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## The Financial Situation

THE Supreme Court on Monday invalidated the minimum wage law of the State of New York as repugnant to one of the due process clauses of the Consitution, and much wagging of heads has followed. Strange as it may seem the decision, which obviously follows a plain course long ago marked out by the highest court of the land, seems to have surprised many people. The President in his mid-week press conference cautiously remarked that the decision, read in conjunction with previous rulings of late, seemed to mark off a sort of "noman's land" in which neither Federal nor State governments may legislate. The words of the President were very much milder than those employed by several spokesmen for the so-called liberal groups, and it must be said some who are not usually included in this category. Indeed certain commentators whom the President doubtless would classify as "crusty conservatives" have seemed almost to apologize for the Court, and to take legislators to task for not framing laws more carefully in order that they might attain substantially the ends sought by the New York statute and still stand the scrutiny of the Supreme Court.

## An Extraordinary View

This seems to us to be an extraordinary view to take of the matter, and one that is plainly founded uponfalse premises. Those who now raise their eyebrows over the remarkable discovery that there are types of legislation that under our Constitution neither States nor the Na tional governmenti may enact ought to take an evening off and reread the Constitution of the United States. If they did so they would find several such forbidden areas, which of course they are at liberty to call "no-man's lands" if they so desire. They have always been there standing out as plain as a pikestaff, at least ever since the Bill of Rights was added to the document. Further comment on this phase of the matter is therefore hardly needed. The decision itself in any event is made the subject of extended editorial comment elsewhere in this issue.

The major premise on which these rather strange remarks about this latest decision of the Supreme Court seem to rest is, however, one that cannot be too often or too carefully examined at this time. It is an attitude of mind (or perhaps a concept of government and public policy) of which many, who

usually are much more realistic in their thinking, have apparently become victims. It lies behind many of the ill-considered panaceas and unwise proposals of the day, which seem to come from almost all sidés at a time when one would suppose that the experience of the past few years, to say nothing of the experience of the past two or three centuries, would preclude them. This assumption is that the ills and evils by which we find ourselves surrounded can be eliminated by governmental meddling and by no other method.

Upon what other assumption can tragedy be found in the fact that no governmental agency in the country has the power to meddle with wage scales? How otherwise account for the widely professed belief that we have an agricultural problem that must find a solution in direct and positive Federal enactments? If such notions are not prevalent, why is it so widely held either expressly or by plain implication that the government must assume the responsibility for the restoration of prosperity? On what other basis can so many of our respected citizens allege that the Federal government must have powers adequate to permit it to "save the capitalistic system"? How else could Senator Borah, whose high-mindedness and sincerity have never to our knowledge been questioned, be persuaded to utter the solemn warning that the people of the United States will never suffer the Constitution to stand if no way can be found under it to afford the government an oppotunity to set our economic house in order, and how could so large a number of otherwise sensible people applaud the statement? To a greater extent than is realized the American people have become obsessed with the idea that they must seek their economic salvation through governmental meddling, and not through their own economic effort. This general doctrine is often enough given forthright expression in all conscience, but its lurking existence in other minds probably not fully aware of its presence is about equally as often disclosed by implication when "remedies" for this, that and the other conditions, real or imaginary, are brought forth.

## Mediaevalism

Yet the idea is but a strange modern variant of conventional mediaeval thought, thoroughly tried and found wanting centuries ago, and for that mat-
ter, in whole or in part at various times and in sundry places during the years that have subsequently come and gone. The governments and the guilds of the middle ages devoted endless time and effort to price fixing, production control and every other conceivable form of meddling with private business-and finally gave it up as a bad job. On the Continent of Europe, laws undertaking to control stock market activities were far from unknown before the American Revolution. Few traces of them are left, for the reason that they could not be made to work effectively and on balance were found by actual experience to be worthless or worse. The agricultural fanatic of today is often hardly much less than a sedulous imitator of the example set by those under the influence of the Physiocrats of the eighteenth century, reiterating the long discredited doctrines of that day.

## Causes of Distress

Turning to our own day and time, it requires but little effort to demonstrate that most of the ills of which complaint is made are the direct outgrowth of artificialities condoned, encouraged, and even created by the very government which, according to current doctrines, must now save us from ruin. We are frequently told of low wage rates (though when tariff bills are before Congress our wage rates are the subject of much boasting). What is the truth of the matter? It is not obscure. Many wage scales are ludicrously and outrageously high in this country, and have long been so, while others are regrettably low. Why? In some branches labor monopolies or near monopolies have been brought into existence, condoned and indeed in recent years even sponsored by the Government. In others, where conditions are not favorable for the success of such efforts, the situation is left more or less competitive. If wages in the various branches of business and in the various trades bore a rational relationship the one to the other, the matter of the absolute level of money wages would be of much less importance than is commonly supposed, since prices and therefore the cost of living would adjust themselves in such a way that real wages would be as good as the economic system could bear, that is, in an economic system in which competition was free and full. The labor union which is able to exact for its members unreasonable wages is as responsible for the hardships that must be endured by the more unfortunate worker as any other factor in our economic system.

There is repeated assertion that prices are too low, and on occasion that they are too high. The truth of the matter is that some prices are too high and some too low, or, to put the matter a little more precisely, some prices are too high in relation to others, and vice versa. The cause is largely to be found in excessive tariff rates fostering high-cost branches of industry, stimulating the growth of monopoly or semi-monopoly in numerous branches, and at the same time laying heavy burdens upon others, as for example agriculture in most of its departments, where this kind of protection is impracticable. The result is maladjustment within the price structure that gives rise among the unthinking to demands for price fixing and all manner of government meddling, "planned economy" and "control" of one sort or another. A great many of the ills of the day against which the so-called liberals are
constantly crying out owe their existence to just this endless meddling.

Take the field of banking and credit as another example. For two decades the Federal government, through its control of the Federal Reserve System, and it must in candor be said with the acquiescence if not the active assistance of groups in private life who were suffering from misconceptions of these matters, has been encouraging inflation and at times even boldly and avowedly attempting to force inflation upon us. The results have been manifold, devious and unfortunate. When banks fail, when institutions having in their custody the savings of millions of individuals of small means are threatened, and when other calamities are imminent or actually present as a result of all this, the cry goes up that public authority, which is in the final analysis responsible for most of it, ought to come forward to save us. What earthly reason can be found for believing that an agency that brought all these ills upon us can be expected now suddenly to see a light from heaven, and save us from the consequences of its own folly?

## Who Can Save Us?

A publicist whô professes to be a "liberal Republican" wrote a day or two ago that "no other agency than government can bring justice into the relations of those who work with the machines and those who own the machines." The words were inspired by the decision of the Supreme Court in the New York State minimum wage case, and it is truly remarkable how widely this view seems to be accepted. Yet if only government can bring justice into this field, what is to be said of the relations between those who own and those who operate the machines on the one hand and those who must live upon the products of them on the other, that is to say in the fixing of prices? But if public authority must be invoked in the matter of determining prices, what about the relation between the manufacturer and the farmer, between the producer and the distributor, and for that matter between the manufacturer of producers' goods and the second manufacturer who must make use of such goods? The series of questions might of course be extended indefinitely. To generalize the question, if only government can ensure justice between any given two groups in the economic community, can the myriads of other relationships in the business world be safely left to take care of themselves? To be logical, the liberal must answer in the negative.

It may be true, as is so often asserted by those disgruntled with decisions of the Supreme Court in such matters, that the framers of the Constitution had no such conditions in mind as now exist when they drafted that honored document. But whether they did or not, it is fortunate indeed that they so worded the instrument that the fanatics of the day cannot, in the heat of their zeal for reform and under the impulse to "experiment" without acquainting themselves with the results of experiments that have been made in the past, inflict serious, perhaps irreparable, damage upon us all with hasty legislation. What is needed is for the government to withdraw as rapidly as possible from those areas into which it has forced itself, remove from the statute book the innumerable restrictions, subsidies and the like, and confine its activities to providing a fair field and no favors in the business

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world, not for it to be sedulously seeking means to enter other areas from which it has so far found itself blocked by the fundamental law of the land.

## The Conventions

$\mathrm{W}^{\mathrm{E}}$HAVE dwelt upon these matters at some length, despite the fact that they have not been neglected in these columns in the recent past, for the reason, among others, that the Republican Convention is now assembling in Cleveland charged with the duty of drafting a platform in opposition to the Democratic policies of the past three or four years, and of selecting a standard bearer to lead the attack against the present regime in Washington. It has seemed to us that day by day, during the past week, the Republican ranks were more and more "wincing and relenting and refraining" concerning most of the vital questions of the day, that they were more and more inclined to adopt as their own policies not greatly different from those in effect at present, contenting themselves with calling them by new names and perhaps dressing them up in new garb, and that the candidates were likewise increasingly disposed to evade and to avoid these fundamental questions.

It is of course a foregone conclusion that the Democratic Convention to follow close upon the heels of the Cleveland gathering will "look with pride" upon the New Deal, and promise the country further doses of the same medicine. The hope of the country therefore lies with the Republicans at Cleveland. For our part, we shall gauge the strength of that hope largely by the extent to which those foregathered there, and the candidate chosen there, seem to be impressed with the absolute necessity of foreswearing the doctrines outlined in the foregoing paragraphs as underlying most of the mistaken policies of the day, and of making a prompt beginning in the task of striking the shackles from the wrists of the business community. We feel confident that the sensible business man governed by his own enlightened self-interest will do likewise. We might add that it is our conviction that any party that goes into power now on any platform that does not state the naked truth in "straightflung words and few" on these vital matters will retire from office four years hence in ignominious defeat.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

$\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{F}}$F IMMEDIATE importance in the current condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, is only the further reflection of increases in the monetary gold stocks of the country. The gains were not great in the week ended Wednesday night, as only $\$ 21,000,000$ was added and the figure thus raised to a record level of $\$ 10,409,000,000$, but huge further shipments are en route, principally from Paris. The steady additions are enlarging the credit base and adding substantially to the danger of credit inflation. Excess reserve balances of member banks were estimated officially on June 3 at $\$ 2,840$,000,000 , down $\$ 60,000,000$ from the preceding week. The decline is almost meaningless, as it was due principally to month-end and holiday currency requirements. As the currency returns to the banks, reserve deposits of member banks and excess reserves over legal requirements can be expected to advance again. There will, however, be an interesting variation on June 15, when payment is made for the
$\$ 1,000,000,000$ or more of new money securities just floated by the Treasury. Banks will probably pay cash for the greater part of the new issues, although some payments still will be made by the deposit method. To the extent that cash payments are made, excess reserves naturally will drop for the time being, only to advance again as the Treasury disburses the funds to meet the cashing of soldiers bonus bonds and other expenditures. In the meantime it is well to note that only the Treasury practice of keeping an unusually large balance in its general account with the Federal Reserve banks is restraining the excess reserve level from attaining and perhaps surpassing the record of $\$ 3,310,000,000$ indicated last December. Gold certificate holdings of the Federal Reserve banks advanced to $\$ 7,840,037,000$ on June 3, from $\$ 7,824,035,000$ on May 27, but cash in vaults was down sharply because of the month-end and holiday currency requirements, and total reserves actually fell to $\$ 8,143,993,000$ from $\$ 8,147,548,000$. The credit summary notes an increase of $\$ 51,000,000$ in money in circulation, but only part of this *as reflected by Federal Reserve notes, which moved up to $\$ 3,793,959,000$ from $\$ 3,758,973,000$. Member bank reserve deposits declined to $\$ 5,713,315,000$ on June 3 from $\$ 5,747,228,000$ on May 27, and Treasury deposits on general account fell to $\$ 504,733,000$ from $\$ 544,183,000$. Foreign bank deposits were off slightly, but non-member bank deposits increased to $\$ 295,406,000$ from $\$ 271,122,000$. The result of these deposit variations was a drop in total deposits to $\$ 6,567,061,000$ from $\$ 6,617,026,000$. The increase of note liabilities was more than offset by the fall of deposit liabilities, and as total reserves were not greatly changed, the ratio advanced to 78.6 from $78.5 \%$. Only unimportant changes are apparent in other aspects of the banking statistics. Discounts by the system increased $\$ 1,023,000$ to $\$ 5,851,000$, but industrial advances were off $\$ 296,000$ to $\$ 30$,166,000 . Open market holdings of bankers' bills fell $\$ 1,223,000$ to $\$ 3,076,000$, while holdings of United States Government securities dropped $\$ 11,000$ to $\$ 2,430,244,000$.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

DVIDEND declarations the present week again were largely favorable. Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry. declared an extra of $\$ 2.50$ a share, as well as a semi-annual dividend of $\$ 5$ a share, payable June 24 ; previously, regular semiannual dividends were at the rate of $\$ 4$ a share; in addition, extras of $\$ 3$ were paid in December, 1935 and 1934. American Smelting \& Refining Co. declared a dividend of 50 c . a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 31, which compares with 40c. a share paid May 29 and Feb. 28 last. Allis \& Chalmers declared a dividend of 25 c . a share on the common, payable June 30, which will be the first distribution on the stock since May 16, 1932, when $121 / 2$ c. was paid. Beatrice Creamery Co. declared a dividend of 25 c . a share on the common stock, payable July 1 ; the last previous payment on this stock was a special dividend of 50 c ., distributed on April 1, 1935.

## Business Failures in May

BUSINESS failures in May were around the same level as April, but were considerably reduced from a year ago, Dun \& Bradstreet's reports. The total for May was 832; for April, 830, and for May
last year, 1,004. Liabilities involved, however, were larger in May than in either of the other two months just mentioned, amounting in that month to $\$ 15$,375,000 as compared with $\$ 14,543,000$ in April and $\$ 14,339,000$ in May, 1935.

Separating the figures by lines of industry reveals a decided improvement in the manufacturing division. In this group there were only 146 failures, with liabilities of $\$ 2,709,000$, which compares with 172 failures involving $\$ 4,664,000$ liabilities in May last year. In the construction group, although there were only 46 failures this year compared with 56 last year, liabilities involved were much higher, totaling $\$ 4,816,000$ in comparison with $\$ 1,461,000$ in May, 1935. Among retail and wholesale traders there were fewer failures but slightly greater liabilities in both classifications. Retail failures numbered 533 with $\$ 5,933,000$ liabilities, and wholesale failures 72 , with liabilities of $\$ 1,423,000$. In May last year 630 retail and 79 wholesale firms failed for $\$ 5,889,000$ and $\$ 1,242,000$, respectively. Thirty-five commercial service firms failed in May for $\$ 494,000$, while last year 67 failed for $\$ 1,083,000$.
In most of the Western Federal Reserve districts improvement was shown over May, 1935, the Minneapolic district being the only one in which there was an increase in number of failures, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis districts, the only ones where larger amounts of liabilities were involved in May this year than last. Of the other districts there were more failures in only the Philadelphia and Richmond districts, and liabilities were greater only in the Boston, New York and Richmond districts.

## The New York Stock Market

STOCK prices drifted slowly lower in the New York market this week, with trading at very small levels. Dulness was the distinguishing characteristic of the market at all times, and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange did not approach the $1,000,000$-share level in any session. The domestic situation played only a minor part in the market, even though some uneasiness continued to exist regarding tax and other legislation during the final days of the congressional session. The relief felt regarding the impending termination of Washington legislative activities was tempered by the realization that the political campaign will be in full swing in a few days. Of more immediate importance to the market than such matters was the increasingly serious situation in France, where strikes developed on a huge scale and a promise finally was made yesterday by Premier Blum for a program of "reflation" as opposed to the deflation of recent years. The realization slowly grew here that important currency developments in France cannot long be delayed, and a tendency to reduce market commitments resulted. The selling was never pronounced, however, and levels yesterday were only moderately under those of a week ago.
Trading on Monday on the New York Stock Exchange was marked by a firm undertone. Some good advances were registered in the early dealings, but quiet liquidation soon appeared and the early advances were modified and in some cases wiped out altogether. Railroad stocks were firm, despite the reductions of passenger fares by Eastern carriers to a 2 c -a-mile rate. The selling was a little more urgent Tuesday, as the developing situation in France caused anxiety. The general list of stocks
was not much affected, but a few high-priced market leaders suffered fairly large recessions. Some support was extended at the lower levels, and the declines were thus kept within bounds. The downward drift was resumed Wednesday, in a very dull atmosphere. Oil stocks and base metal issues held rather well, but losses were general otherwise. A few issues, subject to special influences, moved upward in contrast with the general trend. Nor was there any change in the situation on Thursday, for the reports from France assumed alarming characteristics on that day. The uncertainty resulted in quiet and steady selling, which caused a rather pronounced recession in virtually all groups of issues. Declines of a point or more were numerous, and only a handful of stocks managed to reflect small gains. Changes yesterday were almost entirely fractional, and a definite trend was difficult to ascertain, but a majority of stocks receded. Declines predominated in all groups, although the prevailing tendency plainly was to await new developments in Europe.
In the listed bond market changes were small, but much like those in equities. United States Government securities were marked very slightly lower as distribution of the huge new flotations was undertaken. The offering by the Treasury on Monday of $\$ 2,050,000,000$ in $23 / 4 \%$ bonds, due $1954-51$, and $13 \% \%$ notes, due in five years, was readily oversubscribed. But the securities previously outstanding were marked a bit lower. High-grade corporate bonds followed the trend of Treasury issues, while speculative and semi-speculative obligations also gave ground. In the foreign dollar section some sharp recessions were noted in French and Polish bonds, but Cuban Public Works $51 / 2$ s improved sharply on a ruling by the Supreme Court of that country that the bonds are valid and payable. Commodity markets were generally firm, but the tendency failed to influence the securities markets. Foreign exchange dealings reflected chiefly the tremendous flight of capital from France. The franc was seldom able to rise above the gold export level, and triangular movements of French funds to London via New York gave sterling great strength at times. There was a general expectation among foreign exchange circles that exchange restrictions would be clamped down soon by the French authorities.
On the New York Stock Exchange 45 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 58 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 23 stocks touched new high leyels and 48 stocks touched new low levels. Call foans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange, Saturday being Memorial Day and a holiday, the market was closed; on Monday sales totaled 786,240 shares ; on Tuesday, 756,430 shares; on Wednesday, 635,100 shares; on Thursday, 767,290 shares, and on Friday, 634,950 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Monday were 182,790 shares; on Tuesday, 186,390 shares; on Wednesday, 153,775 shares; on Thursday, 198,110 shares, and on Friday, 152,040 shares.
Dulness and uncertainty again overtook the market this week. A firm undertone was present throughout on Monday, but succeeding days witnessed increased irregularity attended by a lower volume of sales. As comprred with Friday of the
previous week, prices at yesterday's close were somewhat lower. General Electric closed yesterday at $371 / 4$ against $371 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 32 against $323 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $183 / 8$ against $191 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $421 / 2$ against $441 / 8$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 158 against $1611 / 2$; International Harvester at $831 / 2$ against 86 ; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $711 / 4$ against $725 / 8$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $417 / 8$ against $431 / 2$; Woolworth at $491 / 8$ against $497 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1643 / 4$ against $1653 / 8$. Allied Chemical \& Dye closed yesterday at 1943/4 against 199 on Friday of last week; Columbian Carbon at $1173 / 4$ against 121 bid ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1405 / 8$ against 1433/4; National Cash Register at $227 / 8$ against $233 / 4$; International Nickel at $461 / 8$ against $471 / 8$; National Dairy Products at $231 / 2$ against $233 / 8$; National Biscuit at $341 / 8$ against 35 ; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $355 / 8$ against $351 / 2$; Continental Can at $751 / 4$ against 77; Eastman Kodak at $1601 / 2$ bid against $1611 / 2$; Standard Brands at 15 ex-div. against $151 / 2$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1093 / 4$ against 117 ; Lorillard at $223 / 4$ against $223 / 8$; United States Industrial Alcohol at 365/8 against $373 / 4$; Canada Dry at $131 / 4$ against $125 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at 42 against $421 / 4$, and National Distillers at $273 / 4$ against $281 / 2$.

The steel stocks were depressed this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at 59 against $611 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Bethlehem Steel at $501 / 4$ against $531 / 2$; Republic Steel at $181 / 2$ against $195 / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $601 / 4$ against $611 / 2$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 27 against 30 on Friday of last week; General Motors at 61 against $621 / 4$; Chrysler at $923 / 4$ against $953 / 4$, and Hupp Motors at $21 / 4$ against $23 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $235 / 8$ against 25 on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $263 / 4$ against $291 / 2$, and B. F. Goodrich at $191 / 4$ against 20 . The railroad shares suffered losses and closed lower this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $301 / 4$ against 31 on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $691 / 2$ against $711 / 4$; New York Central at $341 / 8$ against $353 / 4$; Union Pacific at $1257 / 8$ against $1271 / 2$; Southern Pacific at $313 / 8$ against $335 / 8$; Southern Railway at $151 / 4$ against 16 , and Northern Pacific at $285 / 8$ against 30 . Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 58 against $591 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $161 / 2$ against $171 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at 27 against $271 / 8$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $323 / 4$ against $331 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $371 / 2$ against $385 / 8$; American Smelting \& Refining at 76 against $781 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at 32 against $345 / 8$.

Trade and industrial indices in this country reflected a fairly good maintenance of production. Steel ingot production for the week ending today was reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $68.2 \%$ of capacity against $67.9 \%$ last week and $39.5 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week to May 30 amounted to 1,922,108,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reports. This compares to $1,954,830,000$ kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 1,628 ,520,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of 1935. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week to May 30 amounted to 646,859 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This is a
decrease of 36,547 cars from the previous week, but a gain of 84,177 cars over the some week of last year. As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at 85 c. as against $841 / 4$ c. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $603 / 4$ c. as against $595 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $247 / 8$ c. as against $255 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 11.80 c. as against 11.77 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.70 c . as against 15.62 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., the same as on Friday of previous weeks.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $1915 / 16$ pence per ounce as against $197 / 8$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4$ c., unchanged from the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 5.013 / 8$ as against $\$ 4.991 / 2$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $6.585 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. as against $6.583 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

PRICE movements were small and irregular in the leading European securities markets this week. There was very little trading at London, Paris and Berlin, for the tendency everywhere was to await the outcome of the increasingly difficult French situation. The markets, moreover, only resumed dealings for the week on Tuesday, owing to the Whitsuntide suspension, and the holiday atmosphere contributed to the small turnover. The strikes that paralyzed French industry assumed ever more threatening proportions as the week advanced, and additional uncertainty was occasioned by lack of definite pronouncements on the part of Premier Leon Blum, who assumed power yesterday. Strikers in Spain apparently were encouraged by the French developments, for an increasing number of workers was reported in that country to have refused further activities. Workers walked out in Belgium on a large scale, and the movement spread by Thursday even to Yugoslavia, indicating a subversive trend of remarkably wide proportions. The securities markets simply marked time in this situation, for the developments are baffling and difficult of analysis. Only the owners of free funds in the gold bloc countries appeared to be inclined to act with any dispatch and their activities consisted almost entirely of transfers of funds to other countries. Gold again was shipped from France to the United States in heavy volume and by all available vessels, while additional metal went to London by airplane and channel steamers. The capital flight from Holland reached large proportions and The Netherlands central bank announced on Wednesday another advance in its discount rate to $41 / 2 \%$ from $31 / 2 \%$. Curious cross currents were noted in the capital movements from one European country to another, and confusion prevailed everywhere. Trade and industrial reports from England disclosed no change, but in most of the Continental countries the strikes played havoc with industry.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet in the initial trading session of the week, on Tuesday, but there were some firm spots. British funds were strong at first and weakened later, so that net changes were unimportant. Industrial stocks were in demand and shipping issues also improved, but the international group was irregular, with AngloAmerican favorites higher while most others receded. The unsettled situation on the Continent kept dealings to a low level at London, on Wednesday. British funds drifted lower, owing to apprehensions regarding currency developments. A few industrial issues remained firm, but the majority suffered from profit-taking. Most international issues also were lower. Little business was done Thursday, and prices gave way readily in the thin market. British funds again receded on the realization that large amounts of foreign funds are invested in such issues, with repatriation on the basis of franc devaluation considered imminent in some quarters. The weekly statement of the Bank of England disclosed a sharp increase in note circulation, and this reflection of the Continental capital flight did not promote optimism in London. Home rail stocks weakened on an uncertain labor position, while most industrial securities likewise declined. Gold mining shares and international issues followed the general downward trend. Prices were soft in the initial trading yesterday, but gilt-edged issues soon came into better demand, while small recoveries occurred also in industrial stocks. The international group remained dull.
On the Paris Bourse the atmosphere was gloomy as trading was resumed for the week, last Tuesday. Rentes did not vary much, but French bank stocks drifted lower, while rail and industrial securities declined sharply. Foreign securities were in demand and some handsome gains in quotations were recorded, in accordance with the usual practice when franc devaluation is considered a possibility. Labor unrest in France became ever more pronounced as the week progressed, and it caused much uncertainty on the Bourse, Wednesday. Rentes were marked sharply lower and French equities of all descriptions suffered heavy losses. International issues comprised the only section that reflected improvement, and the gains were merely reflective of the varied forms taken by the flight from the franc. Movements at Paris on Thursday were wide and uncertain, but a measure of hope spread late in the day, chiefly in the expectation that the new Blum Cabinet might be able to deal with the strike situation. The weekly statement of the Bank of France was not encouraging, as it reflected another sizable gold loss, which increased the decline to $8,679,000,000$ francs for the last 10 weeks. Rentes nevertheless improved a little, and various French equities also were better at the close, although others showed further recessions. International issues were not in such great demand as during the two preceding sessions. Sharp gains were recorded in all issues yesterday, owing to a promise by Premier Blum to French workers that the deflation of recent years will cease.
The Berlin Boerse was affected only to a relatively small degree by the incidents in France and other countries. Small gains were recorded in most German equities when trading was resumed on Tuesday, after the prolonged holiday suspension. The market was thin, but as offerings were small,
buying orders caused advances in almost all sections. The opening on Wednesday again was good, but realization selling developed and the initial gains were modified. Advances of a point or two were common among leading stocks, and foreign issues also were in keen demand, but it was noted that German fixed-interest issues remained dull. After a firm opening on Thursday, prices drifted lower on the German market. The stocks that previously were in greatest demand suffered most heavily, and losses ranged from 1 to 4 points. Some of the German fixed-income issues reflected improvement. Movements yesterday were small and uncertain, and dealings were at a low ebb.

## French Situation

THE long projected Cabinet change in France, made necessary by the national elections, took place on Thursday amid most inauspicious circumstances. A wave of strikes that started in a small way almost two weeks ago gradually spread and finally embraced almost all industries and services of the nation, and it was at the height of this movement that Leon Blum, leader of the Socialists, formed a new regime to replace that of Albert Sarraut. Successes of the Left coalition in the popular voting thus contributed to the very difficulties now faced by the Left Government, which are allembracing. In the month since the elections were completed, Premier-designate Blum declined to announce any specific policies, and his general statements satisfied no group or faction. The two powerful parties of the Socialists and Radical-Socialists agreed to join in the formation of a government, and the Cabinet announced late Thursday consists almost entirely of members of these parties.
Despite the evident desire of Premier Blum to avoid definite commitments in advance of the Ministerial Declaration, scheduled for today, his hand was forced to a degree by the widespread industrial disorders. The strikes that began in Paris metallurgical plants spread slowly at first and took in chiefly armaments factories and the like. There is some dispute as to whether these walkouts were authorized by the Communist headquarters in Paris, but there is no doubt that the movement soon escaped the control of such elements. The strikes developed rapidly over the last week-end, and by Wednesday of this week they took in 300,000 workers in almost all classes of French industry. Most of the strikes were of the "siege" type, in which the workers remained in the factories and refused to work or to permit the employers to enter. The situation attained chaotic proportions yesterday, and even the food supply of Paris was menaced. It was estimated that fully 500,000 workers were idle in their plants, and additional thousands engaged in the sit-down strike in essential services, department stores, restaurants, and the like. In this situation, M. Blum yesterday promised an abrupt right-about face in French policy, and the results of such a change are apparent in some ways.
Speaking to the French people over the radio, Premier Blum promised that he would keep Parliament in session until measures for a 40 -hour week in industry, paid vacations and collective labor contracts were enacted. He appealed for calmness during the strike epidemic and urged employers to consider with a fair-minded attitude the demands being made on them by strikers. In a general sense, the
promise by M. Blum coincides with the general program of the People's Front. It means, essentially, a reversal of the deflationary program consistently followed during the last six years by the successive French regimes. Higher price levels will be inevitable in such a situation, even though prices already are far higher in France than the general world level. As an offset to the French Socialist program, franc devaluation now is regarded everywhere as inevitable, and a move in that direction now is urged in almost all quarters. Charles Rist, former Governor of the Bank of France, publicly declared several days ago that the franc should be devalued. The Sarraut Government, however, continued to hold to ordinary methods of defending the franc. The flight of capital from France was accentuated greatly by the strike developments and the impending transfer of power to the Socialists, but gold was made available steadily and huge shipments are en route from Paris to New York and London.
The new and predominantly Left Chamber of Deputies that was elected early in May took its seats last Monday, but the usual formalities of organization occupied the body all week. Edouard Herriot, one of the Radical-Socialist leaders, was elected President of the Chamber, virtually without opposition, and the strength manifested in this choice by the Left coalition amply demonstrated the control it will exercise. The Sarraut Cabinet handed its collective resignation to President Lebrun late on Thursday, and M. Blum was invited immediately to form a new regime. All preparations had been made for this development, and announcement of the personnel followed immediately. The list is unusually extensive, and the chief posts are as follows:

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND PREMIER-Leon Blum, Socialist. MINISTERS OF STATE-Camille Chautemps, Radical-Socialist; Paul Faure, Socialist, and Maurice Violette, Radical-Socialist.
MINISTER OF WAR AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCILEdouard Daladier, Radical-Socialist.

MINISTER OF MARINE-Alphonse Gasnier-Dupare, Radical-Socialist.
MINISTER OF AIR-Pierre Cot, Radical-Socialist.
MINISTER OF INTERIOR-Roger Salengro, Socialist.
MINISTER OF JUSTICE-Mare Rucart, Socialist.
MINISTER OF EDUCATION-Jean Zay, Radical-Socialist.
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-Yvon Delbos, Radical-Socialist.
MINISTER OF COLONIES-Marius Moutet, Socialist.
MINISTER OF FINANCE-Vincent Auriol, Socialist.
MINISTER OF NATIONAL ECONOMY-Charles Spinasse, Socialist.
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS-Albert Bedouce, Socialist.
MINISTER OF COMMERCE-Paul Bastid, Radical-Socialist.
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE-Georges Monnet, Social
MINISTER OF LABOR-Jean-Baptiste Lebas, Socialist.
MINSTER OF LABOR-Jean-Baptiste Lebas, Socialist.
MINISTER OF HEALTH-Henri Sellier, Dissident-Communist

## The Ethiopian Problem

W
HILE Italy was announcing plans for the administration of Ethiopia and the financing of public works in that conquered country, officials of the League of Nations continued their study of the difficult problem of the sanctions against Italy which were applied last November. The utmost confusion has prevailed in League circles ever since Italian troops entered Addis Ababa and Premier Benito Mussolini formally announced the Italian annexation of Ethiopia. Nor is the European situation shaping up in a manner that will permit an easy adjustment through joint action by the leading Powers. The League Council decided last month that nothing could be done until the new French Cabinet had been formed, and June 16 was set as the date for another Council session. The plans changed rapidly this week, partly because the Argentine Government suggested formally on Tuesday that the entire Assembly should
be convoked for "examination of the situation brought about by the annexation of Ethiopia and of the situation in regard to the sanctions." The Argentine proposal called for an Assembly meeting on or about June 16, but the League found the customary delay necessary, and the Assembly meeting probably will take place at the end of this month. Paris reports indicate, meanwhile, that Great Britain and France are in agreement as to the advisability of early termination of sanctions, and it is intimated also that the delay in the League Assembly meeting is due to an Anglo-French desire to reach some understanding as to the entire problem of Ethiopia. Relations between England and Italy are believed to have improved somewhat, since London protested against the anti-British propaganda carried on by radio from Bari, Italy.
Premier Mussolini and his Cabinet announced last Monday a new law, effective immediately, whereunder Ethiopia was merged with Eritrea and Italian Somaliland to form a single extensive Italian colonial unit. Addis Ababa will be the capital of the new "Italian East Africa," which will be divided into five "governments," or provincial areas. The entire territory will be ruled by a GovernorGeneral and his Italian-appointed subordinates, but a degree of autonomy is to be enjoyed by the several administrative areas. The governments are to be known as Eritrea, Amhara, Galla and Sidamp, Harar and Somaliland. These divisions correspond, in general, to the various native stocks and their territories. Italian authorities announced last Saturday that books will be closed July 31 on the loan which was announced last October to finance the costs of the Ethiopian war. They indicated at the same time that a new loan soon will be sought by a State organization, the Consortium of Credit for Public Works, for enterprises in the new colony. The bonds for Ethiopian public works will be issued both in Italian and other currencies, it was made known. Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who led the Italian forces in northern Ethiopia, returned to Italy last Wednesday, where he was received with great popular acclaim but not by a formal State welcome. The fugitive Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, reached London the same day and he received a demonstrative welcome there.

## European Diplomacy

DIPLOMATIC conversations were carried on in a number of European capitals this week, in an attempt to solve some of the numerous problems left by the World War and its settlement. But the prospect of any adjustment that will promote peace and the real interests of the various countries concerned is slim. The German Ambassador-at-Large, Joachim von Ribbentrop, arrived in London late last week to canvass British sentiment with regard to the questionnaire submitted by London to Berlin on the peace program elucidated by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. It is understood that the delay in the German reply is due to the Reich's contention that policies of the new regime in Paris, headed by Leon Blum, must first be declared. Whatever the inwardness of this matter may be, it is evident that British hopes, predicated on the emphatic German declarations for peace, are waning. Nor is the German delay solely responsible for this turn of affairs. The European press has been filled of late with reports that the German authorities are proceeding
with the utmost rapidity to construct a line of fortifications in the Rhineland zone which they reoccupied early in March. The reports are quite specific, as they mention several lines of fortifications and point out that approximately 150,000 men are employed in the task. The German emissary continued his London conversations all this week, but dispatches from the British capital suggest that he probably found it difficult to convince British authorities of the Reich's pacific intentions, in view of the developments in the former demilitarized zone.

The Austrian situation also is under diplomatic discussion, and the possibilities with respect to that remnant of the old Dual Empire are causing uneasiness throughout Europe. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, who recently ousted his associate, Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, started last Tuesday on a "secret" trip to Italy, for discussions with Premier Benito Mussolini. Vienna and Rome reports alike indicate that the Italian dictator desires to com municate to the Austrian Chancellor certain suggestions from German sources as to improvement in Austro-German relations and a lessening of the strain between the Austrian officials and the Nazis of that country. Some of the internal problems of the Austrian regime also are to be surveyed, it is stated. Of interest, meanwhile, are attempts by Colonel Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, to enlist the aid of secondary European Powers for the Polish program of action by such countries independently of the great Powers. M. Beck journeyed late last week to Belgrade, and he endeavored to sway the Yugoslavian Government to a policy less definitely connected with the French views. But Belgrade reports suggest that the attempt was fruitless, and that each country will continue to pursue its own particular aims in its own way.

## German Trade Policy

WHAT may well turn out to be a highly significant change in the official German policy with regard to foreign trade is suggested in a number of recent reports from Berlin. An endeavor to attain self-sufficiency, or "autarchy," dominated the country in the first few years of Nazi rule. German foreign trade, already depleted by the depression, suffered additionally from the autarchy movement and the world-wide boycott of German goods occasioned by resentment elsewhere against the Nazi anti-Semitism. Exchange and trade restrictions and clearing arrangements followed in rapid succession. Despite the adverse effects of the official German policy, the Reich denounced last year the German-American commercial treaty and thus was ineligible automatically to obtain the American tariff concessions granted in reciprocal trade treaties. Little was paid by the Reich on foreign debts, and the treatment meted out to American investors was especially unfortunate, since British, French, Dutch, Swiss and other holders of German obligations were able to obtain at least some payments through the clearing arrangements. The foreign exchange thus conserved was insufficient to meet the demands for certain metals and other commodities needed in the rearmament program, and it is probably for that reason that the huge export subsidy plan was formulated and placed in effect.
There are now a few scattered signs that the Nazi
leaders are discovering what the rest of the world knew from the beginning-that the program is far from admirable and not at all likely to prove effective. April foreign trade statistics of the Reich disclosed that the favorable balance of trade induced by the export subsidy was sharply on the decline and likely to vanish altogether. In this situation, Berlin reports state, various German authorities are beginning to wonder about the appropriateness of the official program and are studying ways and means of preserving what is left of their foreign trade. "In particular, Germany is becoming increasingly anxious for a new deal in her trade with the United States," a dispatch of Tuesday to the New York "Times" remarks. "She seeks a deal that would make her one of America's partners in the system of reciprocal trade agreements and restore to her the benefits of the most-favored-nation clause." In the endeavor to attain this aim, the dispatch adds, the Reich is willing to increase her purchases in the United States to the limit of her supply of foreign exchange. Nothing was mentioned, however, with regard to the flagrant discrimination against American investors exercised by the German authorities. Berlin reports of Wednesday gave additional indications of a changed German attitude with regard to trade relations. It was disclosed that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank and economic dictator of the Reich, is undertaking a tour to the capitals of a number of southeastern European countries, such as Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece, in an endeavor to improve conditions and insure a continued supply of the raw materials furnished by such countries to Germany. He will attempt, particularly, to widen the markets for German goods, it appears.

## Cuban Loans

THE Cuban Supreme Court handed down, last Tuesday, a decision of considerable importance to the many investors who hold defaulted Cuban Public Works $51 / 2 \%$ bonds, and to several banks in this country which are interested in the $\$ 20,000,000$ credit extended to Cuba under the same indenture. After protracted deliberation, the court dismissed the contentions presented more than a year ago that the obligations are invalid because they were contracted by the "unconstitutional" Machado regime. The securities, which have been in default since 1933, are valid and payable because the Machado Government was legally qualified to contract foreign obligations, the court held. There is reason to believe, unfortunately, that the decision of the court will be only the first step in the process of obtaining resumption of debt service by Cuba. The various Cuban regimes which made so much of the allegations of "unconstitutionality," have been themselves guilty of diverting to their own uses the ample revenues pledged specifically for service of the public works obligations. The constitutional Gomez Government, which came into power on May 20 in the island is known to favor payment of the securities, but such action would make necessary new taxes to replace those diverted from service of the debt. Moreover, the arrears of debt service now amount to $\$ 14,432,391$, and that feature of the default introduces still other problems. There has been some talk in Havana lately of a consolidation of all Cuban indebtedness, and the suggestion also has been made
that a new loan of $\$ 80,000,000$ might be raised. Such reports are idle, of course, while the default on the public works obligations continues.

## Nicaraguan Revolt

REBELLIONS in Latin American countries usually are of the "palace" type, in which military juntas object to the prevailing regimes and oust them on flimsy pretexts or none at all. But a revolt in Nicaragua this week appears to be somewhat out of the ordinary run. The movement began to develop late last week, when General Anastasio Somoza, commander of the National Guard, threw his influence and that of his command against the authorities with no apparent thought of taking over the government. The rebellion, which promptly gained great popular support, was based on objections to virtual merging of the Liberal and Conservative parties for the purpose of electing a joint candidate in coming national elections. General Somoza expressly denied any desire to become President and withdrew his candidacy, while publishing a list of several dozen leaders, any one of whom would be acceptable to him. President Juan B. Sacasa persisted in his intention of joining with his political rivals to name Dr. Leonardo Arguello as the sole candidate, and fighting between the National Guard and the regular troops of Nicaragua developed last Sunday. The encounters, which caused relatively few casualties, resulted in the defeat and virtual dispersal of the Federal troops, leaving General Somoza in control. After capturing a Federal stronghold at Leon, he appeared Wednesday in Managua, the capital, where political discussions were started in an effort to adjust the situation. The diplomatic corps in Managua took an active interest in the problem and exercised its good offices to prevent needless destruction of life and property. There was little interruption in the ordinary affairs of the country.

The Nicaraguan revolt served to emphasize the policy of non-interference adopted some years ago by the United States Government with regard to Latin American affairs. Reports apparently were circulated in some of the countries south of the Rio Grande that American marines were being sent to Nicaragua. Representations against intervention were made in Washington by the envoys of Chile and Peru, and they drew a sharp disclaimer on Thursday from Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It was made plain that the relations between the United States and Nicaragua are identical with those between the United States and every other Latin American Republic. Even a tender of good offices must depend, Mr. Hull said, upon joint action with other countries and upon a willingness of all political factions in Nicaragua to invite the good offices of other friendly American nations. No initiative would be exercised by the American Minister to Nicaragua, and good offices could only be exercised in association with other nations, he added. Regret was expressed that the Chilean and Peruvian Ministers had not ascertained the facts before making representations in Washington.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE Bank of The Netherlands raised its discount rate on Wednesday, June 3, from $31 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \%$. The $31 / 2 \%$ rate had been in effect only since May 29, 1936, at which time it was raised from $21 / 2 \%$. Present
rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

| Country | Rate in Effect June 5 | Date <br> Established | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { vous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Country | Rate in Effect June 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Prootous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 31/2 | July 101935 |  | Hungary--- | 4 | Aug. 281935 | $1 / 2$ |
| Batavia | 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { July } \\ \text { May } & 15 \\ 1 & 1935\end{array}$ | 413/2 | India--..-- | 3 | ANov. 291935 | $31 / 2$ |
| Belgium | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | May 151935 Aug. 151935 | $7^{21 / 2}$ | Ireland | ${ }_{4}^{3} 12$ | May 181936 | ${ }^{3} 5$ |
| Canada | $21 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Japan.....- | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Chile |  | Jan. 241935 | 4312 | Java | 41/6 | June 21935 | $31 / 3$ |
| Colombia | 4 | July 181933 |  | Jugoslavia - |  | Feb. 11935 | ${ }_{7} 61 / 2$ |
| Czechosl vakia | 3 | Jan. 11936 |  | Lithuania.- | $61 / 6$ | Jan. <br> May 281934 <br> 1935 | 41/2 |
| Danzig |  | Oct. 211935 | 6 | Norway--- | 31/2 | May 231933 |  |
| Denmark | 31/2 | Aug. 211935 | $21 / 2$ | Poland | 5 | Oct. 251933 |  |
| England |  | June 301932 |  | Portugal--- |  | Dec. 131934 | $53 / 2$ |
| Estonia.- | 5 <br> 4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { Sept. } 25 & 1934 \\ \text { Den. } & 4 \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | 51/2 | Rumania-- | $431 / 2$ | Dec.D <br> May <br> 151933 <br> 1933 |  |
| France. | 6 | May 61936 | 5 | Spain.-...- |  | July 101935 | 5 |
| Germany | 4 | Sept. 301932 |  | Sweden_--- | $23 / 3$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Dec. } & 1 & 1933 \\ \text { May } & 21935\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |
| Greece | ${ }_{4}^{7} 12$ |  | $71 / 2$ $31 / 2$ | Switzerland | $21 / 2$ | May 21935 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

1N LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $3 / 4 \%$, as against $9-16 @ 5 / 8 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $3 / 4 \%$ for three-months' bills, as against $5 / 8 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call in London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $61 / 2 \%$ and in Switzerland at $21 / 4 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended June 3 shows a further substantial expansion in circulation of $£ 7,390,000$, which follows a gain of $£ 2,932,000$ in the item the previous week and brings the total to a record high of $£ 433,451,000$. Gold holdings also reached a new high of $£ 208,170,294$, the increase for the week amounting to $£ 906,591$. A year ago gold holdings totaled $£ 193,454,590$. Reserves as a consequence fell off $£ 6,485,000$ and the proportion of reserves to deposit liabilities dropped to $25.70 \%$, from $30.57 \%$ a week previous; a year ago the proportion was $39.34 \%$. Public deposits decreased $£ 11,550,000$, while other deposits rose $£ 11,805,907$. Of the latter amount $£ 11,443,231$ was an addition to bankers' accounts and $£ 362,676$ to other accounts. Loans on government securities increased $£ 6,785,000$ and on other securities decreased $£ 24,594$. The latter consists of discounts and advances which fell off $£ 451,738$, and securities which rose $£ 427,144$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below we show the different items with comparisons for several years. Below we furnish a comparison of the different items for several years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 3, } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 5, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 6 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | June 7 1933 | June 8 <br> 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 395,890,877 | 378,886,154 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathbf{£} \\ \mathbf{3 7 8 , 4 6 2 , 9 4 8} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{357,238,159}{£}$ |
| Circulation | 8,451,000 | $395,890,877$ <br> 7 <br> 611,996 | 316,253,428 | 8,925,218 | 25,577,108 |
| Public deposits | 126,814,476 | 138,701,347 | 133,949,692 | 140,643,302 | 119,318,300 |
| Other deposits.....-- | 89,718,476 | 102,591,704 | 97,992,427 | 102,409,999 | 85,846,608 |
| Other accounts..- | 37,096,000 | 36,109,643 | 35,957,265 | 38,233,303 | 3,472,232 |
| Govt. securities | 98,543,310 | 89,976,044 | 77,780,318 | $76,288,403$ | ${ }_{38} 74,239,656$ |
| Other securities | 19,593,597 | $16,606,610$ $5,380,405$ | 17,049,571 | 11,073,188 | 12,611,580 |
| Disct. \& advances- | ${ }_{13,350,616}$ | 11,226,205 | 10,921,238 | 10,758,386 | 25,621,625 |
| Reserve notes\& coin. | 34,717,000 | 57,563,713 | 73,216,042 | 69,274,596 | 50,223,346 |
| Coin and bullion | 208,170,294 | 193,454,590 | 192,102,316 | 187,737,5 | 132,461,505 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilities | $\begin{array}{r} 25.70 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 39.34 \% \\ 2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48.74 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.31 \% \\ 2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.66 \% \\ 21 / 2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended May 29 reveals a further decline in gold holdings of $437,522,074$ francs, making the total loss of the Bank's gold reserves for the 10 weeks from March 20 to May 29 $8,678,915,749$ francs. The total of gold is now $57,-$ $021,505,659$ francs, in comparison with $71,778,728,-$ 648 francs a year ago and $78,277,100,643$ francs two years ago. The reserve ratio stands now at $61.01 \%$, compared with $73.35 \%$ last year and $78.98 \%$ the previous year. Credit balances abroad, French
commercial bills discounted and advances against securities record increases, namely $123,000,000$ francs, $1,452,000,000$ francs and $22,000,000$ francs, respectively. An increase also appears in note circulation of $1,368,000,000$ francs, bringing the total up to $84,706,284,680$ francs. Circulation a year ago aggregated $82,775,005,460$ francs and the year before $81,567,126,465$ francs. The item of creditor current accounts shows a loss of $28,000,000$ francs. Below we furnish a comparison of the different items for three years:


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the last quarter of May shows a decline in gold and bullion of $1,958,000$ marks, bringing the total down to $69,992,000$ marks. Gold a year ago aggregated $82,397,000$ marks and the year before $130,104,000$ marks. Reserve in foreign currency, bills. of exchange and checks, advances, investments and other liabilities record increases, namely 94,000 marks, $559,575,000$ marks, $24,343,000$ marks, 57,000 marks and $14,049,000$ marks, respectively. The Bank's reserve ratio is now down to $1.70 \%$, compared with $2.27 \%$ last year and $3.7 \%$ the previous year. Notes in circulation show an expansion of $452,260,000$ marks, bringing the total up to $4,439,795,000$ marks. Circulation a year ago stood at $3,810,015,000$ marks and two years ago at $3,635,376,000$ marks. A decrease appears in silver and other coin of $109,213,000$ marks, in other assets of $25,484,000$ marks and in other daily maturing obligations of $18,895,000$ marks. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:
reichsbank's comparative statement
to note circula'n.

| Changes for Week | May 30, 1936 | May 31, 1935 | May 31, 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reichsmarks - 105800 | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks |
| No change | 69,992,000 |  | 0 |
| +94,000 | - 5 , 457,000 | 22,028,000 | $24,452,000$ $5,726,000$ |
| -559,575,000 | 4,643,807,000 | 3,794,585,000 | 3,187, |
| 109,213,000 | 103,806,000 | 125,642,000 | 228,290,000 |
|  | 1,532,000 | 4,797,000 | 4,648,000 |
| , | 59,749,000 | 85,978,000 | 124,543,000 |
| -25,484,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 538,660,000 \\ & 455,886,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 662,101,000 \\ & 644,642,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 643,013,000 \\ & 626,713,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| +452,260,000 | 4,439,795,000 | 3,810,015,000 | 3,635,376,000 |
| -18,895,000 | 728,551,000 | 770,404,000 | 537,679,000 |
| +14,049,000 | 155,743,000 | 202,574,000 | 154,994,000 |
| -0.24\% | 1.70\% | 2.27\% | 3.7\% |

## New York Money Market

SOME demand for accommodation was noted this week in the New York money market, but the requirement was due entirely to preparations for the June financing of the Treasury. Dealers in Treasury obligations bought large amounts of maturing notes, which are exchangeable for the new issues, and loans to carry such commitments were arranged on a large scale. The weekly banking statistics reflect an increase of brokers' loans by $\$ 208,000,000$ for this reason. The more comprehensive monthly report on brokers' loans, issued by the New York Stock Exchange, showed a downward trend during May. The so-called "street" loans fell $\$ 93,952,897$ in May to an aggregate of $\$ 969,997,839$. Call loan rates were quite unchanged this week, all accommo-
dations being arranged at $1 \%$, while time loans for all datings up to six months held at $11 / 4 \%$. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates did not vary. The Treasury sold last Monday two series of discount bills. One series of $\$ 50,000,000$, due in 195 days, went at an average discount of $0.184 \%$, while a second series of $\$ 50,000,000$, due in 273 days, went at an average of $0.218 \%$, both computed on a bank discount basis.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money has been at a standstill this week, no transactions have been reported. Rates continue nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been fairly active this week, and a good supply of paper has been a vailable. Rates are $3 / 4 \%$ for extra choice names running from four to six months and $1 \%$ for names less known.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE demand for prime bankers' acceptances has been fairly strong this week, and while a few more bills are coming out each day the supply is still insufficient to meet the daily 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 bill-buying 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 decreased from \$4,299,000 to $\$ 3,076,000$. 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:

$\qquad$ ${ }_{\substack{B l d \\ 1,6}}^{\text {Ald }}$

## Ellgible member banks <br> VERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

Eligible nom-member bas

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:
discount rates of federal reserve banks

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on June 5 | Date Established | Premious |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston New York |  |  |  |
| New York | ${ }_{2}^{13 / 2}$ | Feb, 81934 | ${ }_{2}^{23 / 2}$ |
| Cleveland. | ${ }_{13 / 2}$ | Jan. 171935 May 11 19 | $21 / 2$ |
| Richmond | ${ }_{2}$ | May 91935 | ${ }_{2} 11$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Clicago }}$ | 2 | Jan. 141935 | $21 / 2$ |
| St. Louis. | 2 | Jan. 191935 | $21 / 1$ |
| Minneapolis. | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Jan. ${ }_{\text {May }}{ }^{8} 191935$ <br> 1935 | 2316 |
| Kansas City | 2 | May 101935 | $23 / 1 / 2$ |
| San Franci | 2 | May 81935 | $24 / 2$ |
| San Franci | 2 | Feb. 161934 | $21 / 2$ |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange is very firm, with demand coming chiefly from frightened European capital, anxious over the fiscal and currency difficulties of France. The flow of funds away from other Con-
tinental centers likewise added to the call for sterling. Since other currencies are not in demand, the foreign exchange market as a whole must be regarded as extremely dull. Seasonal factors, especially the increase in tourist requirements, tend to strengthen sterling in terms of the dollar. On Thursday sterling cable transfers sold as high as $\$ 5.041 / 8$. On Saturday last, Memorial Day, there was no market in New York. On Monday London and the Continental centers were closed for the Whitsuntide holiday. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.99$ 7-16 and $\$ 5.04$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.97$ 11-16@\$4.997/8 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.999-16$ and $\$ 5.041 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.973 / 4$ and $\$ 5.00$ 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


 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, May 30_-...-139s. 3d. Wednesday, June 3_-_138s. 10d. Monday, June 1....--- Holiday Thursday, June 4--138s. 31/2d. Tuesday, June 2_-_...-139s. 2d. Friday, June 5_-_138s. 61/2d. PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL Saturday, May 30_.........Holiday BANK)
Monday, June 1.-........-. $\$ 35$ Holiday Wednesday, June 3.......... $\$ 35.00$


In all essential respects the foreign exchange market is unchanged from the trends of the past few weeks. The current market continues the phase of great uneasiness which began on March 7 with the advance of German troops into the Rhineland, a condition now intensified by the critical situation of the French franc. The flight of capital from France and the resultant pressure on the French currency has been an intermittent adverse influence on the foreign exchanges during the past two and a half years. Nevertheless the British exchange control has been remarkably successful in keeping sterling steady in terms of the franc or gold. As was recently pointed out by John Martin of the Rand Mines, sterling did not vary in the last 14 months by as much as it might have done within the gold points when England was still on the gold standard. A year ago Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, took occasion to assert that the exchange control for considerably more than a year had managed to hold the fluctuations within a range of less than $1 \%$ in terms of the French franc or gold.

Now it seems that London is finding it practically impossible to continue the close association of sterling and franc rate. Throughout the greater part of 1934 the London exchange rate on Paris had a range of from about 74.72 (favorable to Paris) to 75.50 (more favorable to London). Since the success of the Popular Front in the recent French elections alarm concerning the future of the franc has become so great that the London-Paris rate has become decidedly less favorable to Paris. On Friday of last week the London check rate on Paris closed at 75.92 and in Wednesday's market the London-Paris cross rate fluctuated between 75.96 and 76.30 , having shown an average quotation the day before of 75.918 . On Thursday the franc weakened to 76.50 for London checks on Paris.

It seems increasingly probable that under the exceedingly unfavorable situation of the French unit the British authorities may direct their operations to
maintain the steadiness of the pound with respect to the dollar and ignore altogether the political factors which disturb the stability of European currencies.

As sterling becomes firmer in terms of French francs the London open market gold price tends to fall. In Thursday's trading gold was offered in London at $138 \mathrm{~s} .31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce, the lowest since August, 1934. This compares with 149s. 4 d . established on March 6, 1935. Thus the price of gold has declined by about 11s. an ounce.

There is a steady movement of foreign funds into London for investment and safety. These funds come chiefly from France, but there is also a noticeable flow from Holland, Switzerland and other European centers. At the same time there is an outward movement of European funds to the United States for investment, as is reflected by the steady increase in gold holdings here. But for this counter-flow of foreign funds to American securities, the pound might be even firmer than it is. Since April 24, approximately $\$ 274,700,000$ of gold has been engaged for shipment to New York, of which approximately $\$ 212,300,000$ is from France, and $\$ 29,400,000$ from Holland. Actual receipts to June 4 amounted to $\$ 175,500,000$.

An important factor in the firm tone of the pound is the flow of funds of smaller investors who seek British bank notes and gold coins in the London market for purposes of hoarding. It is believed that at least $£ 20,000,000$ of the increase in the Bank of England note circulation during the past year is due to this demand from foreign hoarders. London opinion is that possibly $£ 15,000,000$ of the increased circulation is due to expansion of British trade and industry. The current statement of the Bank of England shows circulation of $£ 433,451,000$, which compares with $£ 395,870,000$ a year ago, and with $£ 351,618,000$ in the statement of the Bank published just prior to the suspension of gold by Great Britain in September, 1931.

The increase in circulation is largely responsible for the Bank's recent heavy gold purchases. Compared with two years ago, the gold reserves show an increase of $£ 16,068,000$. Total gold reserves now stand at $£ 208,170,294$, which compares with $£ 136,-$ 880,252 in the Bank's statement just before the suspension of gold payments. Most of the Bank's increase in gold has occurred during the past year, when note circulation has shown its greatest expansion. The Bank undoubtedly prefers to increase its gold reserves rather than to resort to a larger fiduciary issue. The Bank's gold holdings are valued only at the statutory price of 84s. 11d. Currently the Bank's reserve ratio is $30.57 \%$, but were the gold holdings to be valued at the current rate of exchange they would represent approximately $80 \%$ of note circulation.

Money continues in great abundance in Lombard Street, with rates unchanged. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and three-months' bills are $9.16 \%$, four-months' bills $9-16 \%$ to $5 / 8 \%$, and six-months' bills $5 / 8 \%$. Gold on offer in the London market continues to be taken for unknown destinations, chiefly for account of foreign hoarders. On Saturday last there was available $£ 103,000$. On Monday, (Whit Monday), there was no market. On Tuesday there was available $£ 136,000$, on Wednesday $£ 244,000$, on Thursday $£ 152,000$, and on Friday $£ 241,000$. On Wednesday the Bank of

England bought $£ 249,658$ in gold bars; on Thursday £378,143. The Bank's total gold purchases during the week ended June 4 amounted to approximately £906,000, bringing the total purchases so far this year to approximately $£ 7,019,421$.
At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended June 3, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, MAY 28-JUNE 3, INCLUSIVE

| Imports |
| :---: |
| $\$ 12,004,000$ from France |
| $4,615,000$ from Mexico |
| $2,280,000$ from India |
| $2,102,000$ from Colombia |
| $1,680,000$ from England |
| 44,000 from Russia |
| $\$ 22,725,000$ total | Exports

> None

## $\$ 22,725,000$ total

Net Change in Gold Held Earmarked for Foreign Account Increase: $\$ 6,717,000$
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 1,152,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which \$1,141,000 came from Australia and $\$ 11,000$ from China.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 45,600$ of gold was received from Russia. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 23,390,600$ of gold was received of which $\$ 21,959,800$ came from France and $\$ 1,430$,800 from Holland. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. It was reported on Friday that $\$ 347,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco from China.

Canadian exchange during the week was quoted at a discount of $7-16 \%$ to a discount of $7-32 \%$.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was not quoted in New York because of the Memorial Day holiday. On Monday London and most of the Continental markets were closed in observance of Whitsuntide. In New York sterling was quoted at $\$ 4.997-16 @ \$ 4.997 / 8$ for bankers' sight and \$4.99 9-16@\$5.00 for cable transfers. On Tuesday exchange on London was firm. The range was \$4.99 11-16@\$5.00 and \$4.9913-15@\$5.001/8 for cable transfers. On Wednesday the pound was decidedly firm on European demand. The range was $\$ 5.015 / 8 @$. $\$ 5.02$ 1-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.013 / 4 @ \$ 5.023-16$ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling continued firm. Bankers' sight was $\$ 5.013 / 8 @ \$ 5.04$; cable transfers were $\$ 5.011 / 2 @ \$ 5.041 / 8$. On Friday sterling was lower, the range was $\$ 5.011 / 8 @ \$ 5.025 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.011 / 4 @ \$ 5.023 / 4 \cdot$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 5.01 \frac{1}{4}$ for demand and $\$ 5.013 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished on Friday at $\$ 5.01$, sixty-day bills at $\$ 5.001 / 4$, ninety-day bills at $\$ 4.993 / 4$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 5.00$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 5.001 / 2$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 5.01$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French franc situation is regarded in all markets as alarming and the consensus of opinion seems to be that it will be further aggravated as a result of the Socialist anti-deflation policy. It seems highly probable that the new French administration under the leadership of M. Leon Blum may be compelled, if it does not resort to devaluation of the franc, to place the unit under a system of strict regulation and control similar to the methods now employed by Germany and Italy.
The current difficulties of the franc as a result of Socialist and Communist success in the French elections are part of the general news of the day and need
not be discussed here. The extreme fluctuations and the panicky outflow of nervous funds from Paris are discussed above in the review of sterling.

There is no way of knowing what the new French Government may do or be compelled to do in order to resolve the serious financial and economic problems of France. A considerable body of competent opinion holds that the new Government can accomplish nothing practical and must fall, thereby engendering a still more severe crisis.

