merchants Bank, soth of Corinth, jointly have purchased at par a a $\$ 10,000$ issue of $6 \%$
bomi-ann. school bonds. Dated Feb. 1 , 1936 Due in 1956 . Legality semi-ann. school barles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis
LAUDERDALE COUNTY (P. O. Meridian), Miss. - NOTE OFFERING - Sealed bids will be received by Mack Cameron, Clerk of the Board of pation notes.
MISSISSIPPI (State of)-NOTES SOLD-A syndicate headed by ${ }_{\text {A. Co. of St. Louis, John Nuveen \& Co. and C. W. McNear \& Co. of Chicago }}$
and B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. of New York was awarded $\$ 5,000,000$ of the comprised series A, which matures on April 1 as follows: $\$ 500,000$, 1937; $\$ 125,000,1938$ and $1939 ; \$ 175,000,1940$ to $1946 ; \$ 225,000,1947,1948$ and
$1949 ; \$ 275,000,1950$ and $1951 ; \$ 300,000,1952$ to 1955, and $\$ 600,000,1956$. The purchasers are paying a premium of $\$ 12,000$ for $4 \%$ notes, a price
YAZOO-MISSISSIPPI DELTA LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksrefunding bonds that were sold on May 6 to a syndicate headed by the Whitney Nationa time-V. 142, p. 3218 -were reoffered by the successful bidders on May 11 for genera, public subscription. It is stated that these
bonds bear interest at $2,21 / 2,3$ and $31 / 2 \%$ Dated June 1,1936 . Due bonds bear interest at $2,21 / 2,3$, and $31 / \%$. Dated June 1, 1936. Due
from June 1,1937 to 1953 . Non-callable before maturity. Principal and interest (J. \& D.) payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York
City. Legality to be approved by Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis, Mo. BOND CALL-We understand that the Board of District Commissioners will call for payment as of July 1, at par and accrued interest to call date.
the following bonds: $\$ 116,000$ Fifth series $4 \%$ bonds. Dated July 1, 1902. Due on July 1, 300,000 Seventh series $4 \%$ bonds. Dated July 1, 1905. Due on Jan. 1, 854,000 Tenth series $41 / 2 \%$ bonds. Dated July 1, 1916. Due serially. The bonds called of the fifth series are numbered 1 to 30 , and 35 to 120,
all incl. The seventh series bonds are numbered from 1 to 300 . both incl.

## MISSOURI

GLASGOW, Mo.-BONDS VOTED-A $\$ 15,000$ bond issue for water main improvements has been approved by the voters.
RIDGEWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mo.-BOND SALE-An issue of
$\$ 12,000$ school bonds has been sold to the Farmers National Bank of Ridge$\$ 12,000$ school bonds has
SIKESTON, Mo.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on May 19 for the p
building bonds.
WASHINGTON, Mo.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 20,000$ swimming pool bonds was sold recently to Baum, Bernheimer \& Co. of Kansas City

## MONTANA

-BILLINGS, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-Bids for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 50,000$ air port hangar bonds will be received by C. W. Nickey,
City Clerk, until June 16. The date of the sale had originally been set
for June 2. for June 2
GLENDIVE, Mont.-BOND OFFERING_As previously reported in
these columns-V. 142, p. 3040 on June 1 the city will offer for sale an these columns- V . 142 , p. 3040 on June 1 the city will offer for sale an issue of $\$ 34,0006$ Aust Colin, City Clerk, will receibe bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m . on
No. 10 .
that date for the purchase of the bonds at not less than par. Denom. $\$ 000$. Dated Nov. 1, 1935. Principal and annual interest (Jan. i) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Certified
to the City Treasurer, required.
KESSLER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mont.-BONDS VOTED-At the May 2 election the proposal to issue $\$ 17,000$ school building bonds was KEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. columns, the district will sell $\$ 17,000$ school building bonds at no more
than $6 \%$ interest on June 9 . Mrs. W. K. Converse. District Clerk, will than 6 interest on until 8 p. m, on that date for the purchase of the bonds.
receive bids
Dated June 10, 1936 . Interest payable June 10 and Dec. 10 . Certified check for $\$ 100$, payable to the District Clerk, required. Amortization
bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the School Board. single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Board of Trustees may
determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. in semi-annual instarments during a perial bonds are sold they will be in the amount of $\$ 850$ each; the sum
of $\$ 850$ will become payable on June 10, 1937, and a like amount on the of $\$ 850$ will become payable on June 10,1937 , an
LEWISTON, Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ issue of armory and civic center.bonds offered or sale on May 11-N.142, p. 2873 -was awarded to the National Bank of Lewistown, as 4 s , according to the
The State submitted the second highest bid for the bonds.
POLSON, Mont- BOND OFFERING-R. B. Davidson, City Clerk,
will receive bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m., June 1 for the purchase of $\$ 40,5006 \%$ will receive bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., June 1 for the purchase of $\$ 40,5006 \%$
refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 2,700$. Certified check for $1 \%$, required.
SHERIDAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 29 (P. O. Out. receive bids until 8 p. m. June 10 for the purchase at not less than par of
$\$ 12.000$ gymnasium construction bonds. Bidder are to name rate of interest, not, to exceed $6 \%$. Dated June 10,1926 . Interest payable June 10 and Dec. 10 . Certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the Clerk.
required. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will required. Amorizat of the School Board.
be the second choice
If amortization bonds are sold, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, din semi-annual instalments during, a period of 20 years from the date of issue.
If serial bonds are sold, they will be in the amount of $\$ 4,00$ eacn, the If serial bonds are sold, they will be in the amount of $\$ 4,000$ eacn, the
sum of $\$ 4,000$ will become payable on June 10,1956 , and a like amount
on the same day each year thereafter until all are paid.

## NEBRASKA MUNICIPALS

OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, LINCOLN AND OTHER NEBRASKA ISSUES

## The National Company <br> OF OMAHA

First National Bank Bldg- $\quad$ A. T. \& T. Teletype OMA 81

## NEBRASKA

ARAPAHOE, Neb.-BOND SALE-A $\$ 7,000$ issue of swimming pool ARAPAHOE, Neb.-BOND SALE-A $\$ 7,000$ issue of swimming pool
bonds is reported to have been purchased by the First Trust Co. of Lincoln,
as 34 s , at par. Due on March 1 , 1946. optional after five years. BARTLETT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Barlett), Neb.-BOND SALE - The Bartlett State Bank is reported to have purchased recently
CHADRON, Neb.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 100,000$ refunding
bonds recently sold to the Kirkpatrick-Pettis-Loomis Co. of Omaha, as bonds recently sold to the Kirkpatrick-Pettis-Loomis Co. of Omaha, as $314 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. $3041-$ are coupon bonds, in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$
each. Interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug, 1 . Due $\$ 10,000$ Aug. 1,1937 ;
and $\$ 90,000$ Aug. 1,1951 , of which $\$ 15,00$. will be subject to call on and and $\$ 90,000$ Aug. 1,1951 , of which $\$ 15,000$ will be subject to call on and
after Aug. 1, 1939, and $\$ 75,000$ May 1,1941 . FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Franklin), Neb.-BONDS SOLD-In connection with the report carried here recently, to the effect that $\$ 40.00$ the County Clerk that the bonds were purchased by the Mortgage Invest ment Co. of Hastings, as 3 s and mature $\$ 5,000$ from May 1,1941 to 1948 , inclusive.
HASTINGS, Neb - RONPS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance is said to have been passed recently by the City Council, providing for the issuance
of $\$ 125,000$ in refunding bonds.

SIDNEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Neb.-BOND CALL-It is announced that on July $1 \$ 35,000$ outstanding $41 / 4 \%$ school refunding bonds, dated tirement. The bonds should be presented at the office of the Kirkpatrick
Pettis-Loomis Co., Omaha.
SOUTH SIOUX CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Neb.-BOND OFFER-
ING- Charles Lammert, Secretary of the Board of Education, announces that $\$ 30,5004 \%$ bonds are for sale in the open market. Bids may be
filed at any time. Denom. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$. Interest payable semifiled at any time. Denom. $\$ 500$ and
ann. on Aug. 1 from 1937 to 1965 , incl.

## NEVADA

ELY, Nev.- BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED-We are now adsised on June 5, as reported here recently-V. 142, p. 3219 -are the bonds that were purchased on March 23 by Edward L. Burton \& Co., and the First Security Trust Co., both of Salt Lake City, as 334 s , at 102.82 , a
basis of about $3.37 \%$, as carried in these columns at that time- V .142 ,
p. 2373 . The original sale was not consummated, according to report. HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Winnemucca), Nev.-BOND SALE An issue of $\$ 40,000$ w hospital bonds was sold recently to the First Security
Trust Co. and Edward L . Burton \& Co., both of Salt Lake City, at a premium of $\$ 42$, equal to 100.105 .

H. L. Allen \& Company<br>New Jersey Municipal Bonds<br>Telephonikelchor 2-7333<br>A. T. \& T. Tetetype N. Y. 1-528<br>100 Broadway<br>New York

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc. <br> b7 william Street, N. Y. <br> Telephone: John 4.6364

A. T. \&. T.: N. Y. 1-730

Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124

## NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALS Colyer, Robinson \& Company

1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark<br>New Yor Wire: REctor 22055<br>A. T. \& T. Teletype