It seems entirely probable that radical changes will be attempted in the organization and functioning of the Bank of France so as at least to enable the French Treasury to obtain greater accommodation from the Bank. The council of the Bank of France has always resisted the excessive discounting of Treasury paper and its resistance has been stiffened since the stabilization of the unit in June, 1928. Bankers are agreed that the excessive borrowing of the French Treasury at the Bank of France during and after the close of the World War was responsible for the demoralizing inflation which was not arrested until June, 1928, under the premiership of the late M. Poincare.
The resignation of Governor Moreau of the Bank of France was attributed to his opposition to the discounting of Treasury paper. M. Jean Tannery, the present Governor, was placed in power because he favored a policy of greater accommodation to the State, and he consented with apparent willingness to an increase in the maximum of Treasury accommodation, which has, however, long since been exceeded. Still further borrowing is imminent if the Treasury is to carry on at all and M. Tannery is believed to be strenuously opposed to a further extension of Treasury credit. Both the long- and the short-term markets are closed to the Treasury because of the excessively high rates and utter lack of confidence on the part of French investors, large and small.

The current statement of the Bank shows increasingly heavy support of the national Treasury in the fact that discounts and advances have risen to a value of $20,000,000,000$ francs, of which 15,000 ,000,000 francs is believed to represent Government paper. On May 24, 1935, total commercial discounts were approximately $4,794,000,000$ francs (about $\$ 318,000,000$ ).

During the week ended May 29 the Bank of France lost gold to the extent of $438,000,000$ francs (approximately $\$ 29,054,293$ ). The total gold holdings of the Bank of France are now $57,021,505,659$ francs (about $\$ 3,782,431,000$ ). Despite the heavy gold losses of the Bank of France in the past few years, the Bank would be considered as in a strong position but for the entire lack of confidence in the internal political situation of the country. Present gold holdings, while $26,338,000,000$ francs under the high of $83,-$ $359,000,000$ francs on Dec. 2, 1932, nevertheless represent a gold coverage of $61.01 \%$, which compares with legal requirement of $35 \%$.
Italian lire continue to be nominally quoted. The unit is held steady by the Italian exchange control; regardless of how other currencies move, as the lira is now practically a blocked unit and in no way reflects general economic trends. No trustworthy information regarding Italian business, currency or financial position has been available since December. Dispatches from Rome on Thursday stated that the Government had issued a decree imposing additional
financial restrictions effective June 10, "to protect the lira." Under the decree Italians and foreigners entering or leaving Italy and the Italian colonies will be allowed to carry Italian banknotes not exceeding 300 lire (\$23) plus 50 lire (\$3.95) in coin. The decree is designed to obtain as much foreign currency as possible to bolster Italy's trade position.
German marks continue to reflect a steady aggravation of the foreign exchange position of the Reich. For the past few weeks the Berlin boerse has been less active, as caution has increased because of the uneasiness resulting from new ordinances drastically restricting the present meager right of transfer. The Reichsbank has extended to German coins its prohibition of December, 1935, against the importation of bank notes. This constitutes a new repudiation of its own currency by the Reich. New measures restrict the current right to transfer abroad so much as 10 marks a month per person. Funds may not be transferred for subscriptions to foreign periodicals. Transfers are similarly restricted in many other ways. The shortage of foreign exchange is hardly disclosed in the return of the Reichsbank, but the Bank is continuing to replenish its gold deposits abroad, which shows that current commercial receipts are not sufficient to cover the cost of imports plus debt service. The mark has long since ceased to be a currency in the international sense. The Reich's international trade is practically on a "swapping" or barter basis.
The following table shows the relation of the leading currencies still on gold to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar |  | Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France (franc) | 3.92 | 6.63 | 6.585-1 | 6 |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 1895 | 16.90 | 16.92 |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | 7.861/2 | to |
| Switzerland | 19.30 | 32.67 | 32.30 | to $32.311 / 2$ |
| Holland (guild | 40.20 | 68.06 | 67.541/2 | to 67.59 |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 76.17, against 75.92 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $6.575-16$, against $6.573 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $6.585-16$, against $6.583 / 8$, and commercial sight bills at $6.555-16$, against $6.553 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.90 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.91 for cable transfers, against $16.901 / 2$ and $16.91 \frac{1}{2}$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.25 for bankers' sight bills and 40.26 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.24 and 40.25 . Italian lire closed at 7.87 for bankers' sight bills and at 7.88 for cable transfers, against 7.87 and 7.88 . Austrian schillings closed at 18.76, against 18.75; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $4.131 / 2$, against 4.133/4; on Bucharest at 0.74, against 0.74; on Poland at 18.80, against 18.80; and on Finland at 2.213/4, against $2.203 / 8$. Greek exchange closed at 0.93 for bankers' sight bills, and at $0.931 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $0.923 / 4$ and $0.931 / 4$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war continues as during the past several weeks to display mixed trends. The Scandinavian currencies are firm in sympathy with sterling. Swiss francs and Holland guilders as gold bloc currencies are under pressure in consequence of the aggravated French situation. Before the present French crisis developed there had been a consistent outflow of funds from Switzerland and Holland to the London and New York investment markets as presenting the only available opportunities for profitable employment.

This movement continues with Swiss and Dutch funds moving particularly to London.
The Dutch situation is the more critical as the belief is general in Holland that the guilder will be devalued either legally, like the belga, or by abandonment of the gold bloc and adherence to the sterling group. There has also been a more consistent movement of Amsterdam funds to the New York market, so that for some weeks gold has come from Amsterdam to New York owing to the low ruling rates for guilders in terms of the dollar. Since April 24 approximately $\$ 29,400,000$ gold has been engaged in Holland for shipment to New York. Despite the strong banking position the Netherlands bank has been compelled to make two increases in its rediscount rate in the past week. On June 3 the rate was raised to $41 / 2 \%$ from $31 / 2 \%$. The latter rate became effective only on May 30. Open market rates in Amsterdam were immediately adjusted upwards, the private discount rate going to $4 \%$ from $33 \%$. On Thursday, June 4, the private discount rate was again marked up to $45 / 8 \%$. This indicates the ineffectiveness of the new bank rate and the probability of further increase in the Netherland's rediscount rate. On June 1 the total gold holdings of the Netherlands bank stood at $640,200,000$ guilders, representing a loss since the statement of May 18 of $57,800,000$ guilders. The Bank has also been shipping gold to Belgium in order to strengthen the guilder in Antwerp and Brussels.
Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 67.57 , against 67.52 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 67.58 , against 67.53 ; and commercial sight bills at 67.55 , against 67.50 . Swiss francs closed at 32.29 for checks and at 32.30 for cable transfers, against 32.29 and 32.30 . Copenhagen checks finished at 22.39 and cable transfers at 22.40 , against 22.32 and 22.33 . Checks on Sweden closed at 25.84 and cable transfers at 25.85 , against 25.75 and 25.76, while checks on Norway finished at 25.19 and cable transfers at 25.20 , against 25.10 and 25.11. Spanish pesetas closed at 13.63 for bankers' sight bills and at 13.64 for cable transfers, against 13.63 and 13.64 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. Owing to exchange controls these currencies are relatively steady and inclined to firmness as the majority of the South American units are held in alignment with sterling. However, if the present appreciation of sterling in terms of the dollar continues, the South American countries may be compelled to modify their exchange control policies to some extent, as the discrepancy with the dollar would be too great. If the British Exchange Control were to allow the franc, that is, the London check rate on Paris, to go to 80, the sterling-dollar rate would be approximately $\$ 5.27$. No South American country is likely to make any change in its exchange control regulations until such time as London's position is made thoroughly clear.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at $331 / 4$ for bankers' sight, against 33.29 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $331 / 2$, against $333 / 8$. The unofficial or free market close was 27.80@27.85, against 27.70@,273/4. Brazilian milreis, official quotations, are $81 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and 8.44 for cable transfers, against $81 / 4$ and
8.44. The uno ficial or free market close was 5.85 , against 5.75 . Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19, against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 25.00, against 25.00 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries continues to follow trends long in evidence. Most of the Far Eastern units are allied to sterling and reflect the current high levels of exchange on London. The Shanghai dollar currently shows the effect of the Recent agreement between the Chinese financial authorities and the United States Treasury and on balance indicates no increase in the rate, while the Hongkong dollar, which is allied to sterling, is firm. Japanese yen are also firm as the Japanese control holds the yen rigidly to sterling. Should the pound be permitted to maintain its present strong position in terms of the dollar, the Japanese control may possibly lower the value of the yen.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 29.39, against 29.30 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $321 / 4 @ 321 / 2$, against $32.35 @ 321 / 2$; Shanghai at $30.00 @ 301 / 4$, against 29.97@301/8; Manila at 49.90, against 49.90; Singapore at 59.05 , against 58.65 ; Bombay at 37.87 , against 37.71 , and Calcutta at 37.87, against 37.71.

## 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:

| Bahks of - | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England. | 208,170,294 | 193,454,590 | 192,102,316 | $\underset{187,737,544}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 182.461,505 |
| France -- | 456,172,045 | 574,229,829 | 626,216,805 | 648,493,515 | 641,364,780 |
| Germany b- | 2,273,850 | 3,021,950 | 5,311,000 | 16,697,800 | 37,481,300 |
|  | 89,106,000 | 90,780,000 | 90,513,000 | 90,374,000 | 90,150,000 |
| Italy | a42,575,000 | 63,024,000 | 73,962,000 | 70,483,000 | 60,895,000 |
| Netherlands | 56,984,000 | $53,850,000$ | 67,460,000 | 69,744,000 | 78,121,000 |
| Nat. Belg. | 101,164,000 | 92,862,000 | 77,067,000 | 76,400,000 | 72,617,000 |
| Switzerland | 49,103,000 | 44,252,000 | 61,216,000 | $71,278,000$ | 80,463,000 |
| Sweden. | 23,944,000 | 18,978,000 | 15,091,000 | 12,031,000 | 11,443,000 |
| Denmark | 6,554,000 | 7,394,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,397,000 | 8,032,000 |
| Norway | 6,604,000 | 6,601,000 | 6,577,000 | 6,569,000 | 6,561,000 |
| Total week | 1,042,650,189 | 1,148,447,369 | 1,222,913,121 | 1,257,204,859 | 1,219,589,585 |
| Prev, week- | ,045,992,925 | ,182,855,532 | 1,216,506,365 | 1,259,205,180 | 1,207,577,912 |
| a Amount held Oct. 20, 1935; latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is $£ 1,225,750$. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Freedom of Contract and the Minimum Wage

For the second time the attempt to establish by law a minimum wage has been defeated by the Supreme Court. In 1923, in the Adkins case, the Court held unconstitutional an Act of Congress establishing a minimum wage for women workers in the District of Columbia, on the ground that it was repugnant to the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The case decided on Monday involved the constitutionality of the New York minimum wage law of 1933. The New York Court of Appeals, following the decision in the Adkins case, had held the State law unconstitutional as violative of the due process clauses of both the State and the Federal Constitutions, and in that position the ruling was sustained. The Act in question applied to all women and minors in any occupation except domestic service and farm labor, but the question of the labor of minors was not involved. The Act did not apply to men.
Associate Justice Butler, who delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, pointed out that
as far as the enactment at issue was concerned, "the restraint imposed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment upon the legislative power of the State is the same as that imposed by the correspending provision of the Fifth Amendment upon the legislative power of the United States." The Adkins decision, he said, shows that "the right to make contracts about one's affairs is a part of the liberty protected by the due process clause. Within this liberty are provisions of contracts between employer and employee fixing the wages to be paid. In making contracts of employment, generally speaking, the parties have equal right to obtain from each other the best terms they can by private bargaining. Legislative abridgment of that freedom can only be justified by the existence of exceptional circumstances. Physical differences between men and women must be recognized in proper cases, and legislation fixing hours or conditions of work may properly take them into account, but 'we cannot accept the doctrine that women of mature age, sui juris, require or may be subjected to restrictions upon their liberty of contract which could not lawfully be imposed in the case of men under similar circumstances. To do so would be to ignore all the implications to be drawn from the present-day trend of legislation, as well as that of common thought and usage, by which woman is accorded emancipation from the old doctrine that she must be given special protection or be subjected to special restraint in her contractual and civil relationships.'"
Referring further to the Adkins case and summarizing some of its statements, Associate Justice Butler pointed out that "the ethical right of every worker, man or woman, to have a living wage may be conceded. The fallacy of the proposed method of attaining it is that it assumes that every employer is bound at all events to furnish it. The moral requirement, implicit in every contract of employment, viz., that the amount to be paid and the service to be rendered shall bear to each other some relation of just equivalence, is completely ignored. The necessities of the employee are alone considered, and these arise outside of the employment and are as great in one occupation as in another. . . . 'A statute which prescribes payment . . . solely with relation to circumstances apart from the contract of employment, the business affected by it, and the work done under it is so clearly the product of a naked, arbitrary exercise of power that it cannot be allowed to stand under the Constitution of the United States.' "
A "factual background" in the first section of the statute, calling attention to the unreasonably low wages paid to women in some employments and emphasizing the condition as one of public concern, did not carry great weight with the Court. "Much, if not all," Associate Justice Butler declared, that is said "in justification of the regulations that the Act imposes in respect of women's wages applies with equal force in support of the same regulation of men's wages. While men are left free to fix their wages by agreement with employers, it would be fanciful to suppose that the regulation of women's wages would be useful to prevent or lessen the evils listed in the first section of the Act. Men in need of work are as likely as women to accept the low wages offered by unscrupulous employers. Men in greater number than women support themselves and dependents, and because of need will work for what-
ever wages they can get, and that without regard to the value of the service and even though the pay is less than minima prescribed in accordance with this Act. It is plain that, under circumstances such as those portrayed in the 'factual background,' prescribing of minimum wages for women alone would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men, and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work."
The New York statute, as has been said, applied to women and to all persons under 21 years of age. As no question involving minors was raised in the case before the Court, the possible bearing of the decision in the case of minors need not be considered: In declining to approve a minimum wage law for adult women, however, the Supreme Court has ended a legal discrimination which, however much it may appear to have been justified at some time in the past, must now be regarded as without justification in either law or fact. With women competing openly with men in industry, business and the professions, and enjoying political equality with men and almost complete equality in legal rights, it is absurd to assume that they any longer need special legal protection in order to prevent their exploitation as workers. That women have been exploited by means of low wages is not to be denied, but men workers have suffered from the same evil, and it may fairly be questioned whether the evil has not been as great in the one case as in the other. We now know, from an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court, that discrimination based upon sex is not a constitutional remedy for the evil of low wages, but a purely arbitrary exercise of legislative authority devoid of rational principle.
Whether, in view of the decision, a State law establishing minimum wages for both men and women is possible is not clear. The decision does not say, in terms, that a minimum wage law which made no discrimination between the sexes would be unconstitutional, and it is possible that such a law might be framed that would avoid the difficulties which the Court pointed out. We are unable to sympathize, however, with those who regard the decision as a serious blow to social progress. There are weighty objections to a minimum wage law of any kind, irrespective of the presence or absence of sex discrimination in its provisions.

It seems to have been assumed, for example, by some of those who have commented adversely on the decision, that the Court has dealt a blow at proper wage standards. American labor leaders, however, while favoring minimum wage prescriptions, have nevertheless insisted that the tendency was for the minimum to become the maximum, while at the same time taking the position, especially during the depression years, that wage cuts should be resisted and wage scales either maintained or raised. In the view of organized labor, if wage scales are to be changed at all they must go up, since only in that way can labor be assured of a fair share of what it produces and a proper standard of living be maintained. To a considerable extent, thanks to aggressive action and the Federal guarantee of collective bargaining, this object has been attained. The establishment of a minimum wage, on the other hand, tends to stratify wages at what is commonly a low level of subsistence, and thus stands opposed to the progressively higher wages which it is the
aim of organized labor to secure. If the "social justice" to which labor leaders and social workers are fond of appealing is to be realized, as obviously it is, in part only through the payment of reasonable wages, the Supreme Court decision, instead of being condemned as a blow to labor, should be hailed as a good in which men as well as women will be able to share.
The great point of the decision, however, is its assertion of the constitutional right of free.contract as a part of the due process of law which the Constitution guarantees. Much has been said and written about the absence of freedom of contract in wage matters, and of the necessity which large numbers of workers are under of accepting whatever wages are offered. It is doubtful if that necessity is today anywhere near as urgent as it is often represented to be. Save on the assumption that any wage, however high, is less than the worker might like to receive, necessity can hardly be said to govern at all in wage agreements to which labor unions are parties, and outside of union circles the wages offered are, more often than not, the determining individual reason for accepting, refusing or retaining a job. The exercise of freedom in contracting is not, of course, perfect, and the situation is confused by the present extent of unemployment, but the New York law, as the Supreme Court pointed out, was not an emergency measure but a permanent one, and any law which attempts to fix a minimum wage must take account of ordinary and not emergency conditions.
It is this right of free contract which should beyond all question be upheld. Unless the right is recognized and maintained, we shall have an intensification of a labor struggle which so often produces union tyranny, and another wedge will be driven for government prescription of wages and government regulation of prices. The fact that the Supreme Court has again called a halt in the "socialization" of industry seems, indeed, to underly most of the criticism which has been voiced regarding the overthrow of the New York law, but only those who are committed to such an extension of government interference, or who still feel that adult women, because they are women, need a special protection which too of ten results in their exploitation, will be likely to regard the decision as anything but a gain. There is nothing in Associate Justice Butler's opinion, nor in the dissenting opinions of the minority of the Court, to show that the constitutional freedom of contract cannot be maintained if the States are willing to exert themselves about it, and nothing in history to show that its maintenance is not a primary condition of political and social liberty.

## Diplomacy in the Driftway

Pending the expected meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, on June 16, the course of European diplomacy has been, for the most part, one of drift. Nothing so upsetting has happened for more than fifteen years as the Italian defiance of the League in the war with Ethiopia, and the prompt action of Italy in decreeing an administrative organization for the country which it has conquered has added to the bewilderment. The general election in France, together with the delay incident to the inauguration of the new Socialist Ministry,
has left France for the moment without a foreign policy, at the same time that a serious outbreak of strikes and labor disturbances has raised questions of possible internal changes about which diplomacy does not like to think. The demand of Soviet Russia for a free hand in naval building has prompted Great Britain to try for some limitation by bilateral agreement, but the Russians have proved to be hard bargainers, and British opinion, already stunned by a budget scandal involving a member of the Cabinet, looks anxiously about in search of the best way to turn. To add to these troubles, the German Government appears to be in no hurry about replying to the British questionnaire, with the result that the Hitler proposals for security in western Europe and the Anglo-German rivalry in air armament are left hanging.
At the bottom of this confused situation, and more or less intimately connected with all of its other features, is the question of the future relations between Italy and Germany. The fact that each of those countries has passed under a dictatorship has not, of itself, been regarded as establishing any very close bond between them, and there have been a number of indications that anything resembling an alliance, or even a close working understanding, in European matters was not desired on either side. The Ethiopian controversy, however, has altered the situation radically. It is now perceived that if the League continues to regard Italy as a culprit and persists in maintaining the ban of sanctions, it will thereby have established a common ground upon which Italy and Germany may get together, and that the likelihood of a rapprochement will be greatly heightened if, as a result of continued hostility, Italy withdraws from the League. One of the most effective impulses to international accord is a common sense of grievance, and while the grievances of Germany and Italy in regard to the League are not the same, each country has what it views as a valid ground of complaint, and neither has any fundamental respect for the League. The attitude of Germany at the moment maybedescribed as passive; the attitude of Italy may be inferred from the announced plan of Mussolini to hold a great military demonstration in northern Italy on the eve of the meeting of the League Council.
The urgent need, as some of the Powers see it, of preventing Italy and Germany from forming a central European bloc which, if Austria were to join it, would cut the Continent in two goes far to explain the Russian professions of interest in the League. It is doubtful if the League, as an organization, is held in any greater esteem at Moscow than it is at Berlin or Rome, but membership in the League, after a long period of virtual ostracism, has been useful diplomatically to Soviet Russia and may now, perhaps, be turned to further advantage. As Russian diplomacy sees the European situation, Germany is Russia's ultimate enemy, and the only European Power which alone it has any reason seriously to fear. Germany's hope of expansion eastward, it is confidently believed, has as its aim not only the liberation of the large German minorities in countries to which the peace treaties assigned them, but also the acquisition of territory in the Ukraine. An Italian alliance with Germany, even if it did not involve direct military aid to the Reich, would immensely increase Germany's powers of offense, and at the same time give it the advan-
tage of the control of the Mediterranean which appears now to be within Italy's grasp. The only way, apparently, to prevent such an accord is to reconcile Italy and the League.
It will not be easy to effect such a reconciliation. The great obstacle, of course, is sanctions. In spite of the demonstrated breakdown of sanctions as a means of preventing or stopping war, a number of the smaller Powers still insist that the League must not yield, rightly arguing that if it yields it can never again hope to assert its authority with any chance of success. Great Britain, foremost among the Powers in demanding rigorous sanctions and still deep in chagrin at its failure at Geneva, can hardly be expected to take the lead in admitting defeat and asking that sanctions be lifted and the conquest of Ethiopia recognized; France, which also supported sanctions, albeit much less heartily and uncompromisingly, is almost as much embarrassed by its record as Great Britain, and Russia has been too hostile to Italy to make a change of front easy. The action of Argentina, on the other hand, in calling for a meeting of the League Assembly to consider the Ethiopian problem, makes it impossible to put the issue off, and the announcement from Geneva on Thursday that the Assembly would convene at the end of this month shows that the question must soon be dealt with. There is hope, apparently, that one or more of the lesser Powers, not deeply involved in the Ethiopian imbroglio save as sanctions have injured their trade, may propose a retreat which the greater Powers may join, but it is as yet only a hope.

There are further complications. It appears to be the intention of Italy to regard the countries which joined in sanctions as having thereby nullified their commercial agreements with Italy. Further, as a consequence of sanctions Italy has exerted itself to the utmost to develop its own resources and make itself economically self-supporting, and while there is much difference of opinion elsewhere regarding the success of its efforts, there is little doubt that the success has been considerable. It is now reported that, having made a good start on the road to national self-sufficiency, Italy is in no haste to resume commercial relations with other nations beyond what is necessary to supply things which it cannot itself produce. As far as Italy is concerned, in other words, international trade is very much up in the air. On the other hand, the Ethiopian war has been costly, and Italy needs foreign loans. If sanctions are lifted and loans are forthcoming from Paris and London, Italy may compose its quarrel with the League and an Italo-German alliance may be defeated. If sanctions or other discriminations continue and the money markets of London and Paris are closed, there will be hardly a possibility of preventing an ItaloGerman alliance whenever the two Powers are ready for it.

The position of Great Britain is so unaccustomed as to be almost startling. Diplomatically Great Britain is temporarily sidetracked and also under pressure. The extent to which Foreign Secretary Eden, in his aggressive course with Italy and the League, involved Great Britain in commitments bristling with possibilities of future trouble has hardly yet been fully realized by the British public, at the same time that a powerful pacifist section of the electorate seems still committed to support of
the League. British relations with Germany are disturbed by profound fear of the German air force, which is believed to equal, if it does not exceed, that of Britain and to be steadily growing, and by a pronounced development of pro-German sentiment due, it would seem, less to any special liking for Germany than to dislike of Mussolini and Fascism generally. The old cordiality toward France, in turn, has greatly waned, and the Leon Blum Government will have hard work to restore it if anything very radical in Socialist policy is undertaken. Not for many years have Continental affairs felt less than now the weight of British influence, or regarded with more apprehension the exceptional efforts which Great Britain is making to enlarge its defensive armament and safeguard its food supply in the event of war.

Under these circumstances, the appearance of Soviet Russia in a new and influential role is not entirely welcome. As far as the Russian demand for a free hand in naval building is concerned there is no effective argument to be made in opposition, since every other naval Power is now claiming virtually the same freedom. The announcement that the Russian fleet in the Pacific must be equal to that of Japan, however, raises in acute form the whole question of Russo-Japanese relations in the Far East and the policy of Japan toward Chinaa question whose significance has been sharpened within the past few days by reports of outspoken
criticism at Canton of the weak course of the Nanking Government in resisting Japanese encroachments in the North, and of large-scale military movements in the South and even of proposed war. If now, in addition to exacting from Great Britain, in the negotiations which are going on, a recognition of its right to have such a navy as it thinks it needs, Soviet Russia is able also to offer a solution of the sanctions problem which will keep Italy and Germany apart, the diplomatic leadership will have passed for the time being from Great Britain and France to a Power whose interests in Europe are small in comparison with its interests in Asia.
Here the Powers rest, awaiting the next move. Something will be gained if Hitler's explanation of his peace proposals is such as Great Britain will accept; something more if the new French Ministry shows itself less concerned about security and more about the establishment of friendly relations with the Reich. Sooner or later, however, sanctions will have to be wiped off the slate and a/way found to settle the British and French claims in Ethiopia. The longer those steps are delayed, the more certain will become the prospect of an Italo-German accord and of Italian resistance to any interference with the territory it has conquered. The only result of keeping controversy alive for the sake of saving the face of the League will be the formation of more alliances, the development of more diplomatic intrigue, and then war.

## Text of Act Providing for Continuance of Trading in Unlisted Securities on National Securities Exchanges-Measure Signed by President Roosevelt on May 27 Following Passage by Congress-Amends Securities Exchange Act of 1934-Makes Permanent Requirements for Registration of Over-the-Counter Dealers

The signing by President Roosevelt on May 27 of the bill, sponsored by the Securities and Exchange Commission, to continue trading in unlisted securities after June 1 on national securities exchanges was noted in our May 30 issue, page 3602. At the same time we gave the statement issued by the SEC explaining the purpose of the provisions of the bill, which amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and affects registration statements filed under the Securities Act of 1933. The text of the newly-enacted measure follows:

## [S. 4023]

AN ACT
To provide for the continuation of trading in unlisted securities upon national securities exchanges, for the registration of over-the-counter brokers and dealers, for the filing of current information and periodic reports by issuers, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (f) of section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended to read as follows:
"(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, any national securities exchange, upon application to and approval of such application by the Commission and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, (1) may continue unlisted trading privileges to which a security had been admitted on such exchange prior to March 1, 1934; or (2) may extend unlisted trading privileges to any security duly listed and registered on any other national securities exchange, but such unlisted trading privileges shall continue in effect only so long as such security shall remain listed and registered on any other national securities exchange; or (3) may extend unlisted trading privileges to any security in respect of which there is available from a registration statement and periodic reports or other data filed pursuant to rules or regulations prescribed by the Commission under this title or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, information substantially equivalent to that available pursuant to rules or regulations of the Commission in respect of a security duly listed and registered on a national securities exchange, but such unlisted trading privileges shall continue in effect only so long as such a registration statement remains effective and such periodic reports or other data continue to be so filed.
"No application pursuant to this subsection shall be approved unless the Commission finds that the continuation or extension of unlisted trading privileges pursuant to such application is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. No application to
extend unlisted trading privileges to any security pursuant to clause (2) or (3) of this subsection shall be approved except after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing. No application to extend unlisted trading privileges to any security pursuant to clause (2) or (3) of this subsection shall be approved unless the applicant exchange shall establish to the satisfaction of the Commission that there exists in the vicinity of such exchange sufficiently widespread public distribution of such security and sufficient public trading activity therein to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges on such exchange thereto necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. No application to extend unlisted trading priveleges to any security pursuant to clause (3) of this subsection shall be approved except upon such terms and conditions as will subject the issuer thereof, the officers and directors of such issuer, and every beneficial owner of more than 10 per centum of such security to duties substantially equivalent to the duties which would arise pursuant to this title if such security were duly listed and registered on a national securitics exchange; except that such terms and conditions need not be imposed in any case or class of cases in which it shall appear to the Commission that the public interest and the protection of investors would nevertheless best be served by such extension of unlisted trading privileges. In the publication or making available for publication by any national securities exchange, or by any person directly or indirectly controlled by such exchange, of quotations or transactions in securities made or effected upon such exchange, such exchange or controlled person shall clearly differentiate between quotations or transactions in listed securities, and quotations or transactions in securities for which unlisted trading privileges on such exchange have been continued or extended pursuant to this
subsection. In the publication or making available for publication of such subsection. In the publication or making available for publication of such quotations or transactions otherwise than by ticker, such exchange or con-
trolled person shall group under separate headings (A) quotations or transtrolled person shall group under separate headings (A) quotations or transactions in listed securities, and (B) quotations or transactions in securities
for which unlisted trading privileges on such exchange has been continued for which unlisted trading privileges on
"The Commission shall by rules and regulations suspend unlisted trading privileges in whole or in part for any or all classes of securities for a period not exceeding twelve months, if it deems such suspension necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or to prevent evasion of the purposes of this title.
"Unlisted trading privileges continued for any security pursuant to clause (1) of this subsection shall be terminated by order, after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing, if it appears at any time that such notice and opportunity for hearing, isting on any exchange by the issuer thereof, unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commission that auch delisting was not designed to evade the purposes of this title or unless it shall appear to the Commission that, notwithstanding any such purpose of evasion, the continuation of such unlisted trading privileges is nevetheless necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. On the application of the issuer of any security for which unlisted trading privileges on any exchange have been continued or extended pursuant to this subsection, or of any broker or dealer who makes or creates a market for such security, or of any other
person having a bona-fide interest in the question of termination or suspension of such unlisted trading privileges, or on its own motion, the Commission shall by order terminate, or suspend for a period not exceeding twelve months, such unlisted trading privileges for such security if the Commission finds, after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing, that by reason of inadequate public distribution of such security in the vicinity of said exchange, or by reason of inadequate public trading activity or of the character of trading therein on said exchange, such termination or suspension is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.
"In any proceeding under this subsection in which appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing are required, notice of not less than ten days to the applicant in such proceeding, to the issuer of the security involved, to the exchange which is seeking to continue or extend or has continued or extended unlisted trading privileges for such security, and to the exchange, if any, on which such security is listed and registered, shall be deemed adequate notice, and any broker or dealer who makes or creates a market for such security, and any other person having a bona-fide interest in such proceeding, shall upon application be entitled to be heard.
"Any security for which unlisted trading privileges are continued or extended pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed to be registered on a national securities exchange within the meaning of this title. The powers
and duties of the Commission under subsection (b) of section 19 of this and duties of the Commission under subsection (b) of section 19 of this
title shall be applicable to the rules of an exchange in respect of any title shall be applicable to the rules of an exchange in respect of any,
such security. The Commission may, by such rules and regulations as it such security. The Commission may, by such rules and regulations as it deems necessary or appropriate in the public, interest or for the protection of investors, either unconditionally or upon specified terms and conditions, or for stated periods, exempt such securities from the operation of any provision of section 13,14 , or 16 of this title."
Sec. 2. Any application to continue unlisted trading privileges for any security heretofore filed by any exchange and approved by the Commission pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (f) of section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and rules and regulations thereunder shall be deemed to have been filed and approved pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (f) as amended by section 1 of this Act.
SEC. 3. Section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended to read as follows:
"Sec. 15. (a) No broker or dealer (other than one whose business is exclusively intrastate) shall make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce the purchase or sale of, any security (other than an exempted security or commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, or commercial bills) dealer is than on a national securites exchange, unless such broker ""(b) A
(b) A broker or dealer may be registered for the purposes of this section by filing with the Commission an application for registration, which shall contain such information in such detail as to such broker o dealer and any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, such broker or dealer, appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Except as hereinafter provided, such registration shall become effective thirty days after the receipt of such application by the Commission or within such shorter period of time as the Commission may determine.
organized may be made by a broker or dealer to which be formed or dealer to be formed or organized is to be the successor Such broker or shall contain such information in such detail as to the applicant and as to the successor and any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by, or under direct or indirect common control with, the applicant or the successor, as the Commission may by rules and regulations require as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Except as hereinafter provided, such registration shall become effective thirty days after the receipt of such application by the Commission or within such shorter period of time as the Commission may determine. Such registration shall terminate on the forty-fifth day after the effective date thereof, unless prior thereto the successor shall, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe, adopt such application as its own.
"If any amendment to any application for registration pursuant to this subsection is filed prior to the effective date thereof, such amendment shall be deemed to have been filed simultaneously with and as part of such application ; except that the Commission may, if it appears necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors, defer the effective date of any such registration as thus amended until the thirtieth day after the filing of such amendment.
"The Commission shall, after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing, by order deny registration to or revoke the registration of any broker or dealer if it finds that such denial or revocation is in the public interest and that (1) such broker or dealer whether prior or subsequent to becoming, such, or (2) any partner, officer, director, or branch manager of such broker or dealer (or any person occupying a similar status or per-
forming similar functions), or any person directly or indirectly controlling forming similar functions), or any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by such broker or dealer, whether prior or subsequent to
becoming such, (A) has willfully made or caused to be made in any applibecoming such, (A) has willfully made or caused to be made in any application for registration pursuant to this subsection or in any document
supplemental thereto or in any preceding respect to registration pursuant to this subsection any statement which was at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it was made false or misleading with respect to any material fact; or (B) has been convicted within ten years preceding the filing of any such application or at any time thereafter of any felony or misdemeanor involving the purchase or sale of any security or arising out of the conduct of the business of a broker or dealer; or (C) is permanently or temporarily enjoined by order, judgment, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with the purchase or sale of any security; or (D) has willfully
violated any provision of the violated any provision of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or of this title, or of any rule or regulation thereunder. Pending final determination whether any such registration shall be denied, the Commission may by order postpone the effective date of such registration for a period not to exceed fifteen days, but if, after appropriate notice and opporunity for hearins, it shall appear to the Commission to be necessary or appropriate $n$ the public interest or for the protection of investors to postpone the effective date of such registration until final determination, the Corissation shath any uch registration sha be revoked, the Commission shall by order suspend such registration if, after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing, priate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Any registered broker or dealer may, upon such terms and conditions as the

Commission may deem necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors, withdraw from registration by filing a written notice of withdrawal with the Commission. If the Commission finds that any registered broker or dealer, or any broker or dealer for whom an application for registration is pending, is no longer in existence or has ceased to do registration or application of such broker or dealer.
"(c) No broker or dealer shall make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or paper, banker's acceptances, or commercial bills) otherwise than on a national securities exchange, by means of any manipulative, deceptive, or other fraudulent device or contrivance. The Commission shall, for the purposes of this subsection, by rules and regulations define such devices or contrivances as are manipulative, deceptive, or otherwise fraudulent.
"(d) Each registration statement hereafter filed pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, shall contain an undertaking by the issuer of the issue or such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors, such supplementary and periodic information, documents, and reports as may be required pursuant to section 13 of this title in respect of a security listed and registered on a national securities exchange; but such undertaking shall become operative only if the aggregate offering price of such issue of securities, plus the aggregate value of all other securities of such issuer of the same class (as hereinafter defined) outstanding, computed upon the basis of such offering price, amounts to $\$ 2,000,000$ or more. The issuer shall file such supplementary and periodic information, documents, and reports pursuant to such undertakings, except that the duty to file shall be automatically suspended if and so long as (1) such issue of securities is listed and registered on a national securities exchange, or (2) by reason of the listing and registration of any other security of such issuer on a national securities exchange, such issuer is required to file pursuant to section 13 of this title information, documents, and reports substantially equivalent to such as would be required if such issue of securities were listed and registered on a national securities exchange, or (3) the aggregate value of all outstanding securities of the class to which such issue belongs is reduced to less than $\$ 1,000,000$, computed upon the basis of the offering price of the last issue of securities of said class offered to the public. For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'class' shall be construed to include all securities of an issuer which are of substantially similar character and the holders of which enjoy substantially similar rights and privileges. Nothing in this subsection shall apply to securities issued by a foreign government or political subdivision thereof or to any other security which the Commission may by rules and regulations exempt as not comprehended within the purposes of this subsection.
Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 17 of such Act is amended by striking out "every broker or dealer making or creating a market for both the purchase and sale of securities through the use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce", and inserting in lieu thereof "every broker or dealer registered pursuant to section 15 of this title".
Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 18 of such Act is amended by inserting immediately before the comma following "any rule or regulation thereunder" the following: "or any undertaking contained in a registration state ment as provided in subsection (d) of section 15 of this title",

Sec. 6. Subsection (c) of section 20 of such Act is amended by inserting immediately before the period the following: "or any undertaking contained in a registration statement as provided in subsection (d) of section 15 of this title".

SEc. 7. Subsection ( $f$ ) of section 21 of such Act is amended by inserting immediately before the period the following: "or with any undertaking contained in a registration statement as provided in subsection (d) of section 15 of this title".

SEc. 8. Subsection (a) of section 23 of such Act is amended to read as follows:
(a) The Commission and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall each have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in them by this title, and may for such purpose classify issuers, securities, exchanges, and other persons or matters within their respective jurisdictions. No provision of this title imposing any liability shall apply to any act done or omitted in good faith in conformity with any rule or regulation of the Commission or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, notwithstanding that such rule or regulation may, after such act or omission, be amended or rescinded or be determined by judicial or other authority to be invalid for any reason."
 and inserting in lieu thereof "Sec. 32 . (a)"; by inserting immediately or regulation thereunder" the following: "or any undertaking contained in a registration statement as provided in subsection (d) of section 15 of this title"; and by adding thereto a new subsection (b) to read as follows:
"(b) Any issuer which fails to file information, documents, or reports pursuant to an undertaking contained in a registration statement as provided in subsection (d) of section 15 of this title shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $\$ 100$ for each and every day such failure to file shall continue. Such forfeiture, which shall be in lieu of any criminal penalty for such failure to file which might be deemed to arise under subsection (a) of this section, shall be pavable into the Treasury of the United States and shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States."
SEC. 10. All brokers and dealers for whom registration is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act in accordance with rules and regulations Exche Commission prescribed pursuant to section 15 of the Securities 15 of such Act 1934 shall be deemed to be registe
Sec. 11. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to extinguish any liability which may have arisen prior to the effective date of this Act any violation of section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or of any rule or regulation thereunder.
Sec.
Sec. 12. This Act shall become effective immediately upon the enactment thereof; except that clause (2) of subsection (f) of section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended by section 1 hereof, and subsections (a) and (d) of section 15 of such Act, as amended by section 3 hereof, shall become effective 90 days after the enactment of this Act, and that clause (3) of said subsection ( $f$ ), as amended by section 1 hereof, shall become effective six months after the enactment of this Act.
Approved, May 27,1936 .

## Financial Chronicle

## Text of Majority Opinion of United States Supreme Court Holding Unconstitutional New York Minimum Wage Law Governing Wages and Working Hours of Women and Children

More extended reference is made elsewhere in this issue to the decision handed down on June 1, in which the United States Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 opinion, declared unconstitutional the New York State Minimum Wage Law, governing wages and working hours of women and children in the State. In this ruling the majority conclusions which had to do with the wages of women, held that the law violated the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, guaranteeing individual freedom of contract. We give herewith the text of the majority decision written by Justice Pierce Butler, as contained in a Washington dispatch June 1 to the New York "Times":

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
No. 838, October Term, 1935
Frederick L. Morehead, as Warden of the City Prison of the Borough of Brooklyn, petitioner, vs. People ex rel Joseph Tipaldo. On writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.
Mr. Justice Butler delivered the opinion of the Court.
This is a habeas corpus case originating in the Supreme Court of New York. Relator was indicted in the County Court of Kings County and sent to jail to await trial upon the charge that as manager of a laundry he failed to obey the mandatory order of the State Industrial Commissioner prescribing minimum wages for women employees.
The relator's petition for the writ avers that the statute, c 584 of the Laws of 1933, (Cons. Law, c 31, art. 19) under which the Commissioner made the order, in so far as it purports to authorize him to fix women's wages, is repugnant to the due process clause, Art. I, Section 6, of the Constitution of the State and the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

## Federal Statute Condemned

The application for the writ is grounded upon the claim that the State statute is substantially identical with the Minimum Wage Law enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia, 40 Stat. 960, which in 1923 was condemned by this Court as repugnant to the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. Adkins vs. Children's Hospital, 261 U. S. 525.
The Warden's return, without disclosing the Commissioner's order, the prescribed wages, the findings essential to his jurisdiction to establish them, things done in pursuance of the Act, or the allegations of the indictment merely shows that under an order of the County Court he was detaining relator for trial. The case was submitted on petition and return. The Court dismissed the writ, 156 Misc. 522
Relator took the case to the Court of Appeals. It held the Act repugnan to the due process clauses of the State and Federal Constitutions. 270 N. Y 233. The remittitur directed that the order appealed from be reversed, the Writ sustained and the prisoner discharged; it certified that the Federa onpreme onart W passed on. The upreme Cour enter jud ertiorari,-U. S.-7.
The Act extends to women and minors in any "occupation," which "shall in which women or minors are gainfully employed, but shall wor therein domestic service in the home of the employer or labor on arm " Section 551 (6).

## Not Emergency Law

It is not an emergency law. It does not regulate hours or any conditions affecting safety or protec
dult women and minors. of details in respect of investigation findings, mounts being paid women workers in laundries or elsewhere prior to the order, or of things done to ascertain the minimum prescribed, we must take it as granted that, if the State is permitted, as against employers and their women employees, to establish and enforce minimum wages, that power has been validly exerted.
It is to be assumed that the rates have been fairly made in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Act and in full compliance with the defined standards.
If, consistently with the due process clause, the State may not enter upon regulation of the sort undertaken by challenged enactment, the plainly it cannot by diligence to insure the establishment of just minima reate power to enter that field. Cf. St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. vs United States, U. S. , —— (pamphlet, p. 6). Baltimore \& Ohio RR. vs. United

## Court Restricts Its Acts

The Adkins case, unless distinguishable, requires affirmance of the judg ment below. The petition for the writ sought review upon the ground that this case is distinguishable from that one. No application has been made for reconsideration of the constitutional question there decided. (Footnote 1.) ree was asked or granted Alice State Bank vs Houston Pasture Co the wr 240, 242 . Clark vs. Williard, 294 P. S. 211, 216. Here the review granted 240, 242 . Clark vs. Williard, 294 P. S. 211,216. Here the review granted Railway Co., 289 U. S. 479, 494.
He is not entitled and does not ask to be heard upon the question whether he Adkins case should be overruled. He maintains that it may be dis tinguished on the ground that the statutes are vitally dissimilar.
The District of Columbia Act provided for a board to ascertain and declare standards of minimum wages" for women in any occupation and what wages were "inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living to any morals." Section 9.
Violations were punishable by fine and imprisonment. Section 18. The declared purposes were to protect women from conditions detrimental to their health and morals, resulting from wages inadequate to maintain decent tandards of living. Section 23.

New York Act Quoted
The New York Act declares it to be against public policy for any employer to employ any woman at an oppressive and unreasonable wage (Section 552) defined as one which is "both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health." Section 551 (7).
the service or class of service rendered." Section 551 (8). If the Com
missioner is of opinion that any substantial number of women in any occupa tion are receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages he shall appoint a wage board to report upon the establishment of minimum fair wage rates section 554. After investigation the board shall submit a report including its recommendations as to minimum fair wage standards. Section 555. And for administrative guidance, the Act declares: "In establishing a mimum fair wage for any service or class of service under this Article the rules issioner and the Wage Board without being bound by any technical rules of evidence or procedure (1) may take into account all relevant circumstances affecting the value of the service or class of service rendered and (2) may be guided by like considerations as would guide a court in a suit for the reasonable value of services rendered where services are rendered at the request of an employer without contract as to the amount of the wage to be paid, and (3) may consider the wages paid in the State for work of like or comparable character by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum fair wage standards." Section 551 (8).

Acts Are Compared
If the Commissioner accepts the report, he shall publish it and a public hearing must be held. Section 556. If after the hearing he approves the report, he "shall make a directory order which shall define minimum fair wage rates." Section 557.
Upon hearing and finding of disobedience the Commissioner may publish the name of an employer as having failed to observe the directory order. Section 559. If, after a directory order has been in effect for nine months the Commissioner is of opinion that persistent non-observance is a threat to the maintenance of the prescribed standards, he may after hearing make the order mandatory. Section 560 . Violation of a mandatory order is a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment or both. Section 565 (2) Thus it appears: The minimum wage provided for in the District Act was one not less than adequate "to supply the necessary cost of living to any such women workers to maintain them in good health and to protec their morals.'
The New York Act defines an oppressive and unreasonable wage as containing two elements. The one first mentioned is: "less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered." The other is: "less tha
sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health,"

## Power Based on Finding

The basis last mentioned is not to be distinguished from the living wage defined in the District Act. The exertion of the granted power to prescrib minimum wages is by the state Act conditioned upon a finding by the Commissioner or other administrative agency that a substantial number of women in any occupation are receiving wages that are oppressive and unreasonable, i.e., less than value of the service and less than a living wage. That finding is essential to jurisdiction of the Commissioner.
In the State Court there was controversy between the parties as to whether the "minimum fair wage rates" are required to be established solely upon value of service or upon that value and the living wage. Against the onlention of minimur wage
Speaking through its chief judge, that Court said: "We find no material difference between the Act of Congress and this Act of the New Yor tate Legislature. The Act of Congress, it is said, was to protect wo decent standards of living.

## Law Set Wage Standard

The opinion then quotes from the brief of the Attorney General: "The purpose of the statute in the Adkins case was to guarantee a wage based
solely upon the necessities of the workers. The statute did not provide for solely upon the necessities of the workers. The statute did not provide for
the wages to have any relationship to earning power; was applicable to all vocations and not to the character of the work. . . . as contrasted with this statute, the New York Minimum Wage Law provides a definit standard for wages paid. It provides that the worker is to be paid at least the value of the services rendered. The opinion continues:
"This is a difference in phraseology and not in principle. The wage, which means both less than the fair and reasonable value of the living necessary for health. or reasonable value. The minimum wage must includ both. What was vague before has not been made any clearer. One of the elements, therefore, in fixing the fair wage is the very matter which was the basis of the Congressional Act. Forcing the payment of wages at a reason-
able value does not make inapplicable the principle and ruling of the Adkins able value does not make inapplicable the principle and ruling of the Adkins
case. The distinctions between this case and the Adkins case are differences in details, methods and time; the,
The petitioner does not suggest and reasonably it cannot be thought that, so far as concerns repugnancy to the due process clause, there is any difference between the Minimum Wage Law for the District of Columbia and the clause of the New York Act, "less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health
Petitioner does not claim that element was validated by including with the other ingredient, "less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered.'

## Backs State Court

His brief repeats the State Court's declaration:
" 'The Act of Congress had one standard, the living wage; this State Act has added another, reasorore has not been made any clearer
both. What was vague befor : One of the elements, therefore, in fixing the fair wage is the very matter which was the basis of the Congressional Act

## Then he says:

"The italicized lines carry the Court's misconception of the statute. It is a basic conception. From it flows the erroneous conclusion of the Court "Those two factors do not enter into the determination of the minimum fair wage' as in the statute defined, nor as determined in this case. The value of the services rendered."
There is no blinking the fact that the State Court construed the prescribed standard to include cost of living or that petitioner here refuses to accept that construction. Petitioner's contention that the Court of Appeals misconstrued the Act cannot be entertained. This Court is without power to put a different construction upon the the highest court of the State.

Accepted as Legislature's Aim
We are not at liberty to consider petitioner's argument based on the construction repudiated by that Court. The meaning of the statute as
fixed by its decision must be accepted here as if the meaning had been specifically expressed in the enactment. Knights of Pythias vs. Meyer, 265, U. S. 30, 32.

Exclusive authority to enact carries with it final authority to say what the The means, Jones vs. Prairie Oil Co., 273 U. S. 195, 200.
prescribed must be considered as if both elements women workers to be living wage, were embodied in the statutory definition value of service and Harvester Co. vs. Kentucky, 234 U. S. 216, 220.
As our construction of an Act of Congress must be deemed by State courts to be the laws of the United States, so this New York Act as construed by her court of last resort must here be taken to express the intention and
The St Cer lawmakers, Green vs. Lessee of Neal, 6 Pet. 291, 295-298.
requires that relator be discharged upon the ground that the legislation requires that relator be discharged upon the ground that the legislation
under which he was indicted and imprisoned is repugnant to the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.
The general statement in the New York Act of the fields of labor it includes, taken in connection with the work not covered, indicates legislative intention to reach nearly all private employers of women. The Act does not but there is here involved no question as to its valdity in age of 21 years, to be prescribed for them.

## Two Questions Raised

Relator's petition for the writ shows that the charge against him is that as manager of a laundry he "disobeyed a mandatory order prescribing certain minimum wages for certain adult women employees of the said laundry."
Upon the face of the Act workers are here involved.
Upon the face of the Act the question arises whether the State may impose upon the employers State-made minimum wage rates for all competent experienced women workers whom they may have in their service. similarly to subject to another one. It is: Whether the state has power trade, industry or business, other than house and farm wer employed in the questions decided in the Adkins case.
So far at least as concerns the validity of the enactment under consideration, the restraint imposed by the due progrcess clause of the 14th considen ment upon legislative power of the State is the same as that imposed by the corresponding provisions of the Fifth Amendment upon the legislative power of the United States.

## Equal Bargaining Defended

This Court's opinion shows (Pp. 545, 546): The right to make contracts about one's affairs is a part of the liberty protected by the due process clause. Within this liberty are provisions of contracts between employer and employee fixing the wages to be paid.
In making contracts of employment, generally speaking, the partie have equal right to obtain from each other the best terms they can by private bargaining. Legislative abridgment of that freedom can only be justified by the existence of exceptional circumstances. Freedom of conThis Court has found not restraint the exception.
rhis Court has found not repugnant to the due process clause statutes fixing interest, relating to contracts for the performance of public work, prescrib ing the character, methods and time of payment of wages, fixing hours of Ph
Physical differences between men and women must be recognized in proper cases and legislation fixing hours or conditions of work may properly take them into account, but (p. 553) "we cannot accept the doctrine that upon their liberty of contract which could not lawfully be imposed in the case of men under similar circumstances.

Health Issue Raised
To do so would be to ignore all the implications to be drawn from the present day trend of legislation, as well as that of common thought and usage, by which woman is accorded emancipation from the old doctrine that she must be given special protection or be subjected to special restraint in her contractual and civil relationships.
"Enough has been said to show that the authority to fix hours of labor cannot be exercised except in respect of those occupations where work of long continued duration is detrimental to health.

This Court has been careful in every case where the question has been raised, to place its decision upon this limited authority of the Legislature to regulate hours of labor and to disclaim any purpose to uphold the legislation as fixing wages, thus recognizing an essential difference between the two. It seems plain that these decisions afford no real support for any form The decision and the reasoning ups.
State is without power by any form which it rests clearly show that the State is without power by any form of legislation to prohibit, change or nullify contracts between employers and adult women workers as to the amount of wages to be paid.

Objections Are Cited
F Then the opinion emphasizes objections specifically applicable to the requirement that the minimum wages to be prescribed under the District Act shall be adequate "to supply the necessary cost of living to any such Women workers to maintain them in good health and protect their morals.' relation to earning powers, hours or place or character of need have no wholly on opinion of the Board as to what character of work; it is based comply with the standard; it applies to what amount will be necessary to the kind of work: the standard is so vague as to be impossible of practical application; the Act takes account of the necesitites of only the pmplovee to the extent that the sum fixed exceeds fair value of service rendered, it amounts to a compulsory exaction for the support of a partially indigent person for whose condition there rests upon the employer no perculiar responsibility; the statute exacts from the employer an arbitrary payment for a purpose and upon a basis having no causal connection with his business or the contract or the work the employee engages to do; the declared basis is not the value of the service rendered but the extraneous circumstance that the employee needs to get a prescribed sum of money to insure her subsistence, health and morals.

## Employee Alone Considered

The Court said: "The ethical right of every worker, man or woman, to have a living wage may be conceded. The fallacy of the proposed method of attaining it is that it assumes that every employer is bound at all events of attaining it is that it assumes that every employer is bound at all events
to furnish it. The moral requirement, implicit in every contract of employment, viz., that the amount to be paid and the service to be rendered shall bear to each other some relation of just equivalence, is completely ignored.

The necessities of the employee are alone considered and these arise Illustrating employment and are/as great in one occupation as in another." enactment then before us, the opinion proceeds (p. 559):
"Should a statute undertake to vest in a commission power to determine
the quantity of food necessary for individual support and require the shopthe quantity of food necessary for individual support and require the shop-
keeper, if he sell to the individual at all, to furnish that quantity at not
more than a fixed maximum, it would undoubtedly fall before the conmeeper, han a fixed maximum, it would undoubtedly fall quantity at not
more than the con-
stitutional test. The fallacy of any argument in support of the validity of
such a statute would be quickly exposed stitutional test. The fallacy of any argument in support of the validity of
such a statute would be quickly exposed.
"The argument in support of that now being considered is equally
fallacious, though the weakness of it may not be so plain. A statute refallacious, though the weakness of it may not be so plaidered is equally
quiring an employer to pay in money, to pay at prescribed and regular quiring an employer to pay in money, to pay at prescribed and regular
intervals, to pay the value of the services rendered, even to pay with fair
relation to the extent of the benefit obtained from the service, would be understandable.
these things, and solely prescribes payment without regard to any of contract of employment, with relation to circumstances apart from the under it, is so clearly the product of a naked, arbitrary exercise of power
that it cannot be allowed to stand under the Constitution of the United
States."

## Petitioner's Claim Rejected

Petitioner does not attempt to support the Act as construed by the tate court. His claim is that it is to be tested here as if it did not include post of hing and as if value of service was the sole standard.
Plainly that position is untenable. If the State has power to single out for regulation the amount of wages to be paid women, the value of their ervices would be a material consideration. But that fact has no relevance upon the question whether the state has any such power.
And uter the New York prescrice ion that the New York prescribed standard includes value of service with standard was based upon the latter alone.
As shown above, the dominant issue in the Adkins case was whether Congress had power to establish minimum wages for adult women workers The ruling that defects in the prescribed standard stamped the negative The ruling that defects in the prescribed standard stamped that Act as arbitrary and invalid was an additional group of subordinate consequence, sanford concurred) assumes (p. 564) "That the conclusion in this. Justice case rests on the distinction between a minimum of wages and a maximum of hours."
That is the only point he discussed; he did not refer to the validity of the standard prescribed by the Act.

## Holmes Finding Quoted

The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes begins (p. 567): "The question in this case is the broad one, whether Congress can establish minimum rates of wages for women in the District of Columbia with due provision for special circumstances, or whether we must say that Congress has no power to meddle with the matter at all.
And, after assuming that women would not be employed at the wages fixed unless they were earned or unless the employer could pay them, the opinion ways (p. 570): "But the group on which the law is held to fail is fundamental and therefore it is unnecessary to consider matters of detail.'
of the particular standard, that question could the question of the validity of the particular standard, that question could not have been ignored by the and rightly the and rightly, that, by the opinion of the Court, it was held that Congress was without power to deal with the subject at all.
conditions that have come since that case, petitioner refers to changes in recent years in the number of that decision, cites great increase during sedtion of the Act, called "factual background."

## Act a "Permanent Policy"

The Act is not to meet an emergency; it discloses a permanent policy; the increasing number of women workers suggests that more and more they are getting and holding jobs that otherwise would belong to men. The "factual background" $n$

The New York Legislature passed two minimum wage measures and contemporaneously submitted them to the Governor. One was approved it is the Act now before us. The other was vetoed and did not become law They contained the same definitions of oppressive wage and fair wage and in general provided the same machinery and procedure culminating in fixing minimum wages by directory orders. The one vetoed was for an emergency; it extended to men as well as to women employees; it did not provide for the enforcement of wages by mandatory orders.
It is significant that their "factual backgrounds" are much alike. They are indicated in the margin. (Footnote 2). These legislative declarations, in form of findings or recitals of fact, serve well to illustrate why any measure leaving employers and men employees free so to do, is necessarily arbitrary. Men Equally Subject to Evils
Much, if not all that in them is said in justification of the regulations that the Act imposes in respect of women's wages apply with equal force in support of the same regulation of men's wages. While men are left free to fix their wages by agreement with employers, it would be fanciful to suppose that the regulation of women's wages would be useful to prevent or lessen the evils listed in the first section of the Act.
Men in need of work are as likely as women to accept the low wages offered by unscrupulous employers. Men in greater number than women support themselves and dependents and because of need will work for whatever wages they can get and that without regard to the value of the service and even though the pay is less than minimma prescribed in accordance
with this Act. with th
"factual background," under circumstances such as those portrayed in the "factual background," prescribing of minimum wages for women alone would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work
of all the Justices who dissented from the decision with the acquiescence of all the Justices who dissented from the decision, (Footnote 3) held Arizona and Arkansas, (Footnote 4) respectively fixing minimum wages for women. Murphy vs. Sardell, 269 U . S. 530 . Donham vs. West-Nelson Mfg. Co., 273 U. S. 657 . We have adhered to the principle there applied and cited it as a guide in other cases. Meyer vs. Nebraska, 262 U. S. 390 399, Wolff Co. vs. Industrial Court, 262, U. S. 522, 534. Ribnik vs. McBride, 277 U.S. S. 350, 356 . See Near vs. Minnesota, 283 U. S. 697, 707-708. States having similar enactments have construed it to prevent the fixing of wages for adult women. Topeka Laundry Co. vs. Court of Industrial Relations, 119 Kan. 12. Stevenson vs. St. Clair, 161 Minn. 444. See Folding Furniture Works vs. Industrial Commission, 300 Fed. 991. People vs. Successors of Laurnaga \& Co., 32 P. R. 766.

## Adkins Ruling Declared Sound

The New York court's decision conforms to ours in the Adkins case, That decision was deliberately made upon careful consideration of the oral
arguments and briefs of the respective parties and also of briefs submitted on behalf of States and others as amici curiae. In the Arizona case the Attorney General sought to distinguish the District of Columbia Act from the legislation then before us and
of the police power of the State.
of the police power of the State.
Counsel for the California commission submitted a brief amicus curiae in which he elaborately argued that our decision in the Adkins case was in which he elaborately argued that our decision in the Adkins case was
erroneous and ought to be overruled. In the Arkansas case the State officers, appellants there, by painstaking and thorough brief presented arguments in favor of the same contention.
But this Court, after thoughtful attention to all that was suggested against that decision, adhered to it as sound. And in each case, being clearly of opinion that no discussion was required to show that, having regard to the principles applied in the Adkins case, the State legislation fixing wages for women was repugnant to the due process clause of the 14th Amendment, we so held and upon the authority of that case affirmed per curiam the decree enjoining its enforcement. It is equally plain that the judgment in the case now before us must also be affirmed.
It is so ordered.

## Footnotes

(1) Briefs amici curiae in support of the application were filed by the City of New York and the State of Illinois. Briefs on the merits supporting the New York Act were filed by the tate of Ohio and by the States of Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island. Briefs for affirmance were filed by the New York State Hotel Association, National Woman's Party, National Association of Women Lawyers, et al.
(2) Omitting the words in brackets, the following is the factual background in the first section of the Act before us. Adding the words in brackets and omitting those in italics, there is indicated the background in the bill that was not approved.
"The employment of [men and] women and minors in trade and industry in the State of New York at wages unreasonably low and not fairly commensurate with the value of the services rendered is a matter of grave and vital public concern. Many [men and] women and minors employed for gain in the State of New York are not as a class upon a level of equality in bargaing 'freem and 'freedo is illusory.
"Since a very large percentage of such workers are obliged from their week to week wages to support themselves and others who are dejendent circumstances, forced to accept whatever wages are offered them.
"Judged by any reasonable standard, wages are in many cases fixed by chance and caprice and the wages accepted are often found to hear no relation to the service rendered. Women and minors employed for gain are peculiarly subject to the overreaching of inefficient, harsh or ignorant employers and under unregulated competition where no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation and maintenance of minimum fair wage standards, [and] the standards such as exist tend to be set by the least conscionable employers.
"In the absence of any effective minimum fair wage rates for women and minors, the constant lowering of wages by unscrupulous employers constitutes a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing power of the workers [a large proportion of the population of the State] and threatens the stability of industry. The evils of
oppressive, unreasonable and unfair wages as they affect women and minors oppressive, unreasonable and unfair wages as they affect women and minors
employed in the State of New York are such as to render imperative the exercise of the police power of the State for the protection of industry and of the [men and] women and minors employed therein and of the public interest of the community at large in their health and well-being and in the prevention of the deterioration of the race. In the considered judgment of the Legislature this article is constitutional."

Arizona Act is Quoted
(3) Mr. Justice Brandeis took no part in the consideration of the Adkins case.
(4) The Arizona Act declared:
"No person " shall employ any female in any' store, office, shop, restaurant, dining room, hotel, rooming house, laundry or manu( $\$ 16.00$ ) per week; a lesser amount being hereby declared inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living to any such female, to maintain her

Laws of Arizona 1923 C 3, Section 1.

## The Arkansas Act declared:

"It shall be unlawful for any employer to pay any female worker in any establishment or occupation less than the wage specified in
this section, to wit, except as hereinafter provided: 'All female workers this section, to wit, except as hereinafter provided: Anl female workers or labor shall be paid not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. The minimum wage for inexperienced female workers who have not had six months' experience in any line of industry or labor shall be paid not
less thna one dollar per day.' Section 7108, Crawford and Moses Digest.'

## The New Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of May and for the Five Months Since the First of January

As compared with the month of April, when the new capital flotations at $\$ 1,020,031,598$ were the largest of any month since shortly after the stock market crash in 1929 , our figures for May show a sharp decrease to a grand total of only $\$ 413,358,541$.

Our tabulations,. as always, include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations, by holding, investment and trading companies, and by States and municipalities, foreign and domestic, and also Farm Loan and publicly-offered governmental agency issues. The grand total of the offerings of new securities under these various heads during May reached, in exact figures, $\$ 413,358,541$. For April the aggregate was $\$ 1,020,031,598$. In March it was $\$ 767,-$ 351,183 ; in February it was $\$ 301,977,816$, and in January it was $\$ 410,824,204$. Of the $\$ 413,358,541$ grand total of issues marketed during May of this year, corporate flotations comprised $\$ 304,993,100$; Farm Loan and publiclyoffered governmental agency issues contributed $\$ 9,671,300$, besides which $\$ 98,694,141$ of State and municipal securi ties were marketed. As has been the case in other recent months, refunding operations accounted for a substantial portion of the new issues in May, no less than $\$ 301,787,821$ out of the grand total being for that purpose, and leaving the month's new capital application at $\$ 111,570,720$.

United States Government issues appeared in the usual order during the month of May. Four double Treasury bill offerings on a bank discount basis comprised the month's new financing by the government. The details in respect to these offerings are set forth below. Because of the importance and magnitude of United States Treasury financing, we furnish also a summary of the new offerings made during May and those since the first of January.

## New Treasury Financing During the Month of May 1936

On April 30 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced a new offering of two series of Treasury bills in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, respectively. Both series of bills were dated May 6, the 223 -day Treasury bill issue coming due Dec. 15, 1936, and the 273 -day Treasury bill issue maturing Feb. 3, 1937. Tenders for the 223day bills totaled $\$ 94,599,000$, of which $\$ 50,024,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills of this series was 99.924 , the arerage rate on a bank discount basis being $0.123 \%$. Subscriptions to the 273-day Treasury bills amounted to $\$ 93,918,000$, of which $\$ 50,102,000$ was accepted, at an average price of 99.905 , the average rate on a bank at an average pree of 99.905 , the average rate on a bank
discount basis being $0.125 \%$. It is the Treasury's intention to offer $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of bills each week to provide funds for the soldiers' bonus which becomes payable June 15, and to maintain a comfortable cash position.
Another offering of two series of Treasury bills in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, respectively, was announced on May 7 by Mr. Morgenthau. Both series of bills were dated May 13, the 216-day bills maturing Dec. 15,

1936, and the 273-day bills maturing Feb. 10, 1937. Tenders for the 216 -day bills totaled $\$ 187,941,000$, of which $\$ 50$, 005,000 was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.909 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.151 \%$. Subscriptions to the 273-day Treasury bills amounted to $\$ 125,607,000$, of which $\$ 50,111,000$ was accepted, at an average price of 99.858 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.188 \%$. This financing provided for the replacement of $\$ 50,045,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 50,071,000$ as new debt.

Mr. Morgenthau on May 14 announced another offering of two series of Treasury bills in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, respectively. Both series of bills were dated May 20, the 209-day bills maturing Dec. 15, 1936, and the 273-day bills coming due Feb. 17, 1937. Tenders for the 209-day bills totaled $\$ 140,735,000$, of which $\$ 50,000,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.910 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.156 \%$. Subscrintions to the 273 -day bills amounted to $\$ 161,330,000$, of which $\$ 50,005,000$ was accepted, at an average price of of which $\$ 50,005,000$ was accepted, at an average price of
09.863 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being 09.863 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being
$0.11 \%$. This financing provided for the retirement of $\$ 50,-$ 045,000 of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 49,960,000$ as an addition to the public debt.
On May 21 Mr. Morgenthau announced a further new offering of two series of Treasury bills in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, respectively. Both series of bills were dated May 27, the 202 -day bills maturing Dec. 15 , 1936 , and the 273 -day bills falling due Feb. 24, 1937. 1936 , and the 273 -day bills falling due Feb. 24, 1957 .
Tenders for the 202 -day bills totaled $\$ 131,565,000$, of which Tenders for the 202 -day bills totaled $\$ 131,565,000$, of which
$\$ 50,050,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.902 ; average rate, about $0.175 \%$. This issue represents new borrowing in anticipation of bonus payments. Subscriptions to the 273 -day bills aggregated $\$ 148,465,000$, of which $\$ 50,060,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.848 ; average price on a bank discount basis about $0.200 \%$. These bills replace a similar amount of maturing bills.
Mr. Morgenthau announced on May 27, in what was Mr. Morgenthau announced on ay areseribed as the largest peace-time government financing, that securities totaling more than $\$ 2,000,000,000$ will be offered in the June 15 quarterly financing. Payment of the bonus to the World War veterans on June 15, together with the requirements of deficit onerations of the Treasury makes the seeking of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of new money necessary. The Treasury, in addition, will refinance $\$ 1,050,754,000$ of notes falling due on June 15 and Aug. 1 of this year.
In the following we show in tabular form the Treasury financing done during the first five months of 1936. The results show that the government disposed of $\$ 3,152,357,950$, of which $\$ 2,048,384,400$ went to take up existing issues and $\$ 1,103,973,550$ represented an addition to the public debt. For May by itself, the disposals aggregated $\$ 400,357,000$, of which $\$ 200,242,000$ constituted refunding and $\$ 200,115,000$ represented an addition to the public debt:

UNITED STATES TREASURY FINANCING DURING THE FIRST FIVE


| Dated | Type of Securtty | Total Amount Accepted | Refinding | Newo <br> Indebtedness |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 8--....- | Treasury bills | \$50,060,000 | \$50,060,000 |  |
| Jan. 15-- | Treasury bills | $50,050.000$ | $50,050,000$ |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ 29 | Treasury bills | $50,130,000$ $50,074,000$ | $50.130,000$ |  |
| Total |  | \$200,314,000 | 00 |  |
| Feb. 6 | Treasury bills_-.-.- | \$50,296,000 | \$50,091,000 | \$205,000 |
| Feb. 11 | Treasury bills | 50,545,000 | 50,545,000 |  |
| Feb. 19 | Treasury bills | 50,100,000 | $50,100,000$ |  |
| Feb. 26 | Treasury bills_ | 50,000,000 | $50,000,000$ |  |
| tal |  | \$200,941,000 | \$200,736,000 | \$205,000 |
| Mar. 4 -.-.--- | Treasury bills- | \$50,010,000 | \$50,010,000 |  |
| Mar. $16 . \ldots-{ }^{\text {Mar }}$----- | 11/2\% Treas. ${ }^{23 /}$ notes_ | $1,223,502,850$ $676,704,100$ | 996,553,400 | 903,653,550 |
| Mar. 11-...... | Treasury bilis....--- | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |  |
| Mar. 18 | Treasury bills_ | 50,025,000 | 50,025,000 |  |
| Mar. 25 | Treasury bills | 50,085,000 | 50,085,000 |  |
| Tota |  | \$2,100,326,950 | \$1,196,673,400 | \$903,653,550 |
| Apr. | Treasury bills | \$50,028,003 | \$50,028,000 |  |
| Apr. 8 | Treasury bills | 50,196,000 | 50,196,000 |  |
| Apr.: 22 | Treasury bills- | $50,008,000$ $50,077,000$ | $50,008,000$ $50,077,000$ |  |
| Apr. 29 | Treasury bills | 50,110,000 | 50,110,000 |  |
| Total |  | \$250,419,000 | \$250,419,000 |  |
| May | Treasury bills | \$50,024,000 | \$50,102,000 | \$50,024,000 |
| May 13 | Treasury bills- | $50,102,000$ <br> 50,005 |  |  |
| May 13 | Treasury bills. | 50,111,000 | 50,045,000 | 50,071,000 |
| May 20 | Treasury bills. | 50,000,000 | 50,045,000 | 49,960,000 |
| May 20 | Treasury bills. | 50,005,000 |  |  |
| May 27 | Treasury bills | 50,050,000 | 50,050,000 | 50,060,000 |
| May 27. | Treasury bills. | 50,060,000 |  |  |
| Total |  | \$400,357,000 | \$200,242,000 | \$200,115,000 |
| Grand total. |  | \$3,152,357.950 | \$2.048,384,400 | 1,103,973,550 |

## Features of May Private Financing

Continuing now with our analysis of new corporate financing for the month of May, we find that public utility issues accounted for $\$ 116,096,000$, which compares with $\$ 315$, 587,128 for that group in April. Other industrial and mis cellaneous flotations amounted to only $\$ 140,170,100$ during May as against $\$ 249,966,516$ reported for them in April. Railroad financing amounted to only $\$ 48,727,000$ in May whereas a total of $\$ 122,197,000$ was shown for that account in April.
The total corporate securities of all kinds offered during May was, as already stated, $\$ 304,993,100$, of which $\$ 265$, 125,000 represented long-term issues and $\$ 39,868,100$ was in the form of stock emissions. There were no short-term offerings during the month. The portion of the month's corporate flotations devoted to refunding purposes was $\$ 267,385,450$, or more than $87 \%$ of the total. In April the refunding portion was $\$ 559,871,977$, or more than $82 \%$ of the total. In March it was $\$ 536,036,945$, or more than $90 \%$ of the total. In February it was $\$ 181,140,575$, or over $93 \%$, while in January it was $\$ 200,972,556$, or about $73 \%$ of that month's total. In May a year ago the amount for refunding was $\$ 81,566,666$, or $64 \%$ of the total. Refunding issues of exceptional size during May of this year were as follows: $\$ 85,000,000$ Standard Oil Co. 25-year debenture 3s, the entire proceeds of which were for refunding; $\$ 55,000,000$ Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., cons. mtge. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s} ; \$ 25,000,000$ Public Service Electric \& Gas Co. 1st \& ref. mtge. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s} ; \$ 24,000,000$ The Cincinnati Union Terminal Co. 1st mtge. 31/2S D; $\$ 22,727,000$ Chicago \& Western Indiana mtge. $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ D, and $\$ 22,000,000$

The Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co. 1st \& ref. mtge. 4s D, the entire proceeds of all being used for refunding.

We note that the largest cornorate issue of the month of May was $\$ \$ 5,000,000$ Standard Oil Co. 25-year debenture 3s, due June 1, 1961, priced at 98, to yield 3.11\%. Public utility offerings were the next largest in size and contributed the following issues: $\$ 55,000,000$ Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., cons. mtge. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due May 15 , 1966, offered at $1011 \frac{1}{2}$, to yield $3.17 \%$; $\$ 25,000,000$ Public Service Electric \& Gas Co. 1 st \& ref. mtge. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due 1966, placed privately with leading Eastern life insurance companies; $\$ 22,000,000$ The Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co. 1st \& ref. mtge. 4s D, due June 1, 1961, floated at $971 / 2$, to yield $4.15 \%$, and $\$ 11,000,000$ Minneapolis Gas Light Co. 1st mtge. 4s, series of 1950, due June 1, 1950 , priced at 1025 , to yield $3.75 \%$.
Financing for railroad account during May comprised two offerings, namely: $\$ 24,000,000$ The Cincinnati Union Terminal Co. 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, series D, due May 1, 1971, issued at $1021 / 2$, to yield $3.37 \%$, and $\$ 22,727,050$ Chicago \& Western Indiana 1 st \& ref. mtge. $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, series D, due Sept. 1, 1962 , issued at 102, to yield $4.12 \%$.
There were no foreign emissions of any description floated in this country during the month of May, nor were there any new fixed investment trust issues offered.
Some of the more important corporate offerings made in May, carrying warrants, or a convertible feature of one kind or another, were as follows:
25,000 shares Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc. (Del.), $5 \%$ cumul. preferred stock; convertible into common stock on or before Jan. 2, 1942.
200,000 shares The Glidden Co. $41 / 2 \%$ convertible preferred stock; convertible into common stock on basis rangng from one share to $7 / 10$ ths share of common stock.
5,000 shares Truax-Traer Coal Co. $6 \%$ convertible preferred stock; convertible into common stock on basis ranging from 14 shares to 10 shares up to March 15, 1940.
$\$ 5,000,000$ United States Pipe \& Foundry Co. $31 / 2 \%$ convertible debentures, due May 1, 1946; each debenture convertible into common stock up to May 1, 1946, at prices anging from $\$ 42$ to $\$ 52$ per share.
Included in the month's financing was an issue of $\$ 8,400,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks cons. $11 / 2 \%$ debentures, dated May 15, 1936, and due in six months, offered as usual at prices on application, and $\$ 1,271,300$ Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank, Indianapolis, $31 / \% \%$ bonds, ated May 1, 1936, and due May 1, 1946, offered at par.
The following is a complete summary of the new financ-ing-corporate, State and city, foreign government, as well as farm loan issues-for May and the 5 months ending with May. SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN


* These figures do not include funds obtained by States and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government.
In the tables on the two succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1936 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.
Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during May, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF MAY FOR FIVE YEARS

| MONTH OF MAY | 1936 |  |  | 1935 |  |  | 1934 |  |  | 1933 |  |  |  | 1932 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Capital | Refunding | Total | New Capilal | Refunding | Total | New Capital | Refunding | Total | New Capilal | Refunding | Total | New Capital | Refunding | Total |
| Domestic- | ${ }_{13,398,000}^{8}$ | 251.727,000 | 265,125,000 | 38,993,334 | $75,566,666$ | $114 \stackrel{8}{8} 60,000$ | 25,582,000 | 8 | $25,582,000$ | ${ }_{500,000}$ | ${ }_{12}^{8,050,300}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \frac{8}{500,000} \\ 12,050,300 \end{array}$ | 4,930,800 $2,300,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.000.000 } \\ & 8,000.600 \end{aligned}$ | 11.9300 .800 $10,300,000$ |
| Srerer | - |  | $14.508,100$ $25,360,000$ | 1,200000000000000 5,000 |  | (1,200,000 | 1,258,800 | -:- | 退 | 3,083,535 |  | 3,083,535 |  |  |  |
| Canadian- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long-term bonds and notes_ <br> Short-term <br> Preferred stocks |  |  | --------- | --: | - | - | -: |  | [-..-.:- |  |  | ----- | --- | ---- |  |
| Other foreign ${ }^{\text {Cocks }}$ (-........-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Son-term bonds and notes |  |  |  | ---- |  | -.-.-.--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 7,230,800 | 15,000,000 | 22,230,800 |
| Total corporate | 37,607,650 | 267,385,450 | 304,993,100 | 45,193,334 | 81,566,666 | 126,760,000 | 28,823,3 | 2,958, | 31,781,300 | 3,583,535 | 12,050,300 | 15,633,835 | , |  |  |
| Canadian Government Other foreign Favernment- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,000,000 | 15.000,000 |
| Farm Loan and Govt. agencies-: | $\begin{array}{r} 5,900,000 \\ 68,063,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,771,300 \\ 30,631,071 \end{array}$ | 98,694,141 | 36,5770,5727 | 41,704,341 | 78,274,868 | 58,464,770 | 21,323,807 | 79,788,577 | 40,010,072 | 4,780,461 | 44,790,533 | 83,666,494 | 3,667,804 | 87,334,298 |
| United States Possessions. Grand total | $\cdots$ | 301,787,821 | $413,358,54$ | 81,763,861 | 390,664,707 | $472,428,568$ | 99,788,070 | $44,281,807$ | 144,069,877 | 43,593.607 | 16,830,761 | 60,424,368 | 90,897,294 | 33,667,804 | 124,565,098 |


| MONTH OF MAY | 1936 |  |  | 1935 |  |  | 1934 |  |  | 1933 |  |  | 1932 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Capital | Refunding | Total | New Capital | Refunding | Total | New Carital | Refundina | Total | Newo Capital | Refunding | Total | New Capilal | Refunding | Tolal |
| Long-Term Bonds and Notes- | 8 | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{5}$ | 5 | 5.500,000 | ${ }_{20,235,000}^{\text {8 }}$ | 17.58 | \$ | 17.582 .0 |  | 8 |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Railroads | 3,000,000 | 113,000,000 | 116.000,000 |  | 19,500,000 | 19,500,000 | 8,000,000 |  | 8,000,000 | 500,0000 |  | 5000000 | $4,930,800$ | 7,000,000 | 11,930,800 |
| Iron, steel, coal, copper, sc-..---:- | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 8,933,334 | 41,066,666 | 50,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motors and accessories-- | Ōō |  | 250,000 | 15,000,000 | $2,0000.000$ | 17.000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other industrial and manufacturing |  | 85,000,000 | 85,000.000 | $\bigcirc{ }^{1} 2 \overline{5}$ | 7,500,000 | $7,500,000$ 325,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | --- |  |  |
| Rubber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. trusts, trading, holding, \&c---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-Term Bonds and Notes- | 13,398,000 | 251,727,000 | 265,125,000 | 38,993,334 | 75,566,666 | 114,560,000 | 25,582,000 |  | 25,582,000 | 500,000 |  | 0,000 | 930,800 | 7,000,00 | 11,930,800 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6, $0991,2 \overline{0} \overline{0}$ | 6,091, $\mathbf{c}^{1} \mathbf{0} 0$ | 2,100,000 | 8,000,000 | 10,100,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment manufacturers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,958,000 | $\underline{2,958,0000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oiher industrial and manufacturing |  |  |  |  | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ---1.- |  |  |
| Land, buildings, \&c |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,959,100 | 5,959,100 |  |  |  |
| Shipping trusts , trāing, holding, \&c-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200.000 |  | 200.000 |
| Miscellaneous_.---------------- |  |  |  |  | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |  | 2,958,000 | 2,958,000 |  | 12,050,300 | 2,050,300 | 2,300,000 | 8,000,000 | 10,300,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public utilitios | 506,000 | 75000 | -96,000 | -------- |  |  | 588,750 | - | $-588,750$ |  |  |  | --.-.-- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motors and accessories - Other industrial and manufaturing | 15,863.650 | 14,908,450 | $30,772,100$ | 1.200000 |  | 1.20 | 2,652,550 |  | 2,652,550 | 3,083,535 |  | 3,08 |  |  |  |
| Land, buildings, \& |  |  |  | 5.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv, trusts, trading, holding, \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$--- | $4,800.000$ <br> 1,400 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.80 .0000000000 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ---1.- |
|  | 24,209,650 | 15,658,450 | 39,868,100 | 6,200,000 |  | 6,200,000 | 3,241,300 |  | 3,241,300 | 3,083,535 |  | 3,083,53 |  |  |  |
| Railraals |  | 48,727,000 | 48.78 | 14.735,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,500,000 } \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $20,235,000$ $19,500,000$ | $17,582,000$ $8,000.000$ |  | $17,582,000$ $8,000,000$ | 500,000 | 6,091, $200 \overline{0}$ | 6,591,200 | 7,030, $\overline{8} 0$ | 15,000,000 | $22,0300,800$ |
| Public utilities---1.-- | 10,500,000 | $\begin{array}{r}18, \\ 5,750,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +16,250,000 | $8,983, \overline{3} \overline{3}$ | 41,066,666 | 50,000,000 | 588.750 |  | 588,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment manuracturers |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2,958 | 5,610,550 | 3,083,535 |  | 3,083,535 |  |  |  |
| Other industrial and manufacturing | 16,113,650 | 85,000,000 | 86,550, 000 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,200,000 \\ 5,00,000 \\ , 25,00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000,000 \\ 13,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,500,000 \\ & 18,525,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, buildings, | 148,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,959,100 | 5,959,100 |  |  |  |
|  | 4.8000000 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200.0000 |  | 200,000 |
| Total corporate securities | (1,400,000 | 267,385,450 | 1,404,993.100 | 45,193,334 | 81,566,666 | 126.760,000 | 28,823,300 | 2,958,000 | 31,781.300 | 3,583,535 | 12,050,300 | 5,633,835 | 7.230,800 | 15,000,000 | 22,230,800 |

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SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31 for five years

| HS ENDED MAY 31 | 1936 |  |  | 1935 |  |  | 1934 |  |  | ${ }^{1933}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corporate- |  | $\frac{\text { Refinuting }}{\text { a }}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Total }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { New Capilal }}{ }$ | Refunding | Total | New Capial | Refundin | Total | New Canilal |  | Tolal |  |  |  |
| rm bonds and notes |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 310.40,666 \\ \text { a3.615.,000 } \\ 19,371,800 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 132.000 \\ & 15.708 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{\frac{\text { New Capital }}{\mathbf{S}}}{130,452,800} \frac{\text { Refundin7 }}{18.587,000}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, $\overline{8} \overline{8} \overline{7} \overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{2} \overline{0}$ |  |
|  | 8.000,000 | .00 | 000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {O Commor }}^{\text {Other fore }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | --7 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,200,00 |  | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 |  |  |  |
| Common stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canatiotal coor | 310,709,680 |  |  |  |  | 440,320,800 |  | 78,618,200 | 168,493,385 |  | 11, | 158,665,089 | 156,073,975 | 64,409,320 | 220,483,295 |
| cor |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{212}^{52,99}$ |  | 465 | 96,788,448 | 139,4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total |  |  |  |  |  | 433,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 439,665\%.1000 |
| G | 648,833,760 | 2,266,432,3822 | 2,915,266.142 | 419,109,264 |  | 507,622, | 469,030, | 243,306,6 | 712,337,2 | 170,157,746 | 122,432,934 | 292,590,680 | 582,745,696 | 170,604, | $3.350,442$ |




$$
\text { Character and grouping of new corporate issues in the united states for the five months ended may } 31 \text { for five years }
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
2 \\
n \\
n
\end{gathered}
$$

Financial Chronicle
DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING MAY 1936 long-term bonds and notes (iSSUeS maturing later than five years)



| farm loan and governmental agency issues |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amount | 1ssue and purpose | Price $\begin{array}{r}\text { To Ytield } \\ \text { About }\end{array}$ | Offered by |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8,400,000 \\ & 1,271,300 \end{aligned}$ | Federal Intermediate Gredit Banks Cons. (provide \$2,500,000 for refunding: balance for additlonal loans) -- Fletcher Moint Stock May 1, 1936 and due May 1,1946 (refunding) |  $\%$ <br> Price on application  <br> 100 3.25 | Charles R. Dunn, Fiscal Agent, New. York. Fletcher Trust Co., Indlanapolis. |
| 9,671,300 |  |  |  |



## Shares of no par value.

Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value and all classes of common stock are computed at thelr offering prices.
b Offered in units of $\$ 100$ of notes and 100 shares of $\$ 1$ par Common stock.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Minor fluctuations have again ruled the bond market. Among corporate issues, rails, utilities and industrials closed on Friday at almost the same prices as a week ago, while outstanding United States Governments hardly fluctuated at all during the week. The Treasury's two billion dollar offering of $23 / 4 \%$ bonds, due in 15-18 years, and $13 / 8 \%$ notes, due in five years, although of record size, was eagerly taken, with large oversubscriptions on the new bonds. The called issues, amounting to over a billion dollars, were more than $90 \%$ refunded, preference being expressed for the long-term securities.
High-grade railroad bonds continue to hold their ground in a quiet market. Atchison gen. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1995$, gained $1 / 2$ to close at $1145 / 8$; Chesapeake \& Ohio $41 / 2 s, 1992$, advanced $1 / 4$ to 126; Union Pacific 4s, 1947, closed at $1141 / 4$, up $1 / 4$. The market's receptivity to high-grade railroad bonds was clearly demonstrated on Wednesdav when the Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. sold a $\$ 3,950,0002 \frac{1}{2} \%$ equipment trust issue, maturing up to 10 years, at an a verage cost basis of approximately $1.95 \%$. Lower-grade railroad bonds, as a group, continue somewhat easier, concomitant with decreased interest therein. Atlantic Coast Line $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1964$, declined $11 / 4$ to $771 / 8$; New York Central $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 2013, declined $5 / 8$ to $861 / 4$; Southern Pacific $41 / 2$, 1981 , lost $1 / 2$ to close at $90 \%$.
Utility bonds have advanced during the week, gains being noticeable in the lower grades. Net gains have been generally small, but the movement has been broad and steady.

Holding company debentures have been featured, and new highs were established by American Power \& Light 6s, 2016, which closed at $1001 / 2$, up 2 for the week; Cities Service 5s, 1950, which advanced $11 / 4$ to $801 / 2$; Electric Power \& Light 5s, 2030, which closed unchanged at $901 / 4$, and United Light \& Railways $51 / 2$ s, 1952, which gained $11 / 2$, closing at $931 / 2$. Prime investment issues have been quite steady. New financing consisted of $\$ 25,000,000$ Wisconsin Public Service $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1961$, and $\$ 11,250,000 \mathrm{El}$ Paso Natural Gas $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1951, and 43/4s, 1946.
Major changes in the prices of industrial bonds have been confined to a few speculative issues, high grades having been almost at a standstill. Steels and metals have been quiet. The paper group has been steady. Oils have been mixed; Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 3s, 1961, offered at 98 last week, advanced over the offering price and are now quoted $987 / 8 \mathrm{bid}-991 / \mathrm{s}$ asked, whereas Skelly Oil 4 s , 1951, declined $3 / 8$ to $981 / 4$. General firmness among building supply issues has been contrasted by the action of Certain-teed Products $51 / 2$ s, 1948 , which closed at 91 , off $17 / 8$. Coal company obligations have been generally lower. The $33 / 4$-point advance by Warren Brothers 6 s , 1941, to 67 was of interest. International Agricultural 5s, 1942 (stamped), lost $1 / 2$ point to close at 99 . Goodyear Tire \& Rubber 5s, 1957, at $104 \frac{1}{8}$ were up $3 / 8$.
The foreign bond market has been rather irregular, but a few important changes have been witnessed. The Cuban Public Works $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ experienced a sharp appreciation of 10 points in the middle of the week, losing part of this gain later. Polish bonds have been weak again, declines ranging from 2 to 12 points. French issues also lost considerable ground as a result of renewed weakness of the franc. Japanese bonds sold lower upon resumption of political troubles in the Far East. Other groups did not change greatly.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Averaje Yrelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Dverly } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { U. S. } \\ \text { Bovids } \\ \text { B** }}}{ }$ |  | 120 Domestic Corporate* by Rattings |  |  |  | 120 DomesticCorporate* by Groups |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | a | Aa | A | $a$ | $R R$ |  |  |
| June 5 | 109.99 | 110.42 | 122 | 118.66 | 108.75 | 95.18 |  |  |  |
| - ${ }^{4}-$ | 109.97 | 110.42 | 122.24 | 118.86 | 108.75 | ${ }_{95.18}^{95.18}$ | 105.89 | ${ }_{108.39}^{108.39}$ | ${ }_{117.63}^{117.84}$ |
| 囫 3 | 110.06 | ${ }_{110.61}^{110}$ | 122.24 | 118.86 | 108.94 | 95.33 | 106.07 | 108.57 | 117.63 |
| ker $2-$ | 110.02 110.04 | 110.61 110.61 | 122.46 | 118.86 | 108.75 | ${ }_{95.33}$ | 105.89 | 108.57 | ${ }_{117.63}$ |
| eekly | 110.04 | 110.61 | 122.46 | 118.86 | 108.94 | 95.18 | 105.89 | 108.57 | 117.84 |
| May 29 | 110.01 | 110.61 | 122.24 | 118.86 | 108.94 | 95.18 | 105.89 |  |  |
| but 22 | 110.20 | 110.23 | 122.03 | 118.66 | 108.75 | 94.88 | 105.54 | 108.57 | ${ }_{117.43}^{117.63}$ |
| ${ }_{8}^{15}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.98 \\ & 109.70 \end{aligned}$ | 110.42 109.86 | ${ }_{121.81}^{121.80}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118.45}$ | 108.94 | 95.18 | 105.72 | 108.57 | 117.22 |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.70 \\ & 109.69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.86 \\ & 109.31 \end{aligned}$ | 121.60 121.38 | ${ }_{117.22}^{118.04}$ | ${ }_{108}^{108.38}$ | 94.73 93.09 | ${ }_{104.20}^{105}$ | 108.39 | ${ }_{116.82}^{117.22}$ |
| Apr. 24 | 109.80 | 109.68 | ${ }_{121.38}^{121.38}$ | 117.22 | 108.21 | 94.88 | 104.51 | 108.03 | ${ }_{116.42}^{116.01}$ |
| ine 17 | 109.96 | 110.05 | 121.38 | 117.43 | 108.57 | 95.78 | 105.89 | 108.21 | ${ }_{116.62}^{116.42}$ |
| -9- | 109.75 | 110.42 | 121.60 | ${ }_{117.63}$ | 108.57 | 96.23 | 106.42 | 108.39 | ${ }_{116.62}^{116.62}$ |
| 3. | 109.64 | 110.23 | 121.60 | 117.73 | 108.57 | 95.93 | 106.25 | 108.21 | ${ }_{116.62}$ |
| Mar. ${ }^{27}$ | 109.66 | 110.05 | 121.17 | 117.43 | 108.75 | 95.63 | 106.07 | 108.03 | 116.42 |
| been 20-- | 109.51 | 110.23 | 121.38 | 117.84 | 108.94 | 95.48 | 106.07 | 108.39 | 116.62 |
| ${ }_{6}^{13}$ | 109.11 | 110.05 | 120.75 | 117.63 | 108.75 | 95.63 | 106.07 | 108.03 | ${ }_{116.22}$ |
| $\stackrel{6}{29}$ | 109.46 | 110.98 110.61 | 121.17 | 118.04 | 109.49 | 97.62 | 108.57 | 108.39 | 116.22 |
| b. 21 | 108.98 | $\xrightarrow[110.79]{110.61}$ | ${ }_{120.96}^{120.54}$ | ${ }_{117,43}^{117.84}$ | 108.94 | 97.16 98.09 | 107.67 | 108.39 | 115.81 |
| 5. 15 | 108.52 | 110.61 | 120.96 | 117.43 | 108.94 | ${ }_{97.62}^{98.09}$ | 107.85 | 108 | ${ }_{115.81}^{115.81}$ |
|  | 108.22 | ${ }_{1}^{110.23}$ | 120.96 | 117.02 | 108.39 | 96.70 | 106.60 | ${ }_{108.57}$ | ${ }_{115.61}^{115.81}$ |
|  | 107.96 | 109.68 | 120.75 | 116.82 | 108.03 | 95.78 | 105.54 | 108.57 | 115.41 |
| Jan. ${ }_{24}{ }^{14}$ | 108.03 | 109.68 | 120.75 | 116.82 | 108.03 | 95.63 | 105.37 | 108.57 | 115.41 |
| ${ }_{17}^{24}$ | 107.89 | 109.68 | 120.54 | 116.62 | 108.21 | 95.78 | 105.37 | 108.57 | ${ }_{115.41}$ |
| 17 | 108.34 | 109.31 | 120.11 | 116.62 | 107.85 | 95.18 | 104.68 | 108.39 | 115.02 |
| 10 | 108.02 | 108.39 | 119.90 | 115.41 | 107.14 | 93.99 | 103.48 | 108.21 | 114.04 |
| High $193 \overline{6}$ | 110794 | 107.31 110.98 | 119.27 122.46 | $\xrightarrow{114.63}$ | 106.07 | 92 93 98 | 101.97 | 10785 | 11269 |
| Low 1936 | 107.7\% | 107.14 | 119.07 | ${ }_{114.43}^{118.86}$ | 109 | 98.09 91.96 | ${ }_{101}^{108.57}$ | 108.75 | 117.84 |
| High 1935 | 109.20 | 108.96 | 119.69 | 114.43 | 105.72 | ${ }_{91.67}$ | ${ }_{101.31}^{101.64}$ | 10767 | ${ }_{112}^{112.11}$ |
|  | 105.66 | 99.20 | 116.82 | 108.57 | 98.73 | .88 | 90.69 | $94.14$ | $106.78$ |
| $5^{\prime} 35$ | 108.32 | 101.64 | 118.45 | 109.68 | 101.14 | 82.50 | 94.29 | 103.8 | 107.31 |
| June $5^{\prime} 34$ | 105.33 | 98.41 | 114.43 | 106.96 | 95.93 | 81 | 73 | 6 | 105.03 |


| 1936DailyAverages | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$ (Based on Indiotdual Closing Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \dagger+ \\ 30 \\ \text { Fir } \\ \text { Fin } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { tic } \end{gathered}$ | 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate, by Groups |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | RR | $P \quad U$. | Indus |  |
| June 5 | 4.15 | 3.55 | 3.73 | 4.24 | 5.06 | 4.41 | 4.26 | 3.77 |  |
| $\stackrel{4}{3}$ | 4.15 4.14 | 3.56 <br> 3.56 | 3.72 | 4.24 | 5.06 | 4.40 | 4.26 | 3.78 |  |
| ${ }^{3-}$ | 4.14 4.14 | 3.56 <br> 3.55 | 3.72 3.72 | 4.23 4.24 | 5.05 5.05 | 4.39 4.40 | 4.25 4.25 | 3.78 3 3 |  |
|  | 4.14 | 3.55 | 3.72 | 4.23 | 5.06 | 4.40 | 4.25 | 3.78 <br> 3.77 |  |
| 22 | 4.14 4.16 | 3.56 | 3.72 | 4.23 | 5.06 | 4.40 | 4.25 | 3.78 | 5.91 |
| 15.- | 4.15 | 3.57 <br> 3.58 | 3.73 <br> 3 <br> 3 | 4.24 4.23 | 5.08 5.06 | 4.42 4.41 | 4.25 | 3.79 | 5.92 |
| 8 -- | 4.18 | 3.59 | 3.76 | 4.26 | 5.09 | 4 | 4.26 | 3.80 3.82 | 5.89 5.84 |
| 1-- | 4.21 | 3.60 | 3.80 | 4.28 | 5.14 | 4.48 4.48 | 4.28 | 3.82 3.86 | 5.84 5.96 |
| Apr. 24 | 4.19 | 3.60 | 3.80 | 4.27 | 5.08 | 4.46 | 4.27 | 3.84 3 | 5.86 |
| 17-- | 4.17 4.15 | 3.60 3.59 3. | 3.79 <br> 3.78 | 4.25 | 5.02 | 4.40 | 4.27 | 3.83 | 5.83 |
|  | 4.15 4.16 | 3.59 3.59 3.5 | 3.78 3 3 | 4.25 | 4.99 | 4.37 | 4.26 | 3.83 | 5.83 |
| Mar.27-- | 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 | 5.83 |
| $20-$ | 4.16 | 3.60 | 3.77 | ${ }_{4.23}^{4.24}$ | 5.03 5.04 | 4.39 4.39 | 4.28 | 3.84 <br> 3.83 | 5.85 <br> 5.80 |
| 13 | 4.17 | 3.63 | 3.78 | 4.24 | 5.03 | 4.39 4.3 | 4.28 | 3.83 3.85 | 5.80 5.94 |
| eb. 29 | 4.12 | 3.61 | 3.76 | 4.20 | 4.90 | 4.25 | 4.26 | 3.85 | 5.87 |
| eb. $29 .-$ | 4.14 4.13 | 3.64 3.62 | 3.77 3 3 | 4.23 4.22 | 4.93 4.87 | 4.30 4.25 | 4.25 | 3.87 | 6.00 |
| 15.- | 4.14 | 3.62 3.62 | 3.79 3.79 | ${ }_{4}^{4.23}$ | 4.87 4.90 | 4.25 4.29 | 4.25 4.24 | 3.87 3.87 | 5.92 8.05 |
|  | 4.16 | 3.62 | 3.81 | 4.26 | 4.96 | 4.36 | 4.25 | 3.87 <br> 3.88 | 6.05 8.10 |
|  | 4.19 | 363 3.63 3 | 3.82 | 4.28 | 5.02 | 4.42 | 4.25 | 3.89 | 6.15 |
| Jan. $31-\mathrm{C}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4.19 \\ 419 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 3.63 <br> 3.64 | 3.82 3.83 | 4.28 4.27 | 5.03 | 4.43 | 4.25 | 3.89 | 6.13 |
| 17. | 4.21 | 3.64 3.66 | 3.83 3.83 | 4.27 4.29 | 5.02 5.08 | 4.43 4.47 | 4.25 4.28 | 3.89 3.91 | ${ }_{6}^{6.11}$ |
| 10.- | 4.26 | 3.67 | 3.89 | 4.33 | 5.14 | 4 | 4.26 427 | 3.91 <br> 3.96 | 6.17 6.26 |
| Low ${ }^{3} 9{ }^{3} 6$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.32}$ | 3.70 <br> 3.55 | 3.93 | 4.39 | 5.24 | 463 | 429 | 403 | 6.23 |
| High 1936 | 4.12 4.33 | 3.55 <br> 3.71 | 3.72 <br> 3.94 | 4.20 4.39 | 4.87 | 4.25 4.85 | 424 | 3.77 | 5.80 |
| Low 1935 | 4.34 | 3.68 | ${ }_{3}^{3.94}$ | 4.41 | 5.28 5.30 | 4.65 4.87 | 4.29 4.30 | 4.05 4.06 | 6.31 6.78 |
| High 1935 | 480 | 382 | 4.25 | 4.83 | 6.40 | 5.37 | 4.30 6.13 | 4.06 4.35 | 6.78 $\mathbf{6 . 9 7}$ |
| June 5'35 | 4.65 | 3.74 | 4.19 | 4.68 | 6.00 | 5.12 | 4.52 | 4.32 | 5.83 |
|  | 4.85 | 3.94 | 434 | 5.01 | 6.12 |  |  |  |  |

vel or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way thand and do not purport to show either the average yleld averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market. For Moody's inder of bond price by monthic back to 1928 , see the issue of Feb. 6 , 1932 , page 907 .
$* *$ Aetual average price of 8 long term Treasury lssues. $\dagger$ The latest


## 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 reverse 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 authorities 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 [Complled by the Midland Bank Limited]

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month of } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | 5 Months to May 31 | Year to May 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1919 | £17.541,000 | ¢63,476,000 | £118,288,000 |
| 1920 | 20,861,000 | 213,672,000 | 387,738,000 |
| 1921 | 17,187,000 | 90,302,000 | 260,840,000 |
| 1922 | $35,783,000$ | $146,157,000$ 88,762 | $271,651,000$ $178,273,000$ |
| 1923 1924 | $26,845,000$ $34,836,000$ | $38,762,000$ $86,894,000$ | $178,273,000$ $201,891,000$ |
| 1925 | 33,748,000 | 100,703,000 | 237,355,000 |
| 1926 | 10.888,000 | 102,413,000 | 221,607,000 |
| 1927 | 34,516,000 | 139,729,000 | 290,582,000 |
| 1928 | 39,275,000 | 161,244,000 | 336,229,000 |
| 1929 | 21,131,000 | 170,145,000 | 371,421,000 |
| 1930 | 37,899,000 | 128,635,000 | 212,238,000 |
| 1931 | 11,010,000 | 58,083,000 | 165,608,000 |
| 1932 | 12,296,000 | 57,304,000 | 87,888,000 |
| 1933 | 14,614,000 | 51,787,000 | 107,521,000 |
| 1934 | 22,441,000 | 56.974,000 | 138.055,000 |
| 35 | 19,728,000 | $65,435,000$ |  |
| - | 19,505,000 | 90,573,000 | 207,962,000 |

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS [Complled by the Midland Bank Limiterl]

|  | - 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | £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 | $9.590,347$ | 4,108,238 | 10,456,037 |
| May | 14,614,014 | 22,440,935 | 19,727,811 | 19,505,122 |
| 5 months. | £51,787,124 | £56,973,992 | £65,434,711 | £90,572,928 |
| June. | 17.541.251* | 12,048.4.54 | 20,610,166 |  |
| July | 6.001.777 | 14,997,397 | 53,909 166 |  |
| August | 21,208.047 | 9,878,332 | 6,682,428 |  |
| Septembe | 7.184.097 | 6,747,571 | 7.719.440 |  |
| October..- | 10,026,260 | 23.446.272 | 4.706.804 |  |
| November | 12,786,859 | 13,056,095 | 12,543.554 |  |
| December | 6,353,481 | 13,041,644 | 11.217.941 |  |
| Yea | £132,868,896 | £150.189.757 | £182,824,210 |  |

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS iComplled by the Midiand Bank Limited]

|  | United <br> Kingdom | India and Ceylon | Other Brit Countries | Forelon Countrles | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934-January <br> February March $\qquad$ April $\qquad$ 5 months | $8.682,000$ | $\underset{49,000}{\mathcal{4}}$ | $\underset{1,763,000}{£}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{59.000}{£} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{f}{10.853 .000}$ |
|  | 5,309,000 | 221,000 | 1,433,000 | 45,000 | 7,008.000 |
|  | 6,011,000 | 7.000 | 873,000 | 190.000 | 7.082.000 |
|  | $8,665,000$ $11,397,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,000 \\ & 62,000 \end{aligned}$ | 850,000 $10,945,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 63,000 \\ 37,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,590,000 \\ 22,441,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | 40,064,000 | 352,000 | 15,863,000 | 694,000 | 56,974,000 |
|  | 7,021,000 | 32.000 | 4,609,000 | 386,000 | 12,048,000 |
| July | 9.958,000 | 1.000 | 5.014.000 | $\begin{array}{r}25,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,998.000 |
| Auku | 3,165,000 |  | 5,485.000 | 1,228,000 | 9,878,000 |
| Septer | 5,631,000 | 137.000 | 566,000 | 413,000 | $6,748,000$ 23446000 |
| Octob | 20.764 .000 | 61,000 | 2,465,000 | 156,000 141000 | ${ }^{23,446,056,000}$ |
| Nover | $11,016.000$ <br> $9,122,000$ | 550,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,899,000 \\ & 3,355,000 \end{aligned}$ | 141.000 14.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,056,000 \\ & 13,042,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Yea | 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 |
| Februs | 9,688,000 |  | 2,346,000 | 5888000 | 12,820.000 |
| March | 11,076,000 |  | $1,135,000$ 660 2000 | 176,000 5000 | 12,386,000 |
| $\mathrm{M}_{\varepsilon}$ | 38,788,000 | 118,000 | 668,000 | 254,000 | 19,728,000 |
| 5 month | 57,428,000 | 118,000 | 5,666,000 | 2,223,000 | 65,435,000 |
| June. | 19,571 | 13,000 | 872,000 | 154,000 | 20,610,000 |
| July | 49,949,000 |  | 3.622.000 | 287,000 | 53,909,000 |
| Augu | 4,781.000 |  | 1,921,000 |  | 6,682,000 |
| Septen | 7.344.000 | 545,000 | 222,000 |  | 7,707,000 |
| Nove | 9.204.000 | 15,000 | 3,136,000 | 188,000 | 12,544,000 |
| Decem | 9.686,000 | 137,000 | 1,395,000 |  | 11,218,000 |
| Year | 161934000 | 828,000 | 17,210,000 | 2,852,000 | 182,824,000 |
|  | 33.019 | 194,000 | 751,00 |  | 33,963,000 |
| 1936- January | 18,502,000 |  | 964,00 | 221.000 84.000 | 19,687.000 |
| May | 8,795,000 | 232,000 | 1,356,000 | 84,000 73,000 | 10.456,000 |
|  | 17,196,000 | 27,000 | 2,014,000 | 268,00 | 19,505,00 |
| 5 months ...... $84,389,000$ |  | 453,000 | 5,085,000 | 645,000 | 90,573,000 |

## BOOK REVIEWS

## Cotton and the AAA

By Henry L. Richards. 389 pages. Washington: The Brookings Institution. $\$ 2.50$
This volume completes the series of six studies which the Brookings Institution has devoted to the commodity aspects of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The study begins with an examination of the legislative foundation of the cotton program, the cotton situation in the spring of 1933 , and the general objectives and problems of the cotton program. It then reviews the cotton contract offers of 1933,1934 and 1935, and compares their advantages, the administrative organization that was set up, the promotional campaigns and the contract sign-up, the methods of checking compliance, and the landlord-tenant problem. The Bankhead Act and operations under it are next examined, together with the questions of government cotton and cotton loans, the financing of the program, the effect of the program on foreign markets and farmers' incomes, potential gains and losses, and the feasibility of continuing the control system. Appendices give the important provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended Aug. 24, 1935, relating to benefit payments and processing taxes, the proposals for a 1934-35 cotton acreage reduction program made at a meeting of Southwestern agricultural workers at Atlanta,

Aug. 5, 1933, details of procedure under the Bankhead Act, and a summary of various estimates of the effect of the cotton program on incomes.
Commenting upon the effect of the program upon the relations of landlord and tenant, Mr. Richards concludes that the available evidence, taken as a whole, "does not substantiate the alarmist statements which have been widely circulated that a great number of tenants and croppers have been displaced or their tenure status reduced." There is, howveer, he finds, "considerable uncertainty as to the prospects of tenant farmers in the South under a continued cotton reduction program," since "a reduction in the acreage of cotton normally means a reduction in the number of tenants." Regarding foreign markets, "we must conclude that a large part and perhaps all of the reduction in consumption of American cotton during the past three easons represents a loss that cannot be offset by future increases, unless expansion of production is subsidized."
Mr. Richards also finds that "the ability of the United States to increase the general level of cotton prices over a period of years by control of production or marketing" is "quite limited. An increase of one cent per pound would be a great accomplishment. If we cut our production below what would otherwise be produced, we can expect that foreign producers will increase their cotton acreage within a few years by nearly the same amount, at least until our exports are very greatly reduced."
Surveying the experiment as a whole, Mr. Richards concludes that while the administration of the Bankhead Act has been less impracticable than many people feared, the relatively large increase in farmer income during the past three seasons "will be offset to a considerable extent by losses in the future because of expansion in foreign production and decreased consumption of American cotton caused by the program," and that the source of such net gain in income as has been made has been due to "benefit payments and not the price enhancement caused by production control." The cotton loan policy, he thinks, was "a serious mistake," while as for the basic problem of government control, that of "determining where cotton should be grown and how much should be produced," the Agricultural Adjustment Act has offered no effective solution.

## The Balance Sheets of Imperialism. Facts and Figures on Colonies

By Grover Clark. 136 pages. New York: Columbia University Press. $\$ 2.75$
In this book, prepared and published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Clark undertakes to answer the question whether imperialism pays. The details of the answer are set down in what is probably the most elaborate and valuable collection of statistical exhibits regarding population, trade, financial expenditure, and the like in the world's colonies and dependencies that is to be found in print, the material being drawn from official sources and the statistics presented in percentages as well as in actual figures.
The conclusions drawn from the evidence, as summarized by Dr. Clark, seem to show that while down to about 1880 the debit and credit sides, if all elements of cost and profit are considered, did not diffier greatly, since 1880 the colonies which have been acquired by force have cost "yery substantially more than any possible cash profits derived from the trade with the territories controlled." The debit figure would be large if a proper share of military and naval expenses of the controlling countries were allocated to the colonies. As outlets for surplus populations at home the colonies have been unimportant, a net migration of only about 500,000 to Europe-controlled colonies in the past 50 years, out of a net migration from Europe of 19.3 million, being shown. The idea that the possession of colonies with supplies of raw materials is an advantage in war as well as in peace is pronounced by Dr. Clark "fundamentally fallacious," and the extension of controlled territory does not make a country "materially less dependent on foreign sources of supply and on foreign markets." No one of the imperial countries "does as much as a fourth of its trade with its colonies," or gets from them "as much as a fifth of the raw materials and the foodstuffs which it requires," or sells to them "as much as a third of the products of its factories."

It is to be regretted that the author felt it desirable to conclude the excellent summary of his findings with propaganda for the League of Nations. Premising that the present colonial situation is unsatisfactory and that the overseas possessions cannot properly be turned loose to shift for themselves, he urges the desirability of establishing, by "voluntary, unilateral declaration by each of the colonyholding Powers," a "completely free-trade policy." He sees no way to maintain such a policy, however, except to "give the League the right to insist that that policy be maintained." There is much to be said for greatly increased freedom of colonial trade, but the recent experience with economic sanctions leaves little reason for thinking that the League would be able to "insist" any more effectively if its authority over colonial trade were challenged.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME

## Friday Night, June 5, 1936.

Business activity receded slightly, according to the latest reports of the "Journal of Commerce," their weekly business index showing a decline to 91.0 as compared with a revised figure of 92.1 for the previous week. This compares with a figure of 68.8 for the corresponding week last year. Electric output also showed a drop for the week, though produc tion of electricity is still $18.0 \%$ larger than during the cor responding week of last year. Steel production holds up surprisingly well, this industry showing further gains for the week. Steel authorities estimate operations for this week at $68.2 \%$ of capacity, which is 0.3 point over the figures of the previous week, and compares with $39.5 \%$ of capacity for the corresponding week of last year, according to figures from this same authoritative source. The seasonal decline in steel operations is now not expected for some weeks. The maintenance of the present pace is attributed largely to the higher prices for steel, which are scheduled to take effect July 1. Consumers have been covering their needs as much as possible in order to forestall the price advance, which naturally has given considerable stimulus to steel production. Excellent reports are continuing to come in from the department store field, predictions now being made that the sales in June will exceed those of the 1935 month by $10 \%$. It is stated further that if bonus spending late this month achieves anticipated proportions the margin of increase for June should approach $15 \%$. Indications point to record-breaking expenditures for seasonal wearing apparel and sports and travel equipment. Much interest is evidenced in the coming bonus payments, which will take place within a fortnight. That this bonus money will act as a powerful stimulus to trade, all experts agree. Competent observers contend that the spending of these funds has been anticipated by the recipients to only a moderate degree at most. Further, it is the consensus of opinion that the bulk of the baby bonds will be cashed within two or three months, and that about $\$ 1,250,000,000$ of the total of some $\$ 1,700,000,000$ of baby obligations will be turned into cash during that period. Retail trade shows a further advance in volume this week, the increase running 3 to $18 \%$. Wholesale volume also rose 18 to $20 \%$ over last year. The veterans' bonus distribution is expected to act as a powerful stimulus to further advances in trade the current month, perhaps resulting in the largest volume of the year. Car loadings declined 36,547 cars from the previous week to 646,859 , at which figure they were ahead of last year's corresponding period by 84,177 cars. The drop in loadings as compared with the previous week was due largely to the holiday. The Bell Telephone System reported that with a net increase of 78,200 stations last month, it established an all-time high record for the month of May. The May gain compared with 77,600 in April and 47,600 in May, 1935. Chain store gains for May ran as high as $\mathbf{3 2 . 4 \%}$. Outside of crop weather news, there were no unusual developments from a weather standpoint the past week. However, as concerns the crops-the eastern part of the cotton belt is concerns the crops-the eastern part of the cotton belt is
still suffering from prolonged drought. Precipitation was reported during the last 24 hours in Georgia and the Carolinas, but by no means sufficient to relieve the intensely dry conditions that have prevailed in those sections for some little time. In the western and southwestern parts of the cotton belt the excessive rains which were prevalent for several days subsided, and clear weather prevailed the latter half of the week. In the northwestern part of the wheat belt much apprehension is felt for the spring wheat crop, where dry conditions have prevailed for some time, with no relief yet in sight. In the New York City area the weather has been generally clear and pleasant the past week. New York City had very little rain, and temperatures of late have been slightly higher. Today it was fair and cool here, with temperatures ranging from 57 to 62 degrees. The forecast was for clear this afternoon and tonight. Saturday partly cloudy. Overnight at Boston it was 60 to 80 degrees; Baltimore, 60 to 74; Pittsburgh, 52 to 72 ; Portland, Me., 56 to 72 ; Chicago, 54 to 66 ; Cincinnati, 54 to 78 ; Cleveland, 56 to 66; Detroit, 50 to 68; Charleston, 70 to 86; Milwaukee, 56 to 72 ; Savannah, 72 to 92 ; Dallas, 74 to 92 ; Kansas City, 64 to 82 ; Springfield, Mo., 64 to 78 ; Oklahoma City, 64 to 86 ; Salt Lake City, 48 to 66 ; Seattle, 52 to 68; Montreal, 52 to 72 , and Winnipeg, 46 to 78.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Drop 36,547 Cars in Week

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 30, 1936 , totaled 646,859 cars. This is a loss of 36,547 cars, or $5.3 \%$ from the preceding week, but a gain of 84,177 cars, or $15 \%$, over the total for the like week of 1935, and an increase of 67,203 cars, or $11.6 \%$, over the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1934 . For the week ended May 23 loadings were $14.2 \%$ above those for the like week of 1935 , and $9.2 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1934 . Loadings for the week ended May 16 showed a gain of $16.9 \%$
when compared with 1935 and a rise of $11.3 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1934.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended May 30, 1936, loaded a total of 292,048 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 315,966 cars in the preceding week and 259,365 cars in the seven days ended June 1, 1935. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS
 x Excludes cars interchanged between S. P. Co.-Pacific Lines and Texas \&
New Orleans RR.

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS Number of Cars)

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 30, 1936 | May 23, 1936 | June 1, 1935 |
| Chleago Rock ISland \& Pacific Ry- | ${ }^{23,041}$ | ${ }^{22,929}$ | 18,142 |
| St. Louls-San Franciseo Ry-....- | 12,443 | $\begin{gathered} 29,499 \\ 13,084 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total. | 65,000 | 65,512 | 53,133 |

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended May 23 reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended May 23 totaled 683.406 cars. This was an increase of 85,010 cars or $14.2 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1935 and 57,416 cars or $9.2 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1934. Loading of revenue freight for the week of May 23 was an increase of
1,959 cars or $0.3 \%$ above the preceding week 1,959 cars or $0.3 \%$ above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 284,319 cars, an increase of 1,738 in 1935, and 39,932 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 162,096 cars, a decrease of 173 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4 ars, a cars above the corresponding week in 1935. It was, however, a decrease of 2,073 cars below the same week in 1934.
Car loading amounted to 106,139 cars, a decrease of 540 cars below the preceding week, 6,603 cars below the corresponding week in 1935, and 3,918 cars below the same week in 1934.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 31,365 cars, an increase of 808 cars above the preceding week, 5,553 cars above the corresponding week in
1935 and 3,112 cars above the same week in 1934 . In the Western districts 1935 and 3,112 cars above the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended May 23 totaled 19,325 cars, an increase of 497 cars above the preceding week this year and 2,901 cars above the same week in 1935.
Livestock loading amounted to 11,153 cars, a decrease of 519 cars below the preceding week, 188 cars below the same week in 1935, and 5,160 cars below the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, loading of livestow the 1935 , helow the same week in 1935.