## NEW JERSEY

BUTLER, N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 20.5004 \%$ coupon or registered refunding bonds offered on May $11-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. $3041-$ were not
sold, as the bids were rejected. The issue will be re offered. Dated sold, as the bids were rejected. The issue will be re offered, Dated
May 1,1936 and due May 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1937 to 1942 incl.,
and $\$ 2,500$ in 1943 . and $\$ 2,500$ in 1943 . CEAMDEN, N. J.-TAX RECEIPTS SHOW RISE OVER RECENT ended April 30,1936 , totaled $\$ 1,304,050$, an increase of the four months amount collected during the same period of 1935 , and equivalent to $\cdot 32 \%$
of the 1936 levy, it was announced on May 12 by George E. Brunner of the 1936 levy, it was announced on May 12 by George E . Brunner,
Director of Revenue and Finance. Total receipts of the City during this four month period were $\$ 2,257,405$, as compared with $\$ 2.120,859$ realized
in the similar period last in the similar period last year.
In addition to the gain in revenues from current tax collections, water While other revenues increased from $\$ 166,663$ to $\$ 237$ increase of $\$ 13,535$. Control over expenditures also is revealed in the figures made public by Commissioner Brunner. City expenditures during the first four months we
or $\$ 445,804$ under the budget appropriations for that period.
PLANS ISSUANCE OF $\$ 8,560,000$ BONDS-Funding bond ordinances
which will provide the basis for a financial rehabilitation program for the city and enable it to fund all of its floating debt were program for the Boa. Final reading of the three neces passed unanimously on first reading. Final reading of the three necessary ordinances will take place on Commissioner of Revenue and Finance. The ordinances will refinance ali the city's floating debt, amounting to about $\$ 8.500,000$, and are the first
step in. carrying, out the financial program prepared by Dr. W. Carlton Harris, the city's advisor.
The program will lead
The program will lead up to public sales of the funding bonds and is based on rundamental improvements in the city's policies in financial missioner Branner stated. The new bonds will be issued under the pro-
visions of Chapter 77 of the New Jersey Pamphlet Laws of 1935 as amended, and provide for a cash basis method of operation. The ordinances covenant year's budget and paid off from the taxes of that year. They were prepared by Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow, New York, bond counsel of the city
and provide for $\$ 8,560,000$ of general refunding bonds, $\$ 165,000$ school
refunding bonds, and $\$ 260,000$ water refunding bonds. According to Commissioner Brunner, the new bonds will mature from
1945 to 1970 , thus giving the city 1945 to 1970 , thus giving the city a nine-year period during which its
present amortization schedule can be operated so that approximately present amortization schedule can be operated so that approximately
$\$ 9.000,000$ of present debt will be retired. Gross debt of the city is about $\$ 29,000,000$. Mr. Brunner also disclosed that Camden collected $65.9 \%$ of its 1935 tax levy of $\$ 5,849,082$, and that current tax collections are run-
ning at a rate of $4 \%$ better than last year. Expenditures also have been cut, according to the Commissioner.
ELIZABETH, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 99,000$ general
improvement bonds was sold recently to the City Sinking Fund Commission at par.
(registeraE CEDARS, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,0006 \%$ coupon May $9-V .142, \mathrm{p}$. 2873 -were awarded to the Ocean County Trust Co of Toms River at par. There were no other bids received. Dated May
$1936 . \mathrm{Due} \$ 2,500$ yearly on May 1 from 1937 to 1956; optional any time
after May
N LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Livingston), N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 14,500$ coupon or registered school bonds $8.92 \%$. C. A. Preim \& Co. of Newark were second high bidders, offering a premium of $\$ 4785$ for $4 \%$ bonds. Dated May 1,1936 . Due May 1 as
follows: $\$ 1.000$ in 193 ; and $\$ 1,500$ from 1938 to 1946 . MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. New Brunswick) N. J.-BOND May 15-V. 142, p. 3220 -was awarded to the Bancamerica-Blair Corp Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. of New York; E. Lowber Stokes \& Co. of Philadelphia and John B. Carroll \& Co. of New York, who
took $\$ 1,284,000$ bonds as 3.10 s at a price of 100.15 , a basis of about $3.08 \%$.

MONROE TOWNSHIP
EXCHANGED-An issue of $\$ 170,000$. Williamstown), N. J.-BONDS
refunding bonds has been exchanged EXCHANGED-An issue of $\$ 170,000$ refunding bonds has been exchanged
with holders of the old bonds.

## NEW MEXICO

COLFAX COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Raton) N. Mex.-BOND SALE DETAALS-We are now informed that the $\$ 20$.-
000 coupon school bonds purchased on April 30 by E. F. Hutton \& Co. of Albuquerque, as reported here recentlyp-V. 142, p . F. Hutton \& Co. of
3042 -were sold as
$3 / 8 \%$ bonds, at par. Due from July 1, 1939 to 1955.
CURRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 61 (P. O. Clovis),
N. Mex.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. N. Mex.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m.
on Jume 1 by R. B. Worthington, County Treasure, for the purchase of a $\$ 7,000$ issue of general obligation school bonds. All bids must specify
the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase said bonds the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase said bonds
at par, and (or) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above
par at which such bidder will purchase said bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$ Dated par at which such bidder will purchase said bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$, Dated
June 15,1936 Due $\$ 500$ annually from June 15, 1939, to 1952 incl. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Prin. and buyer. The bonds cannot be sold for less than par. A certified check
$\qquad$
GALLUP, N. M.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance is said to have been passed by the City Council rec
of $\$ 110,000$ in water plant purchase bonds.
HOT SPRINGS, N. Mex.-BOND OFFERING-A. J. Burleson, Mayor,
will receive bids until 5 p. m. June 1 for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ crippled hildren's hospital
PORTALES, N. M.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on
May 22 at which a proposition to issue $\$ 50,000$ school building bonds will May 22 at whi
SANTA FE COUNTY (P. O. Santa Fe), N. Mex-BOND OFFERING until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 15, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 100.000$ reasurer, Municipal School District coupon bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable (J. \& J.). Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1,1936 . Due in sub,
stantially equal annual instaments from July 1 , 1937 to 1951 . All bids
submitted shall specify the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any above par, at which such bidder will purchase the bonds at par. None of such bonds will be sold at less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery. Prin. and int. payable at the State Treasurer's office or at a Board of Education will furnish the approving opinion of Pershing, Nye, Bosworth \& Dick, of Denver, as well as the required bond forms. A Aye,
fied check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to the County Treasurerfied check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to the County Treasurer,
is required.

## New York State Municipals <br> County-City-Town-School District Gordon Graves \& Co.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGA
1 ST. N. Y.

## NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY (P. O. Albany), N. Y.-PLANS BOND SALE-
 ticipation of taxes levied in December, 1934 .


 cipal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. I) payaboe at the Avon



Financial Statement and Tax Data
The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the
 750.00. The population is approximately, 2.500 . The bonded debt as stated
 Taxes lievied $\qquad$
 Taxes uncollected for said years were reported to the County Treasurer to the Treasurer of the school District. The amount of taxes levied for the fiscal year 1935.36 is $8.81,276.14$, and tod date $\$ 16,184.00$ of such taxes have
BUFFALO, N. Y.-TAX RATE SUBJECT OF GOURT ACTIONof supreme Court, when arguments will be heard in an action to compel establishment of a tax rate of $\$ 25.69$ per $\$ 1,000$ assessed valuation, as George J. Zimmermann. The bills must be sent $\$ 26.72$ as fixed by Mayor The action, brought in the name of Mrs. Agnes, M. Robertson, wife of William E. Robertson, head of the United Taxpayers' League, was instituted
formerly on Tuesday when City Treasurer James D. Hoban was served with a court order directing him to show cause why the tax rate should not be fixed at the lower figure. Corporation Counsel Gregory U. Harmon,
who will be called upon to represent Mr. Hoban, was served with a similar The increase in the tax rate, $\$ 1.03$, resulted from the action of the mayo in vetoing the Council's proposal to increase the bond refunding program It is the contention of Mrs. Robertson the mayor exceeded his authority
in vetoing the increase and that the Council's acion was final. CAREL Y and
CARMEL, N. Y.-OFFERING OF CARMEL WATER DISTRICT NO. 2 (Eastern Standard Time) May 20 for the will receive bids until 11 a. m.
$\$ 66.000$ bonds of Carmel Water District No not less than par of $\$ 66.000$ bonds of Carmel Water District No. 2. Bidders are to name
rate of interest, not to exceed $4 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. $1,1936$. Prin, and semi-ann. int. (May 1 and Nov, 1) payable at the National City Bank of New York, in New York. Due yearly on Nov. 1 as follows:
$\$ 1,0001936$ to 1945 ; $\$ 2,0001946$ to $1955 ; \$ 3,0001956$ to $1964 ; \$ 4,000$
1965 , and $\$ 5.000$ in 1966 . 1965, and $\$ 5.000$ in 1966 .
CORNING, N. Y.-BOND oFFERING-Chester R. Hallock, City on May 21 for the purchase of $\$ 80,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ intererd Time or registered emergency relief bonds. Dated June 1, 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1942 and 1943 and $\$ 20,000$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1942 and 1943 and $\$ 20,000$ from 1944 to
1946 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of $1 \% /$ Principal and interest (J. \& D .) payable
at the Irving Trust Co., New York City. The bonds will be general obligations of the city, payabie from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 1,600$, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal., The
approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York will be
furnished the success fill bidder.
 mentioned bonds is $\$ 622.300$. The popuation of the city (1930 cansus)
Was 15777 . 1 The bonded debt above stated does not include the debt of
any any other subsidivison having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the

 she end of aach of said fiscal years was respmectively $\$ 14,817.44, \$ 7,856.16$

 $\$ 191,407.05$ has been collected.
EDEN. N. Y.-BOND SALE-The 87, OOO coupon or re ristred water Works construction bonds or Eden Water District NO. 1 , offered on May 9 Due April equal to 100.599 a basis of about $2.95 \%$. Dated Aprill 1,1936 . Sue April 1 as follows ${ }^{51000}$. 1937 to 1940 . 82,000 . 1941 to 1945 ;


EVANS (P. O. Angola), N. Y.-OFFERING OF WATER DISTRICT $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) May 18 for the purchase at not less than of the Town of Evans. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple
of $1 / 4 \%$ of $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $6 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1 . 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) payable
at the Evans National Bank of Angola, in Angola. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1941 to 1968 . Certifiea check for $\$ 560$, payable to the Town of Evans, required. Approving opinion

Financial Statement
The assessed valuation of the real property of the town subject to taxation as it appears on the last preceding town assessment roll, is $\$ 9,615,174$, and District No. 2 bonds, is $\$ 49,500$. Deducting $\$ 46,000$ obligations issued to provide for the supply of water, the net debt is $\$ 3,500$.
Population ( 1930 census) is 3,827 .
does not include the debt of any other subo the having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject Taxes levied for Tax Data
Taxes levied for preceding three fiscal years:
 of which $\$ 97,000$ has been collected.
GREENWOOD, JASPER, WEST UNION, CANISTER AND ANH. Y. BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by Robert $P$, for the purchase of $\$ 75,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school building bonds. The bonds will be dated May 1,11936 . Denoms.
$\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500,70$ of the former amount and 10 of the latter. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1939$ to 1943 incl.; $\$ 2,500,1944$ to 1948 incl.; $\$ 3,000$,
1949 to 1953 incl.; $\$ 3,500$ from 1954 to 1958 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1959 to 963 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue, expressed in a
multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the First National Bank, Greenwood, with New York exchange. A certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the order of John Krieger, District Treas-
urer, is required. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of urer, is required. The approving opinion of Clay,
HINSDALE, ISCHUA AND CLARKSVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL coupon or registered school building bonds offered on May 11-V 142 p $3043-$ Were awarded to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo as 3.10 s for a
premium of $\$ 198.80$, equal to 100.14 , a basis of about $3.09 \%$. The National ank of Olean offered a premium of $\$ 566.80$ for 3.20 s . Dated May 1,1936 Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1939,1940$ and $1941 ; \$ 6,000,1942$ to 1946 ;
$\$ 7,000,1947,1948$ and $1949 ; \$ 8,000,1950$ to 1954 , and $\$ 9,000,1955$ to 1958. Vision) N. Y COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{3}$ (P. O. Mount Vision), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,500$ coupon or registered school National Bank of Hartwick as 4s, at a price of 100.64, a basis of about
$3.93 \%$. Dated April 1.1936 and due $\$ 500$ on April 1 from 1938 to 1958 incl. MAMARONECK, N. Y.-NOTE OFFERING-F. H. Bull Jr., Village May 20 for the purchase of $\$ 275,000$ tax notes. Sale will not be made at less than par. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $6 \%$,
Dated May 25,1936 . Due $\$ 200,000$ July 15,1936 , and $\$ 75,000 \mathrm{Dec}$.15 , 1936. Principal and interest payable at maturity, at the Manufacturers Trust Co., in New York. Denominations to suit the purchaser, but not
less than $\$ 5,000$ each. Approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater
of New York will be furnisned by the village. of New York will be furnisned by the village
MECHANICVILLE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-John S. Moore, Comard Time) on May 20 for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or registered public welfare bonds. Dated June 1, 1936 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1937 to 1941 incl from 1942 to 1946, incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest
$(\mathrm{J} . \&$.) payable at the new York State National Bank, Albany (Mcchanicville Branch, Mechanicville), or at holder's option, at National City chanicvinew York. The bonds are general obligations of the city, payable
Brom, Nenlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the order of
the city, must accompany each proposal.
NEW YORK, N. Y. $-\$ 4,907,000$ BONDS PUBLICLY OFFEREDPublic offering of $\$ 4,907,0004 \%$ rapid transit subway bonds due July 1 ,
1950 to 1957 incl. is being made by a banking group headed by the Chase National Bank. The bonds are priced to yield from $2.90 \%$ to $3.25 \%$, according to maturity. They are legal investment for savings banks and exempt from all present Federal and New Yo the bankers, and are interest income taxes. Associated with the Chase National Bank, in the offering are Chemical Bank \&
Trust Co.; R. W. Pressprich \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; The Northern Trust Co., and Kelley . Richardson \& Co., Inc. The bankers purchased the bonds at the recent sale held by thenstion Finance Corporation
NEW YORK, N. Y.- $\$ 875,000$ CORPORATE STOCK NOTE ISSUE APPRance of $\$ 875,000$ corporate stock to finance improvements to the pier
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Charles H. Brown Jr. City Comptroller, will receive bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) May 18 for the purchase at not les than par of $\$ 500,000$ coupon, fully in a. multiple of $14 \%$ or $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$,
Dated May 1, 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. in New York. Due
Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 25.000,1937$ to 1940 ; and $\$ 1,00,000,1941$ to 1944 . Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000,1937$ to 1940 ; and $\$ 1,00,000,1941$ to 1944.
Certified check for $\$ 10,000$, required. Approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \&
Vandewater of New York will be furnished by the city Vandewater of New York will be furnished by the city.
NISKAYUNA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. 0.
Schenectady), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 23$. Schenectady), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 23,000$ coupon, fully registerawarded to Adams, McEntee \& Co. of New York as 2.70 s for a premium of
$\$ 64.41$, equal to 100.28 , a basis of about $2.67 \%$. The second high bid came
from E. H. Rollins \& Sons of New York, Who offered a premium of $\$ 98.90$
for $3 \%$ bonds. Dated June 1, 1936. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on June 1 from 1939 for $3 \%$ bonds. Dated June 1, 1936. Due
to 1949, incl; and $\$ 1,000$, June $1,1950$.
Other bids were as follows:

OLD FORGE FIRE DISTRICT, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ awarded to the First National Bank of Old Forge on a bid of par for 41/s.
There were no other bidders. Dated May 1, 1936. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1937 to 1946.
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The V. 142 , p. 3043 - Were awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co. of May $13-$
on a bid of 100.46 for 2.10 s , a basis of about $2.06 \%$ on a bid of 100.46 for 2.10 s , a basis of about $2.06 \%$. A. C. Allyn \& Co. of
New York bid 101.36 for 2.20 s. Dated May 1,1936 Due May 1 as follows 1949,1950 and 1951 . $1945 ; \$ 20,000,1946,1947$ and 1948 ; and $\$ 40,000$, Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., of New York made public offering of the
issue at prices to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $2.05 \%$. The county reports assessed valuation for 1935 of $\$ 179,613,058$ and total bonded debt, including this
issue, of $\$ 1,206,00$. The bonds are legal investment for savings banks and
trust funds in Now York stater
OSWEGO, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 160,000$ coupon or registered to the First of Michigan Corp. of Detroit and Schaumburg, Rebharded to the First of Mickigan Corp. of De New York on a bid 100.449 for 1.90 s , a basis of about $1.82 \%$ The Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of New York were second with a bid of
100.75 for 2 s . Dated May 15,1936 . Due $\$ 16,00$ yearly on May 15 from 100.75 for 2 s . Dated May 15,1936 . Due $\$ 16,000$ yearly on May 15 from
1937 to 1946 ing is a complete lisc of the other bids received for the issue:
The following Name-
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, New York Granbery, Safford \& Co. New York.
First \& Second Nat. Bank \& Trust Co.
Roosevelt \& Weigold New Yous. $\qquad$


George B. Gibbons \& Co., New York OYSTER BAY (P. O. Massapequa), N. Y.-OFFERING OF NORTH tary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered fire house and equipment
bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1935. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Feb. 1 from 1949 to 1956 incl. Bider to name one rate of interest on the issue expressed able at the First National Bank, Farmingdale, with New York exchange The bonds offered are the unsold balance of an authorized issue of $\$ 20,000$ Chapter 230, Laws of 1935. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving
opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York will be furnished the opinion of ciay,
successful bidder. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 45,000$ coupon or registered
municipal building bonds offered on May $12-V .142,{ }^{\text {p }} 3221$ were
awarded to Rutter \& Co. of New York on a bid of 100.28 for $23 / 4$, a basis of about $2.73 \%$. C. F. Herb \& Co. of New York were second high with a bid of 100.2796 for 23 多. Dated Dec. 1,1935 . Due Dec. 1 as follow
$\$ 1,000,1937$ to $1941 ; \$ 2,000$, 1942 to 1946 , and $\$ 3,000,1947$ to 1956 .
PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y.-AWARDS $\$ 17,500,000$
BONDS AT RECORD LOW COST-The $\$ 17,500,00031 \% \%$ third series general and refunding bonds offered on May 14-V. 142 , , 3221 -wer awarded to a syndicate headed by Speyer \& Co. of New York at a price of
99.714 , the net interest cost of $3.507 \%$ being the lowest at which the Port Authority has ever effected long-term financing. The bonds are dated at the option of t, de Port of New York Authority, on interest payment dates, at $103 \%$ beginning on May 1, 1941, and thereatter, and on or before May 1 ,
$1945 ;$ at $102 \%$ thereafter and on or before May 1,$1950 ;$ at $101 \%$ thereafter and on or bofore May 1, 1955; and at $100 \%$ thereafter to maturity. Pay;-,
ments will be made into the "Third Series, $31 / 2 \%$, due 1976 , Sinking Fund, ments wiling in 1941. The moneys in the sinking fund will be applied to The successful banking group made public reoffering of the issue at a price of 101 , to yield oover 3.45 \%. The bankers reported the issue all sold within a few hours following the award. Official announcement of the offering appears as an advertisement on page IV. Members of the
account, in addition to Speyer \& Co., are: Ladenburg, Thalmann \&
Hayden, Stone \& Co. Hallgarten \& Co., Inc.
Bancamerica-Blair Corp. Cassatt \& Co.
Estabrook \& Co Lobdell \& Co.
Wertheim \& Co.
Burr \& Co Burr \& Co., Inc.
A. G. Becker \& Marse Bros. \& Co., Inc. Graham, Parsons \& Co. F. S. Moseley \& Co.
Kean, Taylor \& Co . J. S. Bache \& Co.
E. H. Rollins \& Sons Otis \& Co.
A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc an Alstyne, Noel \& Co G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co.
Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc. B. J, Van Ingen \& Co.. Inc
Schoellkopt, Hit Schoellkopt, Hutton \& Pameroy, Inc.
Jackson \& Curtis

Starkweather \& Co.
Baer, Stearns \& Co. John' B. Carroll \& Co., Inc
H. L. Schwamm \& Co. Arrowsmith \& Co. Edward Lowber Stokes
\& Co. $\underset{\text { Brooke, }}{\stackrel{\&}{8} \text { Co. }}$ Brooke, Stokes \& Co.
Jenks, Gwynne \& Co Jan Deventer, Spear \& Co.
Baar, Cohen \& Co Baar, Cohen \& Co.
MacBride, Miller \& Co. Hawley, Huller \& Co.
Hat
Hen Ira Haupt \& Co.
Dyer, Hudson \& Co. The nest highest bid for the issue, an offer of 99.589 , was made on

Blyth \& Co. Blyth \& Co.
Manufactures Trust C
Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc. Phelps, Fenn \& Co. George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc.
E. H. Rollins \& Sons. Kemphill, Noyes \& Co. Mercantile Commerce St. Louis Darby \& Co.
Eldredge $\&$ C Eldredge \& C Co
J. S. Rippel \& Co.
Anglo-California National
Bank, San Franciso
Bacon, Stevenson \& Co.
Hannahs, , Ballin \& Lee
R. H. Moulton \& Co.
Hayden, Miller \& Co.
Dominiek \& Dominick
Baker, Weeks \& Harden
Newton, Abbe \& Co.
Stern Bios., Kansas City
Ilinois Co. of Chicago
Fleld, Richards \& Shepard,
Inc.
Wells-Dickey Co.
Milswaukee Co. of
Milwaukee

Washburn \& Co Washburn \& CoRobinson, Miller \& Co. Robinson, Miller \&
Yarnall \& Co. Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis harles H Newton \& Co Inchell, Herrick \& Co. Battles \& Co. Campbell, Phelps \& Co.
Doughert, Corkran \& Co Dougherty, Corkran \& Co.
C. F. Childs \& Co., Inc.