Forest products loading totaled 33,414 cars, an increase of 288 cars above the preceding week, 9,333 cars above the same week in 1935, and 7,403
cars above the same week in 1934. cars above the sa
Ore loading an
preceding week, 15,445 cars ars 16,903 cars above the corresponding week in 1934 .
Coke loading amounted to 8,191 cars, an increase of 187 cars above the preceding week, 2,177 cars above the same week in 1935, and 1,217 cars above the same week in 1934.
All districts reported increases in the number of cars loaded with reve freight, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1935 and 1934.
Loading of revenue freight in 1936 compares with the two previous years

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in Janu | 2,353,111 | ${ }^{2,169,146}$ | 2,183,081 |
| Four weeks in March. | ${ }^{3,135,118} \mathbf{2}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & 2,927,453 \\ & 2,408\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,920,192}$ |
| Four weeks in April | 2,544,843 | 2,302,101 | - $2,340,460$ |
| Week of May 2 | 671,154 | , 568 '927 | ${ }_{605}{ }^{2} 243$ |
| Week of May 9 | 668,935 | ${ }_{575,020}$ | 602,798 |
| Week of May 16 Wek of May | 681,447 | - 5882,950 | 612,331 625909 |
| 咗 | 683,400 | 988 | 625,990 |

In the following table we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 23, 1936. During this period a total of 109 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:

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| Rat | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  | Raltroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetved from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |  | 193 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Eastern |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Georg }}$ | 905 |  | 753 | ,236 | 1,235 |
| Ann Arbor | 145 | ${ }_{1}^{574}$ | 606 1,937 | 1,107 | ${ }^{1,041}$ | Georgia \& Floriã | 317 |  |  | 378 | , 388 |
| Bangor \& Arosst |  |  |  | 10,224 | ${ }^{9,898}$ | Gulr Moblle \& Northern | 19,463 | 16,522 | - 18.552 |  | 9,314 |
| Chlcago Indianapoils \& Loulsv. | 1,179 | 1,184 | 1,160 | 1,954 | 1,639 ${ }_{72}$ | Illinos Central System | 20,665 | 17,455 | 18,097 | 4,593 | ${ }_{3,520}^{9,54}$ |
| Central Indiana | 121 | 1,158 | 1,26 1,054 |  | 1,841 | Macon Dublin \& Savannai | 165 | 140 | 141 | +358 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{432}$ |
| Central Vermont | 1,103 | 1,491 | 1, ${ }_{5}^{1,342}$ | ${ }_{6,788}^{2,065}$ | ${ }_{6,720}^{1.720}$ | M 1 ssissisppl Central.- | 159 |  |  | 1,512 | ${ }_{1}^{1294}$ |
| Delaware ${ }^{\text {Dasare }}$ Lackawanna \& West. | 8,881 | 10,695 | 10,002 | ${ }^{7} .022$ | 8,036 |  | 2,702 | ${ }_{2,737}^{1,747}$ | 2,907 | ${ }_{2}^{1}, 116$ | 1,853 |
|  | 2,605 | $\begin{array}{r}236 \\ \hline 2.488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2,239}^{220}$ | 1,188 | 1,139 | Tennessee Central. | 395 | 320 | 310 | 490 | 512 |
| Detroit \& Toledo Shore |  |  | 261 | ${ }^{3} 8.010$ |  | Total | 54,760 | 47,663 | 49,398 | 28,228 | 23,947 |
|  | - $\begin{gathered}13,648 \\ 5,392\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,043 \\ 4,483 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,579 \\ 4,065 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{13,555}$ | ${ }_{6,185}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk West | ${ }^{5}$ 212 | 4,483 | ${ }^{4,065}$ | 1.959 | ${ }^{1,812}$ | Grand total Southern District | 94,207. | 83,156 | 87,285 | 58,421 | 49,234 |
| Lehigh \& New Eng | 2,061 | 1,641 | 1,627 | 1,400 |  | Northwestern Distric |  |  |  |  |  |
| ehigh Valley | 8,884 | 9,113 | ${ }_{2}^{8,576}$ | 7,487 | ${ }_{2,244}$ | Belt Ry. of Chicago.-.-- | 908 | 882 | 876 | ${ }^{2,162}$ | ${ }^{1,651}$ |
| alne Cent | 4,041 | 3,747 <br> 3 <br> 3,705 | ${ }_{3,510}^{2.664}$ | ${ }_{232}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{2} 187$ | Chicago \& North West | ${ }_{18,752}^{18,7}$ | ${ }_{2}^{16,042}$ | - 16.868 |  |  |
| Mononga |  |  |  | 39 | 222 | Chicago Great weestern |  |  |  | ${ }_{7} 7770$ | ${ }_{6}^{2,722}$ |
| b New York Central Line | 40,345 | ${ }^{36,618}$ | 37,512 | 38,001 | (10,690 | Chicago Miliw. Et. P. \& Paciric | 19,805 | 3,167 | 3,285 | 3,410 | ${ }_{2,491}$ |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartiord | 10,218 | - | -10,559 <br> 1,750 | 11,918 | ${ }_{2,072}$ | Duluth Missabe \& Northern | 12,427 | 9,088 | ${ }_{1}^{9,114}$ | ${ }_{569}^{208}$ | 100 |
| N. Y. Chitago \& st. Louls | 4,869 | 4,438 | ${ }_{5} 5.091$ | ${ }_{8}^{8,952}$ | [8,647 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantio, | 7,698 | 5,805 | 5,798 | 4,859 | 3,466 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pritsburgh }}$ Lere Lake Erie | ${ }_{6}^{6,321}$ | ¢ ${ }_{5}^{4,417}$ | ¢,748 | 5,147 | 4,117 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South. | ${ }^{403}$ | ${ }_{14}{ }^{300}$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{299}$ | , ${ }_{3}^{134}$ | ${ }_{2}^{17868}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Prttsburgh ot }}$ Sha | ${ }^{283}$ | ${ }^{\text {5 }} 324$ | 401 | 21 | ${ }_{2} 20$ | Great Northern---- | 17,870 | 14,421 | +1,479 | 509 | 440 |
| Pittsburgh Shawmut $\&$ |  |  |  |  | 1,070 | L.ake Superior \& Ishpeming | 2,043 | 1,102 | 1.499 |  |  |
| Prtsburgh \& West Virg | 1,244 | 1,076 | ${ }_{1}^{1,142}$ | ${ }_{982}^{1,550}$ | 1,073 | Minneapolis \& St. Louis | 1,855 | 1,456 | ${ }_{5}^{1,928}$ | 1,669 | 1,432 |
| Wabash | 5,483 | 4,846 | 5,375 | 8,170 | 7.141 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. | 8,966 | ${ }_{\text {6,003 }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8,364}$ | ${ }_{3,253}^{2,293}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,550}$ |
| Wheeling \& Lake Erie- | 3,825 | 3,701 | 3,459 | 3,565 | 2,759 | kane Intern | ${ }^{189}$ | 143 | 271 |  |  |
| Total. | 152,118 | 143,161 | 144,329 | 155,20 | 137,507 | Spokane Portland \& Seatt | 1,057 | 1,630 | 1,531 | 1,203 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106,43 | 85,02 | 23 | 44,302 | 36,485 |
| Alleerheny Distr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Akron }}^{\text {Arron Canton \& }}$ Bratimore Ohio | ${ }^{30} 5690$ | 26,725 | 29,806 | ${ }_{16,667}^{677}$ | 13,350 | Central Western |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie- | 5,570 | 4,538 | 4,066 | 2,272 | 1,528 | ${ }_{\text {Alton. }}^{\text {Aton. }}$ | ${ }_{2,863}$ | 2,542 | 2,644 | 2,250 | ${ }_{1}^{4,892}$ |
| Burtaio Creek \& Gauley | ${ }_{901}^{330}$ | 1,237 | ${ }_{834}^{233}$ |  | 111 | Bingham \& Garifield-: |  |  |  | 7, ${ }^{62}$ | ${ }^{37}$ |
| Central Rr. of New Je | 5,702 | 6,879 | 6,151 | 10,741 | 9,980 | Chicago Burlington \% Quincy | 14,388 | 1,393 | 1,180 |  | 34 |
| Cumberiland ¢ Pennsyl | ${ }_{229}$ | 298 | 234 | 22 | 32 | Cbicaso Rock Island \& Pacific. | 11,986 | 10,419 | +1,465 | 7,303 | ${ }^{6,121}$ |
| Ligonier V | . 50 | 24 | 72 |  | 20 | Chicago \& Eastern llinnois | -2,654 |  | 772 | 1,165 | 09 |
| Long Island | 884 | 827 | 731 | ${ }_{1}^{2,267}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2.1159}$ | Denver \& Rio Grande Western. | 2,109 | 1,758 | 1,650 | 2,926 | 2,154 |
| Penn-Reading | 60,941 | ${ }_{55}{ }^{910} 82$ | ${ }_{56,783}^{1,05}$ | 41,803 | 36,675 | Denver \& Salt Lake | . 384 | 101 | 141 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Penngylvanig }}$ | ${ }_{13,335}$ | 13,092 | - ${ }_{13,685}$ | 15,983 | 13,285 | Fort Worth \& Denve |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,029}$ |  |  |  |
| Union (Pittbiurgh) | 12,560 | 5,628 | 9,108 | 5,633 | 3,393 | Nevaids Norther | 1,865 1,459 | 154 |  | 112 |  |
| Weet Virgina Nort |  |  | 3,260 |  | 5,199 | North Western Pacific | 18 | 845 | 606 | 18 | 43 |
| Western Maryland | 3,461 | 3,374 | 3,260 | 5,820 |  | Peoria \& Pekin U | 16 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}180 \\ 4744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Total. | 137,608 | 120,522 | 127,098 | 103,199 | 87,667 | Southern Pacirico (Paci | (19,067 | in U .2. | System |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Toledo Peo |  | 220 | 410 | 1,246 |  |
| Pocahontas District- |  |  |  |  |  | Union Pacitio System | 10,953 | ${ }^{9,623}$ | 0,783 | 8,228 | , 163 |
| Chesapeake ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 22,353 | ${ }_{17}^{19,032}$ | ${ }^{20,377}$ |  | 8,440 3,470 | ${ }_{\text {U }}$ Westah-ra- ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1,551 | 1,342 | 1,319 | 2,117 | 1,606 |
| Norroik \& Portsmotin Beit $\overline{\text { Linine }}$ | 19.095 | ${ }_{912}$ | 960 | 1,082 | 955 |  |  |  |  | 48,050 | 38,943 |
| Virginian -------. | 3,532 | 3,247 | 3,078 | 1,043 | 705 | Tot | 93,961 | 80,065 | 86,537 | 48,050 | 38,943 |
| Total | 46,484 | 40,627 | 43,031 | 16,912 | 13,570 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Alton \& Souther | 203 | 190 | 163 | 4,514 | ,550 |
| Southern |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Isla | ${ }_{95}^{27}$ | ${ }_{121}^{127}$ | ${ }_{131}^{127}$ | 221 | 154 |
| ${ }_{\text {atoup }}^{\text {Group }}$ A- |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Linester | 2,539 | 2,499 | 2,626 | 1,229 | 160 |
| Clinchfield.-. | 1,072 | 1,035 | 1,046 | 1,543 | 1,372 | International-Great N | 2,351 | ${ }^{1} 1$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,910}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,850}$ | 840 |
| Charleston \& Western | 569 | 449 149 | ${ }_{126}^{487}$ | ${ }_{317}^{868}$ | ${ }_{233}$ | Kansas City Southern | 2,082 | 1,557 | 1,410 | 1,771 | , 280 |
| Durham \& Southern | $\begin{array}{r}157 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}149 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 126 37 | ${ }_{77} 17$ | ${ }_{93}^{233}$ | Lousisiana © Arkansas | 1,511 | 1,374 | 1,172 | 1,328 | 200 <br> 286 |
| Nortolk Southern.- | 1,004 | 1,051 | 1,193 | 1,034 | 880 | Louisiana Arkansas \& | $\stackrel{497}{287}$ | 127 | 284 | 1,033 | 684 |
| Predmont $\&$ Non | $\begin{array}{r}399 \\ 342 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -311 | ${ }_{366}^{413}$ | 4.111 | 3.582 | Midiland Valley*. | 353 | 511 | 405 | 253 | ${ }^{62}$ |
| Richmond Fred. \& | 342 <br> 7,852 | $\begin{array}{r}7,303 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3,464}^{4.41}$ | - | MIssouri \& Aranasas | ${ }_{4}^{111}$ | (103 | 4.271 | 269 2882 | 132 |
| outhern System.... | 18,987 | 16,603 | 18,552 | 12,415 | 10,347 598 | Mlssourl Pacilio---- | 14,259 | 11,661 | 12,895 | ${ }_{8,816}^{2,88}$ | 7,004 |
| Winston-Salem Southbound.:- | 165 | 133 | 132 | 722 |  | Natchez \& Southe |  |  |  | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{16}$ |
| Total. | 39,447 | 35,493 | 37,887 | 30,193 | 25,287 | Quanah Aeme \& Paci | 70 |  |  | 3,842 | 3.422 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {St }} \mathrm{St}$. Louis Southwest | 2,2 | ${ }_{1,916}$ | 1,978 | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2}, 511$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{3}, 072$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Texas \& New Orleans | ${ }^{2,539}$ | 6,233 | 5,679 | ${ }^{2,825}$ | ${ }_{2,220}^{2,21}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Alabama }}^{\text {Group }}$ Tennessee \& Northern |  |  |  |  | 110 | Texas \& Pacitio. | 4,451 | ${ }_{2}^{4,259}$ | 3,889 <br> 1,644 | - ${ }^{4,214}$ | 3,331 <br> 5,161 |
| Atlanta Birmingham | 724 | 571 |  |  | ${ }^{516}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Alt. }}$ \& |  | 621 | 624 3.139 | 1,161 2,645 | $\begin{array}{r}898 \\ \hline 2.245 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | Weatherford M.W.\& $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{W}$ | 29 | 65 | 60 | 40 | 4 |
| or | 3, | 3,639 | , | ${ }^{2} 25$ | ${ }_{2} 217$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coumbus \& Greenvilie..- | ${ }_{904}$ | ${ }_{579}$ | 498 | 784 | 544 | Tot | 52,593 | 45,842 | 47,587 | 57,309 | 6,709 |

## $\underset{\text { Central RR }}{\substack{\text { Note- }}}$

Railroad Credit Corp. Makes Liquidating Distribution of $\$ 735,881$
The Railroad Credit Corporation on May 31 made its twenty-eighth liquidating distribution to participating carriers, amounting to $\$ 735,881$, or $1 \%$ of the contributed fund. Of this amount, $\$ 394,603$ was paid in cash and $\$ 341,278$ was credited on carriers' indebtedness to the Corporation.
This brings the total amount distributed to $50 \%$ of the fund, or $\$ 36,794,036$. Of this total $\$ 17,517,115$ has been returned in cash and $\$ 19,276,920$ in credits.

## Moody's Daily Commodity Index Advances Moderately

The average price of basic commodities advanced moderately this week. Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices was 163.8 this Friday, as compared with 163.3 last week.

There were no individual changes of especial importance. Cocoa, hides, rubber, wheat, corn, hogs, cotton and coffee advanced. The prices of silk and steel declined, and there was no net change for silver, copper, lead, wool and sugar.
The movement of the Index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:


Slight Drop Noted in "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended June 2
Lower prices for cattle caused a drop of 0.2 point in The "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices which declined to 120.4 on June 2 from 120.6 May 26 ; the "Annalist" also noted:
The other price changes during the week were relatively limited, lambs, lard, barley, bananas, silk and tin also declining, while corn, rye and oats, flour, butter, cheese, cocoa, cotton and anthracite coal advanced.
Approval by the Senate of the Commodity Exchange Bill, with the cotton amendments omitted, had less effect on the market than migh have been expected, the bill in its present form not being regarded as likely to disrupt commodity trading generally.
THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES Unadjusted for seasonal variation. $\quad(1913=100)$

|  | June 2, 1936 | May 26, 1936 | June 4, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products- | 110.8 | y111.9 | 118.9 |
| Food products... | 120.8 | 120.5 | 130.0 |
|  | $\times 103.9$ | y103.9 | 104.9 |
| Fuels----- | 171.0 | 170.7 | 163.1 |
| Metals- | 110.5 | 110.6 | 111.1 |
| Building materials....----------- | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.5 |
| Chemicals | 97.3 | 97.3 | 98.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 86.0 | 86.0 | 82.9 |
| All commodities. | 120.4 | 120.6 | 124.7 |
| zAll commodities on old dollar basis | 71.8 | 71.9 | 74.1 |

## Prance, switz

 erland and Holland; Belgium included prior to March, 1935.The Commodity Exchange Regulation Bill has since been sent to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature, as noted elsewhere in our issue of to-day.

United States Department of Labor Reports Increase of $0.3 \%$ in Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended May 20
Wholesale commodity prices advanced $0.3 \%$ during the week ending May 30, according to an announcement made June 4 by Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rise was due largely to sharp increases in prices of farm products and foods. "The increase brought the composite index of wholesale prices to 78.4 percent of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. "Despite the current upward tendency, however, the index is $0.9 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month and $2.2 \%$ below the corresponding week of last year," The Commissioner added:
None of the 10 major commodity groups decreased during the week. In addition to farm products and foods, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods also advanced. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged.
Raw material prices advanced $0.7 \%$ during the week but are $0.8 \%$ below the level of a month ago. The semimanufactured and finished products groups remained stationary. The index for finished products is $0.9 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month, and semimanufactured articles are $0.5 \%$ lower.
The large group of all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural commodites) rose $0.3 \%$ during the week, and the index for all commodities other than farm products and processed foods, representing industrial commodites, advanced $0.1 \%$. Compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, all commodities other than farm products have declined hand, show an increase of $1.3 \%$ over the corresponding was, on the other
From Commissioner Lubin's announcement of June 4 the following is also taken:
The farm products group advanced $1.2 \%$ during the week due to increases of $2 \%$ in livestock and poultry, principally cows, hogs and wethers, and $1.5 \%$ in the subgroup of other farm products including fresh apples, oranges, potatoes, and domestic wool. Grains declined $1.7 \%$, although barley averaged higher. Important individual farm products for which lower prices were reported were calves, steers, live poultry in the Chicago market, cotton, eggs, lemons, alfalfa hay, hops, seeds, dried beans, and foreign wools. The present farm products index- 75.9 -is $1.6 \%$ below the corresponding index for April and $5.9 \%$ below the corresponding index for 1935.
Wholesale food prices rose $1.2 \%$. Pronounced advances in prices of fruits, vegetables, and meats and smaller increases in dairy products and cereal products accounted for the rise. Higher prices were shown for butter, cheese, wheat flour, canned pears, prunes, lamb, fresh pork, veal, cocoa beans, coffee, coconut oil, and cottonseed oil. Lower prices were reported for rye flour, corn meal, dried peaches, bananas, mutton, dressed poultry, lard, edible tallow, and corn oil. This week's food index-78.4is $0.9 \%$ below a month ago and $7.1 \%$ below a year ago.
The increase of $0.1 \%$ in the building materials group
of higher prices for lumber, chinawood oil, putty resin das the result of higher prices for lumber, chinawood oil, putty, resin, door and window frames, sand, and gravel.
tural steel were steady.
Strengthening prices of certain fats and oils caused the index for the chemicals and drugs group to increase $0.1 \%$. Wholesale prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer materials, and mixed fertilizers remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.
The index for the housefurnishing goods group advanced slightly because of rising prices of carpets and blankets. Average prices of furniture remained unchanged.
A fractional increase in prices of cow hides did not affect the index for the hides and leather products group as a whole. It remained at $94.3 \%$ of the 1926 average. Prices of shoes, leather, and other leather products were firm.
Textile products remained unchanged at $69.2 \%$ of the 1926 average. Although higher prices were reported for brown sheeting, print cloth, silk yarns, and woolen yarns, these increases were counterbalanced by lower prices for osnaburg, bleached sheeting, cotton yarns, raw silk, burlap, hemp, and jute.
A minor decrease in prices of bituminous coal was not reflected in the index for the group of fuel and lighting materials. It was unchanged at 76.8. Average prices of anthracite coal, coke, and petroleum products were steady.
The index for the metals and metal products group remained at 85.7 notwithstanding a minor advance in prices of pig tin. Average prices of heating fixtures were station and steel, motor vehicles, and plumbing and Cattle feed prices declined
advanced $0.3 \%$, and paper and pulp increased the week. Crude rubber The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics inc 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 commodities for the past 5 weeks and for June 1, 1935, June 2, 1934, and June 3, 1933:


Decrease of 2 Points in Farm Price Index for Month Ended May 15 Reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Lower prices of wheat, hogs, beef cattle and dairy products and minor declines in prices of certain other commodities carried the farm price index down to 103 as of May 15, compared with 105 on April 15, and 108 on May 15 last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The period August 1909-July, 1914, equals 100 in the index. The Bureau's report made available May 29, further says:
By groups of commodities, fruits rose 14 points in the index during the month; chickens and eggs were up 4 points; cotton and cottonseed, unchanged; grain, down 1; truck crops, down 2; meat animals, down 7 and dairy products, down 8
Prices received by farmers for all commodities in the index were 5 points lower on May 15 than on April 15, and 3 points lower in the first five months as a whole of this year than last. Prices paid by farmers were unchanged modities purchasing power index down to 85 from 87. The index was 85 a year ago.
a
Farmers were getting an average of 82.3 cents a bushel for wheat on May 15, compared with 86.3 cents on April 15 and 87.8 cents on May 15 last year. They averaged for corn 60 cents a bushel on May 15, against 57.2 cents a month ago, and 84.8 cents a year ago.

Farm prices of hogs averaged $\$ 8.59$ per 100 pounds on May 15, against $\$ 9.38$ on April 15, and $\$ 7.92$ a year ago. On May 15, 100 pounds of hogs, live weight, were equivalent in value to 14.3 bushels of corn, in price, compared with 16.4 bushels a month ago, and 9.3 bushels a year ago. Farm prices of beef cattle averaged $\$ 6$ per 100 pounds on May 15 , against $\$ 6.27$ on April 15, and $\$ 6.80$ a year ago.
A year ago, farm prices of potatoes averaged 44.6 cents a bushel; on April 15 this year they averaged 81.1 cents, and on May 15 the average was 87.1 cents.

Prices of eggs advanced more than seasonally, from 16.8 cents a dozen on April 15 to 18.1 cents in mid-May. A year ago, the average farm price was 21.4 cents.
A drop in butterfat prices is recorded, with farm prices averaging 27.1 cents in mid-May, against 31.2 cents in mid-April, and 27.5 cents a year ago.

## April Production of Electricity $13 \%$ over Same Month a Year Ago

The Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior, in its monthly electrical report disclosed that the production of electricity for public use in the United States during the month of April totaled $8,869,655,000$ kwh . This is a gain of $13 \%$ when compared with the 7,817 ,$284,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in April, 1935. For the month of March, 1936, output totaled $8,904,891,000$ kwh.
Of the April, 1936, output a total of $3,989,737,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. was produced by water power and $4,879,918,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. by fuels. The Survey's statement follows:
PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE IN UNITED STATES

| Diotston | Total ov Water Power and Fuel |  |  | Changes in Output from Predous Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | ch | April | Mar. '3 | 36 |
|  | 593,794,000 | 568,751,000 | 567,507,000 | -1\% | \% |
| Middle Atlant | 2,299,827,000 | 2,301,639,000 | 2,298,908,000 | +10\% | +13\% |
| East North Centrai- | 2,008,855,000 | 2,082,821,000 | 2,097,744,000 | +12\% | +15\% |
| West North Central- <br> South Atlantic | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 50,273,000 \\ 1,068,075,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 562,881,000 \\ 1,172,636,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | 2, 525,442,000 | $+5 \%$ $+18 \%$ | $+1 \%$ $+23 \%$ |
| East South Contral | 1,370,697,000 | 372,710,000 | -1, $357,774,000$ | $+18 \%$ $+9 \%$ |  |
| West South Central. | 398,635,000 | 409,344,000 | 418,356,000 | +12\% | +12\% |
| Mountain | -273,197,000 | $309,193,000$ $1,124,916,000$ | - 327,770,000 | +20\% | +22\% |
|  | 1,055,673,000 | 1,124,916,000 | 1,120,899,000 | +13\% | +15\% |
| Total for U. 8. | 8,599,026,000 | 8,904,891,000 | 8,869,655,000 | +11\% | +13\% |

The average daily production of electricity for public use in the United States in April was $295,700,000$ kilowatt-hours, 3.0 larger than the average daily production in March. The normal change from March to April is a reduction of $1 \%$.
The production of electricity by the use of water power in April was $45 \%$ of the total.
TOTAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIGITY FOR PUBLIC URE

|  | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ 1936 \\ 00 \text { Oer } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ 1935 \\ \text { Orer } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | Produced by Water Power |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| January . | Kilowatt Hrs. $9.245,639.000$ | Ktlowatt Hrs. $8,349.152,000$ |  |  |  |  |
| February | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 9,240,039,000 \\ & 8,599,026,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $15 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $84 \%$ | 40\% |
| March_. | $8,904,891,000$ | 8.011,213,000 | 11\% | $4 \%$ | 42\% | 44\% |
| April.......- | 8,869,655,000 | 7.817 .284 .000 <br> 88020897 <br>  | 13\% | 5\% | 45\% | 46\% |
| May-...... |  | $8.020,897,000$ $7,872,548,000$ |  | 5\% |  | 46\% |
| July |  | 8.370,262,000 |  | 10\% |  | 43\% |
| August....-- |  | $88.573,457,000$ |  | 11\% |  | 39\% |
| September -- |  |  |  | 14\% |  | 37\% |
| November--- |  | $8, \mathbf{8} 44,416,000$ $8,692,790$ |  | 14\% |  | 32\% |
| December..- |  | 9,138,638,000 |  | 13\% |  | 36\% |
| Total..... |  | $99.3{ }^{\prime} 3.073 .000$ |  | 9.2\% |  | 40\% |

## Coal Stocks and Consumption

The total stocks of coal held by electric power utilities on May 1, 1936, amounted to $6,646,426$ net tons. This represented an increase of $2.2 \%$ compared with total stocks on hand on April 1, 1936, but a decrease of 10.6\% compared with the stocks on May 1, 1935. Stocks of bituminous of $1.9 \%$ when compared with the tonnage reported on April 1,1936 and a of $1.9 \%$ when compared with the tonnage reported on April 1, 1936, and a
decrease of $9.5 \%$ when compared with May 1, 1935. Anthracite stocks stood at $1,033,746$ net tons an increase of $3.8 \%$ when compared with A pril 1 , 1936, and a decrease of $16.2 \%$ when compared with May $1,1935$.
Electric power utilities reported $2,711,470$ net tons of bituminous coal and 149,186 net tons of anthracite, or a total of $2,860,656$ net tons, consumed in April, 1936. The daily rate of consumption of all coal in April was $2.5 \%$ lower than the daily rate in March, 1936; however, in April, 1936. it was $12.7 \%$ higher than the daily rate in April, 1935 .

In terms of days supply, which is calculated at the current rate of consumption, there was enough bituminous coal held by the electric power utilities on May 1, 1936, to last 62 days and enough anthracite for 208 days requirements.
The quantities given in the tables are based on the operation of all power plants producing 10,000 kilowatt-hours or more per month, engaged in generating electricity for public use, including central stations, both commercial and municipal, electric railway plants, plants operated by steam railroads generating electricity for traction, Bureau of Reclamation plants, public works plants, and that part of the outp railway, and plants which is sold. The outpue public wriss plants World" includes the output of central stations only. Reports are received World includes the oung of central stations only. Racity. The output of from plants representing over $95 \%$ of the total capacity. Those the figures of output and fuel consumption as reported in the accompanying tables are on a $100 \%$ basis.
[The Coal Division, Bureau of Mines, cooperates in the preparation of these reports.]

## Weekly Electric Production Below Preceding Week But 18.0 \% Above Like Period Last Year

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 30, 1936, totaled $1,922,108,000 \mathrm{khw}$. Total output for the latest week indicated a gain of $18.0 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1935 , when output totaled $1,628,520,000$ kwh.

Electric output during the week ended May 23, totaled $1,954,830,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This was a gain of $15.3 \%$ over the $1,696,051,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced during the week ended May 25 , 1935. The Institute's statement follows:

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Regions | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { May 30, } 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week Ended <br> May 23, 1936 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { May } 16,1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | Week Ended May 9, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England- | 18.7 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 13.3 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 13.4 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 12.1 |
| Central Industria | 21.7 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 14.5 |
| West Central. | 18.3 | 14.9 | 16.6 | 16.3 |
| Southern States | 20.4 | 16.9 | 15.3 20.0 | 16.0 21.8 |
| Rocky Mountain....-- | 22.8 11.9 | 23.3 13.2 | 20.0 16.2 | 21.8 15.6 |
| Total Unlted States_ | 18.0 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.5 |


| Week of- | (In Thousands of Ktlowatt-Hours) |  | $P . C .$Ch'ge | Weekly Data for Previous Years in Millions of Kilowatt-Hours |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 |
| Apr. | $\underline{1,916,486}$ | 1,700,334 | +12.7 | 1,617 | 1,399 |  | 1.647 | 1,708 | 1,663 |
| Apr. 11 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,933,610} 1$ | 1,725,352 | +12.1 +12.5 | 1,642 | 1,410 1,431 | 1,481 | 1,641 | 1,715 | 1,697 |
| ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Apr. 25 | 1,914,710 | 1,701,945 | +12.5 | 1,673 | 1,428 | 1,475 | 1,674 | 1,725 |  |
| May 2 | $1,928,803$ | 1,698,178 | +13.6 | 1,633 | 1,436 | 1,429 | 1,637 | 1,698 | 1,688 |
| May | 1,947,771 | 1,701,702 | +14.5 | 1,643 |  |  |  | 1,689 | 1,698 |
| May 16 | 1,961,694 | $\mid$ | +15.4 | 1.650 <br> 1.655 | 1.483 | 1,436 1,425 | 1,645 | ${ }_{1}^{1,717}$ | 1,704 1,705 |
| $\text { May } 23$ | 1,954,830 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,696,051 \\ & 1,628,520 \end{aligned}\right.$ | +15.3 | 1,576 | 1,494 | 1, 1,381 | 1,602 | 1,660 | 1,705 |
| June 6 | 1,922,108 | $1,724,491$ |  | 1,655 | 1,542 | 1,435 | 1,621 | 1,657 | 1,690 |
| June 13 |  | 1,742,506 |  | 1,665 | 1,578 | 1,442 | 1,610 | 1,707 | 1,699 |
| June 20 |  | 1,774,654 |  | 1,675 | 1,598 | 1,441 | 1,635 | 1,698 | 1,703 |
| June 27 |  | 1,772,138 |  | 1,688 | 1,656 | 1,457 | 1,607 | 1,704 | 1,723 |

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (THOUSANDS OF KWH.)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\underset{C h}{P}, \boldsymbol{C}, \dot{e}$ | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 8,66 | 7,762,513 | +11.6 | 7,131,158 | 6,480,897 | 7,011,736 | 7,435,782 |
| Feb. | 8,025, 386 | 7,048,495 | +13.9 | 6,608,356 | 5,835,263 | 6,494,091 | 6,678,915 |
| March - | 8,375,493 | 7,500,566 | +11.7 | 7,198,232 | 6,182,281 | 6,771,684 | 7,370,687 |
| April |  | 7,382,224 |  | 6,978,419 | 6,024,855 | 6,294,302 | 7,184,514 |
| May |  | 7,544,845 |  | 7.249,732 | 6,532,686 | 6,219,554 | 7,180,210 |
| June. |  | 7,404,174 |  | 7,056,116 | 6,809,440 | 6,130,077 | 7,070,729 |
| July .-- |  | 7,796,665 |  | 7,116,261 | 7,058,600 | ${ }^{6,112,175}$ | 7,288,576 |
| August. |  | 8,078,451 |  | 7.309.575 | 7,218,678 | ${ }_{6}^{6,310,667}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,166,086}$ |
| Sept.-- |  | 7,795,422 |  | $6,832,260$ $7,384,922$ | 7,094,412 | 6, 6317,865 | 7,099,421 |
| Oet. |  | 8,387,215 |  | 7,160,756 | 6,831,573 | 6,507,804 | 6,971,644 |
| Deo. |  | 8,521,201 |  | 7,538,337 | 7,009,164 | 6,638,424 | 7,288,025 |
| Total |  | 93,420,266 |  | 85,564,124 | 30,009,5 | 77,442,112 | 86,063,969 |

Noto-The monthly figures shown above are based on reports covering approximately $92 \%$ of the el

## National Fertilizer Association Reports Moderate Advance in Wholesale Commodity Price Average

 During Week Ended May 30Due largely to higher prices for foods, there was a moderate advance in the general level of wholesale commodity prices in the week ended May 30, according to the index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. This index last week was $75.8 \%$ of the 1926-28 average, as compared with $75.4 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago it registered $76.1 \%$ and a year ago $76.8 \%$. The highest point reached by the index the current year was $78.5 \%$ in the week ended Jan. 4. The announcement by the Association, under date of June 1, also said:
The only two component groups of the index to register increases last week were foods and textiles. Nine items in the foods group, including increased in price last week, while six commodities declined. The rise in the foods index took it to the highest point reached since the last week of March. Higher quotations for cotton, cotton print cloth, and wool were more than sufficient to offset the effect of lower prices for certain cotton materials, burlap, jute, and silk, with the result that a small rise took place in the textiles index. Farm products price trends were mixed during the week with eight items included in the group declining and eight advancing; the net result was a slight drop in the group index. The only other change during the week was a small decine in the index of metals prices, reflecting lower quotations for scrap steel and tin.

Nineteen price series included in the index advanced during the week and 27 declined; in the preceding week there were 23 advances and 30 declines; in declines; i

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | Latest Week ${ }_{1936}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Preced' } \\ \text { Weeek } \\ \text { May } 23, \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ M_{2 y} 2, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { June } 1 . \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.6 | Foods | 78.2 | 76.3 | 76.9 | 78.7 |
|  | Fats and oils.-.-.-...--- | ${ }^{65.8}$ | ${ }^{66.4}$ | 70.3 |  |
| 22.3 | Cottonseed | 83.6 70.0 | 83.1 70.1 | 86.2 72.5 | ${ }^{985.5}$ |
| 22.3 | Farm products | 65.0 | 64.6 | 63.5 | 63.5 |
|  | Grains. | 67.2 | 67.7 | 71.9 | 74.8 |
|  | Livestock | 70.9 | 71.1 | 74.1 | 77.4 |
| 16.4 | Fuels....- | 79.6 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 77.1 |
| 10.3 | Miscellaneous commodities .- | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.2 | 69.8 66.1 |
| 7.7 6.7 | Textiles | 66.7 82.8 8 | 66.4 82.9 | 66.9 83.0 | 83.0 |
| 6.7 5.8 | Metals.-.---rils | 88.1 | 80.1 | 79.1 | 78.7 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.4 |
| . 3 | Fertilizer materials. | 65.6 | ${ }^{65.6}$ | 65.7 | 65.3 |
|  | Fertilizers. | 70.7 | 70.7 | 70.4 | 76.4 <br> 9.9 <br> 9 |
| . 3 | Farm machinery | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 91.9 |
| 100.0 | All groups comblned. | 75.8 | 75.4 | 76.1 | 76.8 |

## Indexes of Business Activity of Federal Reserve Bank

 of New York-Expansion Reported in Distribution of Goods During First Three Weeks of MayThe New York Federal Reserve Bank, in presenting, in its "Monthly Review" of June 1, its monthly indexes of business activity, said that "judging from statistical data thus far available the distribution of goods expanded during the first three weeks of May." The Bank added:
the Reports to the Department of Commerce from 34 cities throughout the Reports to the Department of Commerce from on a higher level than in country indicate that retail trade was generally on a higher level than in
the preceding month and that gains were made also in most lines of the preceding month and that gains were made also York metropolitan area continued during the first half of May at about the level prevailing in April, although the movement is usually downward at this time of year. in Aprill, although the movenientis and miscellaneous freight were mainRailroad allipments of merchandise and miscell hetter part of April, while
tained at approximately the rate reached in the later bulk freight car loadings gained more than seasonally owing to sizable increases in shipments of ore and forest products.
(Adjusted for seasonal vartations, for usual year-to-year growth, and where neces sary for price changes)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Feb} . \\ & \mathbf{1 9 3 6} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1936}{M a r .}$ | ${ }_{1936}^{A p r i l}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Distribution- | 61 | 62 | 65 | 66 |
| Car loadings, merchandise and miscellaneous --- | 57 | 76 | 59 | 67 |
| Exports......... | 47 | 50 | 52 | ${ }^{53} p$ |
|  | 68 | 73 | 76 | $72 p$ |
| Distribution to Consumer- | 71 | 75 | 78 | 77 |
| Department store sales, Second District.......-- | 68 | 69 | 75 | 72 |
| Chain grocery sales...... | 60 | 62 | 61 | 61 |
| Other chain store sales | 79 | 83 | 81 | 85 |
| Meill order house sal | 79 | 70 | 95 | 84 |
| Advertising. | 61 | ${ }_{63} 60$ | ${ }_{86}^{65}$ | ${ }_{73}^{66}$ |
| New passenger car registratio | 84 | 63 | 887 | $73 p$ |
| Gasoline consumptionGeneral Business Actirity- | 85 | 77 | 87 | p |
| Bank debits, outside New York Clty-...-. .-. - | 64 | 63 |  |  |
| Bank debits, New York Clty $r$ | 447 | $42 r$ |  | ${ }_{71} p$ |
| Velocity of demand deposits, outside N. Y. City- | 68 48 | ${ }_{42}^{69}$ | 72 48 | 43 |
| New life insurance sales....-...- | 53 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| Factory employment, United S | 83 | 85 | 85 | $85 p$ |
| Business fallures | 45 | 32 | 35 | ${ }_{46}^{33 p}$ |
| Building contracts, | 25 54 | 42 54 | 41 |  |
| New corporations formed in | 43 | 47 | 44 | $44 p$ |
| General price level.* | 142 | 151 | 151 | ${ }^{151 p}$ |
| Composite index of wages* | 185 | 190 | 189 | ${ }_{141}^{189}$ |
|  | 141 | 142 | 142 | 141 |

## Conditions in Philadelphia Federal Reserve DistrictProductive Activity During April Highest in

 Several YearsBusiness conditions in the Third (Philadelphia) District during April, according to the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, "reflected substantial gains in productive activity, reaching the highest level in several years, but since then the usual seasonal slackening in output has been in evidence." In its "Business Review" of June 1 the Philadelphia Reserve Bank also has the following to say:
This Bank's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, comprising manufacturing and mining, in April rose to about $84 \%$ of the 1923-25 average, and this level was virtually the highest since 1930. Activity in the construction field has expanded further, as it usually does at this time, and the value of contracts awarded during April was three times as large as that of a year ago. Conditions of farm crops seem to show little change from the average and current income of farmers, chiefly from livestock products, appears to be satisfactory as compared with that of a ferv years earlier.
Retail trade sales in April failed to measure up to the usual rate of gain from March, but continued appreciably larger than last year. Marked gains over a year ago also were indicated in early May. Sales at wholesale likewise declined in the month but were larger than a year before.

## Manufacturing

Demand for goods manufactured in this district has slackened seasonally since last April, but generally it compares well with the volume of sales a year ago. Numerous reports from this district indicate some recession in prices during the past month, but the majority of them show that prices continue higher than a year ago.
Output of manufactures increased sharply during April, reaching the highest level since 1930. The April index of productive activity, which is adjusted for seasonal variation and the number of working days, was and 75 in January; in April, 1935, this index was 74. The average
rate of output in the first four months of this year was $7 \%$ higher than a year ago and considerably greater than in any of the three preceding years, 1932-34.
This unusual rise may be attributed to a further expansion in the output of durable goods, particularly iron and steel products, automobile bodies and parts, railway equipment, shipbuilding and basic materials for construction purposes. The adjusted index for this whole group rose to 73 as of heavy manufacturing during the first four monthe of this year amounted to about $20 \%$ as compared with last year.

## Conditions in Boston Federal Reserve District Activity During April Offsets Decreases of Previous Months

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston states that after allowances for usual seasonal changes were made business activity in New England during April "was at a level which offset the decreases of the first three months of 1936". The Bank points out that nearly all major lines of industry, except the woolen division of the textile industry, contributed to the rise in the general level between March and April. The following is also from the Bank's "Monthly Review" of June 1:
The amount of raw cotton on a daily average basis consumed by New England mills was smaller in each of the first three months of 1936 than in the corresponding months a year ago. These decreases amounted to 7.7 , cotton consumption in New England mills was $6.7 \%$ less than in the corresponding period a year ago.
According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries,
amployment in representative manufacturing establishments in Massaemployment in representative manufacturing establishments in Massa-
chusetts decreased $0.4 \%$ between March and April, but the amount of chusetts decreased $0.4 \%$ between March and April, but the amount of
aggregate weekly payrolls increased $1.1 \%$. During the 11-year period, aggregate weekly payrols increased an average decrease of $1.5 \%$ in em-
$1925-35$, inclusive, there has been an ace ployment and an average decrease of $2.7 \%$ in aggregate payrolls. In March and April.
The volume of sales of 823 retail establishments in Massachusetts during April amounted to $\$ 21,480,647$, an amount $9.9 \%$ larger than that of April, 1935.

## Conditions in Cleveland Federal Reserve DistrictLittle Change Noted in Industrial Activity in Early May Following Increase in April

"Complete reports for April showed that the advance in industrial activity in that month in the Fourth (Cleveland) District was more pronounced than preliminary figures indicated, and in the first three weeks of May little change was evident in operating rates in major lines," it "was stated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland in its "Monthly Business Review" of May 30. "Compared with a year ago," the Bank said, "sizable increases were shown in factory output in most every important line." The Bank continued:
Employment indexes for principal cities of this district showed further improvement in April, and reports indicate that little change occurred in the first half of May. Shortage of highly-skilled labor was reported by some of the metal-working industries, despite the large number of unemployed. Failure of many companies to hire apprentices in the past few years is largely responsible for this situation.
The stability of operating rates in the important lines of industry in this district in the greater part of May was in contrast with a seasonal decline which oftentimes occurs. Of chief importance in this connection was the automobile industry and its allied lines. April output of 503,000 cars exceeded any corresponding month on record except April, 1929, and reports for the first three weeks of May indicate that the month's total would closely approximate the April figure.
Retail trade increased more than seasonally in this district in April, judging by the $11.8 \%$ gain in department store sales as compared with last year, and reports for the first half of May indicated that volume was holding up very well.
Building contracts awarded in this district in April were $114 \%$ in excess of the same month last year, the gain in residential construction being $128 \%$. These exceeded the percentage increases reported for the entire country. In the first four months new construction reported was just double that of the same period of 1935. Weather conditions have delayed actual work in this and other fields.
Farm operations were much delayed and crop prospects were not favorable for fruits, early grains, or hay.

Conditions in St. Louis Federal Reserve District-
Trade and Industry Continue at Favorable Trends
Stating that "favorable trends have continued in trade and industry in the Eighth (St. Louis) Federal Reserve "istrict," the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, in its "Monthly Review" of May 29, had the following to say:
In a number of manufacturing lines recent gains were carried further forward. Retail trade as a whole developed improvement over a month
and a year earlier. These results were achieved in face of very unfavorable and a year earlier. These results were achieved in face of very unfavorable
weather conditions in early April, which had the effect of retarding disweather conditions in early April, which had the effect of retarding dis-
tribution of all deseriptions of apparel and certain other seasonal comtribution of all descriptions of apparel and certain other seasonal com-
modities. Wholesale and jobhing trade in April, according to interests modities. Wholesale and jobbing trade in April, according to intereste
reporting to this Bank, decreased in volume from March to April, and reporting to this Bank, decreased in volume from March to April, and
total sales of all lines investigated were below thase total sales of all lines investigated were below those of April a year ago.
The major part of the decline was encountered early in the month, betterThe major part of the decline was encountered early in the month, better-
ment during the final 10 days or two weeks failing to offset the smaller ment during the final 10 days or two we
Retail trade in April, as reflected in sales of department stores in the principal cities was $5.8 \%$ and $15.5 \%$ greater, respectively, than a month and a year earlier, and for the first four months this year the cumulative total was $9.6 \%$ in excess of that for the comparable period in 1935. Combined sales of all wholesaling and jobbing firms reporting to this
Bank in April showed a decrease Bank in April showed a decrease of $10.4 \%$ under the preceding month aggregate was $2.3 \%$ less than for the same period in 1935 four months the

Weather during April and early May was too dry for the best results to agriculture, but it permitted of rapid progress in preparation for and planting of spring crops. Winter wheat deteriorated during the month, and indications as of May 1 were for a smaller yield in States of this district than a year ago, but larger than the five-year (1928-32) average. Owing to the unusually cold winter and more particularly to early April freezes, tree fruit crops will be below average; gardens and commercial truck crops are late.

## Conditions in San Francisco Federal Reserve District

-Continued Expansion in Business During April
Twelfth (San Francisco) District business continued to expand during April, it was announced on May 27 by the Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. "Gains in the distribution of goods generally exceeded seasonal expectations, but the advance in industrial production was of slightly less than customary proportions," the announcement said, adding:
Except for the number of workers reported by vegetable canneries, industrial employment increased seaßonally, while payrolls expanded less than in April of most recent years.
Despite the recent substantial improvement in district and national building activity and a large accumulation of unfilled orders for lumber, output at district lumber mills increased less than seasonally during April. Production of district cement plants was increased considerably further.
District department store sales, atter allowance for seasonal influences and adjustment for the influence of Easter purchases, increased in most sections of the district. New automobile sales continued to increase from the unusually high level of recent months and were larger than in any April since 1929.
Weather conditions were favorable for the seeding and growing of crops during April, but because of low temperatures earlier in the season the condition of planted crops and of deciduous fruits was below normal. Condition of livestock and livestock ranges improved during April and early May in most sections of the district. Prices of most farm products declined somewhat from mid-April to mid-May.
Trade and Industrial Reports Continued Favorable During Past Month Says National City Bank of New York-Finds Gains in Capital Goods Industries Measured on Small Base but_Area of Recovery Regarded as Broadening
Viewing general business conditions in its "Monthly Letter," issued June 1, the National City Bank of New York states that "trade and industrial reports have continued very favorable during the past month." "A slackening in manufacturing operations is expected in May, marking the beginning of recession from the spring peak," says the bank, "but," it adds, "the drop this year has been less than usual. "but," it adds, "the drop this year has been less than usual. turned in figures almost equal to April, and it seems evident that general business indexes such as that of the Federal Reserve Board, which rose from 93 in March to 100 in April (1923-25 equals 100), will show another advance in May." In commenting on the situation in capital goods, the bank states:
The gains in the capital goods industries are measured upon a emall base, and their contribution to the total business volume is still subnormal, but it is certain that the area of recovery has been broader this year than at any other time in the depression. It is significant that the most striking percentage gains in employment have been in heavy industries, including locomotives, shipbuilding, steam and electric car building, air, and machinery.
In surveying the activity in the automobile and steel industries the bank also has the following to say:
Tire and rubber goods factories consumed more rubber in April than in any previous month in their history, and have continued at full speed in May. Cotton mills also were more active in April than early estimates, based on the unsatisfactory gray goods markets, had indicated; cotton consumption was the highest for the month since 1929, and curtailment in May evidently has been moderate.
Retail trade is substantially ahead of last year. In many cities the increase in department store sales has run from $10 \%$ upward, and the largest mail order house in the four weeks ended May 21 reported sales $28.8 \%$ greater, and larger than in the corresponding period in any previous year. These gains are not due to higher prices, for merchandise prices are not appreciably above a year ago, but to larger volume and for higher quality goods.
In part, the bank adds:
The foregoing makes it appear that people are spending as freely as their resources permit, and undoubtedly this is the case. Some of the industries cited, or at least the efficient units in them, no longer give evidence of hard times; and it is necessary to turn to the low activity of the industries making capital goods, to the unemployment, and to the fact that a substantial part of the purchasing power supporting trade is derived from relief and other payments financed by the Treasury deficit, for a reminder that business is still in the depression.
The capital goods industries, whose markets depend upon the forward planning of other industries, are the chief victims of the uncertainty as to the future, and of the difficulties to which business is, or fears it will be,
subjected. However, activity such as subjected. However, activity such as has been described in industries selling to consumers necessarily leads to purchases by them of industrial
goods. goods.

## Employment and Earnings in Manufacturing Indus- <br> tries During April Above March According to National Industrial Conference Board

Manufacturing activity in the combined 25 industries that are included in the monthly surveys of the National Industrial Conference Board increased in April as compared with March. The number of workers erhployed was $0.8 \%$ larger in April than in March, total man-hours, $2.7 \%$ and payrolls, $3.2 \%$. An announcement issued June 4 by the Conference Board added:

Improvement was particularly noticeable in the iron and: steel and allied ndustries. On the other hand, the textile, leather,
Average hourly earnings rose from 61.0 cents in March to 61.2 cents in April or $0.3 \%$. Average hours of work per wage earner increased from 38.1 in March to 38.8 in April, or $1.8 \%$. The increases in hourly earnings and hours advanced average weekly earnings from $\$ 23.20$ in March to $\$ 23.76$ in April, or $2.4 \%$. Since the increase in the cost of living during this month-interval was considerably less than the rise in nominal weekly earnings, there was a distinct gain in real weekly earnings, amounting to $2.1 \%$.
The Conference Board's survey shows that during the year-interval from april 1935, to April 1936, employment in the 25 manufacturing industries has risen $4.7 \%$; total man-hours, $10.7 \%$; payrolls, $13.3 \%$; average hourly earnings, $2.3 \%$; average hours, $5.7 \%$; nominal weekly earnings, $8.3 \%$; and real weekly earnings, $6.8 \%$.
A comparison with conditions in April 1929, reveals that in April 1936, $15.4 \%$ fewer workers were employed, total man-hours worked were $32.7 \%$ less, and the combined payrolls were $30.4 \%$ less. On the other hand, average hourly earnings were $3.7 \%$ higher than seven years ago, the average work week was $20.5 \%$ shorter, and nominal weekly earnings were $17.7 \%$ less. Because of the decline in the cost of living during this period, however, real weekly earnings were only $3.3 \%$ below those of April 1929.

## Cash Income of Farmers at Highest Level Since 1930 According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics

A new six-year high in farmers' cash income is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, which on May 25 said that income to date this year is the largest since 1930, with further gains in prospect. The total for the first four months, the Bureau pointed out, includes $\$ 2,017,000,000$ from marketings and $\$ 62,000,000$ in government rental and benefit payments. This compares with $\$ 1,749,000,000$ from marketings last year and $\$ 221,000,000$ from rentals and benefits. The total from sales of products plus government benefit payments was $\$ 2,079,000,000$ in the first four months compared with $\$ 1,970,000,000$ in the corresponding period of 1935, the Bureau said. Larger marketings this month have tended to offset lower prices of wheat, cattle, hogs, butterfat and wool, it is stated. The Bureau added:

Farm income in the second half of 1936 will depend to some extent on the new crop yields, but it is probable that if industrial activity is maintained at the levels now in prospect, income will continue to exceed that of a year ago.

Government payments during the remainder of 1936 are likely to exceed the payments in the same months of 1935 if the rental and benefit payments still due on the 1935 contracts are paid in the next few months and if large payments under the 1936 soil conservation program are begun in the latter part of the year.

Gains in Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Industries in United States During April Reported by United States Department of Labor
More than 255,000 workers were returned to employment and weekly payrolls rose approximately $\$ 4,200,000$ between March and April in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced on May 22. "These gains," says Secretary Perkins, "resulted from increases in factory employment and payrolls combined with widespread gains in the non-manufacturing industries for which information is reported. Fifty-seven of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed," it is added, "reported gains in number of workers and 14 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries also showed gains in employment. The net gain of $1.2 \%$ in factory employment is greater than has been usual in April, increases having been reported in April for only five of the preceding 17 years for which data are available." Secretary Perkins further reports:

Retail trade establishments reported a substantial expansion in number of workers, due primarily to spring and Easter trade. Private building construction, quarrying, and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported sharp seasonal gains, and smaler increases in employment were shown in wholesale trade, metal mining, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railroads, hotels, laundries, and insur ance and brokerage offices
Approximately 80,000 factory workers were returned to jobs over the month interval, and weekly payrolls of factory wage earners increased nearly $\$ 3,300,000$. The increase of $1.2 \%$ in factory employment raised th April index the 85.1, the ingest point recorded since October, 1930, with the eingle exception octorroll inder to 270 the maximum record pay rolls brought the April payroll
any month since October, 1930.
Substantial gains in the blast furnace-steelworks-rolling mill, automobile, electrical machinery, foundry, and sawmill industries, which are of bile, electrical machinery, foundry, and sawmill industries, which are of major importance in the durable goods group, were primary factors con tributing to the increase of $2.5 \%$ in employment in that group. The April employment index in the durable goods group (77.6) exceeds the levels point, March, 1933. The non-durable goods group showed no change in point, March, 1933. The non-durable goods group showed no change in employment over the month interval, the April index (93.2) remaining that for every 1,000 workers employed in each group during the index-base period (1923-25 equals 100), 776 were employed in the durable goods group in April, 1936, and 932 were employed in the non-durable goods group. Employment in the durable goods group in April, 1936, was $8.1 \%$ above the level of April, 1935, while in the non-durable goods group a decrease of $1.1 \%$ was shown over the year interval.

Only two of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed failed to show gains in employment from March to April. The increases in employment
in several industries raised the April level to the highest point recorded in recent years. Hotel employment exceeded the maximum shown since October, 1931, employment in power and light companies reached the highest point reported in any month since January, 1932, and metal mines continued to add workers to their payrolls for the ninth consecutive month, the April employment in
month since June, 1931.
The net gain in employment in the combined non-manufacturing indusThe net gain in employment in the combined non-manufacturing industries surveyed was estimated to be 175,000 workers. The largest number of persons were returned to jobs in retail trade establishments, in which it was estimated there was an increase of 134,000 workers. Increased volume of business due to spring and Easter shopping accounted largely for this substantial expansion. The general merchandising group of retail establishments, which is composed of department, variety and general merchandising stores and mail or
or 53,000 in number of workers.
or 53,000 in number of workers.
A substantial increase in em
A substantial increase in employment was shown in private building construction and was due to the increased volume of construction now under way, together with improved weather conditions, which permitted general outdoor operations. Quarrying ande to more favorable weather, ments also revorted seasolal gains expected and dyeing and cleaning estuminous coal mines declined, due to lessened demand for fuel.
From the announcement issued May 22 by the United States Department of Labor (office of the Secretary) the following is taken:

## Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment increased $1.2 \%$ from March to April, and payrolls increased $2.1 \%$. The April, 1936, employment index (85.1) shows a gain of $3.0 \%$ ind of $3.0 \%$ compared with Apri, , iss the levels reported in any month since one mother, ${ }^{\text {O }}$ October, factory payroll index in April, 1936 (77.9), stands October, 1930. The factory payroll index
$10.0 \%$ above the April 1935 index ( 70.8 ), and marks the highest level $10.0 \%$ above the April 1935 index payrolls normally decline between March and April, decreases in employpayroils normaly dechne benwen an in 10 of the 17 preceding years for ment having been shown in April which data are available, while payrolls have decimed
years. The current gains therefore are contrary to the previous seasonal years.
movements.
Fifty-seven of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval and 49 industries showed gains in payrolls. With the exception of the sharp gain in employment in the rubber tire and tube industry ( $30.5 \%$ ), which was due largely to a settlement of labor difficulties, the more pronounced percentage gains in April were seasonal in character. The canning and preserving industry reported a gain of $20.3 \%$ in employment from March to April; cement, $17.9 \%$; beet sugar, $14.3 \%$; brick, tile and terra cotta, $13.1 \%$; marble-slate-granite, $11.7 \%$, and ice-cream, $11.3 \%$.
The transportation equipment industries reported gains-locomotives, $13.7 \%$; shipbuilding, $11.6 \%$; steam- and electric-car building, $9.5 \%$; aircraft, $6.1 \%$, and automobiles, $2.7 \%$. The increase in employment in the automobile industry was coupled with a gain of $15.5 \%$ in payrolls, reflecting the accelerated production schedule of April. In addition to the sharp gains in the cement and brick industries mentioned above, other industries allied to building construction reported substantial gains. The structural metalwork industry reported a gain of $5.8 \%$; millwork, $3.4 \%$; sawmills, $3.6 \%$; glass, $2.4 \%$; steam and hot-water heating apparatus, $2.8 \%$, and cast-iron pipe, $2.8 \%$. Among the industries of major importance which showed gains in employment were blast furnaces-steelworks rolling mills ( $2.7 \%$ ), electrical machinery ( $3,6 \%$ ), foundries ( $2.7 \%$ ), petroleum refining ( $2.0 \%$ ) and newspapers and periodicals ( $0.9 \%$ ). In the blast furnaces, steelworks and rolling mills industry the April gain raised the level of employment above that of any month since November 1930. Employment in the machine-tool industry continued to expand, the rise of $1.3 \%$ in April marking the eighteenth month in wrich consecutive gains have been shown. The April employment index for this industry (105.9), which is a barometer of orders placed for power-driven metal cutting machinery, stands above the level reported in any month since October, 1930, and is $250 \%$ above the low point registered in this industry in April, 1933. The agricultural implement industry also continued the forward movement which has been shown consistently each month sinc October of last year. The increase of $1.3 \%$ in employment in April raised the April employment index to 140.4 , which is the highest level reported in any month since March, 1930.

With the exception of the seasonal decline of $30.9 \%$ in employment in the cottonseed oil, cake and meal industry, the major portion of the declines were not pronounced. The rayon and allied products industry showed a decrease of $6.0 \%$ in employment, due primarily to curtailment of operations because of repair work made necessary by hoods, and woolen and worsteds goods estabisiments reported a interval. Seasonal decreases of $4.9 \%$ and $4.5 \%$, respectively, were reporte in the millinery and confectionery industries; the fertilizer industry showe a falling off of $4.9 \%$, and explosives showed a decrease of $4.6 \%$. Boo and shoe estabishments $w$ sed the peok clothing industry, having passed ene peak of beasery industry decline $3.2 \%$ fewer employees. Employmen in $2.4 \%$ in Apri, and in the remaine or less.
employment, indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from The indexes of factory employment and payrolis are computed from
returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing returns supplied by representative estang these indexes is the three-year
industries. The base used in computing industries. $1923-25$, taken as 100 . They have not been adjusted for seasonal average,
variation

The following tabulation shows the percentages of change in the Bureau's general indexes of factory employment and payrolls from March to April general indeses of factory en the 18 years, 1919 to 1936, inclusive:

| Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrols |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | ar | ${ }_{\text {crease }}^{\text {In- }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { De- }}{\text { cease }}$ | Year |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Year |  | ${ }_{\text {crease }}^{\text {ce- }}$ |
| 1919.- | 0.1 |  | 1928-- |  | 0.5 | 1919-- | -- | 0.9 | 1928-- |  | 2.0 |
| 1920. | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{1.3}$ | 1929-- | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1920.- | -: | ${ }_{3}^{2.3}$ | ${ }^{1939} 19-$ | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| 1922-- |  | ${ }_{0}^{1.1}$ | 1931-- | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1922.- |  | 1.5 | 1931-- |  | 1.6 |
| 1923-- | 0.4 | 8 | ${ }_{1933}^{1932-}$ | 19 | 3.4 | ${ }_{1924}^{1923}$ | 1.3 | $2 . \overline{2}$ | -1932. | $4 . \overline{4}$ |  |
| 1925-- | -- | 0.1 | 1934-: | 1.9 |  | 1925 |  | 2.3 | 1934-- | 4.0 |  |
| $1926-$ $1927-2$ | -: | 0.7 0.6 | 1936-. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1926 |  | 2.0 1.1 | ${ }_{1936-}^{193-}$ | ${ }_{2.1}^{0.1}$ | : |

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Three-year average $1923-1925=100$ )


Non-Manufacturing Industries
Fourteen of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed absorbed adtitional workers between March and April, and increased payrolls were shown in 11 industries.
Employment in wholesale trade establishments showed a slight gain from March to April, the combined reports of 15,695 establishments employing 298,916 workers in April showing a net increase of $0.1 \%$. Among the more important lines of wholesale trade in which gains were shown were lumber and building materials ( $3.5 \%$ ), food products ( $2.5 \%$ ), chemicals and drugs ( $0.5 \%$ ), automotive ( $1.4 \%$ ), hardware ( $1.1 \%$ ), petroleum $(0.6 \%)$, and machinery, equipment and supplies ( $1.3 \%$ ). Wholesale dry goods and apparel establishments reported $0.3 \%$ fewer employees in April than in the preceding month. Among the other lines of wholesale trade in which decincs were reported were wholesale groceries $(0.3 \%)$, paper named line of trade, a seasonal decline in wholesale leaf tobacco activities was the primary factor contributing to the decrease.
895,625 workers ${ }^{\text {Bin }}$. month month interval. In adaition to a seasonal gain of $7.2 \%$ in employment in the group of general merchandising establishments, gains from March
to April were reported generally in other lines of retail trade. Apparel to April were reported generally in other lines of retail trade. Apparel
stores reported a seasonal increase of $11.9 \%$, retail lumber and building stores reported a seasonal increase of $11.9 \%$, retail lumber and building
material firms increased their forces by $3.5 \%$, employment in automotive firms increased $3.2 \%$, and retail hardware and furniture establishments showed gains of $2.8 \%$ and $2.4 \%$, respectively, an increase of $0.7 \%$ in number of workers. A seasonal decline of $7.5 \%$ was reported by retail coal-wood-ice firms, and small declines were reported in retail cigar, jewelry, and farmers' supply stores.
Each of the three branches of public utilities surveyed showed gains in manufactured gas industry mains resulting to some extent from floods in certain localities. Telephonend herk lowing the March net gain of $0.9 \%$ in number of workers, and a negligible increase was reported in the electric railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance industry.
Gains in employment were shown in each of the five service industries for which data are available. Dyeing and cleaning plants increased their seasonal sain inaly to handle spring business, and laundres reported a also reported in year-round hotels, insurance and brokerage office The April gain in employment in brokerare continues the areasion of ine which have been shown regularly each month since April, 1935, resulting in a gain of $29.7 \%$ over the year.
Employment in quarries and non-metallic mines showed a substantial gain from March to April ( $14.6 \%$ ), reflecting a further expansion in operation following winter inactivity. Metalliferous mines added workers o their payrolls in April, continuing the unbroken expansion which began in August, 1935.
The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, with indexes of employment and payrolls for April, 1936, where available, and percentage changes verare for 1936, and April, 1935, are shown below. The 12 , numbers of the non-manufacturing industries. Information for earlier years is not available from the Bureau's records.
NDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN NON-MANU.
FACTURING INDUSTRIES IN APRIL, 1936.• AND COMPARISON
FACTURING INDUSTRIES IN APRIL, 1936, AND COMPARISON
(Average $1929=100$ )

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P. C. Change From |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { a A pril } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | P. C. Change From |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a A pril } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1975}^{A p r l 2}$ |
| Trade-Wholesa | 85.7 85.3 8 | +0.1 | $+3.0$ | 67.9 | $-1.6$ | +4.7 |
|  | 85.3 97.4 | +4.2 +7.2 | +2.2 +3.2 | 65.4 80.9 | +2.9 | +4.6 |
| Other than general mer- |  |  |  | 80.9 | +4.6 | $+4.3$ |
| Public Chandising----...--- | 82.1 | +3.2 | +1.7 | 62.2 | +2.4 | $+4.7$ |
| Telephone and telegraph-- | 70.8 | +0.9 | +1.6 | 76.0 | -1.5 | +4.0 |
| ectric light \& power \& manufactured gas. | 88.2 | +1.5 | +6.7 | 86.6 | +0.7 | +9.7. |
| Electric-ralroad \& motor- bus operation and maint | 71.2 | $\mathrm{b}+0.2$ |  | 65.9 |  |  |
| Mining-Anthracte .......-- | 49.8 | ${ }^{\text {b }}+5.2$ | $-5.3$ | 65.9 28.6 | -32.8 | +42.6 |
| Bituminous coal | 77.4 | -3.8 | +4.2 | 62.1 | -32.5 | + +38.0 |
| Metalliferous | 57.5 | +2.8 | +25.0 | 45.4 | +0.6 | + +2.5 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic Crude petroleum producing | 48.4 | +14.6 +0.6 | +6.9 +5.0 | 36.0 56.8 | +16.6 | +24.9 |
| Crude petroleum producing | 71.1 | +0.6 | -5.0 | 56.8 | +1.7 | +0.2 |
| Hotels (year round) | 83.2 | $+0.5$ | $+2.6$ | c66.3 | +0.4 | +4.2 |
| Laundrles- | 83.2 | +1.4 | +4.0 | 70.9 | +1.5 | +8.3 |
| Dyeing and cle | 81.8 | $+9.5$ | +2.4 | 64.1 | $+13.7$ | +3.6 |
| Brokerage. | d | +0.4 +0.2 | +29.7 +0.8 | d | +1.8 | +39.6 |
| Building construction | ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | +0.2 +15.6 | +0.8 +19.2 | d | +1.0 +20.3 | +3.7 +33.8 |

## Lumber Movement Shows Some Decline from Previous

 High WeeksThe lumber industry during the week ended May 23,1936, stood at $71 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $66 \%$ of 1929 shipments, compared with $71 \%$ in both items the previous week. Reported production during the week ended May 23 of $7 \%$ fewer mills was $4 \%$ below the previous week; shipments and orders were 9 and $12 \%$, respectively, below that week's record, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Reported new business during the week ended May 23 was $10 \%$ below production; shipments were $9 \%$ below output. Reported new business during the previous week, ended May 16, was $1 \%$ below production; shipments were $4 \%$ below output. Production in the week ended May 23 was shown by reporting softwood mills as more than twice that of corresponding week of last year, or $103 \%$ above; shipments were $63 \%$ above last year's week; new business, $26 \%$ above. Some of the gain is due to the strike in West Coast mills last year.