The third and final bid on the loan, a price of 99.3599 , was made by a | National City Bank | $\begin{array}{l}\text { First Boston Corp. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Lehman Bros. } \\ \text { Chase National Bank } \\ \text { Brown Harriman \& Co. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { E. B. Smith \& Co. } \\ \text { Kidder, Peabody \& Co. }\end{array}$ | White, Weld \& Co |  | OFFERS TO PURCHASE BONDS AT PREMIUM IN ADVANCE OF

CALL DATE-Co-incident with the public sale of the $\$ 17,500,00031 / 2 \%$ general and refunding bonds, the Port Authority announced that it will outstanding $4 \%$ series $\mathbf{B}$ New York-New Jersest Interstate Bridge bonds issued in the construction of the George Washington Bridge, dated Dec. 1, without notice, applies to the bonds which will be called for redemption at
par and accrued interest on Dec. 1, 1936. Frank C. Ferguson, Chairman, par and accrued interest on Dec. 1, 1936. Frank C. Ferguson, Chairman, requests that interested bondholders communicate with the Port Authority,
111 Eight Ave. New York City. The above offer of the Port Authority is
advertised elsewhere in this issue.
SOUTH CORNING, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Charles W. Burns, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. $m$. (Eastern Standard Time)
May 25 , for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 18,0004 \%$ coupon, fully
registerable, water bonds Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated April 1, 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the Firs 1941 to 1958 , incl. Certified check for $\$ 360$ payable to the village, required Approving opinion of Ca

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 33,000$ coupon, fully V. 142, p. 2876-Were awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co. of New York as 3.60s, for a premium of $\$ 52.80$, equal to 100.16 , a basis of about $3.58 \%$ :
$\$ 13,000$ playground bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1941 to 1953 20,000 public works bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ to 1941 Dated May 1,1936 .
The Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo was second high
bidder, offering a premium of $\$ 65.67$ for 4.20 s .
WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.-BOND until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on May 19, for the purchase of $\$ 530000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows $\$ 190,000$ Saw Mill River Valley Sanitary Sewer District bonds. Due 135,000 South Yonkers Sanitary Sew 1937 to 10,0 135,000 South Yonkers Sanitary Sewer District bonds, Due June 1 as
follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1937 to 1944, incl.; $\$ 10,000$ from 1945 to 1949, inclusive. and $\$ 20,000$ in 1950 120,000 Blind Brook Sanitary Sewer District bonds. Due June 1 as 55,000 highway acquisition bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 30,000 Mamaroneck Valley Sanitary Sewer District bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to name a single interest rate on all of the bonds, expressed in a multiple of United States at the County Treasurer's office. No bid will be accepted if the premium offered is greater than the interest on the bonds figured to maturity at $1 \%$ of $1 \%$ per annum. The bonds will be prepared under the
supervision of the Continental Bank \& Trust Co., New York, which will certify as to the genuniness of the signatures of coutny officials, which wil impressed on the certificates. A certified check for $\$ 10,600$, payable to bonds will be payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable
property in the county. The approving opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longrellow of New York will be rurnished the successfur bidder.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. White Plains), N. Y. - BONDS issue $\$ 475,000$ sewer extension bonds. WHITESTOWN, MARCY, DEERFIELD AND TRENTON CEN-22-were awarded school building bonds offered Rollins \& Sons, A. C. Allyn \& Co, B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. and Rutter \& Dated May 1, 1936. Due May of 10s follows: $\$ 25,000$, 1939 and $1940, \$ 30.000$. 1941 to 1944; $\$ 35,000,1945$ to $1948 ; \$ 40,000,1949$ to 1952 , and $\$ 45,000$, to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $2.90 \%$, according to maturity.

MARKETS APPRAISALS INFORMATION NORTH CAROLINA STATE
AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALL SOUTHERN STATE AND MUNICIPALS
KIRCHOFER \& ARNOLD
RALEIGH, N. C.
NCORPORATED
A. T. T. TELETYPE RLGH 80
Direct Private Wire to Pask \& Walbridge our New York Correspondent

## NORTH CAROLINA

FARMVILLE, N. Caro.-BOND OFFERING-W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, will receive bids at Raleigh,
until 11 a . m . May 26 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 119,000$ coupon, registerable, bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 19,000$ water and sewer bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ May 1 from 1938 to 1956.
100,000 electric light system bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 3$. 0 .
electric light system bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1937$ to
$\$ 941 ; \$ 4,000,1942$ to $1946 ; \$ 6,000,1947$ to 1951, and $\$ 7,000,1952$
to 1956. Bidders are to name rates of interest (limited to two separate rates) bonds
are to bear and Nov. 1) payable at place of purchaser's choice. Certified check of $\$ 2,380$, payable to the State Treasurer, required
GREENVILLE, N. Caro.-BOND OFFERING-W, E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, will receive bids at Raleigh,
until 11 a. $m$. May 26 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 7,000$ interest rates (limited to two differentr rates) bonds. Bide to bear are to nam interestrates Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated April 1,1936 . Principal and semi-annual
interes interest (April 1 and Oct, 1) payable in New York. Due April 1 as follows:
$\$ 2,000,1939$ to $1942 ; \$ 4,000,1943$ to 1940, and $\$ 5,000,1951$ to 1957 . Cert.
check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the State Treasurer, required.
HENDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Hendersonville), N. C.-BOND
 of Charlotte as follows: $\$ 125,000$ as 4 s , maturing $\$ 50,000$ on July 1,1038 ,
and $\$ 75,000$ on July 1,$1939 ;$ the remaining $\$ 35,000$ as 3 , maturing on July 1,1940 . The bonds were awarded on a net interest cost of $3.699 \%$. The issues are divided as follows:
$\$ 131,000$ funding bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 21,000,1938 ; \$ 75,000$ 29,000 school funding bonds. Due on July 1, 1938.
The actual price paid for both issues was par. No other bid was sub-
mitted for the bonds.
WAKE COUNTY (P. O. Raleigh), N. C.-REFINANCING PLAN APPROVED-A refinancing plan for the above county, under which a $20 \%$ the plan $\$ 300,000$ in the plan $\$ 300,000$ in $3 \% 4$ bonds maturing 193 to 1939 would be retired,
and a like amount of $3 \%$ bonds maturing over a period of 25 years would be
substituted. The maturities next year under this plan would be $\$ 10,000$ substituted. The maturities
instead of $\$ 100,000$, it is said
WILKES COUNTY (P. O. Wilkesboro), N. C.-BONDS AUTHauthorizing the issuance of $\$ 80,339.37$ debt funding bonds.

## NORTH DAKOTA

GARDNER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 56 (P. O. Gardner), N. Dak. - BOND OFFERING-S. B. Carter, Clerk of the Board of Education, wiil
receive bids until 2 p . may 28 , for the purchase of $\$ 4,000$ general obliga-
tion school building bonds. Denom. $\$ 200$. Certified check for $2 \%$, required.
HILLSBORO, N. D.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of water main First National Bank of Hillsboro as 4 s at par, according to the City Auditor First National Bank of Hillsboro as 4s at par, according to the Cit
Dated May 1. 1936. Due $\$ 500$ from May 1. 1937 to 1956 , incl.

## OHIO

BELMONT COUNTY (P. O. St. Clairsville), Ohio-BOND SALEThe county has disposed of an issue of $\$ 34,000$ poor relief bonds to the
State Industrial Commission at $3 \%$.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLIEELAND<br>CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Henry E. Urner, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on
June 3 for the purchaseo $\$ 7,810.000$ Oincinnation Southern Ry refunding
bonds maturing in 1952 and $\$ 318000$ water works refunding bonds due serially from 1937 to 1945 , incl. The offering is being made subject to a favorable ruling by the State Supreme Court anticipated shortly, on the
validity of a recently enacted State law permitting refunding ond validity of a recently enacted state law permitting refunding of bonds
outside the 10 -mill tax limitation. The proceedings of the proposed sale together with $\$ 77,000$ to be obtained through the sale of that a mount of Cincrinnati southern bonds due in 1942 to the sinking fund and revenues currently available, will be used in the redemption of presently outstanding
bonds, including $\$ 887.000$ Souther Ry. $31 / \mathrm{s}$ and 4 s of 189 and 1902
and $\$ 995,000$ serial water works $31 / \mathrm{s}$.
 call for the rederption of the bonds between July 1 and aug. 1 . City officials expect that the
cost of less than $21 / 4 \%$.
COLUMBUS, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Helen T. Howard, City Clerk, wil receive bids until noon June 11 for the purchase at not less than par of described as follows
$\$ 485,000$ sewage tratment works fund No. 1 bonds. Dated Dec. $15,1933$. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000,1943$ to $1947 ; \$ 16,060,1948$ to
$1952 ; 115,000,1953$ to $1575 ; \$ 19,000,1958$ and $\$ 136,000,1959$. Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000,1940$ to $1956 ; \$ 10,000,1957$; and $\$ 20,000$
1958 and 1959 .
598,600 relief, sanitary and storm sewers fund No. 1 bonds. Dated relief, sanitary and storm sewers fund No. 1 bonds. Dated
Dec. $15,1933$. Relief sewers portion, amounting to $\$ 124,000$ will
mature on Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 54,000$ in 1958 and $\$ 70,000$ in 1959 . Sanitary sewers portion, amounting to $\$ 63$,000, will mature on Storm sewers portion, amounting to $\$ 11,600$ will mature
on Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 3.000,1940$ and $1941 ; \$ 7,000,1942 ; \$ 20,00$,
127,000 Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 56.60,1958$, and $\$ 71,000,1959$,
$\$ 1,000$, except one bond for $\$ 600$. Principal and
Denom. \$1,000, except one bond for \$600. Principal and semi-annual nterest (reb. (and Aug. 1) payable at the city's agency in New York. of $1 / \%$, but only one rate may be specified on each issue. Certified check or $1 \%$ of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. llerk. Approving opinion of Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey, of Cleveland, will be furnished by the city.
CRESTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-W. K. Bechtel, Village Clerk, will receive bids until noon June 6, for the purchase of $\$ 35,0006 \%$ water
works plant bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated April 1, 1936 . Interest payable works plant bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated April 1, 1936. Interest payable
April 1 and Oct. 1 Due yearly on Oct. $A$ as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$ to 1941 ; Ftanklin TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. construction bonds offered on May 8-V. $\$ 152000$ school house addition to the First National Bank of Clarington. Dated May 1, 1936, and due
$\$ 1,000$ on April 1 from 1937 to 1951 incl. \$1,000 on April 1 from 1937 to 1951 incl.
HELMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio-VOTES $\$ 300,000$ RELIEF BONDS-At the May 12 election the voters, by a count of almost
2 to 1, approved $\$ 300,000$ relief bond issue. The bonds will be issued under the Carey Act which levies an excise tax on utilities to finance relief xpenditures.
LIMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFERINGC. H. Pool, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until
5 p. m . On May 22 , for the purchase of $\$ 32,0004 \%$ coupon refunding bonds. Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1946 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1947 to 951, incl. Interest payable A. \& 0 . Bids may be made for the bonds with an interest rate other than $4 \%$, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$.
A certified check for $\$ 320$, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. The bonds to be refunded have already LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Ohio-BOND OFFERING-F L. Ellenberger, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Will receive bids
until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. June 2, for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 39$. 000 emergency poor relief bonds, to bear interest at no more than $6 \%$, in, a multiple semi-annual interest (March 1 and Sept. 1) payable at the State Pripal and
 County Commissioners,

MADEIRA VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALEMagnus \& Co. of Cincinnati have purchased and are now offering to an issue of $\$ 40,00033 / 4 \%$ school building bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated

MUSKINGUM WATERSHED CONSERVANCY DISTRICT (P. O. Zanesville), Ohio-BOND SALE-The district has sold $\$ 500,00011 / 2 \%$
bonds to the Citizens National Bank of Zanesville. NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-A
Auditor, will receive bids until noon June 1 for the Murchenoneberger, City par of June 1936 coupon water works bonds, series A. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. First National Bank, Norwood. Due $\$ 1.000$ yearly on Dec. 1 from 1937 to 1956. Cert. check for $5 \%$ of par value of bonds, payable to the City
Treasurer. required. Approving opinion of Peck, Shaffer \& Williams of
Cincinnati will be furnished by the city.
30 OHIO, State of-NO CHANGE SHO WN IN AVERAGE YIELD FOR ohio municipal bonds, the average yield of bonds for changes ohio cities prepared Wy Wm. J. Mericka \& Co., Inc., whose New York office is located at One preceeding week, remaining at 2.92 ... Average yield for 15 largest Ohio weighted according to outstanding debt of each city.
RICHWOOD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,4004 \%$ sanitary sewer system construction bonds offered on May 9-V. 142, p. $3045-$ were
awarded to the First Cleveland Corp. of Cleveland. Dated Dec. 1, 1935 .
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio-PURCIIASERS REFUSE BONDS-Seasongood
\& Mayer of Cincinnati have refused to accept an issue of $\$ 83.000$ refunding
bonds.
SENECA COUNTY ' P . O. Tiffin), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGpurchase at not less than par of $\$ 20,5006 \%$ until 10 a . T. June 4 for the bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and odd. Dated May1, 1936 . Principal and semioffice. Due on March 1 as follows: $\$ 2,100,1937 ; \$ 2,200,1938 ; \$ 2,300$,
$1939 ; \$ 2,500,1940 ; \$ 2,600,1941 ; \$ 2,800,1942 ; \$ 2,900,1943$, and $\$ 3,100$

STRUTHERS, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-John F. Pearce, City Auan par of $\$ 27.0005 \%$ coupon refunding bonds the purchase at not less April $1,1936.1$ interest payable April 1 ad Oct. 1 . Due $\$ 3,000$ yearly on
Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1947 , incl. Certified check for $\$ 300$, required. T YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio-DEBT FUNDING BONDS APPROVED$\$ 39,000$ to be submitted to the voters for approval. The issue is to pay in poor in unpaid bills; $\$ 164,284$ in judgments and court costs; $\$ 239,462$ $\$ 125,000$ revenue loan owned the teachers retirement fund since 1934. The
 issue will give city officials an opportunity to establish "pay-as-you-go"
operations. The bonds will be issued outside the 10 -mill tax limitation. Two firms already have said they will buy the bonds. Attorneys for one had been exhausted, according to report.

## OKLAHOMA

CHANDLER, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-H. W. Stoltenberg, City
Clerk, will receive bids until $7: 30$ p. m. May 19 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 36,000$ sewer extension and sewage disposal plant bonds, yearly beginning three years after date of issue. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid required.
ENID, Okla.-PRICE PAID-The $\$ 140,000$ issue of coupon water Works bonds that was awarded on May 4 to H. H. Champlin as 2 s , as refrom 1939 to 1945 incl. The Commerce Trust Cold of Lansas City, Mo., offered par for $\$ 80,000$ as 3 s and $\$ 60,000$ as $23 / 4 \%$ bonds.
(P. OARVIN COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 bonds offered for sale on April 27 -V. 142, p. $2877,-$ was purchased by
C. Edgar Honnold, of Oklahoma City, divided as follows: $\$ 10.000$ as C. Edgar Honnold, of Oklahoma City, divided as follows: $\$ 10,000$ as 4 s ,
maturing $\$ 2,000$ from 1941 to $1945 ; \$ 8,000$ as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing $\$ 2,000$ from
1946 to 1999, and $\$ 7,000$ as 3 s , maturing $\$ 2,000$ from 1950 to 1952 , and
$\$ 1,000$ in 1953 .

MOUNTAIN PARK, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-J. E. Walker, Town Clerk, will receive bids until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. May 18 for the purchase at not less
than par of $\$ 10,000$ city hall bonds, to bear interest at rate named in the successful bid. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly beginning three years after date of

NICHOLS HILLS, Okla.-APPROVAL SOUGHT ON BOND ISSUE--Trustees of Nichols Hills on May 5 filed an original Supreme Court action $\mathbf{M r}$. Williamson refused to anpry bonde refunding bonds, which carry $5 \%$ interest in comparison to the $6 \%$ interest offered in the original waterworks, sanitary sewer, storm sewer and park bonds, on the theory that the could not enter into such an agreement. The two counties and two towns hold a portion of the bonds for sinking
fund investments. Some of the original bonds are delinguent. SAPULPA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sapulpa) Okla.-BONDS APPRROVED-The District Court is said to have approved recently an application calling for the issuance of $\$ 107,000$ in $6 \%$ funding bonds.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due on April 30, as follows: $\$ 6,000$, 1939 to 1954 , and
SEMINOLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Seminole), Okla will receive bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. May 18 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 80,000$ school buidling bonds, which will bear interest at rate named by the successful bidder. Due $\$ 20,000$ yearly beginning one year after
date of issue. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid required. ate
SNYDER, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-The Town Board of Trustees
have called a special election for May 12 at which a proposal to issue $\$ 15,000$ have called a special election for May 12 at whice
water bonds will be submitted to the voters
STILLWATER, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-The Board of Commissioners have passed an ordinance calling a special election for June 5
at which a proposal to issue $\$ 00,000$ electric light plant extension bonds will be submitted to the voters.
WOODWARD, Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,000$ public park imR. J. Edwards, Inc., of Oklahoma City for a premium of $\$ 5.55$, equal to
100.015, a basis of about $3.92 \%$. The $\$ 10.000$ bonds maturing serill 100.015, a basis of about $3.92 \%$. The $\$ 10,000$ bonds maturing serially
from 1939 to 1943 are to bear interest at $41 / \% \% ; \$ 22,000$ coming due from
1944 to $1954,4 \%$; and $\$ 3,000$ maturing in $1955,3 \%$.

> Oregon Municipals
> CAMP \& CO., INC.
> Porter Building, Portland, Oregon

## OREGON

BEND, Ore.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-ann bids were received, according to the City. 142, R. 2878 -was not sold as no to 1951 , optional on and after three years.
It is stated that the bonds will be exchanged with the holders of the It is stated
COOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Marshfield), Mre.- BOND AdFF DRING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m . on
May 18 by Adam Donlson. District Clerk. for the purchase of a $\$ 2,000$ issue of $5 \%$ school bonds. Denom, ${ }^{\$ 200}$. Dated June 1, 1936 . Due on payabie at hie states fiscal agency in New York. The approving opinion of teati, winfree. MoCulloch, shuler \& Kelley of Portland
A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid is required.
HARNEY COUNTY (P, O. Burns), Ore.-BOND SALE CAN-

NORTH BEND, Ore.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received urer, for the purchase of a $\$ 28,500$ issue of $6 \%$ refunding bonds
 wim
PORT OF ASTORIA (P. O. Astoria) Ore--OFFER TO PURCHASE holders' Protective Committee, Chicago, Ill., that he will receive offering of bonds of the above port, for the account of the Port of Astoria, until
June 11, 1936. Tenders may also be mailed direct to R. R. Bartlett, Port

## PENNSYLVANIA

BELLEFONTE, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-At the April 28 primary
elections a proposal to issue $\$ 136,000$ funding bonds was approved by the voters. The vote was 767 "for" to 257 "against."
BLAWNOX, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Walter R. Dripps, Borough coupon bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of 19,00 but not to exceed $31 / 3 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated June 1,1936 . Interest
payable June 1 and Dec. 1 . Due $\$ 4,000$ yearly on June 1 from 1947 to

## Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA

## Moncure Biddle \& Co.

1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

1950, and $\$ 3,000$ June 1, 1951. Certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the Borough Treasurer, required. Borough will print the bonds and will furnish
the approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh. EAST McKEESPORT, Pa.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 33,000$ coupon bonds awarded on May 6 to Singer, Deane \& Scribner, Inc., of Pittsburgh as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 66.75$, equal to 100.202 , a basis of about
$3.48 \%$, as previously noted in these columns, were also bid for as follows:
 Leach Bros, Inc-
Glover \& MacGrego

101.03
100.70 ELLWOOD CITY, Pa.-BONDS AUTTHORIZED-The Borough city hall bonds.
FOUNTAIN HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa--BOND OFFERINGGeorge W. Stehly, District Secretary, will receive bids until 6 p . m. May 29
for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$ coupon operating revenue school bonds to bear for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$ coupon operating revenue school bonds to bear
interest at $21 / 2,23,3,314,31 / 23 / 4$ or $4 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
June 1, 1936. Due $\$ 4.000$ yearly on June 1 from 1937 to 1946 . Certified check for $2 \%$ required.
R. D.), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-The district will offer for sale on Hall R. D.), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-The district will offer for sale on May 29
an issue of $\$ 10,000$ coupon school bonds. H. S. Limbert, District Secretary will receive bids for the purchase of the bonds until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on that date.
 after July 1,1941 . Certified check for $2 \%$
HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hunkers), sealed bids until 10 a. m . (Eastern. Sarver, District Secretary, will receive of Crowell \& Whitehead, Solicitors, Bank and Trust Building, Greens
burg, for the purchase of $\$ 50,0003,31 / 2$ or $4 \%$ emergency bonds. Dated June 15,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1938$;
$\$ 6,000$ from 1939 to 1942 incl., and $\$ 7,000$ from 1943 to 1945 incl. Redeemable in whole or in part at any interest payment date on or after Dec. 15 ,
1937 , on 30 days' notice to holders. Interest payable J. \& D. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to
JOHNSTOWN, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-As previously reported in these columns, on June 1 the city will offer for sale two issues of $21 / 2 \%$
bonds, aggregating $\$ 204,000$ Arthur L. Schwing, City Treasurer, will receive bid
as follows:
$\$ 159,000$ refunding bonds. Dated July 1, 1936. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 17,000,1938 ; \$ 20,000$,
$1939 ; \$ 21,000,1940 ; \$ 24,000,1941 ; \$ 25,000,1942$ and 1943 , 000 improvement bo June 1 and Dec. 1 . Due $\$ 15,000$ on June 1 in each of the years
1945,1946 and 1947. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest payable semi-annually. Certified checks of KINGSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-W. H Evans, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 28 for the purchase of $\$ 125,00011 / 2,13 / 4,2,214$, $21 / 2,23 / 4$ or $3 \%$ coupon operating revenue bonds. Dated June 1,1936
2, Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000,1937 ; \$ 15,000,1938:$
$\$ 20,000,1939 ; \$ 25,000$ in 1940 and 1941 and $\$ 30,000$ in 1942 . Alternate bids will be received on the basis of the bonds maturing on and after June 1 , 1939 being subject to call at par and accrued interest on June 1, 1938 or
on any interest payment date thereafter. The bonds may be registered as oo principal only and all must bear the same rate of interest. Interest
payable J . D . A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the payable J. \& D. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the
District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. They will be sold subject to th
Philadelphia.
LEWIS RUN, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-A. T. Vinca Jr., Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until May 15 for the purchase of $\$ 8,555.40$ $5 \%$ street improvement bonds, due in from 1 to 15 years.
McKEESPORT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The Borough Council has sold an issue of $\$ 33,00031 / \%$ refunding bonds to Singer,

MORTON, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-On June 8 the borough will offer for sale an iss Secretary, will receive bids until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on that date for the purchase of the bonds. Bonds are coupon in form, with privilege of registration as to principal. Bidders are to name rate Interest payable June and December. Due June 15, 1966; subject to cal on and after June 15, 1946. Certified check for $\$ 500$ required. Approving opinion of Saul, Ewing, Remick \& Saul of Philadelphia.
NEW EAGLE SCHOOL. DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERINGSealed bids addressed to
until June 8 for the purchase of $\$ 8,000$ building bonds, to mature serially until June 8 for the purchase of $\$ 8,000$ building bonds, to $m$
from 1940 to 1947 incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest.
PARKER (P. O. Parkers Landing), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-R. V. Robinson, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until June 1 for the purchase of $\$ 5,000$ ' $11 / 2 \%$ water, supply bonds. This is the issu
rejected on April 30 . because of faulty advertising.
PLAINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Plains), Pa.exceed $4 \%$ interest-V. 142, p. 3224 -were not sold, as no bids were re-
ceived. Dated April, 1936. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on April 1 from 1937 to 1944, incl.