During the week ended May 23, 1936, 559 mille produced 251,392,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 228,108,000 feet; booked orders of $226,890,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills 599 ; production, $260,530,000$ feet; shipments, 250,971,000 feet; orders, $257,346,000$ feet.
All reporting regions showed orders below production during the week ended May 23 ; all but West Coast, Western pine, Northern pine and Northern hardwoods reported shipments above output. West Coast was the only region reporting orders above corresponding week of 1935; all but Southern pine, Northern hemlock and Northern pine reported shipments above last year's week; all reported production above.
Identical softwood mills reported unfilled orders on May 23 the equivalent of 33 days' average production and sto
days and 120 days a year ago.
Forest products car loadings totaled 33,414 cars during the week ended May 23, 1936. This was 288 cars above the preceding week; 9,333 cars of 1934 .
Lumber orders reported for the week ended May 23, 1936, by 488 softwood mills totaled $218,251,000$ feet, or $10 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $217,420,000$ feet, or $10 \%$ below production. Production was $242,025,000$ feet.
Reports from 71 hardwood mills give new business as $8,639,000$ feet,
or $8 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $10,688,000$ feet, or $14 \%$ above production. Production was $9,367,000$ feet.

## Unfilled Orders and Stocks

Reports from 478 softwood mills on May 23, 1936, give unfilled orders of $840,230,000$ feet and gross stocks of $3,385,106,000$ feet. The 448 identical softwood mills report unfilled orders as $824,773,000$ feet on with $717,653,000$ fect, or the of 33 days average production, compared on similar 28 days' average production on similar date a year ago.

## Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 452 identical softwood mills was $235,008,000$ eet, and a year ago it was $115,809,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively $210,154,000$ feet and $129,075,000$ feet, and orders received, $212,207,000$ feet and $168,565,000$ feet.

Summary of Canadian Crop Situation by Dominion Bureau of Statistics-Outlook for Spring-Sown Crops Seen as Unfavorable
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at Ottawa, issued on June 2 the first of a series of seven telegraphic reports covering crop conditions throughout Canada, which also included the second of a series of 15 weekly telegraphic reports on crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces of the Dominion. The Bureau said that 86 agriculturists distributed over the farming areas provide the basic information for these reports. The first of the series of 15 weekly reports was referred to in our issue of May 30, page 3587.

From the report issued on June 2 the following summary is taken:

## Summary

The outlook for spring-sown crops is rather unfavorable and uncertain throughout the mainland of the Dominion. The insular extremities, Prince Edward Island and Vancouver Island, provide contrasting conditions and fine prospects. Lateness of seeding is a general complaint. The heavy but still some Continued wet somen in indeterminate, damage to fruit and truck crops. subsequent growth has in these provinces hindered seeding operations and In southern and central regions of the an extended period of cold weather. tempratures and lack of rain during the last 10 days of unusually high prospects a definite reverse and there has been only a slight gave grain result of lower temperatues and scattered showers during the past few as a In northern regions of Manitoba and Alberta the fine weather and high temperatures were of benefit in hastening the completion of seeding and in stimulating germination and early growth. Pastures and meadows had an early start and are in fine condition throughout the Dominion, excepting parts of southwestern Ontario, western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta.
In the Prairie Provinces the rainfall of the past week was limited to scattered showers in Alberta. Temperatures were unseasonably high and wherever moisture supplies were insufficient, prospects were reduced. This condition is particularly evident in southern Manitoba, southeastern, western and northwestern Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta. Many points report that rain is urgently needed. In northern districts of Manitoba and prospecta the high temperatures were beneficial in promoting growth and prospects are considered good. Grasshoppers are emerging in the forebeen alight inage has A A heavy, general rain is needed over southern and central areas of the the past week. If rainfoll is prospects will

Sugar Consumption in 14 European Countries from September, 1935 to March, 1936 Above Similar Period Year Ago
Consumption of sugar in the 14 principal European countries during the first seven months of the current crop year, September, 1935 through March, 1936, totaled 4,396,319 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with $4,241,216$ tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 155,103 tons, or approximately $3.7 \%$, according to European advices received by Lamborn \& Co. An announcement by the firm continued:
The 14 countries included in the survey are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Irish Free State Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
$4,241,541$ tons as against $4,435,380$ tons on the same date in amounted to crease of 193,839 tons, or approximately $4.4 \%$. Production of sugar for the 14 principal $\mathbf{E}$
season starting Sept. 1, 1935 is placed at $5,758,000$ pean countries for the against $6,490,000$ in the previous season, a decrease of 732,000 tons, or $11.3 \%$.

May Flour Output Totaled 5,004,892 Barrels
General Mills, Inc., in presenting its summary of flourmilling activities for approximately $90 \%$ of all flour mills in the principal flour-milling centers of the United States reported that during the month of May, 1936 flour output totaled $5,004,892$ barrels. This was an increase over the 4,878,639 barrels produced during the corresponding month of 1935. Cumulative production for the 11 months ended May 31, 1936 amounted to $58,640,685$ barrels. This compares with $57,976,170$ barrels, produced in the like period of last year. The corporation's summary further disclosed: PRODUCTION OF FLOUR (NUMBER OF BARRELS)

|  | Month of May |  | 11 Mos. Ended May 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Northwest. | 1,194,444 | 1,030,907 | 14,476,854 | 13,770,864 |
| Southwest---....-- | 1,792,237 | 1,876,473 | 20,227,482 | 21,053,943 |
| Lake Cent. \& Southern Pacific Coast | $1,632,967$ 385,244 | $1,560,434$ $\mathbf{4 1 0 , 8 2 5}$ | $19,478,872$ $4,457,477$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,975,128 \\ 4,176,235 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total.......- | 5,004,892 | 4,878,639 | 58,640,685 | 57,976,170 |

Petroleum and Its Products-Sentiment Better as Crude Output Drops-Walter C. Teagle Sounds Warning Note on High Crude, Motor Fuel StocksEight East Units Named in Injunctions Axtell J Eight East Units Named in Injunction
Byles Backs Interstate Compact Plan
Sentiment in the domestic petroleum industry veered more to the bullish side as underlying statistical conditions bettered during the past week. Chief in importance was the decline in daily average crude oil production to below the $3,000,000$-barrel level registered in the two preceding weeks. Other factors were the apparent signs of the proweeks. Other factors were the apparent signs of the pro-
ducers' recognition of the dangers of overproduction as output was cut back in all major oil-producing States.
Lespite the record levels achieved recently in daily average crude oil production, it is encouraging to note that current stocks of crude are about the same as at the close of 1935, and considerably below the levels ruling at the corresponding period a year ago. Gasoline stocks, while admittedly large, are concentrated in the hands of the strongest factors in the industry, and the recent heavy drains as consumption showed its seasonal rise indicate that stocks will be materially reduced over the next few weeks.

A sombre note was struck by Walter C. Teagle, President of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, at the annual stockholders' meeting in mid-week. Stockholders heard Mr. Teagle warn against the inherent dangers of the heavy stocks of crude and motor fuel at the current time. "There, is too much crude around and there is too much in storage," he stated. "We hope that there will be some let-up. Stocks of gasoline are up about $10,000,000$ barrels since the first of the year."
The Kodessa problem also was discussed by Mr. Teagle, who pointed out that it "has possibilities of becoming a very worrysome situation." At two different times in the past month, he continued, "it seemed as though the field might possibly get out of hand. Fortunately there has been, with the exception of one or two operators there, a very sincere desire to cooperate and I feel that unless something unexpected develops and that if they keep on as they have in the past 10 days or two weeks that situation will not be a menace."

The Louisiana Conservation Commission June 1 ordered the daily average allowable of the State's part of the Rodessa field from 350 to 275 barrels, or an aggregate of about 15,000 barrels daily. A similar cut will be made on the Texas side of the field, it was indicated. The Texas Railroad Commission will hold a State-wide proration hearing at Austin on June 12 to consider problems of the Texas side of the Rodessa field and other State oil problems. It is thought probable that the Commission will order a sharp cut in the Texas daily average allowable for June. The Oklahoma Corporation Commission on June 1 set the State under its new daily average allowable schedule of 524,875 barrels, against the May allowable of 538,300 barrels and the June figure of 552,500 barrels suggested by the United States Bureau of Mines.
Temporary injunctions against eight East Texas oil companies restraining them from further violations of the proration laws and orders of the Railroad Commission were issued by District Court Judge J. D. Moore in Austin on June 1. The injunctions followed filing of a suit by Attorney General McCraw in which he sought permanent injunctions, the appointment of receivers and fines totaling $\$ 320,000$ for the appointment of receivers and fines totaling $\$ 320,000$ for
320 alleged separate violations. The case will be heard on June 15. Defendants include the Channel Transport \& Marketing Corp., of Dallas, and seven Houston companies: Felson Oil Corp., Adeoil Co., Adeltex Oil Co., Feltex Oil Corp., Gulf Oil Marketing Corp., Crescent Oil \& Transport Co. and the Hi-Grade Oil Co.
The total number of producing wells in the East Texas field at the close of May reached an aggregate of 20,602, the oil and gas division of the Texas Railroad.Commission reported. Total recovery of crude oil from the field to the close of the week of May 23 was $947,535,805$ barrels. Drilling operations in the Oklahoma City area are showing sharp expansion, with 402 drilling permits now issued; according to city officials.

Cooperation between the petroleum industry and the various State conservation groups under the inter-State production control compacts was recommended by Axtell J. Byles, head of the American Petroleum Institute, in an address delivered before the annual meeting of the Eastern District of the Institute's division of production at Pittsburgh on June 4. "Our problem," Mr. Byles said, "still is one occasioned not by a poverty, but by a plethora of supply." "The petroleum industry is in the anomalous position of being indicted in the law courts if it attempts to stabilize marketing and refining by agreement," he said, "and indicted in the court of public opinion, and probably in the dicted in the court of publicive halls, if it fails to stabilize crude oil production." In commenting upon the inter-State compact, already including six States in its body, he expressed the hope that the other 16 oil-producing States would join the movement. "No State, under this voluntary agreement," he continued, is bound by anything to which it does not agree. It is government by agreement, instead of by mandate. All will profit by orderly production, which is conservation, and it is as much to the benefit of the States themselves as it is essential to the national welfare."

A reduction of 63,200 barrels in daily average crude oil production during the final week of May pared the total to 2,943,950 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported. The total compared with estimated market demand of $2,826,300$ barrels set by the Bureau of Mines, and actual output a year ago of $2,575,900$ barrels. Oklahoma cut its production by 27,100 barrels, Texas by 31,700 barrels, California by 6,100 barrels, and Louisiana by 3,450 barrels.
There were no crude oil price changes.

REFINED PRODUCTS-MARKET OUTLOOK BRIGHTENED AS GASOLINE STOCKS DIP-REFINERY OPERATIONS ALSO REDUCED-PRICE LEVELS STABLE IN MAJOR AREASdalifornia situation now settled favorablyLOCAL MARKET QUIET AND STEADY
A record decline for any week thus far this year in gasoline stocks during the final week of May, reported by the American Petroleum Institute, brightened the outlook for stable gasoline markets. Finished gasoline stocks dipped 1,384,000 barrels to $64,124,000$ barrels, against an increase of 4,000 barrels in stocks of unfinished gasoline, or a net cut of $1,380,000$ barrels. A week earlier a decline of 39,000 barrels in finished stocks was nullified by an increase of the same amount in holdings of unfinished motor fuel.

Refinery operations receded from the record high level of $80.7 \%$ of capacity scored in the preceding week, units operating at $79.4 \%$ of capacity during the final week in May. Daily average runs of crude to stills dropped 40,000 barrels to $2,935,000$ barrels. Gas and fuel oil stocks continued to expand in keeping with the seasonal trend at this time of the year, rising $1,306,000$ barrels to a total of $101,158,000$ barrels on May 30

As the industry moves into the period of heaviest consumption of motor fuel, a survey of the major marketing territories fails to reveal one serious section where prices are at subnormal levels. There are, of course, scattered areas where local competitive conditions have brought price cuts, but generally speaking the markets are strong. In recent years, as the summer season approached, there has been at least one, and usually more, sections throughout the nation where price wars have been raging.

The one questionable spot in the national marketing picture was cleared up during the week when a few California independents that had been undercutting the majors in the Los Angeles gasoline market announced an advance to 15 cents a gallon, against the majors' levels of 15 to 16 cents for motor fuel of a comparable grade. Since the general advances last April, major companies have been holding the three grades of gasoline at $16,171 / 2$ and $191 / 2$ cents a gallon, respectively. Independents generally held their price at 15 cents a gallon, or 1 cent under the thirdgrade gasoline of the majors. A few independents, however, cut to 12.5 to 13.9 cents a gallon, and for a while it was feared that this might mean a resumption of the gasoline price war which ended in April.
The local market was quiet and steady. Consumption over the Memorial Day holiday, traditional turning point of the motoring season, indicated that the metropolitan area will play a leading part in the nation's expected new record use of gasoline during 1936. Stocks moved out in good shape and the retail gasoline market showed the benefit of the increased consumption in a tendency toward firmness in the sore spots where competitive conditions had brought abnormal prices. Other refined products were quiet.

Representative price changes follow:
June 2-Several independents advanced unbranded gasoline in the Los Angeles area to a general level of 15 cents a gallon, against former evels of 12.5 to 13.9 cents.

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

N. Y. (Bayonne)

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



## Weekly Output of Soft Coal Higher-Anthracite Production Declined

The United States Bureau of Mines' weekly coal report disclosed that the production of bituminous coal for the week ended May 23 is estimated at $6,811,000$ net tons. This compares with $6,758,000$ tons produced in the preceding week and $6,372,000$ tons in the corresponding week of 1935.

Anthracite production in Pennsylvania during the week ended May 23 is estimated at 923,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding week, this shows a decrease of 78,000 tons. Production in the corresponding week last year amounted to $1,349,000$ net tons
Production of bituminous coal during the month of April, 1936 was estimated at $30,318,000$ net tons, as against 31 , 233,000 tons during March and $21,970,000$ tons during April, 1935. Hard coal output for April was estimated at $4,336,000$ net tons. This compares with $2,730,000$ net tons produced during March and 4,806,000 tons during April a year ago.
During the calendar year to May 23, 1936 a total of 164, 284,000 tons of bituminous coal and 22,144,000 net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with $151,645,000$ tons of soft coal and $21,843,000$ tons of hard coal produced in the same period of 1935. The Bureau's statement follows:
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE (IN NET TONS)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendat Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 23, } \\ & 1936 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {May } 25,} 1935,$ | 193 | 1935 | 1929 e |
| Bitum. coal: Tot. for per'd | 6,811,000 | 6,758,000 | ,372,000 |  | 1,645,000 | , 6 |
| Daily aver-- | 1,135,000 | 1,126,000 | 1,062,000 | 1,344,000 | 1,241,000 | 1,705, |
| Penas. anth.: Tot. for per'd | 923,000 | 1,001,000 | 1,349,000 | 144,000 | 21,843,000 | 29,439,000 |
| Daily aver-- | 153,000 | 166,000 | 224,000 | 182,300 | 179,800 | 242,300 |
| Beenile Tot. for pere: Tord | 18,400 | 19,100 | 12,300 | $\operatorname{sen}_{4}^{2}, 700$ | $\begin{array}{r} 392,500 \\ 3165 \end{array}$ | $2,563$ |

a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes Sullvan County, washery and dredge coal, iocal sales, colliery fuel, and coal shipped
by truck from authorized operations. c Subject to revision. $d$ Revised. e Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years.
ESTIMATED WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (IN THOUSANDS OF NET TONS
[The current estimates are based on rallroad carloadings and river shipments
and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from districts and and are subject to revision on receipt or monthly tonnage reports from districts anc
State

|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline M a y 16 \\ 1936 p \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { May } 9, \\ \mathbf{1 9 3 6} \\ \mathbf{p} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 18 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 19 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 3 6 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maт. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April, } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaska | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 |  |
| Alabama | 210 | 204 | 181 | 215 | 940 | 910 | 670 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma- | 16 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 75 | 151 | 68 |
| Colorado - | 61 | 57 | 63 | 61 | 426 | 490 | 8 |
| Georgia \& N. Carolina.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| milinois.. | 576 | 590 | 530 | 494 | 3,205 | 3,957 | 2,020 |
| Indiana | 237 | 240 | 228 | 187 | 1,220 | 1,550 | 71 |
| Iowa | 42 | 42 | 49 | 38 | 210 | 260 | 10 |
| Kansas and Missouri | 76 | 81 | 72 | 42 | 400 | 540 | 27 |
| Kentucky-East | 712 | 724 | 533 | 551 | 2,812 | 2,630 | 2,182 |
| Western-- | 91 | 88 | 110 | 125 | 543 | 563 | 385 |
| Maryland | 25 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 128 | 122 | 105 |
| Michigan | 3 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 40 | 52 | 33 |
| Montana | 38 | 42 | 45 | 32 | 202 | 281 | 202 |
| New Mexico | 26 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 115 | 110 |  |
| North and South Dakota | 20 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 117 | 149 | 81 |
| Ohio. | 311 | 340 | 378 | 283 | 1,644 | 1,714 | 1,121 |
| $\underset{\text { Wentern }}{\text { Pennit.-Eastern d.- }}$ | 1,941 | 1,955 | 1,544 | 1,703 | ${ }_{5}^{2,663}$ | 2,737 4 4 | ${ }_{2}^{3,520}$ |
| Tennessee | 75 | 61 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{+25}$ |
| Texas. | 14 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 58 | 60 | 53 |
| Utah | 36 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 192 | 202 | 173 |
| Virginia | 176 | 174 | 159 | 195 | 816 | 785 | 64 |
| Washington | 22 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 116 | 132 | 11 |
| W. Va.-South | 1,482 | 1,514 | 1,197 | 1,441 | 6,302 | 6,444 | 4,96 |
| Northern | 490 | 510 | 455 | 463 | 2,065 | 2,117 | 1,376 |
| Wyoming | 74 | 78 1 |  | 57 | 406 4 | 416 3 | 345 |
| Total bituminous coal. | 6.758 | 6,855 | 5,848 | 6,093 | 30,318 | 31,233 | 21,970 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite. | 1,001 | 1,155 | 1,123 | 1,107 | 4,336 | 2,730 | 4,806 |

a Includes mines on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G.; and Panhandie District and Grant, Mineral and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona California. Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Represents that portion of the State that
is not included in western Pennsylvania. e Figures are comparable with records to 1935, and cover production of western Pennsylvania as defined by the NRA Sub Divisional Code Authority. p Preliminary. r Revised. ${ }^{*}$ Less than 1,000 tons.

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Daily Average Crude Oil Production Again DeclinesOff 63,200 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week'ended May 30 1936, was $2,943,950$ barrels. This was a decline of 63,200 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figure was, however, above the $2,826,300$ barrels calculated 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 30,1936 , is estimated at $2,980,200$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended June 1, 1935, totaled 2,575,900 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 30 totaled 1,452.000 barrels, a barrels for the week ended May 23 and 165,036 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 30 .
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ended May 30 totaled 193,000 barrels, a daily a verage of 27,571 barrels, compared way 30 totaled 193,000 , 571 or the wat ended May 23 and 32,500 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 30 .
Reports received from refining companies owning $89.6 \%$ of the $3,869,000$ barrels 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, $2,935.000$ 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, $71,110,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and 101,518,000 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 a verage of 665,000 barrels daily during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

|  | $B$, of $M$. Dept. of Int. Cal culations May) | Actual Production Week Ended |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A verage } \\ 4 \text { Weeks } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 30, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weet } \\ & \text { Ended } \\ & \text { June 1, } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 30, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 23, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Oklahoma. Kansas | $\begin{aligned} & 538,309 \\ & 150,100 \end{aligned}$ | 531,600 155,300 | 558,700 157,100 | 547,150 157,050 | $\begin{aligned} & 494,800 \\ & 153,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| Panhandle Texas |  | 62,450 | 65,250 | 61,900 | 62,550 |
| North Texas |  | 58,850 | 60,300 | 59,700 | 58,800 |
| West Central Texas |  | 25,450 | 25,300 | 25,250 | 25,750 |
| Weat Texas |  | 177,700 | 185,950 | 183,450 | 151,100 |
| East Central Texas |  | 51,850 | 52,550 | 53,150 | 47,400 |
| East Texas. |  | 435,650 | 448,300 | 445,200 | 453,000 |
| Southwest Texas |  | 81,950 | 80,600 | 81,250 | 59,050 |
| Coastal Texas |  | 251,850 | 259,200 | 254,600 | 178,450 |
| Total Texas. | 1,132,500 | 1,145,750 | 1,177,450 | 1,164,500 | 1,036,100 |
| Northern Louistana. Coastal Loulsiana.. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 84,600 \\ 148,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,500 \\ 147,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,600 \\ 146,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,200 \\ 115,950 \end{array}$ |
| Total Loulsiana | 170,500 | 233,250 | 236,700 | 228,950 | 139,150 |
| Arkansas. | 31,000 | 29,850 | 30,000 | 29,950 | 31,200 |
| Eastern | 102,900 | 114,600 | 108,550 | 108,950 | 109,600 |
| Michigan | 38,200 | 32,950 | 33,750 | 33,950 | 40,350 |
| Wyoming | 35,600 | 36,150 | 35,450 | 37,800 | 35,150 |
| Montana | 12,900 | 17,050 | 15,850 | 15,900 | 10,250 |
| Colorado | 4,400 | 4,600 | 4,550 | 4,550 | 3,900 |
| New Mex | 65,900 | 74,850 | 74,950 | 74,900 | 51,000 |
| Total east of California | 2,282,300 | 2,375,950 | 2,433,050 | 2,403,650 | 2,104,700 |
| Callfornia | 544,000 | 568,000 | 574,100 | 576,550 | 471,200 |
| Total United States. | 2,826,300 | 2,943,950 | 3,007,150 | 2,980,200 | 2,575,900 |

Antimony was reduced one-eighth cent by the domestic producer of the metal. Refined platinum advanced $\$ 3$ per ounce, but the other platinum metals remained unchanged. "M. \& M. M." index of non-ferrous metal prices for May was 72.51 , which compares with 72.27 a month previous and 74.73 a year ago. The publication further stated:

Domestic Copper Dull
Buying of copper for domestic account continued inactive, sales for the week amounting to about 3,468 tons, which compares with 2,600 tons in the preceding seven days. Producers regard the market as firm on the basis of $91 / 2$ cents, Valley. Production of automobiles has declined in recent weeks, pointing to a contraction in the consumption of copper in that important industry, but, with building operations picking up, the trade remains fairly optimistic so far as the immediate future is concerned. Domestic sales of copper during May amounted to 16,303 tons. In sales booked during the last month the purchasers specified August delivery and Septer fully offset by the record sales in the preceding month-158,064 tons.
Exports of refined copper from the United States during April amounted to 15,408 short tons, which compares with 15,744 tons a month previous, and 24,674 tons in April last year, according to official figures. Exports of refined metal during the first four months of the current year totaled 61,206 tons, against 92,601 tons in the Jan.-April period last year. Exports during March and April this year, by countries of destination. were as follows:

| To- | March | April | . To- | March | Aptil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium. | 281 | 560 | Poland and Danzig - | 428 | 805 |
| Denmark | 56 | 224 | Sweden. | 1,065 | 1,474 |
| France. | 1,438 | 1,464 | China and Hongkon | 168 | 305 |
| Germany | 3,132 | 2,926 | Japan.---------- | 4,509 | 3,592 |
| Great Britain | 1,093 | 1,927 | British India-..--- |  | 50 |
| Italy | 2,866 | 1,410 | Other countries | 540 | 531 |
| Netheriands. | 168 | 140 | Tota | 15.744 | 15,408 |

Observance of the Whitsuntide holidays restricted business in copper abroad. London prices were unsettled, largely because of uncertain conditions on the Continent, monetary as well as political.

Good Call for Lead
Sales of lead during the last week amounted to about 5,800 tons, against 5,100 tons in the preceding week. Orders for July shipment lead figured prominently in business booked in the last three days, but, according to sellers, consumers are still poorly covered so far as that month is concerned. June requirements of consumers are about $75 \%$ covered. The tone continues firm.
Quotations held at 4.60 cents, New York the contract settling basis" of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.45 cents, St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead Co. sold its own brands in the East at a premium.
The monthly statement on total lead stocks in the United States, regarded by many in the industry as of greater importance than the report on refinedeaduction of 6, sho supply consists of lead in ore, in base bullion, etc., as follows:

|  | Aprit | May |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In ore, marte, and in process | 61,157 | 56,185 |
| In base bullion, ${ }_{\text {Al }}$ | 13,860 | 13,116 |
| In transit to refiners..-. | 1,951 | 2,921 |
| In process at refiners. | 16,427 | 17,504 |
| Refined lead-- | 217,661 | 214,305 |
| Antimonial lead. | 5,727 | 6,686 |
| Total stocks, tons | 316,783 | 310,717 |

Zinc Sales Larger
Consumers purchased about 4,800 tons of the ordinary grades of zinc during the last week, a fair proportion being for near-by delivery. Several lots of August-September metal were included in the week's transactions. The market held at 4.90 c ., St. Louis, for Prime Western, with the undertone steady. Galvanizing operations have slackened moderately in the last week. London was lower.

## Straits Tin at 43c.

The sharp decline in London that occurred last week had a most depressing influence on the market here: The weakness was interpreted as pointing to increased uncertainty over the future of the tin-control plan, with a possibility that support has been temporarily withdrawn to bring pressure on those producing countries said to be making excessive demands on standard tonnages. May statistics showed rather heavy shipments from Malaya. The world's visible supply at the end of May, including the Eastern and Arnhem carry-overs, was 18,380 long tons, against 16,869 tons a month previous and 19,074 tons a year ago. Straits shipments in May totaled 7,941 tons, against 5,888 tons in April. United States deliveries during May totaled 5,235 tons, against 6,235 tons in April. Total deliveries during May were estimated by the 9,032 tons, which compares with 11,210 tons in the preceding month
Straits tin was available yesterday at 43c., spot, and 42.35 c . for August delivery. Demand was dull.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: May 28, 44.62c.; 29, $44.250 \mathrm{c} . ; 30$, Holiday; June 1, 43.750 c .; 2, 43.250 c .; 3, 42.250 c .

## May Pig Iron Output Up Almost 6\%

The June 4 issue of the "Iron Age" stated that production of coke pig iron during the month of May amounted to $2,648,401$ gross tons, compared with $2,403,683$ in the preceding month. The daily rate last month showed a prise of $6.6 \%$ over that of April, or from 80,123 to 85,432 . The "Age" further stated:

There was a gain of three furnaces making iron on June 1; the 147 furnaces operating at a rate of 86,385 tons daily, against 144 furnaces one month before, which were producing iron at a rate of 84,915 tons daily. The Steel Corporation blew in one furnace; independent steel companies
blew in four and took one off blast, and one merchant furnace was blown out or banked.
Among the furnaces blown in were the following: One Farrell, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp.; one Susquehanna, National Steel Corp.; one Eliza, Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp.; one Brier Hill, Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co., and one Betty, Republic Steel Corp.

Toledo furnace of Pickands, Mather \& Co. and a unit of the Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co.
daily average production of coke pig rron in the united

a These totals do not Include e charcoal plg iron. The
was 25.834 gross tons. $y$ Included in plg iron tigures.
Steel Ingot Output Is Maintained at $68 \%$ of Capacity for Second Week
The "Iron Age" in its issue of June 4, stated that without the benefit of much buying in anticipation of higher third quarter prices, steel demand is sufficient to maintain ingot production at $68 \%$ of capacity. The trend even appears to be upward, and it is likely that the placing of heavy tonnage for June shipment at the current prices will force output above the $70 \%$ level this month. The "Age" further stated: May pig iron production rose to 85,432 tons daily, a gain of $6.6 \%$ over April's rate of 80,123 tons, and establishing a new six-year record. Total output was $2,648,401$ tons, compared with $2,403,683$ tons in April. Five
stocks went into blast lasf month and two were taken off. The 147 active stocks on June 1 were making iron at a rate of 86,385 tons daily.
Pig iron prices have been reaffirmed for the third quarter, but scarcely any forward contracting is reported. Importations of foreign iron are increasing on the Atlantic Seaboard, and many users who do not have established sources of supply are taking advantage of the low prices offered. The "Iron Age" composite price of pig iron is unchanged at $\$ 18.84$ a gross ton.
Steel price advances, in addition to those announced last week, include steel sheet piling and bolts and nuts. Contrary to early reports, cold-rolled strip will not be raised, nor will wire products. No changes in rail and track accessory prices are expected before the fourth quarter and discounts on tubular goods will not be altered.
Revisions in reinforcing bar quotations are not now anticipated, but most of this material is bought for identified structures and strict adherence to "quoted levels would mean an advance on considerable tonnage. The "Iron Age" composite price, which will not reflect higher steel quotations until July 1, remains at 2.907 c . a lb .
The decline in automobile assemblies, which was rather sharp two weeks ago, amounted to only 1.500 cars last week. During the current period a more pronouncea drop will be recorded, but weeky output 100 blil be but July will see drastic curtailment as preparations for new moders are begun.
All of the steel required for production of 1936 models is expected to have been purchased by June 15, and not more than a month will be needed to complete shipments. It is possible that motor-car makers will stock steel this month against price advances, but not many of them have established their new models' needs accurately,
Orders from the railroads have been light recently, but specifications from the car builders are heavy and will continue through the summer. A secondary rail-buying movement is still anticipated. The Birmingham and Colorado mills are approaching the end of thier runs, but the Chicago capacity will be operated at $50 \%$ through July.
Fabricated structural steel leetings are higher at 20,350 tons, compared with 11,900 tons last week, but new projects have declined from 27,400 tons to 11,800 tons. However, a number of large jobs will soon be out for bids. New schools in New York will take 25,000 tons and two sections of the West Side elevated highway in Manhattan will require 12,000 tons. TThe scrap market is quiescent. The "Iron Age" composite price has declined for the firth consecutive week and now stands at $\$ 12.92$ a gross iron. Consumption is at a high rate, but the supply of scrap is large and offerings are exceeding melting requirements in some districts.
Coincident with high steel prices in this country, British makers have advanced quotations $\$ 1$ to $\$ 4$ a ton. Pig iron is also being increased. for several months and number of new ints taxe under construction THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

 One"Month ago
One year ago



June 2, 1936, $\$ 18.84 \mathrm{a}$ Gross Ton Pig Iron
One week ayo $2,196, \$ 18.84 \mathrm{a}$ Gross Ton $\$ 18.84$ Based on average of basic tron at Valley



June 2, 1936, $\$ 12.92$ a Gross Ton Scrap on No. 1 heavy melting steel, One week ago-.
One month



The American Iron and Steel Institute on June 1 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 $68.2 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning June 1, compared with $67.9 \%$ one week ago, $70.1 \%$ one month ago, and $39.5 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.3 point, or $0.4 \%$, from the estimate for the week of May 25. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since April 22, 1935, follow : ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}^{1935-}$

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on June 1 stated:
More steel products have been advanced. In addition to the semifinished materials, including blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars, and steel bars and shapes, on which an increase of $\$ 2$ a ton was announced a week ago, sheets, hot-rolled strip, sheet piling and hot-rolled alloy steel bars have been raised $\$ 2$. Alloy steel ingots and semi-finished also are up, effective July 1. Some announcement on cold-rolled strip and rails is anticipated shortly. Steelmakers are following the "open price" plan they adopted several months ago.
With all the adjustments so far made, effective July 1, "Steel's" index of finished steel prices would be $\$ 53.40$, compared with $\$ 53,70$ last March, when the net result of reductions in pipe and wire nails and an increase in plain wire was to reduce the index to $\$ 52.20$. The lowest during the depression was $\$ 45.30$, in the spring of 1933.
Prices on pig iron will be announced shortly for third-quarter, and belief is that no change will be made. Eastern producers meet strong competition from European iron, and imports threaten to increase as the foreign price weakens. Wire prices also seem likely to be reaffirmed for third-quarter.
Purchase of 65,000 to 75,000 tons of steel sheets placed by Edward $\mathbf{G}$. Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, with Alan Wood Steel Co., Conshohocken, Pa., for Chevrolet car and truck frames, is perhaps the largest sheet order ever placed in that district. Last year about 35,000 tons were placed with the same mill for a similar purpose. The Budd company has also placed 500 tons of stainless steel for cars for Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe, the Republic Steel Corp. and Sharon Steel Corp. taking most of it.
Lettings of structural steel showed a slight increase at about 14,000 tons, slightly below the year's average to date. Inquiry is expected soon for about 25,000 tons for 28 schools 'in New York metropolitan district and 6,000 tons for an extension to the West : Side elevated highway, New York. A bridge at Beaumont, Tex., is estimated to require 9,200 tons. A hospital in Jersey City, N. J., has been let, requiring 3,100 tons. A pipe line at Little Rock, Ark., is pending, calling for 7,000 tons of plates. After the heavy buying of freight cars 10 days ago, railroads are doing little, but placing of steel bars, plates and other products by car builders is furnishing mills considerable tonnage. Some secondary buying of rails is expected during June.

Automotive requirements continue to shrink slowly, in line with smaller production of cars. Last week total assemblies were 108,300 cars, 1,500 under the preceding week.
Operations are holding well against usual summer decline, and are off $1 / 2$ point for the week, to $66 \%$. Pittsburgh district last week regained the 2 points lost the preceding week, to $63 \%$; Chicago dropped $21 / 2 \%$ to $68 \%$; Wheling district down $19 \%$ to $70 \%$, Cincinnati lost 8 to $72 \%$, Colorado lost 13 to $50 \%$; Cleveland gained $11 / 2 \%$ to $751 / 2 \%$, Buffalo 3 to $81 \%$, New England 2 to $77 \%$, with eastern Pennsylvania, Youngstown, Birmingham and Detroit unchanged
Steel and iron imports for April were down 7,099 tons from March. Decline in pig iron imports of about 12,000 tons from March was not balanced by increased tonnage in other products. Steel exports in April were 305,080 tons, 40,743 tons over March.
"Steel's" iron and steel composite is down 4c. to $\$ 32.83$, due solely to lower scrap prices ; the finished steel composite is unchanged at $\$ 52.20$.
Scrap prices continue to recede, but more slowly than for the past few weeks, Steel's"composite of steelworks scrap dechning 9 c. last week to
$\$ 13: 04$. This is the lowest level of this composite since mid-Novem$\$ 13.04$.
ber, 1935.

Steel ingot production for the week ended June 1 is placed at $681 / 2 \%$ of capacity, the same as in the previous week, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of June 3. Two weeks ago the rate was $69 \%$. The "Journal" further stated U. S. Steel is estimated at $631 / 2 \%$ against $63 \%$ in the week before and $62 \frac{1}{2} \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited win compared with $721 / 2 \%$ in the previous 'week and $74 \%$ two weeks ago. withe following table gives a comparison of the percentage of prowict th approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry | U. S. steel | Independents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1936}$ | ${ }_{42}^{683 / 2}$ | ${ }_{381 / 2}^{631 / 2} \pm$ | ${ }_{44}^{72}$ 二 $^{3 / 1 / 2}$ |
| 1934. | 593/2-11/6 | $48{ }^{36}{ }^{1 / 2 / 2}$ | $68{ }^{68}+1$ |
| ${ }_{1931}^{1933}$ | ${ }_{41}^{44 / 2}{ }_{-2}{ }^{21 / 2}$ | ${ }_{42}^{361 / 2}{ }_{-21 / 2}$ | ${ }_{40}^{51} \quad{ }_{-2}$ |
| 1930 | ${ }_{71}^{41}{ }^{21 / 2}$ | ${ }^{75}{ }^{\text {72 }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{1928}^{1929}$ |  |  |  |
| 1927. | 75 \%/2-41/2 | 80 \% 2 -7 | $71-2$ |

1932 not available.

## 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 June 3, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $\$ 2,476,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 2,000,000$ compared with the preceding week and with the corresponding week in 1935. After noting these facts, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows:
On June 3 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $\$ 2,489,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 23,000,000$ for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of $\$ 51,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 59,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts offset in part by an increase of $\$ 21,000,000$ in monetary gold stock and decreases of $\$ 34,000,000$ in member bank reserve balances and $\$ 32,000,000$ in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Member bank reserve balances on June 3 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 2,840,000,000$ in excess of legal requirements.

Relatively small changes were reported in holdings of discounted and purchased bills and industrial advances. An increase of $\$ 10,000,000$ in holdings of United States Treasury bills was offset by a decrease of \$10, 00,000 in holdings of United States Treasury notes.
The statement in full for the week ended June 3, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 3798 and 3799.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ended June 3, 1936 were as follows:

| June 3, 1936 | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) <br> May 27, 1936 Since $^{\text {June 5, }} 1935$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| B1 | +1,000,000 -2,000,000 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| U. S. Government securities......-2 |  |
| 5,000,000 commitm'ts-June 3) - 30,00, |  |
| tal |  |
|  |  |
| assury \& National bank currency --2,493, |  |
|  |  |
| Member bank reserve balances-----5,713,000,000 - |  |
|  | $-32,000,000+54,000,0$ |
|  |  |
|  | $59,000,000+188,000$ |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago-Brokers' Loans

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 coming Monday.
assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks


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, simul-
taneously 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 close of business May 27:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on May 27 shows increases for the week of $\$ 15,000,000$ in total loans and investments, $\$ 67,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federa Reserve banks, and $\$ 172,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, an decreases of $\$ 15,000,000$ in time deposits and $\$ 26,000,000$ in deposit balances standing to the credit of domestic banks.
Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City declined $\$ 24,000,000$ loans to brokers and dealers outside New York increased $\$ 1,000,000$ Holdings on securities to ouners (except 0 real ente loans declined $\$ 1,000,000$. 1 ans to bants increased $\$ 3,000000$ real "Ostate loans de" $\$ 1900000$ in the New York district and $\$ 14,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased $\$ 79,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 10,000,000$ in the Boston district and $\$ 52,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 22,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 13,000,000$ in the st. Louis district; holding of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 5,000,000$; and holdings of other securities increased $\$ 12,000,000$.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 143,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 34,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 172,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 20,000,000$ in the st . Louis district. Time deposits declined $\$ 17,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 15$. 000,000 at all reporting member banks. Government deposits declined $\$ 7,000,000$. Deposit balances of other domestic banks decined $\$ 44$, 000,000 in the New York district and $\$ 26,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and increased $\$ 16,000,000$ in the St. Louis district and $\$ 12,000,000$ in the Chicago 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 27, 1936, follows:
Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - )


## Loans to brokers and dealers: In New York City

Outside New York Cecty........-
Loans on securties to others
(except banks) $-24,000,000$
$+1,000,000$ $+76,000,000$
$+38,000,000$ $2,070,000,00$
$322,000,00$
1 Acepts. and com'l paper bought.Loans on real estate..............--
Loans to banks......
 U. S. govt. direct obligations.---
Obligatlons fully guaranteed by United States govaranteed Reserve with Fed. Reserve banks_ $4,690,000,000$ LiabilitiesDemand deposits-adusted $14,562,000,000$
 nited States govt. deposits........-7, 747,000,000 Inter-bank deposits: $5,449,000,000$
$378,000,000$ Foreign banks $\qquad$ 378,000,000

* May 20 figures revised (New York district).

League Assembly to Meet This Month to Consider Attitude Toward Italy and Ethiopia-Argentina Proposes Session-Italian Cabinet Approves Law Proposes Session-Italian Cabinet Approves Law
Dividing East African Empire into Five Governments
A special session of the Assembly of the League of Nations to decide on League policy regarding Italy and Ethiopia will probably be held late this month, as the result of a proposal made to the League on May 29 by the Argentine Government. It was believed probable that the League Council will convene June 22 and the Assembly the following day. The Argentine Government desires the discussions to cover continuation of sanctions and the question of nonrecognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest. The Council had previously been scheduled to meet June 16
J. A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, on June 4, officially convoked the Assembly to discuss the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. The date of convocation was not immediately announced, but it was reported that June 29 was the probable selection. It was not believed that Italy would attend this session of the Assembly, nor that it.
would co-operate with\the League until sanctions were removed.

The Italian Cabinet on June 1 approved a law organizing Italy's East African empire, and providing that it b; administered as a colony, with all legislative and executive power in the hands of appointees of Premier Mussolini. Further details of the law were described as follows in a Rome dispatch of Juve 1 to the New York "Times":
All Italian possessions in East Africa are to be organized into a single unit, to be known as Italian East Africa. The capital will be Addis Ababa. For administrative purposes the territory will be divided into five "Governments," all subordinate to the central government in Addis Ababa but nevertheless enjoying a degree of autonomy.
Addis Ababa and the territory immediately surrounding it will not be a part of any of the five governments but will have a status somewhat similar to that of the District of Columbia in the United States with a special administration of its own with a Governor at its head.
The central government in Addis Ababa will be composed of a GovernorGeneral, who will also be the Viceroy; a Vice-Governor General and a Chief of Staff. Its main function will be to coordinate, by indicating the general policies to be followed, the political and administrative action of the five regional governments. For this purpose it will make use of the superior Two consultative organs will be placed at the central povernment's dis posal The first is the Council of Government presided over by the Viceroy posal. Tis absence by the Vice Governor General and composed of the Viceroy highest officials. The second is the Board of Consultors, composed of prominent white colonists and six native chieftains. All members of the Board of Consultors will be appointed by the Viceroy.

## Regional Governments

The five regional governments will be:
The Government of Eritrea, with its capital at Asmara, comprising the old colony of Eritrea, plus Tigre and Danakil Provinces of Ethiopia as far south as French Somaliland.
The Government of Amhara, with its capital at Gondar, comprising all Amharic populations of the high plateau from the region of Lake Tana as far south as and including Shoa.
The Government of Galla and Sidamo, with its capital at Jimma, comprising all the territories of southwestern Ethiopia inhabited by the Gallas and Sidamos from the great lakes to the Sudan frontier.
The Government of Harar, with its capital at Harar, comprising all the lands inhabited by the Moslem populations of Harar, Arussi and Bale Provinces.
The Government of Somaliland, with its capital at Mogadiscio, comprising The regional governments are to be headed by and represented by The regional governments are to be headed by and represented by
Governors, each of whom will have at his service a Secretary General in charge of civil affairs and a commander of troops in charge of military affairs. Technical officers will be in charge of civil and political services. Each government will be divided into districts known as Commissariats, which in turn will be divided into smaller districts known as Residencies and Vice Residencies.
Italy's conquest of Ethiopia was last referred to in the "Chronicle" of May 30, page 3594. A Geneva dispatch of May 29 to the "Times" commented on the Argentine proposal that the League Assembly be convoked as follows:

- Argentina protested at the last Council session against adjourning the Ethiopian question even until mid-June and was the only one of the three Latin-American Council members to take a position for continuation of sanctions but opposing additional ones.
Chile at that meeting asked for and got a meeting of the Committee of 18 on June 16 to consider raising sanctions, and Ecuador confirmed her refusal to apply them.
In view of Argentina's previous opposition to delay, it is supposed that the increasing indications here recently that everything might again be postponed until the September Assembly contributed to her move today. It is understood Argentina is also anxious to have the League decide its policy on Ethiopia before the Pan-American Peace Conference meets. Today's move was apparently intended to be kept secret, but it leaked out. Since Carlos Saavedra Lamas, the Argentine Foreign Minister, fathered the 1933 pact binding its signatories not to recognize any change in territory rought about by P Ethis Mis ay of Ethiopia. Italy and
Argentina applied sanctions, but in a way that allowed considerable Italian exports to her to continue. The League Secretariat tonight was under the impression that Argentina still favored the continuance of existing sanctions and still opposed reinforcing them with new ones, but there was some doubt outside whether she was not weakening.


## United States Increases Duties on Certain Imports

 From GermanyApproval of a Treasury decision, under which countervailing duties will be imposed on certain imports from Germany, was announced by the Treasury Department at Washington on June 4-the announcement stating:
The additional duties, imposed by Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, will become effective as to these commodities following the expiration of 30 days after the publication of the Decision in the printed Treasury Decisions. It is expected to appear in the issue of Treasury Decisions of Thursday, June 11, 1936, and will be supplemented from time to time to change rates or to add new commoditles to the list as further information may require.
Approval of the Treasury Decision followed receipt of an opinion by the Attorney General that the provisions of Section 303 of the Tariff Act are applicable to certain dutiable imports from Germany in view of the state of facts found by the Treasury Department.
As provided by Section 303, the amount of the countervailing duties to be imposed on the imported articles listed in the Decision will be the articles is weing subsidized through or estimated that the export of these German Government. Pending determination of the exact amount of German Government. Pending determination of the exact amount of will be required at the time of entry the the percentage of the invoice value set forth in the Decision.
According to the notice sent to Collectors of Customs by James H. Moyle, Commissioner of Customs, the articles
subject to the decision, and the deposit of estimated countervailing duties required are:

Article
Percentage Invoice Value Article
Chineras
China tableware
 Surgical instruments.
Class tree ornament
Glass tree ornaments
Metal-covered paper
Thumb tacks.
In a dispatch from Washington, June 4, to the New York "Times" it was stated:
As it stands, it was estimated in German circles to their dismay that the action affected between 30 and $40 \%$ of the total German imports into this country. The consequence, it was said, will be that German trade will be largely shut off from the United States in the articles listed.
Already Germany is paying general tariff rates because she has been removed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull from the most-favored-nation ist on account of her alleged discriminatory exchange practices. Consequently she does not enjoy the benefits of lower rates generalized from the reciprocal trade agreements to most other countries.

$$
\text { Added Duties Up to } 56 \text { Per Cent }
$$

Now she will be required to pay additional duties on the articles in the countervailing list. While these are yet to be calculated exactly, it was indicated that they would range from about 22 to $56 \%$.
The action of the government, which was taken by the Treasury Department on the basis of a ruling from Attorney General Homer s. Cummings, follows closely that of President Roosevelt on recommendation of the Tariff Commission in raising the duties under the flexible tariff provision approxim
The reason assigned for applying the countervailing duties was that it was necessary to counterbalance subsidies paid by the German Government to encourage the export of the products.

## Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks

In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for April 30, 1936, with the figures for March 31, 1936, and April 30, 1935:
STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF
 Not-Owing to the omission of the cents in the of
ane above do not exactly agree with the totals given.

Financial Chronicle

Subscriptions to Italy's Loan Floated Incident to Ethiopian War to Close July 31-Italian Credit Consortium to Finance Public Works in Ethiopia Voted by Cabinet
From its correspondent at Rome (Arnaldo Cortesi) the New York "Times" reported that the end of war finances was foreshadowed by an official announcement May 30 that subscriptions to the loan floated last September to provide funds for the East African enterprise will close definitely July 31 and by the Cabinet decision (May 30) to authorize the Italian Credit Consortium for Public Works to found an autonomous section to finance public works in Ethiopia. The advices from which we quote went on to say:
This credit section will start with a capital of only $100,000,000$ lire, but it will be able to finance public works amounting to many times that sum by issuing bonds. The bonds, it is stated, may be issued also in foreign countries," which seems to indicate plans are already bein
foreign capital to co-operate in the exploitation of Ethiopia.
foreign capital to co-operate in the exploitation of Ethiopia.
Other measures taken at today's Cabinet meting, which concerned itserf principally with matters affecting Ethiopia, were a bill extending the privileges enjoyed by veterans of the World War to all men who fought in the East African campaign; a bill authorizing the Minister of Colonies to take on 399 new officials for the administration of Ethiopia, threequarters of whom would be chosen from among men who fought in the campaign; a bill placing civilian workers killed or wounded in East Africa on the same footing as soldiers, as far as war pensions are concerned; a bill appropriating $50,000,000$ lire for construction of houses for State employes in Ethiopia, and a bill empowering universities and other institutions of higher learning to grant degrees or diplomas honoris causa to students killed in the African campaign.

## China to Pay Back Interest on 5\% Hukuang Railways

 Sinking Fund Gold Loan of 1911J. P. Morgan \& Co., New York, announced yesterday (June 5) that funds have been received from China for the payment on and after Monday, June 15th, of the following interest due on bonds of the Imperial Chinese Government $5 \%$ Huguang Railways sinking fund gold loan of 1911: Coupon No. 38 duз June 15, 1930:
From all bonds of the American, British and French series. This includes the payment of such coupon from any bonds of these three series which have been drawn for redemption for the sinking fund, but as to which China has made no provision to date for the payment of principal. Coupon No. 37 due Dec. 15, 1929 :
From bonds of the German series. This includes the payment of such coupon from any bonds of this series which were drawn for redemption for the sinking fund after June 15, 1924, but as to which China has made no provision to date for the payment of principal.

The announcement further said:
No provision has yet been made by China for the payment of the principal of any bonds of the American, British and French Series drawn for redemption for the sinking fund after June 15, 1925, or of any bonds of the $G$

With respect to that portion of the German series which had not been validated prior to 1924 , it is to be noted that China has not yet arranged to pay the interest due between Dec. 15, 1920, and June 15, 1924, inclusive. In addition, China is in arrears for the payment of the principal of such non-validated German bonds which were drawn for redemption for the sinking fund between June 15, 1922, and June 15, 1924, inclusive, and no provision has been made for the payment of any interest thereon subsequent to the redemption date.

Tenders of Buenos Aires (Argentina) External 61/2\% Bonds of 1924 Invited to Exhaust $\$ 110,376$ in Sinking Fund
Kidder, Peabody \& Co., as fiscal agent, is inviting tenders of City of Buenos Aires, Argentina, external 311/2-year 61/2\% sinking fund bonds of 1924, series $2-\mathrm{B}$, suficient to exhaust the sum of $\$ 110,376$ now held in the sinking fund.

Funds Deposited for Payment of $221 / 2 \%$ of June 1 Coupons on Porto Alegre (Brazil) $8 \%$ Gold Bonds, External Loan of 1921
Ladenburg, Thalman \& Co., as special agent, are notifying holders of Porto Alegre, Brazil, 40-year 3\% sinking fund gold bonds, external loan of 1921, that funds have been deposited with them, on behalf of the City, sufficient to make a payment of $221 / 2 \%$ of the face amount of the coupons due June 1, 1936, appertaining to these bonds, amounting to $\$ 9$ for each $\$ 40$ coupon and $\$ 4.50$ for each $\$ 20$ coupon. It was further announced on June 1:
Pursuant to the decree of the Chief of the provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, such payment, if accepted by holders, must be accepted in full payment of the coupons and of the claims for interest represented therebs.
No present provision, the notice states, has been made for the coupons due Dec. 1, 1931 to Dec. 1, 1933, inclusive, but they should be retained for future adjustment.

## Market Value of Bonds Listed on New York Stock Exchange on June 1, 1936

The following announcement was issued yesterday (June 5) by the New York Stock Exchange showing the total market value of listed bonds on the Exchange on June 1:
As of June 1, 1936, there were 1,413 bond issues aggregating $\$ 42,255$,103,407 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $\$ 39,648,252,468$.
This compares with 1,456 bonds issues aggregating $\$ 44,222,956,661$ par value listed on the Exchange May 1 with a total market value of $\$ 41,524,856,027$. In the following table, listed bonds are classified by governmental
and industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | June 1, 1936 |  | May 1, 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market Value | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { A ver. } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Market Value | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Price }} ^{\text {Aver. }}$ |
| United States | $21578,485,39$ | 5. |  |  |
| Forelgn governm | 21,240,612,452 | 106.29 67.10 | 4, 4, $3340,761.892$ |  |
| Autos and ac | 2, 8,966,647 | 92.01 | 9,098,824 | 93.36 |
| Financial | 78,299,714 | 106.66 | 78.031,676 | 106.29 |
| Chemi | 93,050,497 | 103.82 | 92,720,579 | 103.45 |
| Building | 47,275,475 | 100.20 | 46,593,486 | 98.58 |
| Electrical equipment manufacturing-- | 31,751,475 | 119.77 | 30,568,973 | 115.31 |
| Food | 298,964,95: | 02.59 | 259,981.529 | 102.00 |
| Rubber | 150,197.374 | 105.42 | 149,988,146 | 105.05 |
| Amusement | 71,820,355 | 90.40 | 70,950,921 | 89.33 |
| Land and real | 15,710,654 | 40.40 | 15,840,941 | 40.82 |
| Machinery and met | 38,424,862 | 60.52 | 36,138,106 | 58.13 |
| Mining (excluding | 153,423,734 | 70.61 | 154,391,933 | 71.21 |
| Petroleum | 303,803,331 | 94.41 | 305,332,494 |  |
| Paper and publishing | 69,132,551 | 90.95 | 67,531,644 | 88.61 |
| Retail merchandising | 13,075,751 | 84.26 | 18,410,085 | 91.51 |
| Rallway and equipme | 8,618,611,617 | 80.55 | 8,488,004,243 | 79.25 |
| Steel, Iron and coke | 501,338,642 | 99.68 | 494,556,210 | 97.97 |
| Textile | 8,985,633 | 61.96 | 8,872,508 | 61.18 |
| Gas and electric (oper | 2,075,035,82e | 105.21 | 1,996,305,138 | 104.60 |
| Gas and electric (holding) | 193,383,251 | 96.29 | 192.407,491 | 95.80 |
| Communication (cable, tel. \& radio) -- | 1,112,078,17: | 108.55 | 1,098,954,547 | 108.10 |
| Miscellaneous utilities. | 434,465,338 | 78.64 | 429,607.293 | 77.51 |
| Business and office | 21,650.000 | 108.25 | 42,664,468 | 105.92 |
| Shipping servic | 22,552,780 | 67.10 | 22,528,850 | 67.03 |
| Shipbuilding and o | 16,757,685 | 71.35 | 16,316,526 | 69.48 |
| Leather and boots | 4,829,800 | 104.79 | 4,820,200 | 104.58 |
| Tobac | 45,410,983 | 126.23 | 46,070,579 | 128.06 |
| U. S. companies operating ab | 252,715,952 | 69.65 | 244,441,791 | 67.31 |
| Foreign companies (incl. Cuba \& Can.) | 1,141,529,126 | 68.81 | 1,272,446, 847 | 69.03 05 |
| Miscellaneous busines | 5,912,500 | 107.50 | 5,795,625 | 105.38 |
| All listed bonds_ | 39,648,252,468 | 93.83 | 41,524,856,027 | 93.9 |

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

|  | Market Value | Average Price |  | Market Value | Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 | 5 ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  | 1935 |  |  |
| Nov. 1. | 33,651,082,433 | 82.33 | Feb. 1. | 41,064,263,510 | 91.30 |
| Dec. 1. | 34,179,882,418 | 81.36 | Mar. 1.....- | 41,111,937,232 | 91.29 |
|  |  |  | Apr. 1 | 40,360,681,526 | 89.49 |
| Jan. 1. | 34,861,038.409 | 83.34 | June 1 | $40,147,199,897$ <br> $39,617,835$ | ${ }^{90.69}$ |
| Feb. 1. | 36,263,747,352 | 86.84 | July 1 | 39,864,332,759 | ${ }_{91.62}$ |
| Mar. 1 | 36,843,301,965 | 88.27 | Aug. 1 | 39,457,462,834 | 91.71 |
| Apr. 1 | 37.198,258,126 | 89.15 | Sept. 1. | 39,061,593,570 | 90.54 |
| May | 37,780,651,738 | 90.46 | Oct. | 38,374,693,665 | 89.93 |
| June 1 | 38.239,206,987 | 90.17 | Nov. 1 | 38,170,537,291 | 90.24 |
| July 1 | 39,547.117,863 | 90.80 | Dec. 1 | 38,464,704,863 | 91.08 |
| Aug. 1 | 39,473,326,184 | 89.79 |  |  |  |
| Sept. 1 | 39,453,963,492 | 88.99 | 1936- |  |  |
| Oct. | 38,751,279,426 | 88.27 | Jan. | 39,398,759,628 | 91.85 |
| Nov. 1 | 39,405,708,220 | 8939 | Feb. | 40,347,862,478 | 93.59 |
| Dec. 1. | 39,665,455,602 | 89.85 | M | 40,624,571,422 | 94.44 |
|  |  |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1935- \\ \text { Jan. } 1 \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $40,659,643,442$ | ${ }_{90.73}$ | $\text { May } 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,524,856,027 \\ & 39,648,252,468 \end{aligned}$ | 93.90 93.83 |

Registration of 128 New Issues Under Securities Act Effective During April-Involved Record Amount of $\$ 751,012,738-11$ Reorganization and Exchange Issues also Effective During Month
The monthly analysis of statements registered under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced June 4, shows that in April, 1936, securities with estimated gross proceeds of $\$ 751,012,738$ became fully effective, setting a new high figure for a single monthly period. This compares with $\$ 583,391,363$-the previous record-for March, 1936, and $\$ 154,596,548$ for April, 1935. The Commission said that included in the amounts for April and March of this year and April of 1935 are securities which have been registered but are not inare securities which have been registered but a
tended to be presently offered for sale as follows:
Reserved for conversion of issues with con-April, 1936 March, 1936 April, 1935

 $\overline{\$ 57,597,087} \xlongequal[\$ 47,051,050]{\$ 19,148,730}$
In its announcement of June 4 the SEC stated:
More than $\$ 442,700,000(75 \%)$ of the net cash proceeds from the sale of the registered socurities are intended to be used for repayment of indebtedness; about $\$ 26,800,000(4.5 \%)$ for additional working capital; and somewhat more than $\$ 36,300,000(6.2 \%)$-the highest amount yet reported by registrants for any single month-for plant, equipment and other assets. In addition, $10.2 \%$ was to be used for purchase of securities by investment companies; $3.8 \%$ for retirement of preferred stock issues, and $0.3 \%$ for various other purposes.
Almost $97 \%$ of the securities to be offered for the account of the registrants represented flotations by already established enterprises and slightly more than $3 \%$ represented initial public offerings of newly organized companies.
Manufacturing companies, with $35.1 \%$ of the total gross amount of registrations, were the chief registrants-largely as a result of four large registrations for steel companies aggregating more than $\$ 154,000,000$ The utilities group accounted for $27.2 \%$ of the total registrations and included the $\$ 110,000,000$ Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit issues) amount included 20.7\%.
About $66 \%$ of the total of the April registrations was for secured bonds and debentures; more than $22 \%$ was for common stock issues-reflecting the increased use, recently, of equity stock financing by non-promotional companies; about $7 \%$ for preferred stock issues; the remainder, about $5 \%$, represented certificates of participation, beneficial interest. warrants. and other miscellaneous types of securities.
According to the registrants, approximately $\$ 613,200,000$ of securities ( $81.6 \%$ of gross registrations) were to be offered for cash for their own account. In connection with the sale of these securities, expenses of $3.7 \%$ of their gross proceeds were expected to be incurred; $3.1 \%$ for commission and discount, and $0.6 \%$ for other costs in connection with the
flotation of the issues, including expenses of registration. While commissions and discounts to underwriters and agents have varied from month to month as the relative proportion of bonds, stocks and certificates of participation and beneficial interest changed, the percentage of other emained comparatively ixed. From March, 1935 (which marked the of large refunding operations) through A-2 statement and the beginning counts have varit hand, ranged from $0.6 \%$ to $0.9 \%$ during this periodes, on the other 1935 they to be offered for sale.
Among the large issue
during the month were:
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. $\$ 65,000,000$ rapid transit collateral
trust $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1966 , and $\$ 45,000,000$ rapid transit collateral trust $3 \%-33 / \%$ serial bonds, due 1937 to 19000 rapid transit collateral
Youngstown sheet \& Tube Co. $\$ 60,000,000$ first mortgage sinking fund oungstown sheet \& Tube Co. $\$ 60,000,000$ first mortgage sinking fund
$4 \%$ bonds, series C , due 1961 , and $\$ 30,000,000$ convertible $31 / \%$
debentures, due 1951 . Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., $\$ 35,000,000$ 10-year $314 \%$
debentures, due 1946, and $\$ 35,000,00020$-year $31 / 2 \%$ debentures, due debent
1956.
Kingaram
Kingdom of Norway, $\$ 31,500,00029$-year $41 / 4 \%$ sinking fund external loan
bonds, due 1965 . bonds, due 1965 .
Saguenay Power Co., Ltd., $\$ 30,000,000$ first mortgage $41 / 4 \%$ sinking fund
bonds series A and B, due 1966 . bonds, series A and B, due $1966.00,0$ first and refunding mortgage
Pacific Gas \& Electric Co., $\$ 30,000,000$ fir
series H $3 \% \%$ bonds, due 1961 . series H $33 \%$ bonds, due $1961,0,000,000$ first mortgage series A $4 \%$
Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp., $\$ 30,000$, Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co., $\$ 30,000,000$ refunding mortgage
series B $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, due 1966 .
Fixed-interest bearing securities totaled $65.6 \%$ of the gross registrations during April, 1936 , against $79.8 \%$ in March, 1936 , and $53.3 \%$ in April, 1935. Preferred stocks were $7.2 \%$, common stocks $22.5 \%$, and certificates of participation, beneficial interest, \&c., $4.7 \%$ of the total.
TYPES OF NEW SECURITIES INCLUDED IN 87 REGISTRATION STATE-
MENTS FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING APRIL, 1936

| Type of Security | No. of | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Units } \end{gathered}$ | Gross Amount | Per Cent of Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| Common stook. | 59 | 19,336,588 | \$168,638,306 | 22.5 | 14.0 | 24.1 |
| Preferred stock | 22 | 1,420,794 | 53,972,566 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 20.9 |
| Certifs. of participation, beyeficial interest, war |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | 4,405.283 | 35,373,388 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Secured bond | $\stackrel{21}{9}$ |  | 379,435,478 | 50.5 | 57.4 | 48.4 |
| Debentures | 9 |  | 113,593,000 | 15.1 | 22.2 | 4.7 0.2 |
| Total...... | 128 | - | \$751,012,738 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 |

The SEC said on June 3 that in addition to the new securities, nine statements covering 11 issues were effectively registered during April in connection with contemplated exchanges of registrants' securities for their own or predecessors' securities, and in connection with the issuance of certificates of deposit. These registered statements cover securities having an approximate market value of $\$ 26$,216,656 , the Commission stated, making available the following tabulation:
TYPES OF SEGURITIES INCLUDED IN NINE REGISTRATION STATE-
MENTS FOR REORGANIZATION AND EXCHANGE MENTS FOR REORGANIZATION AND EXCHANGE *
BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING APRIL, 1936

| T'ype of Security | No. of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Par } \\ & \text { Amount } \end{aligned}$ | Approximate Market Value a |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Apr., 1936 | .Mar., 193 | 5 |
| Common st | 2 | \$503,635 | \$2,301,200 | ------- | \$1,111,333 |
| Preferred stock. | -- |  |  |  |  |
| Certif. of participation, beneficial interest, \&c. |  |  |  | \$16,948 | 114,954 |
| Socured bond | 2 | 786,500 | 260,967 | 1,391,799 | 3,501,193 |
| Sebentures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificates of deposit | 7 | 75,595,806 | 23,654,489 | $533,33 \overline{3}$ | 1,984,760 |
| Voting trust certificates | -- |  |  | 1,676,200 |  |
| Total.- | 11 | \$76,885,941 | \$26,216,656 | \$3,618,280 | \$6,712,240 |

* Refers to securities to be issued in exchange for existing securities. a Repr
sents actual market value or $1-3$ of face value where market was not available,

Reference to the registration statements which became effective during March was made in our issue of May 9 , page 3087.

## SEC Adopts First Uniform Accounting Plan Under <br> Utility Holding Company Act-System Applies to

Mutual Service Companies and Subsidiary Units
The Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated on June 3 its uniform system of accounts for mutual service companies and subsidiary service companies under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The system becomes effective Aug. 1, 1936. According to the general instructions, the Commission pointed out, the system of instructions, the Commission po
A. Any company operating, or organized to operate, as a mutual service company under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act.
B. Any subsidiary company whose organization and conduct of business the Commission has found sufficient to meet the requirements of section 13(b) of the Act, with respect to the performance of services or construction
work for, or the sale of goods to, associate companies.

The announcement by the SEC further said:
The accounting system is not applicable to companies which are primarily operating companies or which merely perform services for other companies neidentally. Although designed primarily for companies required to service accounting of profits on transactions with non-associate companies to the extent permitted by the rules of the Commission.
The Commission has prepared a preface to its publication of the system which reads as follows:
The accompanying "Uniform System of Accounts" for mutuial service
and subsidiary service companies represents the first step in the development of uniformity in accounting in a f field where quite diverse practices have prevailed. In approaching the problem of standardizing accounting
procedure among the group of companies for which this system is designed,
it is observed that there are important differences in the types of and the extent to which service is rendered, in the form of the operating organization that has been developed in the several systems, in the departmentalization of such organizations and
departments are directed
It has been the Comer
It has been the Commission's task to provide a system comprehensive enough to cover the field, yet elastic enough to permit adaptation to
varying requirements: a system Which, faithfully applied, will provide information essential in the administration of Section 13 of the Act, will be workable and reasonably simple from an operating viewpoint, and free rom unnecessary complexities or burdensome requirements which might The "expense" accounts provided have been designed to show the cost of each general class of service furnished by the companies and with a Consideration was given to a further and more extended companies served. service costs so as to more extensively identify them with the several functional processes of the companies served. In this connection, conmore precise requirements in respect of time and incidental expense records with a view to securing a more exact allocation of all expense assignable to the several functional processes. While these are desirable objectives, prescribe a more extensive functional classification. It is believed present to results to be obtained from the system now prescribed, together with the more detailed information to be called for in the annual reports, will supply functionalization of the accounts and more precise allocation further profitably may be carried. The Commission proposes to make a further study of this question and to take such further action as may be deemed
necessary or desirable. necessary or desirable.
matters of accounting theory. Although certain provisions which involve merit, not all of them have been given recognition, for adme reason have practical considerations in the of accounts seemed not to outweigh certain In the preparation of this systerest of accounts the Commission invited the cooperation of accounting officers of public utility holding companies and of the American Institute of Accountants. As a result, the Commission was accorded the active cooperation of a committee of accounting
officers of the industry and also of the Special Committee on Public Utility
Accounting of the American Institute of Accountants. Accounting of the American Institute of Accountants. These committees discussion was had on the various issues involved in this undertaking.
Criticisms and sugestions were submitted also mittee on Statistics and Accounts of the National Associers of the Com-

Although the present rules make no provision for the filing of reports oy service companies at this time, these companies are required to preserve all papers and documents supporting accounting entries. Furthermore, they are by the Commis or accounts or supporting acout by state la, or except as to such subrequired by this system. In order to promote
mission has directed that maintain uniformity in accounting, the Cominterpretation for consider company shall submit all questions of doubtful

Ruling by J. J. Burns, General Counsel of SEC on Prospectuses-Seller Not Required to Deliver Another Copy in Interstate Sales Where Purchaser Has Received One from Another Source
The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on June 4 an opinion of its General Counsel, John J. Burns, concerning the requirements of Section 5(b) (2) of the Securities Act of 1933 in a case where the purchaser of the securities involved has previously received a copy of the prospectus from a source other than the seller. That section provides that any security sold or delivered after sale in interstate commerce or by the use of the mails must be accompanied or preceded by the prescribed prospectus. The question discussed in the opinion is whether it is necessary, in such a case, for the seller to send additional copies of the prospectus with the security, in order to comply with the Act. Regarding the opinion the Commission said:
The General Counsel stated that in his opinion Section 5(b) (2) of the Act does not require a seller to deliver another prospectus prior to or at the received a copy of such prospities, if the purchaser has in fact previously securities, of course pectus. The General Counsel also of previous transmittal of the prossolely to the requirements of Section 5 (b) (2) of the Act makes an offering in interstate commerce or by the use of the mon who required to transmit a copy of the prescribed prospectus, in malls is with the provisions of Section $5(\mathrm{~b})$ (1), and the fact that the prospective purchaser has previously received a prospectus from another source does not relieve the offeror from the necessity of sending another prospectus in connection with any offer made by him.
The following is the opinion of Mr. Burns:
(b) is my opinion that the words, "preceded by a prospectus," in Section 5(b) (2) of the securities Act of 1933, as amended, do not require that the prescribed prospectus must have been sent by the same person who causes he securties to be sent through the mails for the purpose of sale, or for delivery after sale. Such person would, of course, take the risk of the lack in fact, received a the security of security to transmittal additional copies of such prospectus at the time fransmittal of the security.
5 (b) (2) and not to Section 5(b) (1). It should requirements of Section section provides that any prospectus which is sent through the the latter interstate commerce must comply with the requirements of Section 10 and that any literature offering a security for sale (other than section 10, and the requirements of Section 2(10) (b) falls within the definition of "pros pectus" contained in Section 2(10), unless the sender thereof or his principal has previously sent or given the prospective purchaser a copy of the prescribed prospectus. Consequently, the receipt by the prospective purchaser of the prescribed prospectus from another source would not relieve a person who is subsequently circulating selling literature from the duty of seeing that such ilerature, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(b) (1), meets the requirements of Section 10 of the Act.

SEC Issues Report on Protective Committees for Holders of Real Estate Bonds - Survey Finds Need of Reconstitution of System of Reorganizations The Securities and Exchange Commission transmitted to Congress on June 3 its report on protective committees for the holders of real estate bonds, in which it says:

The foregoing survey of real estate reorganizations supplies abundant proof of the necessity for a thorough-going reconstitution of the system. It also indicates some of the major problems with which legislation must to be perverted.
This function is the financial rehabilitation of properties in a manner which is economical, honest and expeditious and which gives due regard to the rights of investors. Safeguards must be provided which minimize the risks that ulterior motives and improper practices will interfere with the performance of such function. The real estate reorganization field abounds with examples of malpractices which have caused, such function to be perverted.
The report is part of the general study of protective and reorganization committees inaugurated by the SEC in October, 1934, pursuant to the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; the present is the second part of that study to be presented to Congress, the earlier report, on protective committees for municipal and quasi-municipal obligations, having been transmitted to Congress last month (May 2); reference to that report appeared in our May 9 issue, page 3213. In the report submitted to Congress this week, conditions disclosed in the Commission's study are cited as follows:

1. Houses of issue almost invariably appoint themselves fiscal agents The moneys received by them in this capacity was recklessly handled. At times these funds were invested in companies in which the houses of issue were interested.
2 The large earnings from these fiscal agency funds were retained by the houses of issue themselves, neither the bondholders nor the mortgagors getting the benefit thereof.
2. The indenture trustee was practically never an independent and aggressive champion of the rights of investors, since he was usually an officer, employee or affiliate of the house of issue.
3. Houses of issue concealed defaults from the bondholders for, a substantial period of time in order to create the impression of stability. holders' gave the houses of issue a virtual monopoly in the organization of protective committees and in control over the reorganization.
4. The monopoly in the formation of protective committees by the houses of issue was utilized to an extent unparalleled in other fields of reorganization. Single houses controlled the fate of hundreds of issues. 7. The control of protective committees gave these houses of issue protection against claims arising from fraud committed by them in the issuance and sale of the bonds.
5. Control over the protective committees enabled the houses of issue to salvage the interests acquired as a result of their advances to the detriment of bondholders.
6. The conflicting positions of counsel to bondholders' committees have weakened the effectiveness of these committees as representatives of bondholders.
7. The dispensation of reorganization patronage by committee members must be controlled in the interests of the investors.
8. Committee members and their affiliates have used their inside 12 The practice poping voting trus in lidil.
9. The practice of using voting trusts and liquidation trusts is placing the control over millions of dollars of investments in urban property in atively few hands.
10. The voting trusts and liquidation trusts must be controlled lest the next cycle of real estate reorganizations take place without any supervision or control.
11. The practice of committee members and trustees under voting trusts and liquidation trusts in profiting directly or indirectly from their trusts should be completely abandoned.
12. Responsibilities of trustees under real estate bond indentures should be increased.

The study and investigation was headed by Commissioner William O. Douglas. Collaborating with him on the real estate report were Martin Riger, Samuel O. Clark Jr. and Abe Fortas, all of the protective committee study. From the report we quote: The report is based upon testimony taken at a series of public hearings
by the Commission in the fall of 1935, upon the questionnaire returns by the Commission in the fall of 1935, upon the questionnaire returns from the Chicago Title \& Trust Co., and upon special studies of certain
from aspects of real estate reorganizations. The public hearings were devoted largely to the defaulted real estate bonds which had been sold to the public by the following houses of issue:
$\xrightarrow[\text { Greenebaum Sons }]{\text { S. Wtraus }}$ Co.
American Bond \& Mortgage Co.
American Bond \& Mort
Lackner, Butz \& Co.
Cochran \& McClum

## Cochran \& McCluer Co. Foreman-State Trust \& Madison \& Kedzie State Bank Bank

Madison \& Kedzie state Bank
These houses, while constituting but a small number of the total number of real estate bond underwriters, include three of the largest distributors Co. and American Bond \& Mort \& Co., Greenebaum Sons' Investment Co. Of these, Straus sold more an and onderwriter in this country, its total es during its existence being slightly more than $\$ 1,000,000,000$. The aggregate amount of the defaulted real estate bonds which had been sold by the above seven houses of issue is in excess of $\$ 700,000,000$, representing a very considerable portion of all defaulted real estate bonds in the hands of investors.

Among other things the survey said in part:
To the end that change of the [reorganization] system can bring about a greater equality of power of all groups in the reorganization situation, it entails lessening the leverage and undue advantage which any group may have on the others. The democratic process has seldom been tried in reorganization. It can receive no fair trial if the investors are to be exploited by those who purport to serve them. Hence, adequate provision either by those into whose hands financial power may gravitate or by the reorganization adventures, The matter resolves itself into the by the of devising a system of checks and balances. Toward that objective our of devising a system of checks and balances. Toward that objective our will be directed.
In view of the fact that adequate consideration of that problem can be had only in light of the techniques of reorganization and the many legal devices and strategies available to the various parties, we must of necessity
postpone it until we can submit a report on the specific reforms which are required and the machinery for effectuating them.

## Decrease in Trading Volume on National Securities

 Exchanges During April Reported by SECThe dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in April amounted to $\$ 2,188,264,102$, a decrease of $20.9 \%$ from the value of sales in March and an increase of $83.1 \%$ over the value of sales in April 1935, it was announced on May 31 by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which said:

Stock sales (includirig rights and warrants) had a value of $\$ 1,936,372,916$, a decrease of $20.3 \%$ from March. Bond sales were valued at $\$ 251,878,089$, a decrease of $25.1 \%$.
The share total of April's stock transactions (including rights and war${ }^{\text {rants }}$ ) was $77,916,327$ shares, a decline of $23.6 \%$ from the March figure. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 301,433,445$, a decrease of $26.6 \%$
from March. from March.

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $95.3 \%$ of the value of sales on all registered exchanges; $94.8 \%$ of stock sales and $99.7 \%$ of bond sales.
a decrease of $14.6 \%$ from on all exempt exchanges in April was $\$ 1,638,346$, a decrease of $14.6 \%$ from March.

## SEC Upheld in Right to Call Witnesses-U. S. Circuit

 Court of Appeals Rules that Commission Need Not Furnish Transcripts of TestimonyThe United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, on June 1, upheld the right of the Securities and Exchange Commission to compel the attendance of witnesses in its investigations, even if it does not furnish them with a transcript of their testimony. The decision, which was unanimous, sustained a lower court ruling that certain employees of Pirnie, Simons \& Co. must attend hearings ordered by the SEC and give testimony. The employees in question are said to have declined to appear at the inquiry unless transcripts of their testimony were given to them. The court's decision was described as follows in the New York "Times" of June 2:
The Circuit Court, in an opinion written by Judge Martin T. Manton, held that SEC inquiries were analagous to grand jury proceedings, and that the appellants-Thomas Bracken, Thomas McAvoy, Harry Aarons and Alex Reid-had not been aided in their case by the Supreme Court when it ruled that Jones had been within his rights when he attempted to withdraw a registration statement filed by him with the commission.
The SEC won its second victory when Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson of the District Court denied a motion made by Jones to vacate a preliminary injunction which the SEC had obtained against him with his own consent.
"It is idle to argue," wrote Judge Patterson, "that the injunction issued was beyond the power of the District Court.

The 1933 act," the opinion continued, "provides in Section 20 that whenever it shall appear that any person is engaged, or about to engage,
in any acts constructively in violation of the Act, the commission may in any acts constructively in violation of the Act, the commission may
bring suit to enjoin the same. It is further said that the 1933 Act is unconsring suit to enjoin the same. It is further said that the 1933 Act is unconin this circuit. ....; and the Supreme Court in reversing the result did not
reverse that ruling."

An Injunction Denied
Judge Patterson not only declined to vacate the preliminary injunction but he also refused to order the return of copies of records, the originals of which the Commission had returned to the oil dealer.
The SEC'S defeat was in a finding handed down by Federal Judge Murray Hulbert, who denied an injunction, pendente lite, in a suit for a permanent restraint against Stock Market Finance, Inc., which once published a financial paper; Thomas J. Murphy, its president, both of Boston; John J. Hackett, Pearl Day Garrison and Samuel H. Price. The SEC sought to enjoin the defendants from using the mails unlawfully in a scheme to sell Fada Radio and Electric Corporation stock. Judge Hulbert noted that Stock Market Finance, Inc., had been dissolved last January by Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts.
"There is certainly no imminence of danger," the court wrote, "and the moving papers do not make out a case against the defendant.'

## Decrease of $\$ 93,952,897$ in Outstanding Brokers' Loans

During May-Figure May 31 Reported at $\$ 969$, 997,897-\$177,456,808 Above Year Ago
The New York Stock Exchange announced on June 3 that outstanding brokers' loans on May 31 amounted to $\$ 969$,outstanding
997,839 , a decrease of $\$ 93,952,897$ from the April 30 figure 997,839 , a decrease of $\$ 93,952,897$ from the April 30 figure
of $\$ 1,063,950,736$, but $\$ 177,456,808$ above that for May 31, 1935 , when the loans amounted to $\$ 792,541,031$. The loans outstanding at the close of April this year were $\$ 67$,056,718 above March 31.
During May, the Exchange's report showed, demand loans dropped to $\$ 559,186,924$ on May 29 , from $\$ 688,842,821$ April 30, while time loans increased to $\$ 410,810,915$ from $\$ 375,107,915$ at the close of April. On May 31, 1935 the demand loans were outstanding in amount of $\$ 471,670,031$ and the time loans in amount of $\$ 320,871,000$.
The Exchange's report for May 29, 1936, as made public on June 4, follows:
New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York, as of the close of business, May 31, 1936, aggregated \$969,997,839.
The detailed tabulation follows:
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York banks Demand Time
(2) Net borrowings on collaterai from private bankers $\mathbf{5 2 5 , 0 8 6 , 5 1 1} \$ 409,065,915$
brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in the
$34,100,413$
1,745,000
Combined total of time and demand borrowings

$\$ 559,186,924$ Total face amount of "Government securities" pledged as collateral | $\$ 410,810,915$ |
| :---: |
| $969,997,839$ | The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the $\begin{array}{r}46,366,40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ report issued by the Exchange a month ago.

Below we give a two-year compilation of the figures:

| 1934- | Time Loans | Total Loan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. 30 | \$276,107.000 | \$1,088,226.359 |
| May 31 | 294,013.000 | 1,016.386,689 |
| June 30 | 341.667.000 | 1,082,240 126 |
| July 31 | 334.982.000 | 923.055.826 |
| Aug. 31 | 329,082.000 | 874.207,876 |
| Sept. 29 | 299.899,000 | 831,529.447 |
| Oct. 31 | 280.542 .000 | 827,033.416 |
| Nov. 30 | 273,373.000 | 831.115 .348 |
| Dec. 31 | 263,962,869 | 880,263,155 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 249,062,000 | 824,958,161 |
| Mar. 30 | 242,544,500 | 15,858.439 |
| Mar. | 220.124.500 | 773.123 .266 |
| Apr 30 | 294,644.900 | 804.565448 |
| May 31 | 320.871,000 | 792,541,031 |
| June 30 | 334199.000 | 809.589,298 |
| July 31 | 349,335.300 | 768.434:748 |
| Aug | 372,553.800 | 772,031.468 |
| Sept. 30 | 418.266.300 | 781 221.869 |
| Oet 31 | 456.612 .100 | 792.421.569 |
| Nov. 30 | 439.457.000 | 846113.137 |
| Deg 31 | 391,183,500 | 938,441,652 |
| Jan. 31 |  |  |
| Feb | 292.695, ${ }^{3} 52$ | ${ }_{924.320,544}$ |
| Mar. 31 | 243,792,915 | 996,894,018 |
| Apr. 30 | 375,107,915 | 1,063,950,736 |
| May | 410,810,915 | 969,997,839 |

The report for April 30 was given in these columns of May 9, page 3088.

## Market Value of Listed Stocks on New York Stock Exchange June 1 \$49,998,732,557, Compared with $\$ 47,774,402,524$ May 1-Classification of Listed

 StocksAs of June 1, 1936, there were 1,191 stock issues aggregating $1,338,740,698$ shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $\$ 49,998,732,557$. it was announced by the Exchange on June 3. This compares with 1,193 stock issues aggregating $1,336,686,499$ shares listed on the Exchange May 1, with a total market value of $\$ 47,774,402,524$, and with 1,189 stock issues aggregating $1,303,596,329$ shares with a total market value of $\$ 34,548,762,904$ on June 1, 1935. In making public the figures for June 1, 1936, the Exchange on June 3, said:
As of June 1, 1936, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $\$ 969,997,839$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore $1.94 \%$ Member borrowings are not broken down to separate those only on listed share collateral from those on other collateral; thus on all listed shares and their market values.
As of May 1, 1936, the Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $\$ 1,063,950,736$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on that date, was, therefore, $2.23 \%$.
In the following table, issued by the Exchange, listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | June 1, 1936 |  | May 1, 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Arer. } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{42.18}^{5}$ | 4,396,082 |  |
| nancial | 1,271,127,216 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,139}$,067,74 | 19 |
| Chemicals | 5,534,314,784 |  | 5, 51515,993 |  |
| Electrical equipment | 1,566,239,664 | ${ }_{42.55}$ | 1,485,000,033 |  |
| ods | 3,142,693,125 |  | 2,982,888,569 |  |
| Rubber |  | ${ }_{63}^{53}$ | - $383,911,201$ |  |
| arm mach | - 839,063,569 | ${ }^{63}$ |  |  |
| Amusements- | 301,987,731 | ${ }_{8.97} 19.81$ | 298,607, ${ }^{43,02}$ | ${ }_{8.61}$ |
| Machlnery and meta | 1,936,864,356 | 35.54 |  |  |
| Mining (exeluding iron) | 1,783,564,759 |  | 1,686,671,734 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Petroieum- }}$ | 5,361,299,175 | ${ }_{22.09}^{28.29}$ | ${ }^{\text {5,402,486,335 }}$ | ${ }_{21.62}^{28.49}$ |
| Retaill merchandising. | 2,350,294,489 |  | 2,180,675,148 | 34.94 |
| Railways and equipme | 4,692,029,889 | 40.48 | 4,414 |  |
| Steel, iron | 2,2647,830,523 | ${ }_{22.24}^{53.08}$ | ${ }_{2}^{233} \mathbf{2}$,760,929 | ${ }_{21.83}^{50.52}$ |
| Gas and electric (oper | 2,221,13 | 31.85 | 2,093,4 |  |
| as and electric ( | 1,702,019 | 17.5 |  |  |
| Communications (cab | ,770,983,272 |  | ,546,06 |  |
| Aviation.. | ${ }_{286,809,021}^{225}$ | 14.39 | ${ }_{253,598}$ |  |
| Business and otric | 422,136,117 | 38.40 | 423,930 |  |
| ppling |  |  |  |  |
| Miscelinereous busine |  | 14.8 | 39, |  |
| Leather and boots. | 245,,498,445 | 39.01 | 239,4 |  |
| bacco | 15 | 20 | 1,683, | 74 |
| U. s. com | 816, |  | 821 |  |
| reign companles (incl. Can. \& Cuba) | 1,106,995,413 | 28.96 | 1,0 |  |
| 111 sted stocks | 8.732.5 | 37.35 | 47,774,402,524 | 35.74 |

We give below a compilation of the total market value and the average price of stocks listed on the Exchange:

|  | Market Value | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ |  | Market Value | ( Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1933 | \$36 348,747,926 |  |  | \$35,933 |  |
| Aug. | 32,762,207,992 | ${ }_{25.57}$ | Feb | 32,991,035,003 | 25.29 |
|  | 869889 | 28.42. | Mar | 32.180,041,075 | ${ }^{24.70}$ |
| Oct. | 29,938, |  | Apr. | 30,936,100,491 |  |
| Dec. 1 | ${ }_{32,542,456,452}^{3}$ | ${ }_{25.13}^{28.30}$ | Juno | 34,548,762,904 | 26.50 |
| 1934 |  |  | July | 36,227,609,618 | ${ }^{27.78}$ |
|  | 33,09 | ${ }^{25.59}$ | Aug. |  |  |
|  | 37,367, ${ }^{3}$ | 28.90 | Sept | 39,800,738,378 |  |
| Mar. | 36,699,914,685 | ${ }_{23.37}^{28.34}$ | Oct. | ${ }_{43,002,018,069}$ | 32.90 |
| May | 36,432, 143,818 | ${ }_{28.13}^{28.13}$ | Dec. | 44,950,590,351 | 34 |
| June |  | ${ }_{2}^{26}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 34, 3 329,107 | ${ }_{23}^{28.60}$ | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | - $40,1644,547,052$ | ${ }_{37}^{35} .98$ |
| Sept. | 32,618,130,662 | 24. | Mar. | ${ }^{51,201,637,902}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { oc } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{32} 31.619,314,5041$ |  |  | ${ }^{51,667,867,515}$ |  |
| Dec. 1 | 33.888,.023.435 | 25.97 | Mas | ${ }_{49,9988732.557}^{47,744}$ | 37.35 |

Marked Improvement in Status of Municipal Indebtedness Seen by Investment Bankers Association Group-Interim Report of Municipal Securities Committee Reviews State and Federal Legislation Since October
Great improvement in the status of municipal indebtedness throughout the country since last October was stressed in the interim report of the Municipal Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America, issued this month. The surrey points out that municipal bond prices are now close to all-time record highs, that new issues are being easily absorbed, and that tax collections have steadily gained. The committee reviewed in some detail State and Federal legislation affecting municipalities. It said that during the past few years a significant development in local finance has been the plelging of net revenues of municipally-owned utilities for the payment of public utility improvements and services. This practice of evading debt restrictions, the report said, is unsound and evading debt restrictio
should be discouraged.
The preamble to the renort, which reviewed the status of municipal obligations, said:
Since our annual report was made last October very little has happened in the different States which would have any material effect upon municipal securities, but Congress has been in session and has had under consideration a number of bills which would affect the various States and their political subdivisions, and also the municipal business. Activities of the Federal Government and of some of its agencies continue to be dominant factors. Federal loans are still being made in large volume to municipalities and other political subdivisions for various purposes. Interest rates remain low and money for investment continues to seek profitable employment. Apparently there is nothing to indicate a decided change in this situation in the near future. As is well known, there has been considerable activity in municipal securities during the period covered by this report. Prices of municipals are as high as they have ever been, and new issues, as a rule, have been readily absorbed. States, cities,
counties and other taxing units, whenever possible, have taken advantage counties and other taxing units, whenever possible, have taken advantage of the existing money and credit situation to readjust their indebtedness on terms which will result in very substantial savings of interest, thus enabling the political subdivisions either to reduce their tax rates or to incur further indebtedness for afditional improvements and services. The
scarcity of new issues may reflect a tendency to be conservative in the scarcity of new issues may reflect a tendency to be conservative in the ans thetion of new indebtedes. Tax collections have improved steadily, and there have been very few new defaults throughout the country. In fact, a great many defant situations have been or are being cleared up. The persistent attempts to reduce the tax burden on real estate, largely by the proposed enactment of tax limitation laws and homestead exemptions, have necessarily caused our members much concern, and many of
them in different parts of the country have energetically them in different parts of the country have energetically opposed these financial standing of the States and local units which would be involved.

## Improved Condition of Federal Land Banks Indicated

in Report of Committee of Investment Bankers Association of America
The Federal Land banks, government instrumentalities providing mortgage money to the farmer, are showing steady improvement in financial condition and operating results, according to a semi-annual report issued by the Government and Farm Loan Bonds Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America. In a statement issued in the matter, June 1, the Association had the following to say:

Notable improvement in the manner in which farmers are meeting their obligations and falling off in the demand for new credit accommodations are reflected in the report, which also points out that sales of farm than in 1934. Less than $26 \%$ of mortgages held by the Federal Land than in 1934. Less than $26 \%$ of mortgages held by the Federal Land
banks recorded delinquencies in interest or principal instalments as of Feb. 29, 1936, as compared with $34 \%$ at Jan. 1, 1935, and with more than Feb. 29,1936 , as compared with $34 \%$ at Jan. 1, 1935, and with mod.
$45 \%$ during the worst part of the depression, the report disclosed.
Dudley C. Smith of the National City Bank of New York, Chairman of the committee, explained that this delinquent ratio was computed on the of the committee, explained that this delinquent ratio was computed on the
most conservative basis-that is, by including, as though delinquent, all loans that have been allowed emergency extensions-strictly speaking, loans that have been allowed emergency extensions-strictly speaking,
about $78 \%$ of all loans are in good standing. That compared with about $77 \% 10$ months earlier.
Fewer extension of loans have been found necessary in recent months, the committee pointed out. As of Feb. 29, 1936, the total of extended loans was $\$ 33,342,000$, which was $\$ 18,000,000$ less than at June $30,1985$. increasing the experience has benefited the bonds of the system by earnings record behind the bonds has also improved. Contributing to the better earnings has been the reduction in interest expense made possible by the refunding of outstanding high-coupon bonds issued by the individual banks of the system into the new consolidated bonds.
Since the refunding operation started July 1, 1934, a total of \$810, 830,720 in bonds bearing interest from $41 / 2 \%$ to $5 \%$ have been retired and replaced by issues carrying $3 \%$ to $4 \%$. The interest savings effected to date amounts to $\$ 12,656,000$ per year. Except for a small block of $41 / 2 \%$ bonds which are not callable until 1939 , the highest rate on bonds now outstanding is $41 / \%$, and a block of $\$ 83,125,000$ of these become callable July 1 of this year.
A relatively less favorable collection record is reported for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the emergency agency provided to relieve debtors on urban homes. As of March 31, 1936, of $\$ 356,254,996$ due it for principal instalments and interest, $\$ 88,555,996$, or $25 \%$, was in default. The Corporation has instituted foreclosure proceedings since it began business in 1933 on a total. of 10,485 loans, or about $1 \%$ of the total
loans made
Officials of the Corporation consider that in 6,237 of these loans made. Officials of the Corporation consider that in 6,237 of these
cases the delinquency was deliberate. In 333 instances where proceedings cases the delinquency was deliberate. In 333 instances where proceedings were initiated, borrowers have met their obligations.
Amortization payments on mortgages amounted to $\$ 94,979,132$ up to March 31, 1936, and $\$ 67,585,175$ of that sum has been used to retire the
Corporation's bonds in the open market. The balance of $\$ 27,393,957$ Corporation's bonds in the open market. The balance of $\$ 27,393,957$
remained in the retirement fund. Payments are increasing as principal remained in the retirement fund. $\begin{gathered}\text { Payments are increasing as principal } \\ \text { instalments start on more loans. } \\ \text { Recently they have run from } \$ 7,000,000\end{gathered}$

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to $\$ 8,000,000$ per month, and should step up again in June, when the first principal payments on some $\$ 600,000,000$ mortgages full due. Retirement of outstanding bonds will be correspondingly increased, the corporation already having announced that an issue of $\$ 49,735,000$ bonds due Aug. 15, 1936, will be paid in cash at maturity.

## New York Trust Co. Reports Deposits in Savings

 Institutions Regaining Depression LossesTotal national savings as represented by the deposits or assets of savings institutions, according to "The Index" of the New York Trust Co., New York City, have made up more than half their depression losses and now aggregate more than $\$ 53,500,000,000$, as compared with the high point of $\$ 56,000,000,000$ attained in 1930 . Of these savings, assets of life insurance companies with $63,000,000$ policy assets of life insurance companies with $\$ 23,200,000,000$, or more than $40 \%$ of the total; savings deposits of $41,000,000$ persons in mutual savings and other banks to $\$ 22,600,000, \mathrm{C} 00$, and assets of building and loan associations with 8,000,CC0 members to $\$ 6,445,000,0 c 0$. The trust company's publication, it was announced May 28, says:
The renewed upward trend in national savings, reflecting the increase in national income since 1933, has not been uniform for the various classes of institutions cited. The assets of life insurance companies, for example, have continued an expansion which was not even interrupted by the depression. Their record has been one of continuous growth since 1880 and while the pace somewhat slackened after 1931, the total gain since then amounts to some $15 \%$ of the total of that year.
The depression record of mutual savings banks deposits is almost as good in this respect as that of the life insurance companies. There was a consistent increase in total deposits through 1932, when the peak figure of $\$ 10,039,958,000$ was reached. A decline in the next year carried this down to $\$ 9,760,221,000$ and it has subsequently recovered to $\$ 9,871,523,000$. That is, the funds of some $13,415,000$ depositors are now less than $3 \%$ below their record
Savings deposits in other banks and the assets of building and loan societies have not fared so well. The former have increased substantially since 1933 but are still well below their 1928 peak, while the latter experienced a further decline in 1934.

FDIC, if Liquidated, Could Pay Back All Assessments and $3 \%$ Dividend, P. L. Goldsborough Tells Iowa Bankers
If the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation were to be liquidated today it could pay back to all insured banks not only the entire amount of their assessments but also a $3 \%$ dividend thereon, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, a Director of the FDIC, told the Iowa Bankers Association on June 2. Mr. Goldsborough commending the deposit insurance plan, pointed out that since its organization on June 1, 1934, the FDIC had been required to pay depositors in only 50 closed banks. He added that if liquidation were decided upon now, the Corporation could remit the $\$ 150,000,000$ advanced by the Treasury and could return to the Federal Reserve banks the $\$ 139,000,000$ they paid in for stock. If this record can be continued, Mr. Goldsborough said, the insured banks may expect a reduction of the assessment rate, which at present is $1 / 12$ of $1 \%$.

In listing the benefits of deposit insurance, Mr. Goldsborough said:
First; there has been the program of capital rehabilitation which I mentioned earlier. Next, it has made available to those banks which are not members of the Reserve System the counsel and advice of examiners of wide experience, men whose contacts have been national in scope and who, consequently, bring a broader understanding to bear on the problems of the individual bank. Also, with your State Banking Department it has worked toward the setting up of uniform examinations and has made its examinations concomitantly with the State authorities wherever possible. Again, in cooperation with your State Banking Authorities, it is rapidly putting into shape a "condition report form" which will answer the needs of both and save you what would otherwise be needless duplication. Fourth; it has extended to all insured banks the benefits of the Federal Reserve regulations concerning the payment of interest on demand deposits, a source of savings to all of you. Lastly, the fiscal policies of the CorFund was liquidated without cost to you and the entire amounts of the und was iquidated without cost to you ande the entire amounts or the Deposit Insurance Fund as credit against future payments.
Banks will close in the future under the pressure of other depressed economic conditions, that is to be expected. But if you will act along the lines suggested today, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation does its part successfully in the future, as we believe it has up to the present, bank closings will be reduced to a minimum and the general structure will not sustain the terrific strain it has experienced in the past.
$\$ 281,375,000$ Tendered to Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ of
Two Series of Treasury Bills Dated June 3- $\$ 50$,
090,000 Accepted for 195-Day Bills at Rate of $0.184 \%$
and $\$ 50,295,000$ for 273-Day Bills at Rate of $0.218 \%$
Tenders totaling $\$ 281,375,000$ were received and $\$ 100$,385,000 accepted to the offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of two series of Treasury bills dated June 3, 1936 Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced June 1. The tenders were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, that day (June 1). Reference to the offering was made in our issue of May 30, page 3595.
The bills, as noted, were offered in two series, each in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts. One series was 195-day bills, maturing Dec. 15,1936 , and the other 273-day bills, maturing March 3,1937. Details of the bids to the two issues were made available, as follows, on June 1 by Secretary Morgenthau:

195-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing Dec. 15, 1936
For this series, which was for $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was $\$ 146,415,000$, of which $\$ 50,090,000$ was accepted. $0.155 \%$ accepted bids ranged in price from 99.916 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.155 \%$ per annum, to 99.893 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.198 \%$ per latter price was a cerce This. Only price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.900 and the average rate is about $0.184 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing March 3, 1937
For this series, which was for $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for nas $\$ 134,960,000$, of which $\$ 50,295,000$ was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.864, equivalent to a rate of about $0.179 \%$ per annum, 99.827 , equivalent to a rabe of about $0.228 \%$ per this series to be issued is 99.835 and the average rate is about $0.218 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.

New Offering of Two Series of Treasury Bills Dated June 10,1936 , in Amount of $\$ 100,000,000$ or There-abouts- $\$ 50,000,000$ to be 188-Day Bills and $\$ 50,000,000$ to be 273 -Day Bills
A new offering of Treasury-bills in two series for a total amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, was announced on June 4 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. The bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated June 10, 1936. Each series of the bills will be offered in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts; one series will be 188-day bills, maturing Dec. 15,1935 , and the other 273-day bills, maturing March 10 , 1937. The face amount of the bills of each series will be payable without interest on their respective maturity dates. With the 188-day series approximately $\$ 300,000,000$ of Treasury bills will mature on Dec. 15, 1936, inasmuch as five previous offerings are also due on that date.

Tenders to the bills announced this week will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, $u_{1}$ to 2 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, June 8. Bids will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Bidders, Secretary Morgenthau pointed out, are required to specify the particular series for which each tender is made. There is a maturity of bills on June 10 in amount of $\$ 50,031,000$.

The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of the offering of June 4:
The bills will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denomi nations 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 Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in invest-
ment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit ment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit
of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on June 8, 1936, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up able prices for each series will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressily reserves 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 particular serie 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 immediately available funds on June 10, 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 al taxation, except estate and inheritance 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 of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its of any tax
possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Offering of $\$ 11,000,000$ of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank $11 / 2 \%$ Consolidated Debentures-Issue OverSubscribed
The Federal Intermediate Credit bank system this week offered a new issue of approximately $\$ 11,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ consolidated debentures; the offering was made on June 3 and the books were closed the same day following an oversubscription, it was announced by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent for the system. The debentures, which are the joint and several obligations of the 12 Credit banks, were priced at a premium over par value. They are dated June 15 and mature in five and nine months. Approximately $\$ 10,000,000$ of debentures of the Credit banks will mature on June 15.

Reference to a previous offering of securities by the Credit bank system was made in our issue of May 9, page 3091.

Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 296,048.44 Fine Ounces During Week Ended May 29
During the week ended May 29 a total of 296,048.44 fine ounces of silver were turned over by the Treasury Department to the various mints and assay offices, it is learned from
a statement issued June 1 by the Treasury. The silver was purchased 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. Reference to the proclamation was made in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 31, 1933, page 4441. The Treasury's statement of June 1 follows:

Week Ended May 29, 1936-
Philadelphia

Total for week ended May 29, 1936 .
Total receipts through May 29,
$\begin{array}{r}8,454.12 \\ \hline\end{array}$

The receipts of newly-mined silver during the week of May 22 were noted in these columns of May 30 , page 3598.

## Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week

 Ended May 29-Imports Totaled $\$ 18,622,038$A total of $\$ 20,780,711.62$ of gold was received during the week ended May 29 by the various mints and assay offices, the Treasury announced on June 1. It said that $\$ 18,622$,038.10 of this amount was imports, $\$ 284,921.82$ secondary and $\$ 1,873,751.70$ new domestic. The gold, the Treasury made known, was received as follows by the various mints and assay offices during the week ended May 29.
RECEIPTS OF GOLD by the mints and assay offices

|  | Imports | Secondary | New Domestic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia | \$13,114.82 | \$103,518.16 | \$57.12 |
| New York | 18,033,500.00 | 110,700.00 | 142,700.00 |
| San Francisco | $553,260.76$ | 25,404.22 | 690,579.51 |
| Denver New Orlea | $10,971.53$ $11,190.99$ | 11,796.68 | $660,710.46$ |
| Seattle | 11,190.99 | -8,535.78 | 379,012.79 |
| Total for week ended May 29, 1936 | \$18,622,038.10 | \$284,921.82 | \$1,873,751.70 |

Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationalization Order During Week Ended May 29 Amounted to $13,293.03$ Fine Ounces
Announcement was made by the Treasury Department on June 1 of the transfer of $13,293.03$ fine ounces of silver to the United States during the week ended May 29, under the Executive Order of Aug. 9, 1934, nationalizing the metal. The Treasury, said that $112,817,501.29$ fine ounces of the metal have been transferred since the issuance of the Order of Aug. 9, which was given in our issue of Aug. 11, 1934, page 858.
From the Treasury's announcement of June 1 the following is taken.

> SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES
> (Under Executive Proclamation of Aug. 9, 1934)

Week Ended May 29, 1936-
Philadelphia...
New York.-
Denver-----
Total for week ended May 29, 1936 .
Total receipts through May 29,1936
$\qquad$ $112,817,501.29$

In the "Chronicle" of May 30, page 3598, reference was made to the silver transferred during the previous week ended May 22.
\$212,725 of Hoarded Gold Received During Week Ended May 27- $\$ 15,085$ Coin and $\$ 197,640$ Certificates
It was announced by the Treasury on June 1 that $\$ 212,724.86$ of gold coin and certificates was received by the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasurer's office during the week ended May 27, under the Order of Dec. 28, 1933, week ended May 27 , under the Order of Dec. 28, 1933 ,
requiring all gold to be returned to the Treasury. Since the requiring all gold to be returned to the Treasury. Since the $\$ 142,308,870.45$. Of the amount received during the week ended May 27 , the Treasury revealed, $\$ 15,084.86$ was gold coin and $\$ 197,640$ gold certificates. The following is the data made available June 1 by the Treasury:

GOLD RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND THE
TREASURER'S OFFICE
(Under Secretary's Order of Dec. 28, 1933)
Recetted by Federal Reserne Banks-
Gold Coin
Week ended May 27
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 15,084.86 \\ 31,546,969.59 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total to May 27...---1.--
$\overline{\$ 31,562,054.45}$
Goid Certificates
$\$ 194,240.00$
$107,823,200.00$

Total to May 27 ................................ $\$ 268,256.00 \quad \$ 2,461,120.00$ Note-Gold bars deposited with the New York Assay Office in the amount of
$\$ 200,572.69$ previously reported.
Previous reference to the receipts of hoarded gold was made in our issue of May 30, page 3598.

Treasury Offers Low Rate Securities in June 15 Financing Operation-Record Peace-Time Offering Consists of $\$ 600,000,000$ 15-18-Year $23 / 4 \%$ Bonds and $\$ 400,000,000$ Five-Year $13 / 8 \%$ Notes Offered for Cash and Also in Exchange for $\$ 1,050,754,400$ of Notes Maturing June 15 and Aug. 1-Cash Subscriptions $\$ 7,054,000,000$-Allotted $14 \%$ on Bonds and $15 \%$ on Notes- $90 \%$ of Maturities Converted
The Treasury this week completed its quarterly financing for June 15, having floated an issue of 15-18-year $23 / 4 \%$

Treasury bonds of 1951-54 and an issue of five-year $13 \% \%$ Treasury notes of Series B-1941, offered for cash in amount of $\$ 1,000,000,000$, or thereabouts; the offering also made provision for additional bonds or notes, to be issued in exchange for $\$ 1,050,754,400$ of notes maturing on June 15 and Aug. 1. The Treasury bonds were offered for cash in amount of $\$ 600,000,000$, or thereabouts, and the notes in amount of $\$ 400,000,000$, or thereabouts. The right had been reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering of bonds or notes by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions of maturing securities tendered in exchange. The maturities are $\$ 686,616,400$ of 18 -month $11 / \%$ notes of Series E-1936, maturing June 15, 1936, and $\$ 364,138,000$ of four-year notes of Series A-1936, maturing Aug. 1, 1936. The financing is the largest peace-time borrowing in the history of the country, and the interest rates are described as the lowest on record for such maturities. In addition to meeting the maturing notes on June 15 , the Treasury is also required to pay on that date interest on the public debt to the amount of about $\$ 116,000,000$.
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced yesterday (June 5), following the closing earlier in the week of the cash and exchange subscription books, that cash subscriptions for the new $23 / 4 \%$ bonds and $13 \% \%$ notes aggregated $\$ 7,054,000,000$, of which $\$ 4,282,000,000$ were for the bonds and $\$ 2,772,000,000$ for the notes. All cash subscriptions to both issues in amount up to $\$ 5,000$ were allotted in full, Secretary Morgenthau said, adding that subscriptions in excess of $\$ 5,000$ were allotted $14 \%$ on the bonds tions in excess of $\$ 5,0$,
and $15 \%$ on the notes.
The Secretary had previously announced (June 4) that approximately $\$ 960,000,000$, or $90 \%$, of the maturing Treasury notes had been tendered in exchange for the new securities. About $\$ 890,000,000$ were for the new $23 / 4 \%$ bonds, it was stated, and $\$ 70,000,000$ for the new $13 / 8 \%$ notes. As to this, Washington advices, June 4, to the New York "Times" of June 5 said:
This situation was held by the Secretary to be attributable to three First
First, there has been a decided improvement in the mind of the investing public as to public finances.

Second, the public definitely wants long-term securities.
Third, that there is no longer any fear of currency inflation
it think there is a decided improvement in the minds of the investing public," Mr. Morgenthau said. "They have decided they want bonds-that he fact that they are no locurities, and I think that is particularly due to the fact that they are no longer fearful of inflation.
It's quite a demonstration on the part of the investing public, and it winering" hard for me to equal it or ever to go better than the present .rg.
The cash subscription books were closed at the close of business June 1, the same day they were opened. The exchange books were closed at the close of business June 3. In each instance subscriptions placed in the mail before midnight on the day of the closing of the books, it was announced by Secretary Morgenthau, "will be considered as having, been entered before the close of the subscription books." Incident to the closing of the cash subscription books on June 1, Washington advices, that day, to the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 2 had the following to say:
In another demonstration of the ease with which the government can borrow huge sums of money at record-breaking low interest rates, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, late this afternoon announced that within the course of one day $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of cash had been obtained. Mr. Morgenthau termed the June 15 quarterly financing a "great success." Asked concerning the significance of the oversubscriptions in relation to the alarm of bankers at the rising Federal debt, Mr. Morgenthau answered: "They put cash on the barrel head. Money talks louder than anything else."

## Exchange Plan Completed

The Treasury was successful in both the December and March financings in recording large oversubscriptions for obligations offered to meet cash requirements." The result is that today's announcement of the closing of the books for the exchange of $\$ 1,050,754,400$ of maturing Treasury obliga tions was taken as more significant than the one-day raising of the $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of cash. The exchange offering will close Wednesday night, June 3, which, the Treasury said, establishes a new record of speed for transferring one set of securities for another.
"The rules and regulations promulgated by the Treasury," Mr. Morgenthau explained, "to the end of preventing subscription padding and avoiding speculative free-riding proved to be workable. Notwithstanding these regulations, the issue today was a great success. The securities proved in great demand to the ultimate bond buyer."

Longer Terms in Demand
Discussing the success of the present $\$ 2,050,754,400$ financing, the largest peace-time Treasury operation, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that similar to the March financing, there was a preference on the part of bond previous trend during the Roosevelt Administration. Both the Treasury bonds and notes offered today set a new record for the lowness of interest rates. "As a result, I am more than pleased," Mr. Morgenthau said.

The following is also from the Washington, June 2, advices to the "Herald Tribune":
Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, meanwhile revealed that for the brief period of about two weeks the national debt will stand at the unprecedented figure of almost $\$ 35,000,000,000$. The present financ. ing, he said, will increase the debt to $\$ 32,600,000,000$, as of June 15 . On that date $\$ 2,300,000,000$ of bonds given to the World War veterans as certification of the payment due them on the bonus will be added, to make an approximate total public debt of $\$ 34,900,000,000$.

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Mr. Bell explained, however, that this high debt will stand only for the period between June 15 and July 1. After the latter date the $3,500,000$ veterans will have brought in a portion of their bonds to be cashed, and each dollar of redemption of bonus bonds will decrease the debt by that amount.

There are no available estimates of the extent of the demands of the veterans for cash for their bonds, but to the amount that they keep any part of $\$ 1,700,000,000$ of securities made available to them the public debt will be permanently increased. The remainder of the bonus bonds, $\$ 600,000,000$, goes principally to the government life insurance fund, and since the possibility of these bonds being cashed is thus removed, the $\$ 32,600,03,000$ debt

Secretary Morgenthau issued the following announcement on June 2 on the closing of the subscription books:

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last night (June 1) hat the subscription books for the current offering of $23 / 4 \%$ Treasury ands of 1951-54 and of $13 \%$ Treasury notes of Scries B-1941 closed at the close of business June 1, for the receipt of cash subscriptions.
Cash subscriptions for either issue placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, June 1, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.
The subscription books for both issues will close at the close of business June 3, for the receipt of subscriptions in payment of which Treasury notes of Series E-1936, maturing June 15, 1936, or Treasury notes o notes of Series E-1936, maturing A-1936, maturing Aug. 1, 1936, are tendered. Exchange subscriptions for either issue, if placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, June 3, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

Announcement of the amount of cash subscriptions and the bases of allotment will probably be made on June 4.

The details of the offering were made available by Secretary Morgenthau on May 31, for publication on June 1 in accordance with his previously announced intention. Both the bonds and notes, which were offered at par and accrued interest, are dated and bear interest from June 15, 1936; the interest is payable semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15. The $2 \% \%$ bonds are due June 15, 1954, but are redeemable at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after June 15, 1951. The $1 \% \%$ notes become due June 15, 1941, and are not subject to call for redemption prior to maturity. Both types of securities are exempt from such taxation as accorded previous issues of bonds and notes

In its endeavor to prevent the padding of subscriptions the Treasury this week required subscribers, other than banking institutions, to remit on subscriptions of $\$ 5,000$ or more, $10 \%$ of the amount applied for, but not less than $\$ 5,000$. Heretofore, these subscribers were required to remit only $5 \%$. This change in policy was indicated in our issue of May 30 , page 3597 . Banking institutions, under present regulations, are restricted to subscriptions for their own account to an amount not exceeding one-half of their capital and surplus.
In reporting Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of the offering, advices from Washington, May 31, to the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 1 stated:

There was a tone of elation in Mr. Morgenthau's explanation of the method by which the Treasury proposes to consummate the largest peacetime government financing. He said that the 15- and 18-year government $23 / 4 \%$ bonds were the longest maturity bonds of that interst rate, except for the consol and currency bonds. The five-year $13 \% \%$ notes, he explained, were a record low for that type of security.
To emphasize his contention of the top rating of government credit, the Secretary pointed out that in the December quarterly financing of last year, 10- to 12 -year $23 / 4 \%$ bonds and five-year $11 / 2 \%$ notes were offered, while in the most recent financing, the March quarterly operation, the maturity of the $23 / 4 \%$ bonds had been increased to 12 to 15 years, with the five-year note remaining at the same interest rate.
"Each successive quarter," Mr. Morgenthau said, "we have been selling the Treasury $23 / 4 \%$ bonds at a longer maturity. We have now gotten the in the best indication of the government's credit."
the best indication of the governments ine
A new factor enters this quarter's financing, which will send the public debt of the Nation to another new high of $\$ 32,00,000,000$, because of the operation of speculators as "free riders" to the ond of a quick turn he oper of the bonds for profit
Mr. Morgenthau has sent a letter to the heads of 12 Federal Reserve banks, with instructions to relay the information to the banking system. Generally, a recapitulation of oral agreements with the Treasury which are designed to prevent a more extensive bidding for government obliga tions than the amount of securities the buyer really wants, the letter revealed an increase from 5 to $10 \%$ the cash which the buyer of more than $\$ 5,000$ of securities must deposit, and called upon the banks, for the first time, to certify that the subscription applications received by them are in grood faith and in conformance with the legitimate needs of the purchaser.
New York financial circles have expressed fear that misunderstanding of the nature of the Treasury subscription regulations may result in a reduction of bids to an extent where the line between the amount of the offerings and the amount of the
Morgenthau discounted these fears.

## Curb on Speculators

"The legitimate bond buyers," he explained, "are very much pleased with the regulations. Some people who have been getting a free ride are not so pleased. It will make it more diricult for specuators in govern ment onds to tions for investment has been favorable. I have not heard from a single person or
While bringing the Nation's debt to a new high and creating, for the time being, at least, a record working balance of the Treasury of around ene interest cost of the public debt Government interest ovarage
accordance with the Administration theory of a renewed prosperity con-
tingent on low money rates, average $2.55 \%$, Mr. Morgenthau said. The close calculation of the interest rates of the new Treasury bonds may be seen from a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that the 12 - to 15 -year Treasury $23 / 4 \%$ bonds, now in the market, have a yield of $2.68 \%$.

At the first quarterly financing date this year-March 15 -the Treasury also offered $23 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds (but with a shorter maturity) and $11 / 2 \%$ Treasury notes. The bonds, maturing in 15 years from March 15, but callable after 12 years, were offered in amount of $\$ 600,000,000$, and the notes running for five vears were offered in amount of $\$ 600$ 000000 both issus we in 000,000 ; both issues were also orfered in exchange for 819,000 of $27 / 8 \%$ notes which matured on April 15. Cash subscriptions to the offering amounted to $\$ 8,461,378,150$, of which $\$ 727,027,9 \dot{5} 0$ were allotted for the bonds and $\$ 628$, 625,600 for the notes. Exchange subscriptions of $\$ 544$,553,400 were allotted in full as follows: $\$ 496,474,900$ for the bonds and $\$ 48,078,500$ for the notes. Reference to the Treasury's March 15 financing was made in these columns of March 14, page 1731, and March 7, pages $1560-1562$. The Treasury was equally successful in its Dec. 15 financing, ing received to a com cash subscriptions of $\$ 4,522,244,600$ being received to a com bined offering of $\$ 900,000,000$ of $10-12$-year $23 / 4 \%$ bonds and five-year $11 / 2 \%$ notes, of which $\$ 972,222,100$ were allotted.
The bonds and notes were also issued in exchange for $\$ 418,-$ The bonds and notes were also issued in exchange for $\$ 418$,-
291,900 of $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury notes, which matured Dec. 15; exchange subscriptions of $\$ 410,688,600$ were received and allotted in full. This financing of the Treasury was referred to in our issues of Dec. 14 , page 3778 , and Dec. 7, pages 3622-3624.

The following announcement was issued by Secretary Morgenthau on May 31 (for publication June 1) in making known the details of the June 15 financing:
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is today offering for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve banks, $\$ 600$,000,000 , or thereabouts, of $15-18$-year $23 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1951-54 and $\$ 400,000,000$, or thereabouts, of five-year $13 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of Series B-1941. The holders of $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of Series E-1936, maturing June 15, 1936, and $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury notes of Series A-1936, maturing Aug. 1, 1936, are offered the privilege of exchanging such notes either for the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes, the exchange to be made par for par, with an adjustment of accrued interest as of June 15, 1936, on notes of Series A-1936, and to the extent such exchange privilege is availed of, the offering of bonds or of notes may be increased.
The Treasury bonds of 1951-54 now offered for cash, and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing June 15 and Aug. 1, 1936, will be dated June 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $23 / 4 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually. They will mature June 15, 1954, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after June 15, 1951.
The Treasury notes of Series B-1941, also offered for cash and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing June 15 and Aug. 1, 1936, will be dated June 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $13 / 8 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually. They will mature June 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption before that date.
The Treasury bonds and the Treasury notes will be accorded the same exemptions from taxation as are accord outstanding. These provisions are and Treasury notes, respectively, now outstanding. These
The Treasury bonds will be issued in two forms, bearer bonds with interst coupons attached, and bonds registered as to both principal and interest; both forms will be issued in the denominations of $\$ 50, \$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000$, $\$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. The Treasury notes will be issued only in $\$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$, The in the denominations of $\$ 100, \$ 500$, bearer form with coupons attached, in
Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. With respect to cash subscriptions for either the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes, applications from incorporated banks and trust companies, for either issue for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case and for each offering to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions surplus of the subscribing bank or trust others must be accompanied, if for $\$ 5,000$ or less, by payment from all others must be accompanied, if for $\$ 5,000$ or less, by payment
in full; and if for more than $\$ 5,000$, by payment of $10 \%$ of the amount applied for, but not less than $\$ 5,000$. With respect to exchange subscriptions for either bonds or notes, subscriptions should be accompanied by a like face amount of $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of Series E-1936 or of $31 / 4 \%$ Treacury notes of Series A-1936, tendered in payment.
Subject to the reservations set forth in the official circulars, cash subscriptions for amounts up to and including $\$ 5,000$ will be given preferred allotment, cash subscriptions for amounts over $\$ 5,000$ will be allotted on an equal percentage basis, but not less than the maximum preferred allotment, and exchange subscriptions will be allotted in full.
Payment for any bonds or notes allotted must be made or completed on or before June 15, 1936. If Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1936, are tendered, coupon due Aug. 1, 1936, must be attached to the notes, and accrued interest on such notes to June 15, 1936, will be paid following their acceptance.
The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice, either for the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes and with respect to the cash offering or with respect to the exchange offering of either.
In order to provide an equitable allotment and distribution of securities to all classes of subscribers, all banking institutions and others concerned are urged to cooperate in making effective the procedure outlined in department letter of May 27, 1936, addressed to the President of each of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and made public at that time.
Interest on the public debt to the amount of about $\$ 116,000.000$ is payable on June 15, 1936. The amount of Treasury notes of Series E-1936, maturing on June 15, 1936, is $\$ 686,616,400$, and of Series A-1936, maturing on Aug. 1, 1936, is $\$ 364,138,000$.
Details of the new bonds and notes offered this week are contained in the following official Treasury Department circulars:

United states of america
$2 \% \%$ Treasury Bonds of 1951-54
Dated and bearing interest from June 15, 1936-Due June 15, 1954 Redeemable at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after June 15, 1951
Interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15
1936-Department Circular No. 561-Public Debt Service
Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, June 1, 1936.

## I. Offering of Bonds

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United
States for $2 \% / 4 \%$ bonds of the United States States. for $23 / 4 \%$ bonis of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to or therease the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subseriptions for which Treasury by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury
Notes of Series E-1936, maturing June 15, 1936, or Treasury Notes of Series A-1936, maturing Aug. 1, 1936, are tendered in payment and accepted.