POTTER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Monaca), Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 9,000$ coupon (registerable as to principal) bonds offered on
May 11 was awarded to Glover \& MacGregor of Pittsburgh as 3 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 16.28$, equal to 100.18 , a basis of about $3.69 \%$. Dated plus a premium of $\$ 16.28$, equail to 100.18 , a basis of about 3.69
April 1, 1936 , and due $\$ 1,500$ on April 1 from 1937 to 1942 incl.
ROYERSFORD, Pa--BONDS VOTED-By a vote of 439 to 368 the
esidents of the borough on Aprl 28 approved the issuance of $\$ 80,000$ residents of the borough
sewage installation bonds
SCRANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Jacob Eckersley, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern $\$ 127,00041 / \%$ series B building and improvement bonds. Dated Jan. 1 ,
1927 . Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000,1937 ; \$ 20,000,1938 ; \$ 43,000$ 60,000 in 1948 and $\$ 57,000$ in 1949 . 20,000 and due $\$ 30,000$ earies C (elect or on April approval) building improvement bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1930 , and due $\$ 15,000$ on July 1,1938 , and $\$ 5,000$
on July 1, 1953.
Bids will be received on each maturity and proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable to the order of the school
district.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Springfield), Pa.-BOND until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Ease unth $13,4,2,21 / 4,21 / 2,23,3,3,31 / 4$ or $31 / 2 \%$ interest coupon sewer bonds.
Dated June 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 5,000$ on June 1 from 197 to 1966 incl. The bonds will be registerable as to principal only and must bear one rate of interest. J, \& S. interest payments. A certified check for
$2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Township Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The issue will be sold subject to th

SUMMERVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,0004 \%$ coun-were awarded to Leach Bros., Inc. of Philadelphia at a V. 142, p. 3046 -were awarded to Leach Bros., Inc. of Philadelphia at a
price of 103.60, basis of about $3.63 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1935 and due $\$ 1,000$ price of 103.60 , a basis of about
annually from 1939 to 1958 incl.
WHITAKER, Pa.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 7,00041 / \%$ coupon
sewer bonds was sold in March to $S$. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh sewer bonds was sold in March to S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh at a price of par. Dated April 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$
from 1945 to $195 i$ incl. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at the
First National Bank, Homestead. Legality approved by Burgwin, Scully \& Burgwin of Pittsburgh.
ZELIENOPLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on April 28 the residents of the district voted favorably upon
the question of issuing $\$ 28,000$ high school addition construction bonds.
\$20,000.00
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Hwy. $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due January 1947 at $3.00 \%$ basis \& int.
> F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

> Richmond, Va.
> A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

Phone 3-9137

## Southern Municipal Bonds

McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc.
67 BROAD STREET
NEw york
GREENVILLE, Teleph.

## SOUTH CAROLINA


 Heimerdinger, CinciinatitiAlester G. Furman Co., Henry T. Mills, Vivian them recently. The bonds are dated May 1, 1936 , and miat pure May 1 1939 to 1976 incl. They are priced to yield from $1.75 \%$ to $3.35 \%$, according

 Chemical Nationa I rank in New York. Legality to be approved by Storey, RAPID CITY S D Dage of Boston.
RAPID CITY, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-C.I. Leedy, City Auditor,
will receive bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. June 1 for the purchase at not less than par of the following bonds, which are to bear interest at no more than $4 \%$ : $\$ 225,000$ refunding bonds. Dated June 1, 1936. Due yearly on June 1 as 90,000 waterworks improvement bonds. Dated July 1, 1936. Due $\$ 6,000$ 90,000 waterworks improvement 1942 to 1956.
yearly on July 1 from 18
Treasurer, $\$ 1,000$. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount bid required.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

MADISON, S. Dak.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 2 the voters will pass on a proposal to issue $\$ 35,000$ auditorium-armory
bonds WHITE SWAN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Lake Andes) S to bo-WARRANT CALL-John Hefferman, District Treasurer, is said July 1, 1835 .

## TENNESSEE

GRUNDY COUNTY (P. O. Altamount), Tenn.-OPTION GIVEN ON BONDS-I reference to a repared in these columns recently-V p. 2715 -Huber Lush, Clerk of the County Court, informs us that Clark \& Co. of Nashville have taken an option on the bonds, which are being issued for the purpose of financing the construction of a high school. Bonds
bear interest at $6 \%$, are dated April 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the Central Han

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.-DEBT REFUNDING CONTEMPLATEDproposed refunding program of the above city: "Knoxville, Tenn., has under consideration several refinancing plans
designed to improve the city's current position. No definite action has been taken by the city officials as yet. "Knoxville, several years ago, undertook a refunding program which extended about $\$ 8,000,000$ of its debt, but left the city progrt of cash Presently the city is not faced with heavy matike to fund.
$\$ 2,000,000$ fioating debt which ofricials would like to fund. for payment of taxes by citizens. The city also pays part of its payroll
with this type of security and because of this has created a revolving debt whith this type of security and times it has found cumbersome. " The city has not yet decided whether to fund the temporary debt, or to include in the operation the refunding at a lower
of the approximately $\$ 8.000,000$ of debt which is callable. "A short time ago bond houses of Chicago offered a refunding plan city officials were advised that such a large operat[on is unnecessary, and would hardly help the credit rating. Officials considered that plan as a
means of reducing interest charges which in the next few years will amount to approximatery $\$ 1,500,000$ annually. The small amount of maturitios between now and 1940 gives little hope for a reduction of interest charges under the current set up."
MEMPHIS, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2.30 p . m. on June 2, by D. C. Miller, City Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 75,000$ issue of coupon city hospital bonds. Biddres to name the
rate of interest in multiples of 14 or one-tenth of $1 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1,1936 . Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1937$ to 1946 ;
$\$ 4,000,1947$ to 1952 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1953 Prin. and int. payable at the
City York. The city will have all bonds prepared without cost to the purchaser. The bonds may be registered as to principal only. No proposal banks
will be furnished and bidders are required to submit bids in triplicate.

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The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New Y ork, will be furnished. No arrange
PARIS, Tenn- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids wil be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 22 , by Fred R. Balch, City Recorder, for the purchase of
 1946. Principal and interest (M. \& \& .) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Bonds are registerable as to principal. Authority for issuance; and are issued for street improvement and public property improvement. cost of printing of bonds and approving opinion. A certified check for
ROCKWOOD, Tenn. BOND REFUNDING CONTEMPLATEDThe city officials are said to be planning to refund a total of $\$ 540,000$ in
$51 / 2 \%$ and $6 \%$ bonds through the issuance of $2 \%$ and $21 / 2 \%$ bonds. it is reported that the Governor has signed a bill authorizing such refunding.
SAVANNAH, Tenn.- BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is reported that
$\$ 35.000$ 4\% semi-ann. water works bonds have been purchased at par by the Public Works Administration.
SULLIVAN COUNTY (P. O. Blountville), Tenn.-BOND ELECTION proposed issuance of $\$ 235,060$ in school bonds.