## II. Description of Bonds

1. The bonds will be dated June 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $2 \frac{2}{4} \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually, on Dec. 15,1936 , and thereafter on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year until
the principal amount becomes payable. They will the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature June 15, 1954,
but may be redeemed at the option of the United States June 15, 1951, in whole or in part, at the United States on and after interest day or days, on four months' notice of recrued interest, on any manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partiol redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined case of partial as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Tresury From the method redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.
2. The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended the the Second which does not exceed in the aggregate $\$ 5,000$, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.
3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.
4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $\$ 50, \$ 100$, $\$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
5. The bonds will be subject to the
6. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury
Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bond

## III. Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but ized to act as official ${ }^{\text {onve banks and the Treasury Department are author- }}$ be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash
subscriptions from banks and trust be received without deposit but will be restricted in own account will amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital each case to an subscribing bank or trust company combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accampanied, if for $\$ 5,000$ or less, by payment in full ; and, if for, but not less than $\$ 5,000$. The Secretary of the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or scriptions at any time without notice.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts, and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of tions for amounts upe final. Subject to these $\$ 5,000$ will be given, preferred alpment; cash subscriptions for amounts over $\$ 5,000$ will be preferred allotequal percentage basis, but not less than the maximum preferred on an ment; and subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series E-1936, or Treasury Notes of Series A-1936 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

## IV. Payment

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before June 15, 1936, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to $10 \%$ of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will
be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds alfoted dol be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself
and its customers up to excess of existing deposits, when so notified which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank will be accepted at par in payment for 1936, maturing June 15, 1936, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and
allotted. Treasury Notes of Series A-1936 allotted. Treasury Notes of Series A-1936, maturing Aug. 1, 1936, with
coupon dated Aug. 1, 1936, attached will be adjustment of accrued interest as of June 15, aceepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest as of June 15, 1936, in payment for any Notes of Series E-1936 or of Series A-1936 should be made when the subscription is tendered.

## V. General Provisions

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are
authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on
the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve
banks. banks.

HENRX MORGENTHAU JR., Secretary of the Treasury. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Dated and bearing interest from June 15, 1936-Due June 15, 1941 Interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15
1936-Department Circular No. 562-Public Debt Service
Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, June 1, 1936.

## I. Offering of Notes

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for $1 \% \%$ notes of the United States, designated Treasury Notes of Series B-1941. The amount of the offering is $\$ 400,000,000$, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury Notes of Series E-1936, maturing June 15, 1936, or Treasury Notes of Series A-1936, maturing Aug. 1, 1936, are tendered in payment and accepted.

## II. Description of Notes

1. The notes will be dated June 15, 1936, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $1 \% \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually, on Dec. 15, 1936, and thereafter on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year. They will mature June 15, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.
2. The notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United states, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.
3. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.
4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.
5. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

## III. Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied, if for $\$ 5,000$ or less, by payment in full; and if for more than $\$ 5,000$, by payment of $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applie for, but not less than $\$ 5,000$. The Secretary of the Treasury applied the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.
scription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the to reject any subapplied for, to make allotments in full up than the amount of notes amounts, and to make recuced allotments upon applications for Emalle for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, cash subscriptions for amounts up to and including $\$ 5,000$ will be given preferred allotment; cash subscriptions for amounts over $\$ 5,000$ will be allotted on an equal percentage basis, but not less than the maximum preferred allotment; and subscriptions in payment of which Treasury Notes of Series E-1936 or Treasury Notes of Series A-1936 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis
of the allotment will be publicly announced.
IV. Payment
2. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before June 15, 1936, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed,
the payment with application up to $10 \%$ of the amount of notes for shall, upon declaration made to $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied discretion, be forfeited to the United States, Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for will and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be aulified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal qualified in of its district. Treasury Notes of Series E-1936, maturing June 15 bank will be accepted at par in payment for any notes subscribed for and allotted. Treasury Notes of payment for any notes subscribed for and coupon dated Aug. 1, 1936, attached, will be accented. 1, 1936, with adjustment of accrued interest as of June 15, 1936, in payment for any notes subscribed for and allotted. Payment through surrender of Treasur Notes of Series E-1936 or of Series A-1936 should be made when the subscription is tendered.

## V. General Provisions

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve
henry morgenthau JR., Secretary of the Treasiry.

President Roosevelt Addresses Conference of Associated Country Women of World-Refers to New Problems and the Trying of "Many New Things", Some of Which, He Says, May Not, Succeed, in Which Event "Better Substitutes" Will Be SoughtSecretaries Hull and Wallace Also Address the Gathering
At Washington, on June 1, before a gathering of women delegates from 16 or more countries, in attendance at the Third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, President Roosevelt delivered an address during the course of which he said: "Your task and mine concerns itself not only with new problems; we are confronted with the necessity of undoing past mistakes, of restoring the former gifts of nature to their former value, and of seeing to it that harmful practices of the old days shall not be repeated." The President went on to say that "we are trying many nerv things"; "some of them," he said, "may not succeed, and in such cases we shall seek better substitutes." The President spoke from the south portico of the White House; the delegates, numbering some 6,000 being assembled on the lawn. Mrs. Roosevelt welcomed the delegates the same day at their convention at Constitution Hall, and is quoted as saying:
I have been surprised but secretly $I$ have chuckled with joy at finding you were coming in such numbers. I have felt it was a grand thing that so many American women were to have this opportunity to meet and exchange experiences with others from all parts of our country and with
women of other countries.
Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace likewise welcomed the delegates with the opening of their conference in the hall. From Associated Press ad vices from Washington, June 1, we take the following:
Secretary Hull said he greeted the country women in their "role promoters of international understanding and cooperation."
"Women, especially those of the countryside, have always exerted a strong influence in the maintenance of lofty standards of conscience and morality and good-neighborliness," he said, in appealing for a "world awakening" to the good-neighbor type of mutual understanding between nations.

Mr. Hull got his greatest applause when he expressed a wish for the full rights of citizenship for women of every country.
On the basis of population studies, Secretary Wallace stressed the "fundamental importance of the farm woman in the scheme of things to come," saying that the way cities now are failing to repopulate themselves " $a$ century hence it appears possible two-thirds of the people of this country will be descended from that one-fifth of the women now on the farms." For the good of the future race, he said he wished them freedom from drudgery.
The same advices said, in part:
Mr. Roosevelt faced one of the most colorful scenes ever enacted on the south grounds of the White House-close-packed row on close-packed row of standing farm wives, with crisp frocks and fresh faces, and behind them a playing fountain and the white monument, like a stage setting.
Seated in a roped-off enclosure in front were diplomats and delegates from foreign countries, including Mrs. K. Vaithianathan, of Ceylon, in orange-colored sari; \%nd Latvia's Madame Olga Kulitan, in native costume of white shawl, elaborately bordered, over a many-colored skirt.
Mrs. Roosevelt received the foreign delegates, then ran up on the portico to stand beside her husband. There were the Cabinet wives-Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Mrs. George H. Dern and Mrs. Wallace. There, too, was Mrs. William E. Borah, wife of a contender for the Republican Presidential nomination.
The President's address at the White House follows:
Until comparatively recent years people in almost every nation believed a current saying that farmers would never be able to agree among themselves. If this saying applied to the farmers I, as a mere man, suppose it applied to the farmers' wives and daughters as well.
Recent history has exposed the fallacy; we have changed it to read: Farmers and farmers' wives and farmers' sons and farmers' daughters ${ }^{\circ}$ can cooperate and do cooperate.
The very fact of this cooperation has made possible here and abroad the great progress that has been made in improving the conditions of life in rural communities.
People are prone to forget that by far the greater part of the world's population is actively engaged in agriculture or is directly dependent on the results of agriculture. This means that you ladies have a great not only the standards of for the future; it means that you and as well.
For we are coming more and more to realize that the city dwellers cannot be prosperous, cannot work in their factories and their stores unless the agricultural population and those dependent on them have a greater purchasing power throughout the years.
Your task and mine concerns itself not only with new problems; we are confronted with the necessity of undoing past mistakes, of restoring the former gifts of nature to their former value, and of seeing to it that harmful practices of the olden days shall not be repeated.
We are trying many new things-most of them we believe will succeed; some of them may not succeed, and in such cases we shall seek better substitutes.
I congratulate you on this fine gathering, which has exceeded our hopes both in numbers and in the scope of territory represented. We, citizens of the United States, are proud to present to you, the representatives of so many other nations, a cross-section of the farm women of our country. We are glad to have you visit the United States and, as a result of this friendly meeting, the farm life of every nation is bound to march forward with increasing efficiency and increasingly high standards.

## Naval Appropriation Bill Signed by President Roose-velt-Carries Record Peace-Time Appropriations

 Totaling \$526,546,532The signing of the Naval Appropriation bill by Present Roosevent was announced on June 3; the measure appropriates a total of $\$ 526,546,532$ for the Navy Department
and the Naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30 , 1937-that sum representing the largest peacetime provision for the Navy. The bill as signed by the President was perfected in conference and the adoption of the conference report by the Senate on May 25 and the House on May 29 was noted in these columns May 30, page 3601 . May 29 was noted in these columns May 30, page 3601.
From the Washington advices May 30 to the New York "Times" we take the following:
The bill as approved today was $\$ 23,054,767$ under the budget estimates. Another feature was that the total was below the amount first approved by the House. When it was approved by the House and sent to the Senate, the total was $\$ 531,068,707$. The Senate reduced the amount to $\$ 529,125,806$, and the conferees of the two Houses slashed it to the figure approved today.

The bill contained funds for the beginning of construction of two new battleships, but added the provision that "the President shall determine as a fact that capital ship replacement construction has been commenced by any of the other signatory powers to the Londo
before the United States may begin construction.
Funds also were allowed for increasing the navy-enlisted personnel from 93,500 men to 100,000 ; for 333 new airplanes during the year beginning July 1, next, a comparable increase in marine corps strength; 12 new destroyers and 6 submarines.
The section added by the Senate promoting Dr. George W. Calver, attending physician at the Capitol, from the rank of naval captain to rea admiral, and which threatened a floor battle, was stricken from the bill.

## President Roosevelt Urges Curtailment of Sugar Benefits Payments-Senator O'Mahoney Introduces Amendment to Pending Sugar Legislation

 Providing for Graduated ScaleAt the request of President Roosevelt, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, on June 2 submitted to the Senate Committee on Finance an amendment to his recently introduced sugar bill which would curtail benefit payments made to large agricultural and industrial sugar corporation. The President addressed a letter to the Senator, under date The President addressed a letter to the Senator, under date
of June 1, in which he asked that the "principle of graduated payments" be incorporated in the sugar legislation, and that payments be made "at rates for large operating units lower than those applicable to family-size farms." The President also asked in his communication that similar action be taken in respect to benefit payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.
The sugar bill was introduced by Senator O'Mahoney on May 29 and is designed to strengthen and extend until Dec. 31, 1937, the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control and Allotment Act. Similar legislation was also introduced in the House of Representatives on May 29 by Representative Mervin Jones, of Texas. The Senate bill was referred to the Committee on Finance and the House measure to the Committee on Agriculture, of which Mr. Jones is Chairman. Regarding action June 3 by the Committees on the bills, Washington advices, that day to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of June 4, said:
Stop-gap legislation protecting the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act against threat of court attack was seen assured in this session of Congress today as House and Senate committees voted to accord the Jones-O'Mahoney esolution favorable consideration in both chambers. . .

## Senate Action Urged

Today the Senate Finance Committee authorized its subcommittee to formally recommend the resolution for favorable Senate action. At the same time, Representative Jones, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, ordered the measure reported out for House consideration. Congressmen from beet sugar States were of the opinion tonight that "lack of time is the only element which will prevent this bill's enatcment into law this session."
Even should Congress adjourn within the next week, many observers believe the sugar resolution will be "sandwiched in" somehow. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has quietly made known its stand with respect to the measure, and officials stand firm in their belief that such legislation is essential if the existing sugar statute is to be protected.
Meanwhile, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace denied at his weekly press conference today that the sudden move for graduated benefit payments is an Administration attack against corporate power. Terming the 'Mahoney amendment to the sugar resolution as "rought, a mover parments do not encourage extension of corporate farming." The large farm ments reasons and are, therefore, not entitled to special favors.
The following is the letter sent by President Roosevelt, on June 1, to Senator O'Mahoney:

June 1, 1936.
The White House, Washington
Dear Senator O'Mahoney:
In connection with the proposed legislation with respect to sugar which you and Congressman Jones are sponsoring, I believe that the principle of graduated payments might well be incorporated. Large corporate organizations, whether in industry or agriculture, in the past have obtained from the government certain advantages which ofton times have enabled them: to profit to an unusual extent. This situation was recognized to some extent last year when the graduated income tax was appled to corporations, and I would ask your most earnest consideration of the advisabinty of applying the same priciple to the sugar paym would provide payments at ment to sona Joiting units lower than those applicable to family-size ates for large operatios units lowe arms.
I trust it will be possible to incorporate this principle in the sugar legislation and that steps may be taken to consider the advisability of applying the same principle to payment under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The action of Senator O'Mahoney in drafting the amendment to his sugar bill was described in the following account,
from Washington, June 2, appearing in the New York "Herald-Tribune" of June 3:
Senator O'Mahoney promptly drafted an amendment to the sugar bill scaling down all benefits on a graduated scale up to $\$ 51,000$, after which sum payments were simply to be cut in half... . . As Senator O'Mahoney blacked out his scheme, the normal benefits to the small producer are
taken as the tax base, as it were. Benefits below $\$ 1.000$ are exempt Then $1 \%$ is deducted from the second $\$ 1,000$ of normal benefit, $2 \%$ from the third, and $1 \%$ more from each succeeding $\$ 1,000$, until a normal benefit of $\$ 51,000$ is reached. Thereafter there is a flat deduction of $50 \%$. Thus a sugar producer who would have received $\$ 551,000$ under the old benefit scheme ,would, under the O Mahoney plan, get only $\cdot \$ 250,000$, plus the proper percentage of the initial $\$ 51,000$.

Congress Votes Recess of Week from June 8 to June 15 A concurrent resolution was adopted by the House and Senate yesterday (June 5) under which Congress has agreed upon a recess for a week from Monday June 8 to Monday June 15. The Senate acted in response to a motion of Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader. He indicated that the Senate would meet on June 8 for a brief session, to adopt only any minor conference reports that might be ready. A resolution was adopted by the House authorizing Speaker Bankhead to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions, notwithstanding adjournment or recesses, and also permitting the filling of conference reports during the adjournment with the Clerk of the House. Associated Press accounts from Washington reporting this also said: The week's recess is taken for the Republican National Convention, the final adjournment date of Congress for the first time at later than
June 15 . June 15.

## Two Flood Control Bills Before President-Congress

Adopts Conference Reports on $\$ 320,000,000$ Omni-
bus Bill and $\$ 272,000,000$ Mississippi River Measure Congressional action was completed this week on the $\$ 320,000,000$ omnibus flood control bill and the $\$ 272,000,000$ Overton measure to control floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Both bills were sent to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature.
The conference report on the omnibus bill was adopted by the Senate on June 2 and by the House on June 3 . The measure was referred to conference after the Senate on May 21 adopted it in a form differing from the bill which passed the House at the last session on Congress-on Aug. 22, 1935. as passed by the House the legislation carried authorizations for projects in amount of $\$ 370,929,000$ The creased this amount but in conference the measure was revised in regard to certain projects which lowered the sum to $\$ 300,572,300$. Although proposed expenditures for projects authorized are fixed at $\$ 300,572,300$, the bill as previously states, provides for a total authorization of $\$ 320,000,000-\$ 310,000,000$ for the projects and $\$ 10,000,000$ for examinations and surveys, with the proviso that not more than $\$ 50,000,000$ shall be expanded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. The following regarding the measure is from Washington (United Press) advices of June 3:
The omnibus bill authorizes funds for hundreds of flood control projects in 40 States. It provides for flood control compacts between States, a in 40 States. It provides for flood control compacts between States, a
flood control inquiry by the War Department, and carries a provision that none of the funds shall be used for power projects.
The bill carries a declaration of policy that "flood control is a proper All of the projects have the approval of War Department engineers.
In Associated Press advices from Washington, June 3, it was stated:
While no appropriation is contained in the bill, it is expected an item of approximately $\$ 50,000,000$ will be put in a deficiency bill before Congress Members of the actual work may be undertaken this year.
Members of the flood control council of central-southern New York, one of the organizations most active in the fight for flood control legislation at this session of Congress, have expressed the hope that between $\$ 7,000,000$ or $\$ 8,000,000$ may be allotted for the beginining of the work in New York Pennsylvania this year,
The Mississippi River measure was submitted to conference after the House had passed it, with amendments, on May 22; the Senate had previously passed the bill on April 21. Both the Senate and House adopted the conApril 21 . Both the Sen.
Previous reference to both the omnibus measure and the Mississippi Reference bill was contained in our issue of May 16 , page 3272.

Senate Debates New $\$ 700,000,000$ Tax Bill-Measure
Formally Presented by Finance CommitteeMinority Report by Senator Black Urges Substitution of Administration Proposals-Leaders Seek Quick Passage of Bill to Speed Adjournment
The Senate this week debated the new $\$ 700,000,000$ tax bill, following its formal report on June 1 by the Senate Finance Committee. Administration leaders sought to hasten Senate action on the measure, in order to expedite the adjournment of Congress. Coincident with the report of the bill to the Senate on June 1, another report was filed by Senator Black of Alabama, who attacked the bill and urged that there be substituted a measure more in accordance with President Roosevelt's wishes. (These were referred to in the "Chronicle" of May 30, pages 3599-3600.) Senator Black charged that the committee's bill favors the largest
income beneficiaries in the United States, who are enabled to avoid their fair proportion of the tax.
A week ago (May 29) the Senate Finance Committee agreed on what was termed a compromise bill, and from its Washington correspondent on June 1 the New York "Times" reported the following:
As reported today, the compromise bill followed exactly the lines agreed
upon in committee last week. It included a combination upon in committee last week. It included a combination of corporate income tax, with rates ranging from $15 \frac{1}{2}$ to $18 \%$, to be substituted for the present schedule of $121 / 2$ to $15 \%$, and a $7 \%$ flat surtax on undistributed corporate profits; a step up of $1 \%$ in each individual surtax bracket on
incomes between $\$ 6,000$ and $\$ 50,000$ f full application incomes between $\$ 6,000$ and $\$ 50,000$; full application of the normal income tax rate of $4 \%$ to dividends in the hands of individual shareholders, anda "windfall" tax of $80 \%$ on unjust enrichment resulting from the return of abatement of formerly impounded or uncollected agricultural processing
The
The bill also reasserted the House provisions liberalizing taxes on corporate liquidations, designed to induce the distribution of assets of many personal holding companies so that such proceeds might be levied upon In the form presented today, the Treasury
In the form presen calculated that the bill $\$ 620,000,000$ annually thereafter.
The President had asked for a measure that would bring in at least $\$ 793,000,000$ in new funds annually for the first three years and $\$ 620$,000,000 permanently thereafter.
In taking up the measure on June 2, the Senate passed over without consideration the corporate tax features and discussed Title Two, which includes capital stock and excess profits taxes, as well as the so-called windfall tax and the tax refunds on floor stocks. All of these were approved by the Senate without a record vote. The Senate's action on that day, according to the "Times" included the adoption of the following:
Title III, a "tax on unjust enrichment," or the "windfall" levy to recover refunds of agricultural processing taxes under court orders, where supplier Title I
on products relating to provisions for refunds of AAA processing taxes products sold abroad or to charitable institutions.
floor stock processing taxes under
A
A summary of the bill as reported to the Senate on June 1 is given below, as contained in a Washington, dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune":
Virtually all details of the 293 -page bill, which accedes to the President's request for additional money for the new farm program and for amortization of the bonus payment to World War veterans principally through existing taxes, have been revealed previously by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill provides for a $153 / 2$ to $18 \%$ tax on the income of corporations, a $7 \%$ undistributed-income tax, and a $1 \%$ increase in the individual income surtax brackets between $\$ 6,000$ and $\$ 50,000$.

Senator Black was joined in his minority report by Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., Progressive of Wisconsin. This gave indication that these two Senators would be the only members of the Senate Finance Committee to support the substitute legislation, which would enact undistributed income taxes as high as $30 \%$ on corporations.
"Under our proposal," the Black-La Follette minority report said, the Government of the United States would be able to collect a large part of the more than $\$ 600,000,000$ in taxes which the most prosperous
financial group in the nation will inevitably escape and avoid if the corfinancial group in the nation will inevitably escape and avoid if the cor-porate-tax law remains unchanged or if the senate committee's bill becomes
the law. Our proposal therefore would simply require this group so greatly favored at present to bear their proper proportion of taxes as a result of benefits accruing to them from their share of corporate profits." The report placed the yield of the substitute proposal at $\$ 502,000.000$ It conceded a yield to the Senate committee bill of only $\$ 522,000,000$, far below the estimates of the committee but in line with those of the Treasury experts.

Existing Exemptions Dropped
The Senate tax biil, like that of the House, removes the exemption of existing law, which frees dividends in the hands of stockholders from the normal individual income tax of $4 \%$. The bill also provides for an $80 \%$ windfall tax on processors and for a system of refunds on floor stock taxes of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
The length of the Senate bill is occasioned by its form, an amending measure to the House bill. In place of the 14 pages of House text, which establishes undistributed corporate income taxes ranging up to $421 / 2 \%$, the Senate bill gives less than a page to provision to increase the existing incuth tall
There shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the normal-tax net income of every corporation," the reported bill reads, normal tax as follows:
. $\$ 310$ upon normal-tax net incomes in excess of $\$ 2,000,151 / 2$ per centum. incomes in excess of $\$ 2,000$ and not in excess of $\$ 15,000,16$ per centum in addition of such excess.
" $\$ 2,390$ upon normal-tax net incomes of $\$ 15,000$, and upon normaltax net incomes in excess of $\$ 15,000$ and not in excess of $\$ 40,000,17$ per centum in addition to such excess.
" $\$ 6,640$ upon normal-tax net incomes of $\$ 40,000$ and upon normal-tax net incomes in excess of $\$ 40,000,18$ per centum in addition of such excess."

Corporate Surtax Section
The $7 \%$ undistributed income tax is provided for, in main, in one paragraph, which reads:
"There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation a surtax of 7 per centum of the amount of the undistributed net income,"
From the $7 \%$ undistributed income surtax, the Senate bill exempts banks, meaning " a bank or trust company incorporated and doing business under the laws of the United States, including laws relating to the Distric of Columbia, of any State, or of any territory, a substantial part of the business of which consists of receiving deposits and making loans and
discounts, or of exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to National banks under Section 11 (K) of the Federal Reserve Act, as to National banks under Section 11 ( K ) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and which is subject by law to supervision and examination by
State or Federal authority having supervision over banking institutions." Also exempted from the $7 \%$ surtax are domestic corporations in bank ruptcy and receivership, insurance companies, foreign corporations and corporations organized under the China Trade Act of 1922.

Life and mutual insurance companies are brought under the normal ax of $151 / 2$ to $18 \%$, as are domestic insurance companies other than life and mutual, under provisions of two separate sections.

## Preference to Certain Firms

Giving tax preference to companies having contracts not to pay dividends, the Senate bill lists as a credit of the corporation in figuring its tax during the whole taxable year is not prohibited by a contract from being paid as dividends during the taxable year."
Among the more interesting of the revisions is the rewriting of Section 102 of existing law, in order to make its purpose of placing a surtax on corporations improperly accumulating surplus" more effective. "Special adjusted net income" is created by permission of a corporation to make taxable disallowed charitable and disallowed loss deductions. The surplus, after these reductions, termed "retained net income," is subjected to justification under a statement of reasons for accumulation, when the
income retained is "more than $40 \%$ of the special adjusted net income income retained is "more than $40 \%$ of the
or more than $\$ 15,000$, whichever is greater."
or more than $\$ 15,000$, whichever is greater."
It is also provided that corporations, improperly accumulating surplus, It is also provided that corporations, improperly accumulating surplus,
may avoid the $25 \%$ tax on net income under $\$ 100,000$ and $35 \%$ over may avoid the $25 \%$ tax on net income under $\$ 100,000$ and $35 \%$ over $\$ 100,000$ if the shareholders of the concerns ' 'include in their gross income
their entire pro rata shares, whether distributed or not, of the retained. net encome of the corporation for such year, and $90 \%$ or more of such retained net income is so included in the gross income of shareholders retained net income is
other than corporations.

## Insurance Taxes Reduced

In the senate bill is a provision for reduced taxes on insurance designed to pay estate taxes. Under this section, the exemption of $\$ 100,000$ from policies made out to the Government, up to $\$ 1,000,000$, may be deductible for tax purposes. The exemption does not apply on policies that are for less than 10 years or on which premiums have been paid for more than one year in advance
Comprehensively revised is the section dealing with the refund of AAA taxes and with the $80 \%$ tax on "unjust enrichment" (windfall) to the end particularly of protecting the processor from too excessive taxation and of preventing too great red tape
Bureau of Internal Revenue.
The Senate bill retains taxation of $10 \%$ of intercorporate dividends, as in existing law; limits the tax on original sale of gas and oil properties to $30 \%$ of the selling price; provides for taking stock dividends that change the ownership of the stockholder; establishes a new system of taxing nonresident aliens and foreign corporations; gives a new type of preferential tax treatment to common trusts; revises existing taxation of personal provides for exempting community, civic and membership concerts from provides for exemp
the admission tax.

A Washington dispatch of June 2 to the "Wall Street Journal" described the Senate debate on that date as follows: At the opening of debate yesterday, Senator King read a long prepared statement in support of the compromise bill adopted by his committee and contended that the House measure was loaded with defects. Republican leaders, however, following a conference during the morning, felt that both the House and Senate tax bills were full of defects, but that the Senate bill was the lesser of the two evils. It was predicted by Senate spokesmen that the Republicans would all vote against any taxes.
Senator Hastings of Delaware, in a one-man minority report, advocated further study of the tax issue. "The Congress should agree to no tax bill," he argued, "until there appears some evidence of economy in government."
In the majority report of the Senate Finance Committee on the new tax bill compromoise made public Tuesday morning [June 2] by Acting Chairman King, the committee feels warranted in estimating a total of This is $\$ 26,000,000$ more than the House bill and will be ample to take care of the permanent revenue of $\$ 620,000,000$ requested by the President and the temporary revenue for the next fiscal year.
$\$ 747,000,000$ Permanent Revenue
"On the basis of this conservative increase in the Treasury's estimates the Finance Committee bill will return $\$ 747,000,000$ in permanent revenue $\$ 623,000,000$ in permanent revenue and $\$ 180,000,000$ for one year. The Finance Committee bill is decidedly to the advantage of the Government both as to certainty and volume," the majority report stated.
Under the committee's estimates, $\$ 751,000,000$ will be produced in the first year and $\$ 669,000,000$ in the following years. Over a five-year period, the committee states, the House bill would produce $\$ 3,295,000,000$, while the Senate bill would produce $\$ 3,427,000,000$. "Finally, in respect to the revenue, it may be pointed out that the Finance Committee's bill leads to a stable revenue while the House bill leads to unstable revenue. It may be possible that the House bill would produce more revenue than the Senate bill during periods of extreme prosperity, but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the Finance Committee bill produces far more revenue than the House bill during normal periods and periods of depresion. The comorte rellenue from income tax is more to be desired than an unstable revenue.
The Senate recessed after debating the bill on June 3, and did not consider the measure on the following day; due to adjournment out of respect to Speaker Byrns, whose, death is referred to elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle." Before the recess on June 3 the Senate adopted without discussion an increase in surtax rates of $1 \%$ in each of the brackets from $\$ 6,000$ to $\$ 50,000$. Proceedings on June 3 were described as follows in a Washington dispatch of were described as follows
that date to the "Times":
On the whole the Senate was making progress and there was every prospect of a final vote until the snag was struck later in the afternoon. Every section was accepted except the taxes on corporations and Senator
Lonergan's proposal to exempt from net estate valuation the proceeds of Lonergan's proposal to exempt from net estate valuation the proceeds of
life insurance policies taken out expressly for the purpose of paying estate life insur
duties.
Senator George made the explanation, on behalf of the majority of the Finance Committee, of the corporation levies. He criticized the House bill sharply, saying that 'nobody knows or can know, except as a conjecture, what it will produce' in revenue.
He explained the Finance Committee's compromise proposal, which would retain existing corporation income taxes, raising each of the three present rates by $3 \%$ and levy a flat $7 \%$ supertax on undistributed profits. rates on income whether earned by an individual or a corporation. This bars, he said, the possibility of tax evasion by leaving profits in the treasury
of the corporations. The establishment of surpluses is accomplished solely in response to the dictates of prudent marthgement.

## Black Challenges George

When Senator Black offered his substitute, he challenged many of the claims made by his colleague. The proposal before the Senate had been presented as a majority plan, he charged, but this was possible only because the Republican members of the Finance Committee had joined in recommending it, although they intended to vote against it on final passage.

## Senate Approves Deficiency Appropriation Bill Allocat-

 ing $\$ 1,425,000,000$ for Work Relief-President Roosevelt Given Sole Responsibility for Allotments -Florida Ship Canal is Revived-Measure Goes to ConferenceThe Senate on June 1, by a vote of 62 to 14 , approved the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, containing $\$ 1,425,000,000$ for work relief during the next fiscal year and $\$ 300,000,000$ for grants and loans on public works. The House which passed the bill on May 11, sent the measure to conference with the Senate on June 3 after an agreement was made to permit the House to vote separately on the Senate amendments covering the Florida ship canal and the Public Works Administration revolving fund provisions. The bill contains in addition to the relief provision, appropriations for the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Social Security Board and the Public Works Administration, as well as an authorization for President Roosevelt to appoint an engineering board of review to report on the Florida ship canal, and it authorizes the President to allocate money to the canal project if that board reports favorably. Total appropriations are $\$ 2,370,-$ 000,000 . The measure as approved by the Senate gives President Roosevelt complete responsibility for relief allotments, as noted in the "Chronicle" of May 30, pages 3601-02. The Senate on May 30 rejected a proposal for a survey looking to continuance of the Passamaquoddy tidal power generation project, but approved a similar survey of the Florida ship canal. This action was described as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 30 to the New York "Times":
The question arose on a Robinson proposal to change an amendment which the Senate Appropriations Committee had put into Title II the Deficiency Bill, relating to the work relief fund of $\$ 1,425,000,000$.
The committee amendment set forth that no work relief funds could
be allotted to any project that could not be completed with the funds on be allotted to any project that could not be completed with the funds on hand. 'Quoddy would cost $\$ 42,000,000$ and the ship canal $\$ 150,000,000$, according to present estimates, and it is evident that President Roosevelt-
would not take such large sums out of the relief appropriation to use on would not take such large sums out of the relief appropriation to use on only two projects.
Both projects were started with funds allotted out of the $\$ 4,880,000,000$ work relief appropriation voted at the last session of Congress. Senator Vandenberg has declared that Congressional authorization weve granted for elther projec, and appropriation bills any money to carry them on.

## Change Sought by President

At the behest of President Roosevelt, Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, sought an amendment to provide that two boards of three impartial engineers each be appointed by the President to review previous findings on the two projects. Under it the President could have allotted $\$ 10,000,000$ to the ship canal and $\$ 9,000,000$ to 'Quoddy if the boards found continuance justified.
Senators Hale and White of Maine, both Republicans, have consistently opposed the Florida ship canal, like most other Republicans, but have urged further work on 'Quoddy.
To enable them to maintain their positions, Senator Hale forced a division yesterday of the question on the Robinson amendment, so that two ballots were taken, one on each project.
The Florida canal came first. The vote was tied at the end of the first 48 votes, 24 Senators having voted each way. Then came a succession of
"ayes" from stanch Administration supporters and the canal was safe, 35 to 30 .

Southern Senators Shift
Each of the Maine Senators had voted No. On the next roll-call, on which the question was the continuance of the 'Quoddy project, Senator
Bailey of North Carolina was the first to change over to the "no" column. When he was followed by Senator Byrnes of South Carolina it was evide that Southern blood was up. They were followed by Senator Russell of Georgia and Senator Thomas of Oklahoma.
These changes would have been one vote short of balancing the change of Senators Hale and White from "no" to "aye," but Senators Murray of Montana, Norris of Nebraska, Schwellenbach of Washington, Wagner of New York and Wheeler of Montana also changed over.
Senator Bulow of South Dakota and Senator Minton of Indiana, who had not been present for the first roll-call, also voted against 'Quoddy, and it was rejected by a vote of 39 to 28 .

With reference to the agreement reached on June 3 by House Democrats and Republicans to hasten the adjustment of the differences with the Senate, Associated Press advices June 3 from Washington said:
Resort to a special resolution voted by the Rules Committee was not needed when Representative Buchanan, Democrat, of Texas, the Chairman, and Representative Taber of New York and other Republicans reached an
understanding on the floor for procedure to govern the House conferees in understanding on the floor fo
discussions with the Senate
discussions with the Senate.
This agreement directed that the conferees have authority to accept any or all Senate amendments, except the $\$ 10,000,000$ conditional expenditure authorized for the Florida ship canal and the $\$ 300,000,000$ fund
given to the PWA for grants. Mr. Buchanan will bring these back for given to the PWA for
separate House votes.
The following House conferees were named on the deficiency bill: Representatives Buchanan and Taylor of Colorado, Oliver of Alabama, Woodrum sentatives Buchanan and Taylor of Colorado, of Missouri, Democrats, and Taber and Bacon of New York and Thurston of Iowa, Republicans.
The Senate Commerce Committee on May 26 by a vote of 12 to 5 approved a resolution sponsored by Senator Robinson to revive the Florida ship canal and the Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing projects, which Congress had previously
rejected. The resolution proposed a new engineers' study of the two projects and, if a favorable report is made to the President, an immediate allocation of $\$ 19,000,000$ for continuing work upon them. A total of $\$ 12,400,000$ has already been allotted to the projects. Senator Vandenberg led the opposition to the resolution in committee. A Washington dispatch of May 26 to the New York "Herald Tribune" commented on the resolution as follows:
The importance of the resolution to the Administration machine was sharply emphasized by Senator Robinson's presence at the committee meetings at which it was considered. The powerful ruler of the Administration's closely organized forces is a very busy man, who scarcely makes a hatit of attending meetings of committees to which he does not belong and in whose proceedings he can have no voice. In spite of his presence,
however, three Democrats joined Senator Vandenberg in voting against however, three Democrats joined Senator Vandenberg in voting against the resolution,
They were Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, Chairman of the committee; Senator Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri, and Senator Francis T. Maloney, of Connecticut. Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, Republican floor leader, was the fifth anti-resolutionist. The pro-resolutionists were led by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida Who arrived at the meeting with five proxies in his pocket.
In the discussion, it was later revealed,
In the discussion, it was later revealed, Senator Vandenberg reviewed $\$ 150,000,000$ and $\$ 42,000,000$, respectively. Besides pointing to cost testimony that neither had economic justification and the out the geologists that the canal might make a near-desert of the sounn of Florida, Senator Vandenberg also put in the record opinions on the 'Ouoddy project from "the eight leading hydraulic engineers in the country," all of them sharply adverse.

## Senate Floor Fight Planned

The anti-resolutionists are prepared to carry their fight to the floor of the Senate, where they will attempt to kill the two projects all over again. They frankly expect to have a more difficult time of it than they did when the appropriation for the projects was voted on, for the resolution merely Democrats who voted against the projects before to do so again.

Reference to President Roosevelt's decision against further funds for the Passamaquoddy power project was made in our issue of April 18, page 2594, in which the President was said to have indicated that further moneys must come from special Congressional appropriations.

A summary of the relief bill as sent to conference is given below, as contained in a Washington dispatch of June. 1 to the New York "Herald Tribune":
The bill differs principally from the House measure in that the duty of doling out the big relief fund is not given directly to Harry L. Hopkins and his WPA. The House bill specifically named Mr. Hopkins as relief spender in chief, but the Senate changed this late last week. The President has been handed the job once more, under much the same conditions as With the $\$ 4,880,000,000$ of last year, except that the categories within which the money must be spent are more strictly defined. They include all the collar projects. relief spending popular in the past, from roads to white collar projects.
President Roosevelt has already indicated that the WPA is to do most of the work, although Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell's Resettlement AdministraSion is likely to receive a slice when the relief appropriation pie is cut. mission to use $\$ 300,000,000$ of the assets now tied up in its revolving fund for grants to States and municipalities for heavy public works,

## Chief Alterations in Bill

Most important of the changes made in the bill today were:
The adoption of an amendment offered by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, making it a crime punishable with $\$ 2,000$ rine or a year in jail to solicit political contributions of any relief workers. The adoption of an amendment offered by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Wemocrat, of Mississippi, making it illegal for any one employed by the WPA in a super isory capacity to serve on a political committee, to act as the agice holder.
The adoption of an amendment by Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, removing a committee limitation on PWA grants on its of Kentucky, removing a committee limitation on PWA grants on its
projects costing more than $\$ 100,000$ to $30 \%$ of the projects cost, and authorizing $45 \%$ grants.

Two Main Attacks Repulsed
In the long day's bickering, during which the Senate accepted several minor amendments offered by Senators to take care of matters in their home States, there were two big opposition efforts to alter the bill. First of these was attempt by Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican, of Delaware, to have yesterday's vote reviving the Florida ship canal reconsidered. It died at birth, when, on the motion of Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinon, of Arkansas, the Senate voted to table the motion, 35 to 32 .
have revised the whole administration fenator andenberg which would worked out in conference by House and Senate. Republicandenberg plan, have returned the administration of relief to the States, permitting them large Federal grants if they put up $35 \%$ of the total relief cost It would have established a bi-partisan relief administration, and it would have allowed the States to determine for themselves what sort of relief they wanted within their borders.
Senator Vandenberg's amendment provided no reduction in the proposed elief appropriation. It would have allowed $\$ 425,000,000$ for immediate distribution among the States for "emergencies," and authorized a further division, after the proper shares of the States had been calaculated by computing the number of unemployed, cost of living and section of the country, of the remaining $\$ 1,000,000,000$. Senator Vandenberg maintained that in the long run his scheme would reduce relief costs.

United States Supreme Court, in 5-to-4 Decision, Holds N. Y. State Minimum Wage Law Unconstitu-tional-Opinion by Justice Butler Based on Ruling 13 Years Ago-Chief Justice Hughes Writes Dissenting Opinion-Justices Stone, Brandeis and
Cardozo Also Dissent From Majority Findings
The United States Supreme Court by a 5 -to- 4 decision on June 1 declared the New York State Minimum Wage Law or Women and Children unconstitutional, on the ground that it violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amend-
ment. The text of the majority opinion, which was written by Justice Pierce Butler, is given elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle." A dissenting opinion was written by Chief Justice Hughes, who voted with Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone to sustain the statute. The last three justices presented through Justice Stone still another independent argument, attacking the majority ,"opinion as an expression of "personal economic predilection."
Concurring with Justice Butler in the majority opinion were Justices Van Deventer, McReynolds, Sutherland and Roberts. Their decision declared that neither New York State nor the Federal Government had the right to fix wages for women workers. After issuance of the decision, it was generally agreed in Washington that there is no constitutional power for any Government body, Federal, State or local, to regulate wages for adults; except on public work contracts. The New York State Minimum Wage Law governs wages and working conditions of women and children; the action which resulted in this week's findings of the Supreme Court had attacked the provisions of law, having to do with the wages of women. It is said that 17 States have minimum wage legislation, and seven of these Sates have minimum wage legislation, and seven of these
Justice Butler's opinion referred to the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law which the Supreme Court rejected by a 5 -to-3 opinion 13 years ago, and said that the New York law presented no different issue. The case arose when the State made efforts to prosecute Joseph Tipaldo, manager of the Spotlight Laundry in Brooklyn, who was charged with falsifying records to show he had paid the minimum wage to women working in his laundry. Mr. Tipaldo sued for a writ of habeus corpus on the ground that the law violated the due process clause of the State and Federal Constitutions. The New York Court of Appeals sustained Mr. Tipaldo on March 3 and the Supreme Court's decision upheld the Court of Appeals.

Justice Butler said, in part:
Upon the face of the Act the question arises whether the State may impose upon the employers State-made minimum wage rates for all competent experienced women workers whom they may have in their service. That question involves another one. It is: Whether the state has power similarly to subject to State-made wages all adult women employed in trades, industry or business, other than house and farm work. These were the questions decided in the Adkins case. So far at least as concerns
the validity of the enactment under consideration, the restrain imposed the validity of the enactment under consideration, the restrain imposed
by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment upon the legisby the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment upon the legis-
lative power of the State is the same as that imposed by the corresponding lative power of the State is the same as that imposed by the corresponding
provision of the Fifth Amendment upon the legislative power of the United provisio
States.

The decision and the reasoning upon which it rests clearly show that the State is without power by any form of legislation to prohibit, change or nullify contracts between employers and women workers as to the amount of wages to be paid.
If the state has the power to single out for regulation the amount of Wages to be paid women the value of their services would be material the state has any such power. And utterly without question whether the question of power is the suggestion that the Now York statute prescribing standards includes value of service with cost of living, whereas the District of Columbia standard was based upon the latter alone.
Chief Justice Hughes based his dissent chiefly on the ground that the New York law was different in some respects from the District of Columbia law. Justice Stone, however, attacked the decision in the District of Columbia case, and said that the majority of the Court should instead have followed the more liberal interpretation of due process in later decisions. Chief Justice Hughes said in part:
4. Validity of the New York Act must be considered in the light of the conditions to which the exercise of the protective power of the State was addressed. The statute itself recites these conditions and the state has submitfed a voluminous factual brief for the purpose of showing fions official statistics that these recitals have abundant support
varion
5. We have had frequent occasion to consider the limitations of liberty of contract. While it is highly important to preserve that liberty from arbitrary and capricious interference, it is also necessary to prevent its in the end destre it could be used to of opportunity which it is designed vepeatedly said that liberty of contract is a qualified and not an absolute right.
If liberty of contract were viewed from the standpoint of absolute right, there would be as much to be said against a regulation of the hours of labor of women as against the fixing of a minimum wage. Restrictions upon hours is a restriction upon the making of contracts and upon earning power. But the right being a qualified one, we must apply in each case the test of reasonableness in the circumstances disclosed.
In the statute before us, no unreasonableness appears. The end is legitimate and the means appropriate. I think that the Act should be
upheld.
Justice Stone declared that the Fourteenth Amendment "has no more embedded in the Constitution our preference for some particular set of economic beliefs than it has adopted, in the name of liberty, the system of theology which we may happen to approve." His opinion said, in part:
It is not for the courts to resolve doubts whether the remedy by wage regulation is as efficacious as many believe, or is better than some other, or is better even than the blind operation of uncontrolled economic forces. The Legisla mpotent. The Fourteenth Amendment has no more embedded in the Con it his in the than lt $h$ adin we may happen to approve.
of an application for certiorari restrict our choice between in support precedents in deciding a question of constitutional law which the petiting if granted, requires us to answer. Here the question which the petition

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specifically presents is whether the New York statute contravenes the Fourteenth Amendment. In addition, the petition assigns as a reason for granting it that "the construction and application of the Constitution of the United States and a prior decision" of this court "are necessarily New York law was enacted the circumstances prevailing under whins the in the light of the New York Act and conditions aimed to be remedied thereby."
Unless we are now to construe and apply the Fourteenth Amendment ithout regard to our decisions since the Adkins case, we could not rightly avoid its reconsideration even if it were not asked. We should follow our decision in the Nebbia case and leave the selection and the method of the solution of the problems to which the statute is addressed where it seems to me the Constitution has left them, to the legislative branch of the Government.
The Supreme Court decision upholds the findings of the New York State Court of Appeals, which as noted in our March 7 issue, page 1570, declared the State minimum wage law invalid.
Arguments before the Supreme Court in this case were described in the "Chronicle" of May 2, pages 2928-29.

## United States Supreme Court Decision on New York

Minimum Wage Law Viewed by President Roose-
velt as Tending to Create "No Man's Land"
This week's decision of the United States Supreme Court holding unconstitutional the New York State minimum wage law, on top of the other recent similar conclusions of the court, is regarded by President Roosevelt as tending to create a "No Man's Land," where neither State nor Federal governments may exercise authority over labor conditions. Stating that it was the first critical cognizance of the court's series of far-reaching decisions during recent months that the Chief Executive has taken since a year ago when he described the tribunal's National Industrial Recovery Act decision as harking back to "horse and buggy days," United Press accounts from Washington, on June 2, as given in the New York "Journal of Commerce," had the following to say regarding the President's observations this week:
Compared to his remarks about the NRA decision, the President's comment at his press conference today was mild but it was considered more whicant, uttered as it was on the eve of the major party conventions.
While a room full of correspondents listened silently, the President asserted that the court's decisions were shaping to the point where there seemed to be an area where State and Federal g
His reference was not new. Critics of judicial deliberations have long ecognized that an area was being shaped by the courts where there was no official authority capable of laying down the law over certain acts. They have described it as a "No Man's Lard."
The President, by adopting the phrase, carried it to a situation which has been outlined in plainly understood terms by the high tribunal and on matters affecting millions of persons.
The President's observations (said the advices, June 2 to the New York "Times") were made in reply to a question at the press conference as to whether he had any statement to make on how the New Deal's objectives could be brought within the framework of the court's decisions nullifying the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Guffey Coal Act and, finally, the one on June 1, holding that not even the States could impose schedules of minimum wages. From the "Times" account we likewise take the following:
Mr. Roosevelt said deliberately, but with a smile, that the question should be redrafted to ask whether he cared to comment on the Supreme Court's decision. He then said that the answer was no.
He thereafter declined on four distinct occasions in the press conference to discuss possible methods of meeting the situation.
An even temper combined with a determination not to be drawn into a new controversy such as he started with his comment on the Schechter decision marked the delivery of the President's remarks on the Supreme
They appeared to have been thought out with great care, and, while the President may not be quoted directly from his extemporaneous remarks made in press conferences, his observations were substantially as follows:
It will be of great interest to practically everybody in the United
States if they will read the three opinions in the New York case-those of States if they will read the three opinions in the New York case-those of Justice Butler, Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Stone-because the comof the court have made clear a fact that aroused special interest in the President because the law under consideration was discussed in his administration as Governor of New York and enacted soon afterward.
It seems to be fairly clear after this decision, using the minimum wage law as an example, that the No Man's Land, where no government can function, is being more clearly defined. The State cannot do some things and the Federal Government cannot do them.
"How will you meet this situation P" the President was asked.
He replied that there was nothing else to be said.
"Do you see a danger in the No Man's Land?" was another question asked in a long series.

To each Mr. Roosevelt replied that there was nothing else to be said.

## Federal Judge Sibley at Atlanta Upholds Right of TVA to Sell Power in Georgia

At Atlanta, on May 27, Federal Judge Samuel H. Sibley upheld the right of the Tennessee Valley Authority to sell and distribute electric power in Georgia. From Associated Press advices from Atlanta we quote:

He refused to grant an injunction, requested by the Georgia Power $\mathrm{C}_{0}$., seeking to bar the government agency from entering the State. Georgia Power Co. attorneys announced their intention of carrying the issue to the Supreme Court of the United States.
The case arose when the Gorgia Power Co. charged the TVA was trespassing by crossing its lines in Catoosa County on the Tennessee line. In
an amended petition, the company charged the TVA's power operations
vere illegal and that the TVA was not licensed to do business in Georgia.
Of the selling operations of TVA in disposing of electric nergy developed at its various hydroelectric projects, Judge Sibley, according to Atlanta advices to the New York "Times," said:
After the World War the United States had vast amounts of surplus property of general utility and sold it in various ways, at wholesale, in joblots, and even at retail, in such markets and to such customers a seemed proper. No attempt, however, was made to open a retail store to be run for years with a constantly replenished stock, paying no taxes or icense fees. The Federal penitentiaries are full of human and economi values go
inmates.
The things thus produced as a by-product of fumbling human justice can be sold if not used by the United States, but the Congress has always bsen solicitous to avoid competition with outside producers.

## Injunction Refused

The United States have purchased vast forest reserves in order to con trol flood and promote navigation, and inevitably trees have grown in them. These need not be left to die and rot, but may be sold, and no doubt a railroad may be built to carry them to a market, but no one would doubt that Congress could establish planing mills and chair factories in our cities under guise of selling timber.
These illustrations suggest that there must be limits as to the ways in which electricity may be disposed of. The limits of decency are for Congress to consider. Those of power alone are for the courts. I canno say. that any limit of power has yet been transgressed by TVA in this case.
Preliminary injunction is accordingly refused, but with leave to either party to apply further in case of any future fraudulent or false statement to present or prospective customers made by authority or connivance or encouragement of the other, or of any wrongful attempt by either party to induce customers or grantors of right-of-way to break their contracts or to organize any illegal boycott.


## Justice Wheat of District of Columbia Supreme Court Upholds Federal Grants in PWA Power ProgramDismisses Injunction Suit Against Municipal Projects in Four States

Allotments to finance municipal power projects under the works relief program is constitutional, the District of Columbia Supreme Court ruled yesterday (June 5), said a Washington despatch to the New York "World-Telegram" a Washington despatch to the New Yor
from which the following is also taken:
Four power companies had attacked the constitutionality of the Public Works Administration power program in seven injunction suits which had been consolidated for hearings before Chief Justice Wheat The suits involved allocations of PWA funds to eleven towns in Oklahoma, Iowa, Texas and Alabama.
The Court today ordered dismissal the suits. It ruled that this program of the administration is constitutional. About fifty similar suits now on file in the local courts will be held in abeyance until the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and possibly the Suprem ourt make their final determinations,
Although the Court of Appeals a month ago held that the housing proChief Chier Jue the with National Industrial Recovery Act in the present action.

The power companies which brought the actions were the Alabama Power Company, the Texas Utilities Company, the Oklahoma Utilities Company, and the Iowa Light \& Power Company.

## Action to Enjoin TVA from Further Operation Brought <br> by Nineteen Utility Companies in United States

 District Court in BirminghamSuit to enjoin the Tennessee Valley Authority from further operation was brought in the District Court of the United States in Birmingham, Ala., on May 29, by 19 operating utility companies. The petitioners also ask the court to decree that the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, the power program authorized by the Act, and the power program promulgated by the TVA "are severally in violation of the Constitution of the United States." A similar bill of com plaint was filed in the State Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn. It is stated that in order to promote "the convenient administration of justice" and "prevent a multiplicity of suits" the companies brought a joint action naming the suits," the companies brought a joint action naming the Morgan and David E . Lillienthal, of the TVA, as defendants Morgan and David E. Lillienthal, of the TVA, as defendants. by the defendants will necessarily and inevitably destroy all or a substantial part of the business and property of each of the complainants.
In summary, the bills of complaint allege that the TVA Act and the operations under it are unconstitutional for these reasons:

1. They are not authorized by any power delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution or any of its amendments.
2. They attempt to extend Federal power over matters of intrastate com merce and local police power, in contravention of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments.
3. The Act fails to indicate any adequate legislative standard to guide the administrative officers, but, on the contrary, attempts unlawfully to delegate legislative power to the President of the United States and such dministrative officers.
4. The Act fails to provide for any hearing for persons whose rights will be injured and whose property will be taken by the TVA.
5. The Act and the operations thereunder seek to fix the rates of utility mpanies by means of Federally subsidized competition, without a hear
ness or unreasonableness of the rates, and thereby deny the utility companies due process of law in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

The bill was filed by counsel for the companies, including Newton D. Baker and Raymond T. Jackson of Cleveland, Ohio, Charles M. Seymour of Knoxville, Tennessee, Charles C. Trabue of Nashville, Tennessee, W. B. White and William L. Martin of Birmingham, Alabama. Stating that the purpose of the TVA program is to drive the utility operating companies out of business by unfair competition subsidized by the government and to set up a yardstick of rates that has no relation to actual cost of operation, the bill says:

The so-called TVA yardstick for wholesale rates is dishonest, unfair, unreasonable and confiscatory as a measure of the rates of these complainants or other privately-owned and operated utilities in that it excludes the cost of
the major part of the investment necessary to the major part of the investment necessary to render the service and excludes necessar operating expenses, which

It is also stated:
The so-called "yardstick" for measuring costs of distribution, arbitrarily fixed by TVA, is similarly dishoncst, unfair, unreasonable and confiscatory for the reason that it does not include the costs necessary for rendering such service, such costs being taken up in various ways.

Conspiracy between the TVA and Harold L. Ickes of Public Works Administration "to destroy or acquire the properties of the utility companies at distress prices" is charged in the bill.
In a dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., May 29, to the New York "Times" it was stated:

Today's action followed protracted discussions with TVA executives and the Administration, in which various solutions acceptable to the various public utility companies were put forward and rejected. No basis for a compromise having been found, it was determined to press court action.

## Subsidiaries of Big Groups

The 19 operating companies include subsidiaries of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp., National Power \& Light Co., American Gas \& Electric Co., Cities Service Co., Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and Electric Power \& Light Corp. operating in the Tennessee Valley area.

Individually, they are as follows:
The Tennessee Electric Power Co., Franklin Power \& Light Co., Memphis Power \& Light Co., Southern Tennessee Power Co., Birmingham Electric Co., Mississippi Power Co., Appalachian Electric Power Co., Georgia Power Co., Carolina Power \& Light Co., Tennessee Public Service Co., Holston River Electric Co., Alabama Power Co., Kentucky \& West Vir ginia Power Co., Inc.; Kingsport Utilities, Inc. ; Kentucky-Tennessee Light $\stackrel{\&}{\text { \& Power Co., West Tennessee Power \& Light Co., Mississippi Power \& }}$ Light Co., East Tennessee Light \& Power Co., and Tennessee Eastern Electric Co.
This is the first time that the public utilities have directly attacked the TVA as a whole. After a group of preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Co., joined by Southern coal and ice companies, had won a victory in the Federal court, which was reversed in the Circuit Court of limited to the limited to the constitutionality of Wilson Dam and the building or acquir ing of transmission lines to carry power there generated to market

The 19 companies are said to serve more than a million customers, and represent a total capital investment of over $\$ 900,000,000$, owned by security holders in all parts of the country. It is also stated that they pay in Federal, State and municipal taxes approximately $\$ 14,640,000$ a year.

In our issue of Feb. 22, pages 1191-1196, we gave the text of the decision on the TVA handed down on Feb. 17 by the United States Supreme Court upholding the right of the Federal Government to sell surplus power at Wilson•Dam the Supreme Court on March 2 declined to reconsider its decision in the matter, and an item with reference thereto appeared in these columns March 7, page 1567.

## U. S. Supreme Court Adjourns Until October-New Steps to Bring Before Fall Term Arguments on

 New York Unemployment LawFollowing the handing down of its decisions on Monday last, June 1, the United States Supreme Court adjourned until its Fall session, Oct. 5. Referring to the term just ended as "one of the most historic sessions in its lifetime," ended as "one of the most historic sessions in its lifetime," said in part:

Nine hundred and ninety cases were disposed of by the justices since they met last Autumn, and 102 were left until the next term. Four of the cases were "original"; that is, approaching the Supreme Court without intermediary steps; 269 were appealed on their merits, and 717 were through petitions for review.
During the term closing in 1935, 931 cases were handled and 109 left over. At the previous term 1,029 cases were dealt with and 103 left over. Only two opinions were rendered today, one of the New York Minimum Wage Law, the other giving Colorado a water rights victory over Wyoming. But a large number of orders concerned other subjects.
The court declined to interfere in a controversy between the New York the case of Ben B. Laska, Denver unions. Similar action was taken in the case of Ben B. Laska, Denver attorney, who faces ten years in prison on charges of accepting Charles F. Urschel.
The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and other utility concerns won a review of their attack against the order of the Federal three-judge court in New York City upheld the orders, but the companies argued that the uniform system was an abuse of power and unconstitutional.
New steps to bring arguments on the New York Unemployment Law before the court next Fall were taken when the plea of New York Associated Industries was answered. The court has already granted the review ois demand of two Syracuse firms, and the Associated Industries filed a new brief.

In Taft "Gold Clause" Suit U. S. Supreme Court Refuses to Answer Questions Presented by Court: of Claims
The United States Supreme Court, on June 1, granted the plea of the Administration that it refuse to answer questions certified to by the United States Court of claims in the suit instituted by Robert A. Taft to test the gold clause in Federal obligations. The questions presented to the Supreme Court by the Court of Claims were indicated in these columns April 25, page 2759. The suit, brought by Mr. Taft in behalf of the Dixie Terminal Co. of Cincinnati sought to recover in the old gold dollar value interest on a $\$ 50$ gold clause Liberty bond owned by the terminal company.
United States Supreme Court Assures Immediate Issuance of Mandates in Guffey Coal Case-
Order Affects Carter Coal and R. C. Tway Companies
According to advices, June 1, from Washington to the New York "Times" the United States Supreme Court on that date assured immediate issuances of mandates so that that date assured Commediate issuances of mandates so that participants in the Guffey lawsuit, could obtain impounded money. The advices added:
The court, however, ordered M. Hampton Magruder, Internal Revenue Collector for Maryland, and the Carter concern to pay the costs of printing the record in the case amounting to several thousand dollars. The victorious coal companies had tried to force the government defendants to pay. Lower courts will decide how the costs shall be split, and Mr. Magruder, it is said, will ask the Treasury for his part, if forced to do so.

The present week's action of the Supreme Court follows its decision holding unconstitutional on May 18 the Guffey Coal Conservation Act; the decision was given in our issue Coal Conservation Act;
of May 23, page 3412 .

British Liner Queen Mary Completes Initial Voyage to New York in 4 Days, 12 Hours and 24 MinutesRecord Held By Normandie
The Royal Mail Steamship Queen Mary, largest merchant ship in British history, arrived in New York on June 1 on her maiden voyage from Southampton, carrying 2,139 passengers. The running time of the vessel from Cherbourg, last port of call before the transatlantic crossing, was 4 days, 12 hours, 24 minutes, and the average speed was 29.13 knots. The Queen Mary did not, however, capture the speed crown of the Atlantic, since that record is still held by the French liner Normandie, which on June 3, 1935 completed her first trip with a crossing in 4 days, 11 hours, 42 minutes, at an average speed of 29.64 knots. The Normandie's maiden average speed of 29.64 knots The Normandie's maiden
voyage was described in the "Chronicle" of June 8, 1935, page 3800.

The Queen Mary was welcomed to New York by represenatives of British societies and by a committee of 65 , representing Mayor LaGuardia and headed by Judge Samuel Seabury. The New York "Herald Tribune" of June 2 commented on the trip in part as follows:
The Queen Mary brought in a near-capacity list of 713 passengers in cabin class, 668 in tourist and 468 in third. Among her notable passengers was Robert J. Ames wraised the liner as the last word in speed luxury James 8 who praised the liner as the last word in speed luxury and comfort. ville, Ky., returning to London late next month.
Among those best qualified to discuss the Queen Mary's performance were S. J. Pigott, Managing Director of John Brown \& Co., the Clydebank firm that built and engined the ship, and Llewellyn Roberts, Chief Engineer, who was responsible for the operation of the Queen Mary's reported 200,000 horsepower engines, mightiest power plant afloat.
Both agreed that the liner's geared turbine drive was the most efficient. and economical that could have been found. Asked why he did not speed up for a new record, Mr. Roberts replied that the Queen Mary had never been pushed for speed.
"It would be easy," he added. "We would have been in much sooner except for the fog. It broke my heart when that fog set in and lasted all the night. But there are plenty more times-and we'll do it."

Regarding the official welcome accorded steamer's arrival, we quote the following from the "Herald Tribune":

Down the bay on the city steamboat Riverside came the official welcoming committee, headed by Samuel Seabury, with Timothy J. Sullivan, Acting President of the Board of Aldermen, as the ranking city official in the party. -The committee, 50 strong, was to have been the first to board the Queen Mary, but the Riverside did not seem to fit any of the
big liner's boarding ports. After a delay of nearly an hour a jacobs ladder was lowered to the deck of the city boat.
Guided to the cabin class smoking room, the welcomers were themselves welcomed by Sir Percy E. Bates, Chairman of the Cunard White Star Line; Commodore Sir Edgar T. Britten, Master of the Queen Mary; Captain B. H. Davies, staff captain, and Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General in New York.
Mr. Seabury extended the committee's felicitations to each.
"I congratulate you upon building this ship and upon her fine performance," he said. "In behalf of Mayor LaGuardia I welcome the Queen Mary to New York City."
The Queen Mary herself acknowledged this greeting as a signal was passed on and the siren boomed three times, bringing a shrieking echo from the small boats around her.