## TEXAS BONDS

Bought - sold - Quoted

## H. C. BURT \& COMPANY

## Sterling Building

Houston, Texas

## TEXAS

BIG SPRING, Texas-BOND ELECTION-The City Council is said to have called an election for May 19 .
$\$ 42.000$ in airport purchase warrants.
NOALVESTON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT the sale of the $\$ 60,000$ school bonds to the American National Insurace $\mathbf{C o}$.
 from 1937 to 1976 .
CROCKETT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BONDS VOTED-The bonds.
HARRIS COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Tex--BOND SALE-The \$302,000 bonds offered on May 11 - V. 142 , p. 3225 -were awarded to the
Mercantile Commerce Bank To Trust Co. of St. Louis and A. W. Snyder Mercantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis and A. W. Snyder
\& Co. of Houston, bidding for all or none, as follows: $\$ 227.000$ road, series C, 1933 bonds as 38 for a premium of $\$ 295.55$, equal as follows: $\$ 20,000,1950$ to 1953; $\$ 15,000,1954$ to 1962 , and
$\$ 12,000$ in 1963 75,000 hospital bonds as
 The Weil, Roth \& Irving Co
The Weil, Roth \& Irving Co. of Cincinnati was second high bidder for
for the hospital bonds, offering a $\$ 60$ premioum for $3 \%$ bonds. The First Boston Corp. of New York, through the Gregory-Eddieman Co. of Houston, submitted a bewter tender for the road issue than did the Mer Hountile
Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. and A. W. Snyder \& Co. The offer was to commerce Bank \& Trust Co. and A. W. Snyder \& Co. The offer was to
pay a premium of $\$ 1,010$ for 3 s , but due to the fact that the purchasers conditioned their bid "all or nore," and that the next high bid for the the
hospital issue was for $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the county decided that the "all or none" bid hospital issue was for 3 y 4 s. th
was the best offer obtainable.
HOUSTON, Tex.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,044,000$ bonds described beyndicate composed of Lazard Freres \& Co, of New York awarded to a \& Co. of Chicao; F . S. Moseles \& Coo of Boston. Korman \& Co. or St.
Paul; Shannon Kenower © Co. of Detroit and Milton R. Underwood \& Paul; Shannon Kenower \&
Co. of Houston, as follows:
$\$ 874,000$ hospital bonds as 23 ss for a premium of $\$ 1,223.60$, equal to
 stret inprovement bonds as $31 /$ s for a premium of $\$ 238$, equal
to 10014, basis of about $3.24 \%$. Due $\$ 10,000$ from $J$-unel,
1940 to 1956 incl.
All the bonds are dated June 1, 1933.
A syndicate Which included Phelps, Fenn \& Co.; Eastman, Dillon \&
Co. Keen, Taylor \& Co.i L. F. Rothschild \& Co., and Campbell, Phelps Co.i Keen, Taylor \& Co.i L. F. Rothschild \& Co.. and Campbeel, Phen \&
\& Co. of New York, and W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co. of Philadelphia was second high. This group offered to take the hospital issue at $3 \%$ for a
premium of $\$ 383.40$ and the street inprovement issue at $2 \% / 2 \%$ for a
premium of $\$ 697$. premium of $\$ 8967$.
anerest cost on the two issues is about $2.82 \%$.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMEENT-The successful bidders reto yield from 1.50 to $2.90 \%$, and the 170,000 , street iniprovement priced are price to yield from $1.80 \%$ to $3.00 \%$, according to maturity. The bonds are legal investment, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings
banks and trust funds in New York and Massachusetts. OTHER BIDS-The second highest bid for the Houston issue was 100.41
for $\$ 874,0003 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 170,00025 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, or a net interest cost of $2.881 \%$, subnitted by Phelps, Fenn \& Co. and associates. Brown Harriman \& Co., which specified 101.399 for the hospital bonds by 101.2699 for the hishway, improvecments, all carrying 3\% coupons. Others
in the group were Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis; Eldredge \& Co., inc., and A. W. Snyder \& Co
For $\$ 874,000$ hospital bonds as 3 s and $\$ 170,000$ highway improvements as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, a group headed by Halsey, Stuart \& Co. named a price of 10.355 ,
or an interest cost basis of $2.8858 \%$, and for all the bonds as $3 \mathrm{~s}, 100.855$ included Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; George B. Gibbons \& Co. Inc.; Darby \& Co., Fort Worth National Bank, and Mahan, Dittmer \& Co.
Bidding for the entire amount as 3 s , three other groups named prices Lehman Brothers; Stone \& Webster and Blodget; Estabrook \& Co. Stern Brothers \& Co., and Donald O'Neil \& Co.; the second, First Boston Corp.;
Illinois Co. of Chicago; Gregory-Eddleman Co., and Walker, Austin Illinois Co. of Chicago, Gregory-Eddleman Co. and Walker, Austin
Waggener. and the third, Northern Trust Co.; Harris Trust \& Savings
Bank, and Chase National Bank of New York. KILGORE, Texas-BOND ELECTION-It is stated by the City prososed issuance of $\$ 200.000$ in $4 \%$ paving construction bonds. Due in
pre 10 years.
MARSHALL, Tex.- - BONDS CALLEL-This city is said to have called
for payment as of April 30 , the following bonds: $\$ 220.500$ school building: for payment as of April 30 , the following bonds: $\$ 220,500$ school building;
$\$ 70.500$ water works; $\$ 4.500$ stroet improvenent; $\$ 17,700$ sewer, and
$\$ 5,700$ sidewalk i, 1923.
MILAM COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 21 (P.O. Cameron), Tex. have been purchased by the Rockdale State Bank.
MONAHANS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BOND SALE -An issue of
$\$ 15,000$ high school building equipment bonds was sold recently to the State Board of Education.

NEWTON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Newton) $53 / 2 \%$ road bonds, dated March 10, 1918, due on March 10, 1948 , and optional on Mardh 10 , 1928, which were called for payment on March 10 ,
there are still $\$ 5,00$ b there are still $\$ 5,000$ bonds now outstanding. Funds are available at the and accrued interest to date
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Orange), Tex.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the County Judge that the $\$ 110,000$ court house construction 142, p. 2205-were purchased by the county out of funds on hand in the sinking fund.
TEXAS (State of)-WARRANT CALL-Outstanding State warrants caaring dates up to
UPSHUR COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Gilmer), Tex-or pathow. A. Lunsford, County Treasurer, is said to be calling Road District No. No. $15 \%$ bonds, dated July 1,1916 , due on July 1, 1956. Roadional 1istrict No. $75 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds, dated July 1, 1916, due on July 1, 1956, Road, series B 5 \% bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1917, due on July 1, 1957, op-
 optional May 15,1936 .
Road, series E 5
5 Road, Series ${ }^{5} 51 / 2 \%$ bonds. Dated June 15, 1930, optional on June 15,
1935 and 1936 , The Road Distriet No. 1 bonds are being called as of June 10 and July 1
all other bonds are being called as of June 10 . 1 other bonds are being called as of June 10 .
YORKTOWN, Tex.-BOND VALIDITY CONTESTED-A suit is said to have been filed in District Court contesting the validity of the $\$ 6.0 .00$ -. 142, p. 2715 .
ZAVALA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Crystal City) Tex.BOND SALEEMrs. Elma Ivey, County Treasurer, states that she will call and
$\$ 10,000$ Road District No. 1. Dated Jan. 10, 1916. Due Jan. 10, 1956,
otional Jan. 10, 1926. Part of an original issue of $\$ 15$.


 9,000 Road and Bride. Dated Oct. $10,191$. Due Oct. 10,1951 ,
optional Oct. 10, 1921 . Part of an original issue of $\$ 23,000$. The above bonds may be presented for payment at the State Treasurer's (The first three issues of these bonds were refunded recently, as noted in these columns at that time.-V. 142, p.3047.)

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## VERMONT

BARRE, Vt.-BOND SALE-On May 12 an issue of $\$ 16,00021 / 2 \%$ 10037 . Interest payable May and November. Due on May 15 from 1937 to 1947.
VERGENNES, Vt.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ coupon refunding Cunds offered on May 13-V. 142, p. 3047 - were a warded to Nancy MCCuen of Vergennes as $21 / 2$ s. at a price of 101, a basis of about $2.31 \%$. Dated
May 1,1936 and due $\$ 2,000$ on May 1 from 1937 to 1946 incl. Other bids were as follows:


## VIRGINIA

ARLINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Clarendon), Va.-BONDS VOTEDAt the election held on May $12-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p . 3047 -the voters are said to BERRYVILLE, Va.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Mayor Harris that the the voters last December, as noted here at that time, have been sold at par, as follows: \$15., 000 to the Bank of Clark County, of Berryville, and
$\$ 15,000$ to the First National Bank of Berryville 15,000 to the First National Bask
BLAND SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Prince George) Va. sale on May 5 -V. 142, D. 3047 -was awarded to the County sinking Fund, at par, Dated May 15, 1936. Due in 30 years, optional in 15 years. NEWPORT NEWS, Va.- BONDS AUTHORIZEL-The City Oouncil is reported to have aure in 10 years. The Council is said to have also passed on second reading an ordinance providing for $\$ 200,000$ in short-term notes to take care of current municipal operations.
STAUNTON, Va-BOND SALE-The $\$ 44,0003 \%$ coupon or re istered school bonds offered on May $14-$ V. 142 , D. 304 - were awarded to 100.593, a basis of about $2.93 \%$. The Augusta National Bank of Staunton as follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$ to 1954 ; and $\$ 4.000$, 1955 to and 1956 .

## NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS <br> Washington - Oregon - Idaho - Montana

## Ferris \& Hardgrove

## SPOKANE SEATTLE PORTLAND

Teletype-SPO 176
Stype-SEAT 191 Teletype-PTLD ORE 160

## WASHINGTON

SPOKANE, Wash.-BOND CALL-H. F . Tabb, City Treasurer, is said to be calling for payment on May 15, the following bonds: No.
Grading, up to and including No. 5 , of Local Improvement Dist. No. 1909.

Financial Chronicle
May 16, 1936
Walk, up to and including No. 7 , of Local Improvement District No. 1833.
Sewer, up to and incl. No. 24 , of Local Improvement District No. 1845. SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 102 (P. O. Spokane), Weash.-BOND Treasurer, that the sale of the $\$ 10,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semiann. coupon sccaool bonds previously scheduled for May 7 , as noted here
V . 142 , p. 3048 -was postponed to June 11 because of a technicality in the former proceedings on the bonds.
STEVENS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 80, Wash.- BOND
NOT SOLD The district did not dispose of the issue of $\$ 8,500$ school bonds offered on May 11 -V. 142, p. 3048.
WHITE SALMON IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. White Salmon), Wash-BOND ELECTION-An Alection will be held on May 23 at which
a proposal to issue $\$ 15,000$ refunding bonds will be voted upon

## WISCONSIN

CHIPPEWA COUNTY (P. O. Chippewa Falls), Wis.-BOND SALE-
 100.574 a a basis of about $1.90 \%$. Bids had been requested on either $\$ 740,000$ high bidder for the $\$ 740,000$ block offering to take that amount at $2 \%$ for a premium of $\$ 2,29$. The Centrai Republilic bake 8 Rat Trust Count or Chicaro
was high bidder for the $\$ 320,000$ block, offering 100.278 for $11 / 2$, while Edward B. Smith \& Co. Were second hish with a bido of 100.13 . The bonds
a warded will be dated May 1,1936 and will mature $\$ 100,000$ yearly on awarded will be dated May 1 1936 and will matur
May 1 from 1939 to 1945 , and $\$ 40,000$ May 1,1946 .
CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Neilisville), Wis.-LIST OF BIDS-The following is an official tabulation of the bids received for the purchase of the $\$ 233,000$ highway improvement bonds, sold on May 7 to the North-
western National Bank of Minneapolis, as reported in detail in our columns

 Her
of $\$ 456.00$
The The Milwaukee Company, Milwaukee, $13 / 4 \%$ interest plus a premium
of $\$ 415.00$. Channer Seccritios Company and the First National Bank of Winona, Central Republic, Chicaso, $11 / \% \%$ intererest plus a premium of $\$ 372.80$.
 Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, $11 / 2 \%$ interest plus a premium of $\$ 71.00$.
Brown Harriman $\&$ Co., Chicago, $11 / 2 \%$ interest plus a premium of $\$ 184.07$. Northern Trust Company Chicago $11 / 2 \%$ interest plus $\$ 631.00$. $\$ 184.07$. Bacon, Whipple \& Co., Chicago, $1 \% 4 \%$ interest plus a premium of $\$ 1,179.45$ The Securities Company, Milwaukee, $13 / 4 \%$ interest plus a premium of \$828.86.
National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, $13 / 4 \%$ interest plus a premium E. $\$$ Edward B.
 * Successful bid.

DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Wis.-BOND OFFERINGAs already reported in these columns, on May 16 the county will offer for sale an issue of $\$ 167,0005 \%$ highway improvement bonds. A. R. Cole,
County Clerk, will recive bids until 10 a. m. for the purchase of the bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1, 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due $\$ 50,000$
May 1, 1940, and $\$ 117,000$ May 1, 1941. Certified check for $5 \%$, required.
KENOSHA, Wis.-BOND ofFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on May 29 , by A. E. Axtell, Director of Finance. for the purchase of two issues of refunding bonds aggregating
$\$ 45,000$, divided as follows: $\$ 35,000$ school, series of 1923 , and $\$ 10,000$ school, series of 1930 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable
J. \& D. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1, 1936. Due on June 1, 1949. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds will not be sold approval by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. A A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the city, must accompany the bid.
Sealed bids will be received until (P. Kenosha), Wis.-BOND OFFERING- (Central Standard Time), on May Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. M. (Centrat Standard Time), on May Dated May 1,1936 . Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 75,000$, Denom. $\$ 1,000$. and $\$ 10,000$ in 1939 . Interest payable M. \& N. Bonds to sell for not
less than par. Legal opinion by the Attorney General. A certified check pess than par. Legal opinion by the Attorney General. A certified check required. are the bonds that were sold on April 24 to R. W. Pressprich \& Co. and Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, both of Chicago, jointly, as reported made necessary because the previous advertisement was one day short of the required statutory notice.)
MazOMANIE GRADED JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O• refunding bonds offered for sale on May 12 -V. $\$$. 42, p. 3226 -was awarded to Harley Haydon \& Co. of Madison, paying a premium of $\$ 10$, equal to
100.06 a basis of about $2.99 \%$. Due on May 5 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$ to 1950 , and $\$ 1,500$ in 1951 .
Mazomanie), Wis.-BOND SALE-THE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. refunding bonds offered for sale on May $12-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3226$-was purequal to 100.06, a basis of about of Madison, paying a premium of $\$ 109 \%$. $\$$. 10 on May 15 as follows:
$\$ 1,000,1937$ to i 949 , and $\$ 1,500$ in 1950 and 1951
NEENAH, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 235,000$ issue of sewerage treatment plant bonds. Interest rate is not a to exceed $31 / 2 \%$, payable $J$. \& $D$. Rate to be
stated in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ and bids for only one interest rate shall be considered. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated June 1,1936 . Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000,1938$ to 1946 , and $\$ 29,000$ from 1947 to 1951 . Prin. and int. payapproving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago, at the expense of the mount bid is required.
OCONTO, Wis.-BONDS DEFEATED-It is reported that at an election held on April 28 , the v
$\$ 175,000$ in water supply bonds.
OSHKOSH, Wis.-PRICE PAID-In connection with the sale of the bonds purchased by a group headed by the First Boston Corp. of New by the City Clerk these columns recentiy by the City Clerk that the bonds were sold at a price of 97.05 , a basis of
about $3.45 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1935 . Due from Nov.1,1938 to 1965, optional
after three years from date of issue.

## WYOMING

 GREYBULL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wyo- BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon school bonds offered on May 14- V. 142, p. $2880-$
were awarded to the American National Bank of Cheyenne, the Stockgrowers National Bank of Cheyenne and Geo. W. Vallery \& Co. of Denver balance $31 / 4$. Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Co. of Denver were second high,
offering 100.405 for $\$ 3,00031 / 2 \%$ bonds and $\$ 47,000314 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated June 1, 1936. Due yearly as follows: $\$ 5,000,1941$ to $1947 ; \$ 6,000$. 1948 to 1952 ;

UINTA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Evanston) $\$ 50 .-$ school bonds to the First Security Trust Co, the sald Edward Lhe
Bur, 000 . columns recently-V. 142, p: 3048 -it is stated by the District Clerk that to 1948 , and the remaining $\$ 33,000$ as 3 s , maturing $\$ 2,000,1949$ to 1951 , and
$\$ 3,000$ from 1952 to 1960 incl., giving anet interest cost of about $3.09 \%$.

## Canadian Municipals

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## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-EARLY REFUNDING OF DEBTS EX-
 end of Jb J.
ALBERTA (Province of)-CONTINUES INTEREST PAYMENTS faulted bond issue, on which payment was passed April 1 , will be paid
for interest charges until the principal can be met, reports an Associated Press
dispatch from Alberta. Assurance of the maintenance of interest payments was given by Premier Aberhart in a recent interview, when he declared: We owe the interest and I think we should pay it." ", when Payment of pricicipal will be made, Mr. Aberhart said, but the time will
have to be extended and it was hard to fix a definite date. "We intend to maintain the principal, he said in explaining that provision would be
 will come into step in paving the way for the Social Credit program. Social Credit will se introduced stage by stage, the Premier said.
Payment of Alberta's social Credit basic dividends, under which citizens will be the last stage in the Government's plan to create an era of plenty For aill. must come the solving of the problems of debt, a balanced budget, mployment estabhsed, purchasing power increased, industry aided and General dividends would not bo instituted in blanket form, the Premier indicated. He said they would be gradually introduced. Some citizens would have a first claild in receiving the monthy payments. through hene dividends the youth of the Province would be assisted. Then,
with Social Credit in full operation, would come the payments to all bona ide e citizens.
The Premie
The premier gave no indication as to when the payments would start. announced some time ago, has been postaponed indefinitely.
BRITISH COLUMBIA (Province of)-CASH AVAILABLE TO that the $\$ 3,500,000$ bonds. due on May May Mis will be paid refom revenue surplus accrued up to March 31, 1936 and that, no funds appertaining to that sinking funds would be used to meet the maturity. Only one other large issue must be met by the Province before 1939, this being a loan of $\$ 1,000,-$ $0003,2 \mathrm{~s}$, due July 8,1938 , according to report. Revenues rect on largest annual incom.
100,000 in $1929-30$.
CALGARY, Alta-REDUUCES INTEREST RATE ON BONDS-The to report. The rate, it is sald, is based on a reduction of interest charges on all outstanding city debentures.
MANITOBA (Province of)-REARRANGES DRAINAGE DISTRICT DEBTS-An Order-in-Council providing a new financial set-up for drainage from the capital debt on drainage district debentures has been passed by
The Government's action validates the scheme adopted after months of study by a special drainage commission.
As a follow-up to the Order-in-Council 31 rural municipal municipalities of the drainage areas will need to pass by-laws providing delivery to the of the drainage areas wil need to pass by-laws providing deliveryr to the
Provincial Treasurer of a new issue of 41/\% debentures covering the
amount of drainage indebtedness allocated to each municipality under the amount of
NOVA SCOTIA (Province of)-PLANS LONG-TERM FINANCINGThe Government plans to
RICHMOND DISTRICT, B. C.-APPROVES DEBT REDUCTION PL reduce the bonded debt and effect a saving in interest and sinking fund payments has been approved by the councing The plan is that the district and a readjusizaizit made of sinking fund levies. The proposal, it it said, wiil reduce the bonded debt by $\$ 147,500$ im-
mediately and save the municipality about $\$ 22,400$ in interest and sinking mediately and save the municipality a
ST. LAMBERT, Que-DEBT REFUNDING APPROVED-Final by the council just recently, when third and last reading was given to By-law No. 224 . It provides for the redemption of outstandign bonds within 30 days of the by-1aw coming into effect, and for the making of a loan in the
form of a new bond issue to the amount of $\$ 3,300,000$ for a period not form of a new bond issue to the amount of $\$ 3,300,000$ for a period not
exceeding 30 years and to bear interest not exceeding $41 / 2 \%$, with which to redeem outstanding obligations.
SASKATCHEWAN (Province of)-CENTRAL BANK FINANCES Lhe approximately $\$ 3,000,000$ required to meet maturing issues in May and June. Th
TORONTO, Ont.-OFFERING OF $\$ 6.144,000$ BONDS-Samuel MCBride, Mayor and nastern Daylight Saving Time) on May 20 for the purchase of $\$ 6,144,000$ coupon (registerable as to to principal only bonds. Bids must
be for all of the bonds and name one price therefor. The offering includes: $\$ 2,872,0002 \%$ bonds, due serially from 1937 to 1941 , incl. Average
 989,000 ma bonds, due serially from 1937 to 1956, incl. Average All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal
and interest payable in Toronto only. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, pasable to the order of the Mayor, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be approved by Clarke, Swabey \& McLean of Toronto.
Bonds to be paid for and delivery made on June 1 at the office of George Wilson, Commisisoner of Finance. Toronto financing, the prospectus points out, is that never in its history have bond offerings been renewed or re-
funded. In conformity to this established practice, it is stated in the prospectus that since Jan. $1,1919, \$ 146,648.000$ of debt has been redeemed,
of which $\$ 31.095,000$ was before maturity. In addition, debentures of Which $\$ 31,095,000$ was before maturity In addition, debentu
amounting to $\$ 5,757,000$ will mature during the balance of this year.


[^0]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor: William Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; Wlllam D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other offices: Chicago-In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (é elephone
     in United States and Possessions, $\$ 15$. 0 oper year. $\$ 9.00$ for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, $\$ 16.50$ per year. $\$ 9.75$ for 6 months; south and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Cuba, $\$ 18.50$ per year, $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months; Great Britain, Continental Europe
    (except Spain). Asia. Australia and Africa, $\$ 20.00$ per year; $\$ 11.50$ for 6 months. Transiont display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line.' Contract and card rates on request.

[^1]:    a Not included in totals. b No clearings available. * Estimated.

[^2]:    Copper Range RR.-Reorganization-
    The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 7 approved a plan of
    reorganization pursuant to Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended. reorganization pursuant to section in or part:
    The report of the Commission says in partion in the U. S. District Court
    Company on March 26, 1935, filed a petition in Company on March 26, 1935, filed a petition in the U. S. District Court was unable to pay its debts as they matured and that it desired
    plan of reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

[^3]:    x Represented by:
    $\$ 6$ pref. stock (value in liquidation $\$ 100$ a sh.) - $\quad 279,716$ shs. $\quad 279,713$ shs.
    Common stock.

[^4]:    Newmont Mining Co.-New Director-
    Carroll Searls has been elected a director.-V. 142, p. 1825.

[^5]:    United-Carr Fastener Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period Ended March 31-
    Net sales \& commission income
    
     Debenture interest
    ncome taxes---stimated
    Profit applicable to minority interests
    Net profit.
    Net profit.-.-.
    Earnings per share of common stock (outstanding
    March 31, 1936) after preferred dividends.......

    | 3 Months | 12 Months |
    | ---: | ---: |
    | $\$ 1,330,078$ | $\$ 5,446,953$ |
    | $1,004,899$ | $4,161,308$ |
    | 20,495 | 102,501 |
    | 671,573 | 30,025 |
    | 41,988 | 158,110 |
    | 4,603 | 19,227 |
    | $\$ 196,518$ | $\$ 729,035$ |
    | $\$ 0.73$ | $\$ 2.77$ |

[^6]:    Since Aug. 1_- $\overline{6.420,391} \overline{3,898,853} \overline{6,996,786} \overline{8,011,153} \overline{9,339,412} \overline{8,320,852}$