## Members of Mayor's Committee

The members of the Mayor's committee, in addition to Mr. Seabury and Mr. Sullivan, were Ernest William Appleby, Robert R. Appleby, Franklin Q. Brown, Henry W. J. Bucknell, Douglas S. Cole, Frederic R. Coudert, Edward F. Darrell, J. Vipond Davies, Thomas Richard Dester, David M. Dow, the Earl of Gosford, Alfred J. L. Haskell, Fred C. Hyde, Lenox R. Lohr, Duncan McInnes, E. B. MacKenzie, Alfred J. McCosker,
R. B. McColl, Paul Moss, Charles Morton Parker, Louis Posner, Harold Irving Pratt, Hugh L. Roberts, Samuel Salvage, Cecil Smith, Henry Smurthwaite, H. W. Spicer, Harold Warner, Kennard L. Wedgewood, Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Wiseman, Francis Youngs, Captain
L. McClain, Colonel Melville Gillett and William B. Northrup.
In addition to the formal reception committee, the cutter Manhattan brought down an official boarding party led by Harry M. Durning, Collector brought down an official boarding party led by Harry M. Durning, Collector
of the Port. With him were Rudolph Reimer, Commissioner of Immigration; Henry Morgenthau Sr., former Ambassador to Turkey; James Roosetion; Henry Morgenthau Sr., former Ambassador to Turkey; James Roose-
velt, Vincent Astor and F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of the Department of Plant and Structures.

At a luncheon meeting of the English Speaking Union of the United States, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York June 4, officers of the Queen Mary and officials of the Cunard White Star Line were guests. Messages from Sjcretary of State Hull and Governor Lehman of New York featured the function, at which also toasts were drunk to King Edward and President Roosevelt. The message of Secretary Hull said:

I send you my greetings and sincere congratulations upon the arrival of the Queen Mary. The whole American people welcome it. with the warmth that comes not merely from an admiration of the triumph of the builder's art and the navigator's skill but from an inner conviction that there the two English-speaking peoples. May this great vessel as it plies between our shores weave even more closely the fabric of our friendship to aid us in our common labors in the cause of universal peace.

The meeting was addressed by Lord Essendon, British shipping leader. The Queen Mary sailed yesterday (June 5) on its return trip to England.

## New Polish Liner "Batory" Completes Maiden Voyage

 to United States-Starts Return TripAfter completing its maiden voyage to the United States on May 27, Poland's newest addition to its merchant marine -the motorliner "Batory" of the Gdynia America Linesailed from New York on June 1 for its first eastward crossing of the Atlantic. The new liner, named after a Polish King of the sixteenth century, and a sister ship of the "Pilsudski" which was placed in service about a year ago, measures 514 feet in length and weighs 16,000 tons. It left Gdynia, Poland, on May 18, making an eight-hour stop at Copenhagen, Denmark, the company's regular way port. The ship carried 266 passengers on the voyage; on board the ship for the 266 passengers on the voyage; on board the ship for the return journey to Gdynia are 662 passengers. The capacity
of the vessel is 760 passengers with a normal crew of about of the
300.

Aboard the vessel on its voyage to New York was a delegation from Poland headed by Franciszek Dolezal, ViceMinister of Commerce and Industry of Poland. Included in the delegation were the following:

Gen. Gustaw Orlicz-Dreszer, President of the Maritime and Colonial League.
Mrs. Zofja Floyar-Rajchman, wife of the ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry,

Gen. Boleslaw Wienawa Dlugoszewski.
Mrs. Marja Piasecka, wife of the Vice-Minister of Communication.
Stanislaw Arct, Vice-President of the Polish American Chamber of Commerce, Warsaw.
Tadeus Zazulinski of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Stefan Gebethner, Marine Department, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Coadjutor Bishop Dr. Karol Niemira.
Andrew Hory, Hungarian Minister to Poland.
Mrs. Gustaw Orlicz-Dreszer.
Upon its arrival in New York harbor on May 27 the liner was met at Quarantine by an official reception committee headed by Newton D. Baker, with Colonel Edward M. House, war-time adviser to President Wilson, as honorary chairman. As the liner entered the harbor the traditional "mairman. As the liner entered the harbor the traditional "marriage of the seas" was performed-the throwing of water "marriage" was sealed by casting a ring into the bay. The ring was made of amber found on the shores of Gdynia.

## Shelving of Guffey Coal Control Bill Urged by National <br> <br> Association of Credit Men

 <br> <br> Association of Credit Men}Expressing the hope that Congress will not enact another "unsound, uneconomic, restrictive, discredited and unconstitutional measure," the National Association of Manufacturers declared on May 31, that the new Guffey-Vinson bill should be shelved. The viewpoint of industry generally was explained by James A. Emery, General Counsel, in behalf of the National American Miners, whose directors have voted to oppose the proposed coal control bill. Mr. Emery cited to oppose the proposed coal control bill. M
This bill is primarily designed to establish price-fixing. It was attempted to fix prices by legislation which first aroused public consciousness as to the real destructiveness of the National Industrial Recovery Act.
The proposed bill, in effect, seeks to create the greatest monopoly in the history of our country-a monopoly controlling the price of a basic com-
modity. Through price control, it seeks to control production. modity. Through price control, it seeks to control production.
The Guffey-Vinson bill in no way meets the Supreme Court's objections; forcibly expressed in both the National Recovery Administration and Guffey decisions, to the control of purely local actions.

The proposed bill would not fix the price of the coal after it had crossed or even started Worse a State line. It would fix the price at the mouth of the mine. in other words, tell a man who produced coal for his own use what he must pay himself for it.
The proposal clearly violates the principle reiterated by the Supreme Court in the Guffey decision that a tax may be levied only for the purpose
designed
not do.
We fee
unconstit that this bill is unsound, uneconomic, restrictive, discredited and Pending Tax Bills of Senate and House Both Regarded by National Association of Credit Men as Hindering Efforts of Private Industry Toward Re-employment and Recovery
Stating that "the Senate and House tax bills are different in context but either would accomplish the objective of further upsetting the efforts of private enterprise to accomplish re-employment and recovery," the National Association of re-employment and recovery, the
Manufacturers, on June 3, added:
This is the third tax bill in three years, each presenting basic changes in our tax structure. The present bills would repeal as inequitable provisions which were written into last year's bill supposedly to eliminate inequalities. Enactment of either draft would almost certainly assure another tax bill in 1937, leaving industry at least 12 more months of uncertainty as to the future.

At the same time, little effort is being made to reach a balanced budget by drastic reduction of regular Government expenditures.

Both the Senate Finance Committee and House bills accept the principle of taxation of undistributed profits. Such a principle is economically
unsound, since it repudiates the policy of industrial reinvestment of earnunsound, since it repudiates the policy of industrial reinvestment of earn-
ings upon which expansion and employment have been based for over a hundred years, and because it seeks to substitute Government judgment as to the desirable amount of corporate reserves for that of directors elected by corporation stockholders.
As between the House and Senate Finance Committee bills the latter is decidedly the best. It does not impose the practical confiscation of undistributed earnings contained in the House bill. It places the undistributed earnings tax on a flat rate, instead of the complicated and scarcely understandable system of graduated rates levied in the House bill. It eliminates the penalty use of the taxing power against companies with subsidiaries. The Senate Committee's bill, however, accords insufficient and incomplete protection to corporations which because of existing contracts cannot pay dividends. Section 26 C of the Senate proposal protects only companies with contracts "expressly dealing with the payment of dividends." To accomplish its apparent purpose this should be changed so as to protect companies with contracts "which prevent the payment of dividends," since there are many contracts not "expressly" forbidding payment of dividends which nerts luse paing a convunts or riose or bet aside to retire either debt or preferred stock.
Any tax on undistributed earnings should provide, if it is not to compel unsound managerial policies detrimental to stockholders and employees, that the tax "shall not apply to that portion of such undistributed net income which is actually invested and employed in the business or is retained for employment in the reasonable requirements of the business.. This exact language was in Section 1206 of the War Revenue Act of 1917

Efforts of Senate Committee to Modify Tax Bill Commended by New York Chamber of CommerceWhile Opposing Passage of Tax Measure Without Due Consideration Favors Senate Committee Bil Over that of House
The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on June 4 commended the Senate Committee on Finance for modifying the Federal corporation tax bill by eliminating many of the objectionable features of the bill passed by the House. A resolution adopted by the Chamber said in part: Resolved, That while the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York believes that no bill to increase taxes should be passed nithout mor consideration than can be given to it in these closing days of the session, it nevertheless, commends the efforts of the majority of members of the Senate Committee on Finance to modify the bill, and if a tax buch a bill may be in the form reported to the Senate by the majority of the Senate Com mittee.

Over $\$ 3,704,000,000$ Loaned by FCA in Three Years, Governor Myers Announces
Completing this week the third year of its operations in financing farmers, the Farm Credit Administration has loaned over $\$ 3,704,000,000$ since its organization, according to an announcement by Governor W. I. Myers. The Governor said that in three years since the program of refinancing agricultural debts was begun, the FCA received applications from about half of all mortgaged farmers in the country and made over 760,000 long-term loans on first and second mortgage security through the Federal Land banks and Land Bank Commissioner. The following is also from an announcement issued May 26 by the Administration:
The FCA has also built up facilities for making short-term loans and loans to farmers' cooperatives, and the volume loaned through these institutions is not far short of the tremendous amount advanced on farm mortgages through the land banks.
Governor Myers said the average-size mortgage loan per farmer during the period was about $\$ 4,000$ and the average short-term loan from production credit associations about $\$ 740$.
Total farm mortgage loans by the Federal Land banks and Commissioner during the three years aggregated $\$ 2,043,000,000$; short-term production loans, $\$ 1,349,000,000$, and loans to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives, $\$ 312,000,000$.
Mr. Myers pointed out that although the total amounts include someemergency loans made from appropriated funds, by far the largest part consists of loans made by the permanent institutions which obtain funds primarily from the sale of, securities to the investing public. He referred to the Federal Land banks, production credit associations, banks for cooperatives, and Federal Intermediate Credit banks.
Loans by the various institutions under the FCA during the past three
years are approximately as follows: Federal Land banks, $\$ 1,179,500,000$; years are approximately as follows: Federal Land banks, $\$ 1,179,500,000$; Land Bank Commissioner, $\$ 863,000,000$; Federal Intermediate Credit bank loans and discounts for private financing institutions and farmer
cooperatives, $\$ 509,000,000$; production credit associations, $\$ 392,000,000$; regional agricultural credit corporations, $\$ 386,000,000$; emergency crop loans, $\$ 117,000,000$; emergency feed loans in drought areas, $\$ 72,000,000$; banks for cooperatives, $\$ 147,000,000$; Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund, $\$ 55,000,000$, and loans by the Land Bank Commissioner to Joint Stock Land banks, $\$ 1,500,000$. Some $\$ 18,000,000$ of loans originally made from the Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund was refinanced by the banks for cooperatives.

1,500 Expected to Attend Annual Convention of American Institute of Banking Next Week (June 812) in Seattle, Wash.

It is anticipated that upwards of 1,500 members of the American Institute of Banking, the educational section of the American Bankers Association, will be in attendance when the 34th annual convention of the Institute begins on Monday, June 8, in Seattle, Wash. The convention, which will have its headquarters in the Olmpic Hotel, will be held from June 8 to 12, inclusive. Previous reference to the coming convention was made in our issue of Jan. 11, page 238.
Maynard W. E. Park, Ássistant Cashier Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, President of the Institute, will preside at the sesssions. Speakers at the opening general meeting the morning of June 9 will be Lyman E. Wakefield, President First National Bank \& Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and Fred N. Shepherd, Executive Manager American and Fred N. Shepherd, Executive Manager American
Bankers Association. Annual reports will be given by the President, Educational Director and Secretary of the Institute, and by the chairmen of its national committees.

The annual public-speaking contest for the A. P. Giannini Educational Endowment prizes, in which eight contestants selected as a result of local and regional eliminations will compete, will be held the evening of June 8. Following the first general session, June 9, eight afternoons departmental conferences will be held beginning with luncheon. The evening of June 9 the annual debate will be held. The chapevening of June 9 the annual debate will be held. The chap-
ter teams participating in this national event were selected ter teams participating in this national event were selected through a series of pre-convention elimination contests held
during the past year. The morning of June 10 the delegates during the past year. The morning of June 10 the delegates of Institute work. On the morning of June 11, additional Institute conferences will be held. Beginning with luncheon on the same day the eight departmental conferences will hold second sessions. On the night of June 11, caucuses are scheduled to enable the delegates to decide who is to be elected to national office for the ensuing year.
The morning of June 12 the closing general convention session will be held. The principal speaker will be Bruce R. Baxter, President of Willamette University in Salem, Ore., who will address the delegates on "The Man Who Comes Through." At this session the resulis of the election will be announced and the new national officers inaugurated.

## New York Stock Exchange Institute Holds Annual Commencement Exercises

The New York Stock Exchange Institute awarded certificates to 31 members of the graduating class at the fifteenth annual commencement exercises of the Institute, held June 4 in the Luncheon Club of the Exchange. The graduates were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Committee of Arrangements of the Exchange and the Association of Stock Exchange Firms to more than 500 employees of the Exchange and of member firms attending Institute or college classes during the year Dr. John H Finley Associate Editor of the New York "Times," was the principal speaker. Charles R. Gay, President of the Exchange, Stanley I. Clark, Youth's Day President of the Exchange, representing the Exchange students, and Charles K. Brumrepresenting the Exchange students, and Charles K. Brumbriefly.
Honorary Certificates were awarded to Walter O. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of the Exchange; Thomas R. Cox, member of the Exchange and special lecturer; and Frank J. Trautwein, Assistant Personnel Manager "because of their great interest in the education of the youth of the financial district." Guests at the dinner included:
Joseph A. Broderick, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Ernest Angell Ernest Angell and H. J. Dowd, of the New York office of the Securities W. W. Spaid President.

Fred C. Moffatt, President, New York Curb Exches.
Frank R. Hope, President, Association of New York Stock Exchange Firms.
Harold G. Einstein, President, Curb Exchange Partners Association.
Governors and officers of the Exchange and of the Association.
The New York Stock Exchange Institute was established by the Exchange in 1921 to enable employees of the Exchange to continue their studies in economics and finance. Under the direction of Dr. Birl E. Shultz, Dean of the Institute, courses are offered in the practical work of the fianncial district. The total number of students attending the Institute during the past year was 1,572 .

## Death of Cyrus H. McCormick Retired Chairman of International Harvester Co.

Cyrus Hall McCormick, retired Chairman of the International Harvester Co., and son of the inventor of the reaping machine, (the fist Cyrus Hall McCormick) died
at his Lake Forest Home, Chicago on June 2, following a heart attack suffered May 30 . Mr. McCormick was 77 years old-having been born in Washington, D. C. May 16, 1859. In a sketch of his career the Chicago "Daily Tribune" said:
Educated in the Chicago public schools, Mr. McCormick graduated at the head of his high school class and entered Frinceton university with the class of 1879. He received an honorary master's degree from the university In 1887 and a similar degree from Lafayette college in 1915.

## Starts in Father's Firm

Upon graduating from Frinceton Mr. McCormick returned to Chicago and started in at the bottom of the ladder with his father's firm, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Upon his father's death in 1884 Mr. McCormick succeeded to the Fresidency.
When the International Harvester company was formed in 1902, Mr. Mc-Cormick was elected Fresident. He resigned in 1918 to become Chairman of the board of directors.
On Sept. 19 last year he resigned this position, but remained a member of the board and of the company's Finance Committee. Mr. McCormick gave as his reason then his desire to devote more time to travel and creation.
Upon his resignation as President and later Chairman of the board, hisyounger brother, Harold F. MeCormick, succeeded him. Sydney G.
Mcallister is now Fresident of the company.

## His Work in World War

During the world war Mr. McCormick served as a member of the special diplomatic commission to Russia. He also nent to England and France as an inspect or for the Y. M. C. A., in which he maintained an active interest all of his life.
In 1928 Mr . McCormick gave $\$ 500,000$ to the Presbyterian Theological seminary, which was formerly known as the McCormick seminary. This raised to $\$ 1,500,000$ his total gifts to that institution. A year later he and his two sons gave the Y. W. C. A. building at 1000 North Dearborn street in memory of his first nife, Harriet Hammond McCormick.
Among his recent contributions were $\$ 150,000$ to the joint emergency relief commission in 1930 and 1931. Last year he also gave to Princeton university two priceless volumes from his library.
and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund sity, the Field museum
Death of Representative A. Piatt Andrew-Had Been Congressman from Massachusetts Since 1921
Representative A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts died on June 3 at his home in Gloucester, Mass. He was 63 years old. He had been confined to his home with influenza since April 25 and two weeks before his death his condition became April 25 and two weeks before his death his condition became
serious. The House adjourned on the afternoon of June 3 as a mark of respect. Mr. Andrew was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and had been a member of Congress since 1921. Regarding his career the Boston "Transcript" had the following to say in part:
About two months ago Mr. Andrew sharply criticized the proposal of President Roosevelt to tax undivided corporate surpluses as a severe blow to well managed New England industries, declaring that the proposal was in general line with the Administration policies to penalize thrift.
During his terms of congressional service, he urged adoption of thegeneral plans of the Administration to strengthen our naval bases at Hawaili and establish air protection for Alaska.

## Advocated Bonus Payment

A year ago he assailed the social security measure for its hasty reforms. He was, however, an advocate of the payment of the veterans' bonus and last February offered a compromise bill to hasten congressional action. and Helen (Merrell). He received his B. A. degree from Princeton University in 1893 and studied at the Universities of Halle Berin, and UniHe was awarded an A. M. and a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1900.
Serving as instructor and assistant professor of economics at Harvard from 1900 to 1909, he was made expert assistant and editor of publications of the National Monetary Commission, 1908-11, and Director of the Mint in 1909 and 1910.
He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1910 to 1912, and was: elected a Republican member of the 67 th Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts District in 1921. He was reelected to the 67th to 73rd Congresses (1923-35).

Honored for War Service
During the World War, he served in France first with the French and later with the United States Army, from December, 1914, to May, 1919. He organized and directed the Army Field service with the French Army rom 1914 to 1917.
He held the Croix de Guerre, was named Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, 1917, and awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States in 1919, as well as being made an officer of the Order of Leopold, Belgium.
Among the other posts he held were Treasurer of the American Red Cross, 1910-12, delegate to the International Conference of the Red Cross, 1912, delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1924 and 1928, delegate of the American Legion trustee of Princeton University since 1932.

Death of SpeakerJ. W. Byrns-Representative Bankhead.
Elected to Succeed Him as Head of House-State
Funeral in Washington-Burial at Nashville, Tenn.
Joseph Wellington Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died suddenly on June 4 at his home in Washington. Death was attributed to cerebral hemorrhage. He had returned to his home from the Capitol about 5:30 p.m. on June 3 and at that time complained of illness. His death occurred at $12: 15$ a.m. on June 4 . Speaker Byrns was 66 years old. Funeral services were held on the floorof the House yesterday (June 5) and were attended by President Roosevelt and by members of both branches of Congress. The funeral will be conduoted at Mr. Byrns, home in Nashville, Tenn., today (June 6). President Roosevelt was expected to go to the burial in a special train.

Many tributes were paid to the memory of Representative Byrns, whose unexpected death was deeply deplored in all

Washington circles; in Associated Press accounts from Washington, June 4, it was stated that members listened with bowed heads to close friends of the dead leader praise him, then adopted expressions of regret and resolutions for the appointment of 10 Senators and 60 Representatives to the appointment of 10 Senators
President Roosevelt, in his tribute, said:
Speaker Byrns belonged to that school of statesmen which is the hope and justification of our democracy. By a happy coincidence, he represented for more than a quarter of the century the Hermitage district of Tennessee, a district of sentimental significance because it holds the sacred dust of Andrew Jackson; and there was about Speaker Byrns a simplicity and rugged honesty which we have come to associate with the name of Jackson. Fearless, incorruptible, unselfish, with a high sense of justice, wise in counsel, broad of vision, calm in adversity and modest in victory, he served his state and the nation with fidelity, honor and great usefulness.
I personally mourn the passing of a steadfast friend of many years.
Members of the House met briefly on June 4 and elected Representative William B. Bankhead of Alabama as Speaker. Both the Senate and the House then adjourned out of respect to Mr. Byrns. His death definitely ended the possibility of final adjournment of Congress this week. The New York "Times" of June 4 outlined Mr. Byrns" career in part as follows:
Born a farm boy at Cedar Hill, Tenn., July 20, 1869, Joseph Wellington Byrns, after serving his State, entered Congress in 1909 and worked his way up to the Speakership on Jan. 3, 1935, bringing to that office a reputation as an old-school Democrat with a record of effective fighting against what he considered foolish appropriations of the taxpayers' money.
and he had no objections to "soaking the rich"" He lad much to do with and he had no objections to "soaking the rich." He had much to do with For many years Mr. Byrns as one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, having acted as its chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee and also as its Democratic leader.

Democrat of Old School
He was a practising lawyer who had never accepted or sought a corporation as a client. His reputation as a Democrat of the old school was never the target for attacks as a proponent of socialist doctrines.
Mr. Byrns was a deadly political adversary but he was one of the bestliked men in either wing of the Capitol. His popularity in his home district of Tennessee, the Fifth Congressional District, was attested by the fact that since his first election to Congress at the beginning of the Taft administration he never was opposed rear his opponent was defeated by a 5 -to- 1 vote

Death of Truxton Beale, Former U. S. DiplomatAppointed Minister to Persia by President Harrison
Truxton Beale, writer and former retired diplomat, died on June 2 at his country home near Annapolis, Md. He was 80 years old. Mr. Beale, who was born in San Francisco, was graduated from Chester Military College, in Pennsylvania, in 1874 with the degree of civil engineer, afterward studying at Harvard Law School. Subsequently (1878) he was graduated from Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Afterward he traveled in Japan and China and later spent part of his time in California. President Harrison appointed him Minister to Persia in 1891. The following is taken from a summary of his career contained in Washington advices to the New York "Herald-Tribune":

In 1892 Mr . Beale was promoted as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece and was accredited also to Rumania and Servia in 1893-94. While in Greece he succeeded in obtaining a portion of the Schliemann collection from ancient Troy for the United States. These objects are in the National Museum.
When he relinquished this post he traveled through Siberia, central Asia and Chinese Turkestan until 1896, returning finally to the United States. He is down on the Russian records as the first American who over crossed the Thian Shan Mountains from Siberia into Chinese Turkes tan.

Senate Confirms Successor to Judge Ritter-J. W. Holland Chosen by President Roosevelt for Florida Judgeship
The nomination of John W. Holland, of Jacksonville, as United States District Judge for the southern district of Florida, was confirmed by the Senate on May 30. Mr. Holland was appointed to the post on May 26 by President Roosevelt to succeed Halsted R. Ritter, who recently was impeached by Congress. The impeachment of Judge Ritter was referred to in our issues of April 18, page 2604, and was referred to in our
March 14 , page 1735 .

Nomination of M. L. Cooke as Administrator of Permanent REA Confirmed by Senate
The Senate on May 26 confirmed the nomination of Morris L. Cooke as Administrator of the permanent Rural Electrification Administration. Mr. Cooke was nominated to the post by President Roosevelt on May 21, as noted in our issue of May 23, page 3437 .

Four Elected to Membership in Chamber of Commerce of State of New York
At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held June 4, four were elected to membership, including Laurence S. Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Vice-President of the Chamber. The others elected are W. D. Baker, Vice-President of E. Fougera, Inc.; J. Homer Hunt, secretary of the International Agricultural Co., and John J. Klemann, Jr., of the Nassau Stamp Co.
W. L. Nolan Resigns as Technical Adviser of SEC at New York Regional Office
Announcement was made on June 4 of the resignation, effective July 1, of William L. Nolan as technical adviser of the Securities and Exchange Commission at the regional office in New York City. Mr. Nolan plans to re-enter the banking and brokerage business in "Wall Street." He had joined the staff of the SEC in Washington in October, 1934, and was transferred to New York in April, 1935.

## Officers Elected by New York Produce ExchangeJ. McD. Murray Succeeds R. W. Capps as President

 John McD. Murray, of H. Hentz \& Co., was elected President of the New York Produce Exchange at the annual election held June 1. Mr. Murray succeeds Robert W. Capps as President. Robert F. Straub, of Bunge North American Grain Corp., was elected Vice-President, and Clifford B. Merritt, of Bowring \& Co., was elected Treasurer. The following were elected members of the Board of Managers to serve two years: Wallace Brindley, George Carmichael, George R. Flach, Pembroke C. Hannon, Homer W. Orvis, and Charles J. Williams. Robert W.'Morgan was reelected to the office of Trustee of the gratuity fund to serve three years.An announcement by the Exchange said:
John McD. Murray, newly elected President, has been in charge of the oil department of H. Hentz \& Co. since 1923. Prior to that time he was with the Southern Cotton Oil Co. in charge of the foreign department. Mr. Murray who has been a member of the New York Produce Frchan ince 1912 has , who has been a member of the New Yory since member of the Cotton seed Products Come trite frome. 1914 to 1928 and as chairman of the committee from 1928 to 1936. He was a member of the Board of Mana gers in 1930-31, and is now completing his third term as Treasurer of the Exchange.

The nomination of the officers of the Produce Exchange was referred to in our issue of May 16, page 3283.

## Chicago Stock Exchange Elects T. R. Benson as

President Succeeding M. J. O'Brien
Thaddeus R. Benson was elected President of the Chicago Stock Exchange at the Exchange's annual election held June 1. Mr. Benson succeeds Michael J. O'Brien who is retiring after having served three consecutive years as the President of the Exchange. Other officers elected June 1 are as follows:
Paul B. Skinner, re-elected Treasurer for his sixth consecutive term.
Members of the Governing Committee to serve three years: Paul $\mathbf{H}$. Davis, Michael J. O'Brien, Harry M. Payne, Alger Perrill, Paul B. Skinner. Virgil C. Webster and Wallace C. Winter.
Members of the Governing Committee to serve one year: M. Ralph Cleary, Irving E. Meyerhoff and Sampson Rogers Jr.
Members of the Nominating Committee to serve one year: Louis ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$. Seaverns, Chairman; Joseph P. Brown, Harry C. Daniels, Frank M. Murphy and Hugh H. Wilson.
Four of the 10 elected members of the Governing Committee are new members. They are Messrs. Payne, Perrill, Webster and Rogers.

President Roosevelt Nominates Chester C. Davis as Member of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was nominated yesterday (June 5) by President Roosevelt as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Syster. Mr. Davis, who was named for an 8 -year term ending Feb. 1, 1944, fills the vacancy existing on the Board since its reorganization last February as required under the Banking Act of 1935. The nomination was sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. Davis recently completed for the President a special survey of the economic conditions in Europe as they affect American agricultural programs. He returned to the United States on May 29 after a two-month stay abroad during which time he visited 11 countries. The departure of Mr . Davis for Europe was referred to in our issues of March 28, page 2092, and March 14, page 1747.
In reporting Mr, Davis' return on May 29, the New York "Herald-Tribune" of that date said:
The reciprocal treaty, Mr. Davis said, is the most practical method of stimulating international trade. He made it clear that he woild not favor any experiment in controlling imports and exports here. Such policies, he Every nation, he said, is striving to become self-sufficient and to depend as little as possible on imports. The kind of European market for American farm products which existed right after the World War has vanished, Mr. Davis said.
Accompanied by his chief assistant F. A. Flood, Mr. Davis went to Europe early in March and toured by automobile through England, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Italy and France.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
Robert F. De George, Cashier of the New York Agency of the Banco Nacional de Mexico, was elected Assistant Vice-President of The Harbor State Bank, New York City, at a meeting of the board of directors, it was announced on June 3. As recently announced, the Banco Nacional de Mexico has acquired the controlling interest of the Harbor State Bank and will shortly change the name to the Pan

American Bank, discontinuing the Agency, which will become the main office of the new organization and retain the Harbor State Bank as a branch office; this action was referred to in our issue of May 9 , page 3102 .

Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, announced this week that Walter R. Miller of the 774 Broadway (Brooklyn) office of the bank, has been elected an Assistant Secretary.

The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York, announced June 1 that its Chicago office, in the Continental-Illinois Bank building, has been placed under the supervision of Huntington M. Turner, Assistant Secretary of the bank. A native of Milwaukee, Mr. Turner has been connected with the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. since 1928. Prior to that time he was with the American Security \& Trust Company of Washington, D. C., for three years and the Fidelity Union Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., for a like period. For the past three years Mr. Turner has been representing the Chemical Bank in Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York announced this week the appointment of Edwin Van Pelt as an Assistant Vice-President. Mr. Van Pelt has spent substantially all of his business career in the banking profession. For 14 years he was identified with the Bank of the Manhat$\tan$ Company's Union Square office. For five years prior to joining the Continental Mr. Van Pelt had been associated with the Irving Trust Co. He will serve the Continental as both contact and loaning officer at their branch office, 512 both contact
Seventh Ave.

Joseph J. Larkin, who has been in charge of the Chase bank branches in Paris, arrived in Nerw York on the S.S. Europa on June 4 to join the staff of the Chase National Bank as a Vice-President. John F. Schmid, until recently a Vice-President of the bank in New York, has succeeded Mr. Larkin as Vice-President of the Chase Bank in Paris. Mr. Larkin has been identified with American banking and travel organizations in Paris for more than twenty years. He was general manager of the American Express years. He was general manager of the American Express
Company office there prior to 1920, when he was elected an Company office there prior to 1920, when he was elected an
official of the Equitable Trust Company Paris office. He was Vice-President in charge of that office from 1924 until 1930, when the Chase Bank was organized to carry on the business of several of the overseas branches or affiliates of the Equitable Trust Company. Mr. Schmid prior to his election as a Vice-President of the Chase National Bank in 1931, had been an official in the foreign department of other New York banks for many years.

Warren R. Humphreys, a Vice-President of the Integrity Trust Co. of Philadelphia, and associated with banking institutions in that city for the past 38 years, was recently elected Trasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Germantown, Pa. He will resign his post with the trust company and assume his new duties about June 15 . The Philadelphia "Inquirer" of June 5, from which this is learned, outlined Mr. Humphreys' banking career as follows:
CMr. Humphreys entered the banking field as a clerk with the old Fourth Street National Bank, now a part of the Philadelphia National Bank organizations, and went to the Philadelphia National as Credit
Manager in 1912 Manager in 1912.
He returned to the Fourth Street National as Assistant Cashier in 1916 and was elected a Vice-President of the institution in 1918 .
Fourth Street National Bank, and later in the of the merged FranklinPhiladelphia National Bank, which institution represented position with the Franklin-Fourth Street and Philadelphia-Girard I ational banks.
He became a Vice-President of the Integrity Trust Co. in February, 1929.
Kenneth Buffington has announced his resignation as Vice-President in charge of trusts of the Colonial Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., effective Aug. 1 next, according to "Money \& Commerce" of May 30, which we further quote: 1. He has served The Colonial Trust Co. continuously since Jan. 1, 1926, at which time he joined the company in the capacity of Trust officer. Mr. Buffington is serving his second term as President of the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Allegheny County, Fa .
He intends to return to the general practice of law.
The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., has announced that the County Trust Co. with its main office in Cambridge, Md., and its executive offices in Baltimore, has been admitted to membership in Federal Reserve System, effective May 27. In noting this, the Baltimore "Sun" of May 28 added:
The County Trust Co. operates nineteen branches located in five counties on the Eastern Shore and five counties in southern Maryland. Hooper S.
Miles, State Treasurer, is President of the trust company whose assets are Miles, State Treasurer, is President of the trust company whose assets are
approximately $\$ 8,000,000$.

George L. Starkey, President of the National Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C., died on June 1 in the Providence Hospital that city. Mr. Starkey, who was 67 years old, entered the employ of the institution as a messenger in 1886. He was a member of the executive committee of the Washington Clearing House Association, the Washington Board of Trade, and the Columbia Historical Society.

In indicating that a second $121 / 2 \%$ dividend payment, amounting to approximately $\$ 81,000$, had been authorized on June 1 by Judge Clarence E. Weir of the Superior Court to depositors of the defunct Farmers' Trust Co. of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis "News" of that date had the folapolis, the Indianapol:
Boyd M. Ralston, receiver of the trust company, said other payments are in prospect, but that he could not say. when or how much until pending litigation is settled. Payments thus far have been delayed because of uits, he said.
Checks for the second payment are dated to-day (June 1) and were to be put in the mails immediately. The trust company went into receivership May 21, 1931.

We learn from the Chicago "Tribune" of May 29 that the previous day Edward J. Barrett, State Auditor of Illinois, authorized the payment of $\$ 253,688$ to depositors of the closed Division State Bank of Chicago as part of a plan proposed by the stockholders under which the institution will be released from receivership and claims of more than 8,000 of the 8,500 depositors settled in full. Checks, it was stated, would be mailed within two weeks. The paper continued:
The Division State plan provided for purchase of remaining assets of the bank from Receiver William L. O'Connell by a newly formed mortgage corporation. The group of stockholders who worked out the plan advanced $\$ 40,000$ cash, waived in excess of $\$ 65,000$ deposits, and paid $\$ 10,000$ in connection with expenses and dismissal of the stockholders' liability suit.
Practically all of the assets turned over to the mortgage company were pledged with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which, in turn, pledged with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Which, in turn, make the current payment of depositors.
Of the 8,500 depositors, 450 of those with larger claims waived $50 \%$ or less of their deposits. Others were paid in full. The waivers were used for purchase of preferred stock in the mortgage company with a face for purchase of preferred stock in
value equal to the waived amounts.
After the RFC loan is repaid, all funds realized by the mortgage company on the assets turned over to it must be applied to this stock. Nothing can be paid on stock issued to former stockholders of the bank until the preferred has been retired.

Plans to onen a new bank in Waukegan, IIl., about Sept. 1 were announced on May 29 by James N. Finn, Cashier of the First State Bank of Zion, Ill. ,following receipt of word by him from Washington that the Comptroller of the Currency had authorized conversion of the institution from a State to a national bank and changing of its location to Waukegan. The new organization, which will be known as the Citizens' National Bank, will be capitalized at $\$ 100,000$ with surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 25,000$. Stock, it was said, was being sold at $\$ 125$ a share. The Chicago "Tribune" of May 29, authority for the foregoing, went on to say:
The present Zion bank has been operating continuously since 1908, except for a short time after the 1933 moratorium, and has capital of $\$ 50,000$ and surplus of $\$ 25,000$. Deposits approximate $\$ 300,000$.
The only bank in Waukegan is the First National Bank.
That a second payment of impounded funds, aggregating $\$ 57,397$, was being released to depositors of the Home Savings Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich., was reported in the "Michigan Investor" of May 30, which added:
With this payment the Home Savings Bank will have returned $60 \%$ of the deposits impounded at the time of the banking holiday.

That the 2,000 depositors of the People's State Trust \& Savings Bank of Pontiac, Mich., were to receive a $5 \%$ dividend, was announced recently by Ralph B. Lee, the receiver, it is learned from the "Michigan Investor" of May 30, which went on to say:
The dividend, totaling $\$ 66,000$, will be distributed by mail and will bring the bank's accumulated payments to $20 \%$.

Announcement of a final dividend of slightly more than $11 \%$ was made on May 27 by the depositors' committee of the old Bank of Florence, Omaha, Neb. The Omaha "Bee" of May 28, in noting this, supplied further details as follows:
The checks will be available on and after June 3 at the present Bank of Florence.
Total dividends, including the final payment, amounted to about $54 \%$ of the deposits at the time the bank failed.

Checks were to be sent on May 26 to approximately 3,400 investors in the $\$ 9,500,000$ of first mortgage participation certificates of the First National Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (former investment division of the First National Bank of St. Louis), announcement to that effect having been made the previous day following negotiation of the proposed loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (referred to in our issue of last week, page 3449). The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of May 26, authority for the foregoing, supplied further details as follows:
The distribution will equal $36 \%$ of the face value of the outstanding defaulted certificates, according to a statement issued by Henry T. Ferriss, President of the company. The amount to be distributed is $\$ 3,447,901.37$. This payment, in addition to previous disbursements by the trustees, will make a total distribution to date of $50 \%$.
In his statement President Ferriss said the company's commitment from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was first received in January, 1935, and, but for the opposition of a very few participation holders, the company would have obtained the loan and made the distribution more than

We purchase from Brokers and Investment Firms drafts, with securities attached, drawn on their foreign correspondents and clients.

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:
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
BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922
MAY 30, 1936, TO JUNE $5, .1936$, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States MA oney |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 30 | June 1 | June 2 | June 3 | June 4 | June 5 |
|  | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, schilling |  | .187266* | .187266* | .187300* | .187333* | .187333* |
| Belgium, belga |  | . 169180 | . 169055 | .1690'26 | . 169017 | . 169009 |
| Bulgaria, lev |  | .012825* | .012825* | . 012825 | .012825* | .012825* |
| Czecjoslo'kia, koruna |  | . 041346 | . 041350 | . 041337 | . 041317 | . 041318 |
| Denmark, krono --.-. |  | . 223026 | . 223115 | . 223975 | . 224829 | . 223930 |
| England, pound sterl'g |  | 4.996333 | 4.998416 | 5.017708 | 5.033666 | 5.014833 |
| Finland, markka |  | . 022006 | . 021990 | . 022075 | . 022137 | . 022112 |
| France, franc |  | . 065883 | . 065832 | . 065827 | . 065827 | . 065826 |
| Germany, reichsmark- |  | . 402400 | . 402435 | . 402521 | . 402578 | . 402485 |
| Greece, drachma |  | . 009306 | . 009300 | . 009300 | . 009300 | . 009300 |
| Holland, guilder |  | . 675371 | . 675407 | . 675414 | . 675475 | . 675610 |
| Hungary, peng |  | .294250* | .294250* | .294250* | .294450* | .294650* |
| Italy, lira |  | . 078647 | . 078650 | . 078666 | . 078666 | . 078666 |
| Norway, kron |  | . 251023 | . 251142 | ${ }^{2} 252216$ | . 252979 | ${ }^{2} 252033$ |
| Poland, zloty |  | .187675* | .187725* | .187775* | .187933* | .187800* |
| Portugal, escud |  | . 045240 | . 045240 | . 045432 | . 045507 | . 045472 |
| Rumania, leu |  | . 007333 | . 007266 | . 007266 | . 007266 | . 007266 |
| Spain, peseta |  | . 136383 | . 136385 | . 136367 | . 136392 | . 136375 |
| Sweden, krona | HOLI- | . 257553 | . 257850 | . 258875 | . 2592600 | . 2588630 |
| Switzerland, fran |  | . 3223003 | . 322960 | . 323000 | . 322978 | . 322971 |
| Yugoslavia, dinar.-.- Asia- | DAY | . 022833 | . 022850 | . 022850 | . 022850 | . 022850 |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol |  | . 297250 | . 297083 | . 297750 | . 297916 | . 298333 |
| Hankow (yuan) do |  | . 297583 | . 297500 | . 297916 | . 298333 | . 298750 |
| Shanghai (yuan) dol |  | 297083 | . 297083 | . 297708 | . 2983333 | . 298541 |
| Tlentsin(yuan) dol'r |  | . 297583 | . 297500 | . 297916 | . 298333 | . 298750 |
| Hongkong, dollar-- |  | . 322458 | . 320916 | . 319187 | . 321541 | . 321666 |
| India, rupe |  | . 376990 | . 376950 | . 378625 | . 380080 | . 378500 |
| Japan, yen |  | . 292480 | . 292805 | . 293645 | . 295120 | . 294025 |
| Singapore (S. S.) dol'r Australasia- |  | . 586125 | . 585812 | . 588000 | -589750 | . 588887 |
| Australla, pound....- |  | $3.984250 *$ $3.985750 * 4.002625 * 4.015500 *$ <br> $4.010500 *$ $4.012625 * 4.029500 * 4.042750 * \mid 4.023250 *$ |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand, pound. Africa- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | South Africa, pound.- $\quad$ 4.941666*4.944583*4.963125*4.980208*4.95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North America---- |  | . 997708 | . 996770 | . 996979 | . 995859 | . 996028 |
| Cuba, peso-......--- |  | . 999900 | .999000 | . 999000 | . 999900 | . 999900 |
|  |  | . 277750 | . 277875 | . 277625 | . 277625 | . 277625 |
| Newtoundland, dollar <br> South America - |  | . 995187 | . 994312 | . 99 | . 993500 | . 993437 |
| Argentina, peso Brazil, milrels. |  | .332737* | .332787* | .333763* | .334687* | .333712* |
|  |  | .086150* | .086150* | .086325* | .086450* | .086200* |
| Chile, peso... |  | .050625* | .050625* | .050625* | . 050625 | .050625* |
| Colombia, peso |  | .569000* | .569000* | 569000* | . 669000 | 569000* |
| Urugusy, peso .......- |  | 796875* | .796875* | 796875* | .796875* | . 796875 |

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Curb market trading has been extremely quiet during the present week, and while a few special stocks have registered moderate gains, the list, as a whole, has made little progress either way. There has been some buying in the preferred shares of the public utility group and some interest has been apparent in the more active issues of the specialties, but the volume of sales has been small and most of the changes in minor fractions.
Quiet dealings and irregular price movements were the outstanding features of the curb market as trading was resumed on Monday following the two-day holiday. Public utilities, particularly the preferred stocks, attracted considerable buying and a number of substantial advances were recorded before the close. Williams Oil-O-Matic and Dictograph Products were especially active and worked into new high ground for the year. The trend of the market was inclined toward higher levels, but the volume of business was small, the transfers being approximately 177,195 shares.
Dictograph Products was the feature of the trading on Tuesday as it forged ahead to $223 / 4$ at its top for the day. Transactions in other parts of the list continued quiet, the transfers totaling approximately 185,300 shares. Among the active stocks registering advances at the close were American Hard Rubber, $13 / 4$ points to $333 / 4$; Bower Roller Bearing, $17 / 8$ points to $233 / 8$; Parker Pen, $31 / 4$ points to 23 ; Royal Typewriter, $21 / 2$.points to $651 / 2$; Singer Manufacturing Co., $11 / 2$ points to $3461 / 2$, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 1 point to 121 .
Considerable irregularity was apparent during the curb market trading on Wednesday, and while a few stocks among the mining and metals and specialties showed modest gains, the changes in the general list were usually in small fractions. American Hard Rubber continued its upward climb and advanced $31 / 4$ points to 37 ; Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. moved up 2 points to 114; Pittsburgh \& Lake

Erie improved $21 / 4$ points to $753 / 4$, and Singer Manufacturing Co. had an overnight gain of $21 / 2$ points to 349 . The day's sales dropped to 151,175 as compared with 185,300 on Tuesday.
Trading continued quiet and without special feature on Thursday. The general list was fractionally lower but there were a number of popular trading favorites that slipped back from 2 to 6 or more points. Outstanding among the stocks in this group were Aluminum Co. of America which declined 6 points to 115 , American Superpower pref. $31 / 4$ points to $37 \frac{1}{2}$; Ferro Enamel, $25 / 8$ points to $335 / 8$; General Tire \& Rubber, 2 points to 70 ; Lynch Corp., 2 points to 40; Newmont Mining, $21 / 2$ points to 82 ; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 4 mont Mining, $21 / 2$ points to 82 ; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 4
points to $1163 / 4$ and Standard Oil of Ohio, $13 / 8$ points to $253 / 4$. Huylers pref. dipped 4 points to a new low and Dictograph Products which held fairly strong early in the week closed with a fractional loss.
Curb dealings were again quiet and prices irregular during most of the session on Friday. There were a few scattered stocks that showed modest gains, but the trend was generally toward lower levels. The volume of business was down to approximately 152,000 shares. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were lower, Aluminum Co. of America last week, prices were lower, Aluminum Co. of America
closing last night at 115 against $1221 / 2$ on Friday a week ago; American Cyanamid B at 347/8 against 351/4; Cities Service at $41 / 8$ against $43 / 8$; Commonwealth Edison at $991 / 4$ against 100; Creole Petroleum at $251 / 2$ against $271 / 4$; Electric Bond \& Share at $187 / 8$ against $201 / 8$; Ford of Canada A at $211 / 8$ against $217 / 8$; Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania at $751 / 8$ against 78; Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at 25 against $251 / 2$; Lake Shore Mines at 591/4 against 591/2; National Bellas Hess at $21 / 4$ against $21 / 2$, and Standard Oil of Kentucky at $171 / 4$ against $17 \%$.
DAILY TRANSAOTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE


## TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS

The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of March, April, May and June, 1936:


A vailable cash balance- $1,766,751,4542,866,124,3982,441,970,5192,358,422,242$ * Includes on June $1 \$ 317,389,997$ silver bullion and $\$ 2,690,616$ minor, \&ce.
colns not included in statement "Stock of Money."

## Course of Bank Clearings

Bank clearings this week will show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, June 6) bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from
which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $28.7 \%$ which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $28.7 \%$
below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 7,130,970,961$, against $\$ 5,541$,228,097 for the same week in 1935. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $39.0 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearinos-Returns by Teleoraph Week Ending June 6 | 1930 | 193 | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | \$4,056,104,193 | 918,750 | 99.0 |
|  | 295,660 | 210,19 |  |
| Philadel |  | 276,00 |  |
| Boston |  | 6, |  |
| sos | 88, | 6 | +19.4 |
| San Fran | 120,879,000 | 102,323, |  |
| Pittsburg | 127,631,793 | 91,1 |  |
| Detrott | 93,776,853 | 68,53 |  |
| Cleveland | 71,178,106 | 56,163 |  |
| Baltimor | 63,411,693 | 49,577, |  |
| New Oriean | 28,959,000 | 21,650,0 | +33.8 |
| Twelve cities, five d Other cities, five days. | \$5,557,598,281 $634,877,520$ | \$4,102,937,230 $588,389,420$ | $\begin{array}{r} +35.5 \\ +7.9 \end{array}$ |
| Total all cities, five All cities, one day.- | $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 1 9 2 , 4 7 5 , 8 0 1}$ $\mathbf{9 3 8 , 4 9 5 , 1 6 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,691,326,650 \\ 849,901,447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +32.0 \\ & +10.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total all cities for week | \$7,130,970,961 | \$5,541,228,097 | +28 |

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended May 30. For that week there is a decrease of $4.9 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country being $\$ 4,232,097,832$, against $\$ 4,451,007,054$ in the same week in 1935 . Outside of this city there is an increase of $5.5 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $11.9 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District, including this city, the totals record a decline of $11.6 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $0.2 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District there is a gain of $2.8 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District enjoys an expansion of $18.2 \%$ and the Altanta Reserve District of $22.1 \%$, but the Richmond Reserve District suffers a loss of $1.6 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has managed to enlarge its totals by $8.7 \%$ and the St. Louis Reserve District by $2.6 \%$, but in the Minneapolis Reserve District the totals are smaller by $3.3 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is an increase of $3.2 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $7.3 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $2.2 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

| Week End. May 30, 1936 | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.ot } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eral |  | \$ |  | ${ }^{\$}$ | S |
| 1st. Boston $\ldots 12$ cities | 191,477,626 | 186,225,381 | +2.8 | 199,101,051 | 207,342,134 |
| 2 d New York 12 "\% | 2,438,058,399 | 2,756,965,921 | $-11.6$ | 2,908,003,249 | 3,384,479,340 |
| 8d Philadelp'ia 9 "\% | 278,864,842 | 279,351,608 | -0.2 | 274,784,573 | 218,889,171 |
| ${ }_{5}$ th Cleveland.- 5 | 225,600,456 | 190,916,464 | +18.2 | 188,777,093 | 155,774,792 |
| 5 th Richmond - 6 | 89,484,674 | 90,985,710 | -1.6 | 89,187,946 | 62,811,371 |
| 6th Atlanta_... 10 " | 118,940,542 | 97,410,535 | +22.1 | 91,466,88 | 61,870,290 |
| 7th Chicago ... 19 | 375,245,923 | 345,125,434 | +8.7 | 313,489,58 | 236,006,977 |
| 8 8th St. Louis -- 4 | \| 114,758,187 | 111,871,032 | +2.6 | 93,217,715 | 82,859,229 |
| 9th Minneapolis 7 | 72,048,688 | 74,499,393 | $-3.3$ | 65,848,082 | 62,299,533 |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | 103,789,942 | 100,579,735 | +3.2 | 88,915,481 | $69,419,310$ |
| 11th Dallas.-.- 5 | 41,818,232 | 38,980,964 | + | 33,409,868 | 23,889,245 |
| 12th San Fran_. 12 | 182,010,321 | 178,094,877 | + | 148,570,884 | 134,992,261 |
| al--111 cit |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. Y. City | 1,881,199, |  |  | ,672,095, |  |
| Canada.-.----. 32 citles | 290,602, | 277,476,7 | +4. | 407,135,0 | 304,487,5 |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of May. For that month there is a decrease for the entire body of clearing houses of $1.0 \%$, the 1936 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 24,701,993,365$ and the 1935 aggregate $\$ 24,946,930,148$. In the New York Reserve District the totals register a loss of $4.7 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $2.3 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District there is a gain of $1.0 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District has managed to enlarge its totals by $15.4 \%$, the Richtrict has managed to enlarge its mond Reserve District by $4.3 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve mond Reserve District by $4.3 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve
District by $14.0 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District there is an improvement of $7.2 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $8.5 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $0.6 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals show a decrease of $0.6 \%$, but in the Dallas Reserve District the totals record an increase of $15.5 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $4.0 \%$.

|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M a y \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | \$ | \$ | \% |  | \$ |
| 1st Boston_--14 cities | 1,045,010,940 | 1,034,250,050 | +1.0 | 997,347,915 | 906,623,994 |
| 2nd New York,-13 " | 14,903,268,834 | 15,634,247,845 | -4.7 | 14,860,053,831 | 13,723,999,022 |
| 3 rd Philadelp'la 12 | 1,516,439,147 | 1,551,343,961 | -2.3 | 1,343,737,275 | 1,056,522,423 |
| 4th Cleveland_-14 | 1,166,847,209 | 1,011,564,091 | +15.4 | 910,805,375 | 663,638,970 |
| 5th Richmond - 8 | 498,657,042 | 478,181,029 | +4.3 | 432,920,940 | 308,392,620 |
| 6th Atlanta.---16 | 586,620,420 | 514,322,222 | +14.0 | 450,451,706 | 331,259,119 |
| 7th Chicago .-. 25 | 1,941,002,600 | 1,810,605,565 | +7.2 | 1,537,133,251 | 1,044,138,729 |
| 8th St. Louls.-. 5 | 559,645,664 | 515,964,031 | +8.5 | 446,649,147 | 367,345,556 |
| 9th Minneapolis13 | 405,472,446 | 403,120,749 | +0.6 | 328,995,366 | 295,727,261 |
| 10th Kansas City14 | 686,365,156 | 690,218,863 | -0.6 | 565,280,466 | 435,988,425 |
| 11th Dallas ---- 10 | 377,664,455 | 327,046,461 | +15.5 | 290,148,055 | 228,937,231 |
| 12th San Fran--21 | 1,014,999,452 | 976,005,281 | +4.0 | 791,696,534 | 684,419,377 |
| Total | 24,701,993,365 | 24,946,930,148 | ${ }^{-1.0}$ | 22,955,219,861 | 20,046,992,727 |
| Outside N. Y. City | 10,249,080,019 | 9,773,412,689 | + | 8,496,304,511 | 6,686,048,482 |
| Canada_,-..... 32 citles | 1,674,806,258 | 1,653,725,688 | +1.3 | 1,536,279,067 | 1,292,979,022 |

We append another table showing the clearings by Federal Reserve districts for the five months for four years:

|  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { Moniths } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { Months } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $5 \text { Months }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Months } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {c, }, 582,437,916} 8$ | 4,939,871,638 |  | 4,756,692,511 |  |
|  |  |  | +9.6 |  |  |
| Cleveland |  | 4,734,0 |  | 4,139, | 5,32, |
| Rlchmond -8 | 2,487,91 | 2,2 |  | 2,024, | 1,57 |
| 6th Atlanta----16 |  | 2,551,81,561 |  |  |  |
| 7 th Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8th St. Louis |  | 2,449 |  |  |  |
| 9th Minneapolis13 | 1,901,44, | 1,778,691,187 | +6 | 1,556,892 | 1,239,994,63 |
| 10th Kansas City 14 | 3,504,120,361 | 3,175,584,466 |  | 2,685,762,318 | 2,007,63,056 |
|  |  |  | +15.4 |  | ${ }^{1,1,104,901,254} 3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outside $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. Clty -- | 61,661,336,082 | 45,741,250,791 | +12.9 | 39,981,916,259 | 31,279,524,981 |
| Canada--.-.-... 32 cittes | 7,512,88,058 | 6,48,157,548 | $+15.9$ | 6,212,632,624 | 5,048,8 |

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for May and the five months of 1936 and 1935 are given below:

| Description | Month of May |  | Five Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Stock, number of shares. | 20,613,670 | 30,439,671 | 239,325,893 | 102,511,960 |
| Railroad \& miscell. bonds | \$160,832,000 | \$188,534,000 | \$1,289,691,000 | \$868,026,000 |
| State, foreign, \&c., bonds | 23,565,000 | $33,781,000$ | 147,227,000 | 165,087,000 |
| U.S. Government bonds- | 16,013,000 | 61,840,000 | 130,904,000 | 378,489,000 |
| Total bonds. | \$200,410,000 | 3284,155,000 | \$1,567,822,000 | 1,411,602,000 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange for the five months of the years 1933 to 1936 is indicated in the following:

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Shares | No. Shares | No. Shares | No. Shares |
| Month of Jan | $67,201,745$ $60.884,392$ | 19,409,132 | - | $18,718.292$ <br> 19314200 |
| March- | 51,016,548 | 15,850,057 | 29,900,904 | 20,096,557 |
| First quarter | 179,102,685 | 49,663,714 | 141,296,205 | 58,129,049 |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}$ | 39,609,538 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 72,072,289 \\ 30,439,671 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 171,141,487 | $111,025.645$ |

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 1, 1936 and 1935:
monthly clearings

| Month | Clearings, Total All |  |  | Cleartngs Outside New York |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| Jan... | 27,587, ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$, 25,976 | $\stackrel{\text { 25,558,258,080 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | \% +7.9 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 10,800,390,151 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\mathbf{9}, 351,732,820}{\mathbf{S}}$ | +\% |
| Feb...- | 24,011,106,666 | 20,812,399,699 | +15.4 | 9,428,711,540 | 7,960,442,514 | +18.4 |
| Mar -- | 28,857,630,111 | 26,372,642,401 | +9.4 | 10,385,994,887 | 9,341,334,951 | +11.2 |
| 1 st qu- | 80,455,962,753 | 72,743,300,189 | +10.6 | 30,615,096,578 | 26,653,510,285 | +14.9 |
| Apr-.- | 26,990,579,535 | 24,779,527,997 | +8.9 | 10,787,158,485 | 9,314,327,817 | +15.8 |
| May.- | 24,701,993,365 | 24,946,930,148 | -1.0 | 10,249,080,019 | 9,773,412,689 | +4.9 |

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country, for the month of May and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement:
bani clearings at leading cities in may

| (000,000s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1936$ | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | ${ }_{8}^{1933}$ |
| New York. | 4,453 | 15,174 | 14,459 | 13,361 | 80,497 | 76,729 | 72,758 | 60,416 |
| Chicago | 1,199 | 1,123 | 976 | 837 | 6,098 | 5,230 | 4,382 | 3,529 |
| Boston. | 888 | 885 | 864 | 792 | 4,796 | 4,260 | 4,132 | 3,526 |
| Philadelphia | 1,456 | 1,487 | 1,290 | 1,008 | 7,488 | 6,846 | 5,934 | 5,072 |
| St. Louis | 368 | 343 | 298 | 245 | 1,747 | 1,572 | 1,389 | 1,068 |
| Pittsburgh | 521 | 424 | 401 | 290 | 2,507 | 2,024 | 1,781 | 1,408 |
| San Francisc | 538 | 524 | 443 | 371 | 2,838 | 2,496 | 2,178 | 1,749 |
| Baltimore. | 249 | 249 | 235 | 153 | 1,258 | 1,153 | 1,066 | 785 |
| Cincinnati | 222 | 214 | 182 | 147 | 1,102 | 999 | 874 | 697 |
| Kansas City | 349 | 375 | 294 | 221 | 1,809 | 1,710 | 1,378 | 1,045 |
| Cleveland | 336 | 291 | 259 | 177 | 1,573 | 1,317 | 1,182 | 91 |
| Minneapolis | 258 | 253 | 216 | 198 | 1,183 | 1,104 | 1,002 | 819 |
| New Orleans | 131 | 108 | 93 | 55 | 638 | 551 | 494 | 349 |
| Detroit | 423 | 398 | 323 | 33 | 2,102 | 1,873 | 1,480 | 416 |
| Loulsville | 121 | 113 | 96 | 73 | 633 | 561 | 492 | 343 |
| Omaha. | 131 | 129 | 109 | 85 | 668 | 577 | 579 | 348 |
| Providence | 39 | 38 | 36 | 31 | 211 | 182 | 170 | 143 |
| Milwaukee | 79 | 73 | 57 | 45 | 406 | 329 | 268 | 211 |
| Buffalo | 128 | 126 | 116 | 98 | 647 | 585 | 550 | 60 |
| St. Paul | 97 | 101 | 81 | 61 | 481 | 460 | 408 | 269 |
| Denver | 107 | 103 | 90 | 72 | 548 | 477 | 382 | 325 |
| Indianapoli | 69 | 65 | 54 | 40 | 327 | 287 | 238 | 189 |
| Richmond | 131 | 129 | 116 | 101 | 662 | 627 | 571 | 474 |
| Memphi | 68 | 58 | 51 | 44 | 329 | 306 | 281 | 183 |
| Seattio | 136 | 134 | 95 | 83 | 655 | 549 | 454 | 370 |
| Salt Lake | 58 | 51 | 46 | 35 | 282 | 251 | 208 | 168 |
| Hartford. | 53 | 52 | 41 | 35 | 252 | 222 | 182 | 155 |



We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for May and since Jan. 1 for two years, and for the week ended May 30 for four years:

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of May.

CLEARINGS FOR MAY, SINCE JANUA RY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30


| Clearings at－ | Month of May |  |  | Five Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | Lec． | 1936 | 1935 | （ $\begin{gathered}\text { Inc．or } \\ \text { Dec．}\end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Inc. }{ }^{o r} .^{\prime} \end{array}\right.$ | 1934 | 1933 |
|  |  |  | \％ | \＄ | 8 | \％ | 8 | s | \％ | 8 | 8 |
| Mo．－St．Louls | 367，524，7 | 342，585，898 | 7.3 | 1，747，328，803 | 1，572，246，346 | ＋11 | 78，332，411 | 76，800，000 | ＋2．0 | 0 | 2，000，000 |
| Ky．－Loulsvile | －${ }_{68,181,187}$ | $113,220,999$ $58,055,237$ | ＋17．4 | －${ }^{6329,223,23,889}$ | 306，3 |  | － $13,057,242$ | 11，769，637 | ＋10．9 | 9，609，925 | ．670，560 |
| Ill．－Jacksonville | ${ }^{217,773}$ | 20088 |  | 1，130，662 | 96 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quincy | 00 | 1，901，000 | ＋21．6 | 10，152，000 | 8，94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal | $559,645,664$ | $515,964,031$ |  | 2，720，648，298 | 4，449，687，812 | ＋11．1 | 114，758，187 | 111，871，032 | 6 | 3，217，715 | 2，859，229 |
| － |  | Minneapolis－$10,290,296$$253,308,594$10,518 | $\begin{array}{r} +7.9 \\ +2.0 \end{array}$ | 51，121，966 $1,183,446,485$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,563,044 \\ 1,104,409,636 \\ 1,574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} +14.7 \\ +7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,472,620 \\ 47,688,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,159,979 \\ 47,696,579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+14.5 \\ +0.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,287,333 \\ 44,824,711 \end{array}$ | $1,723,995$$44,645,424$ |
| $\underset{\text { Minneapoil }}{\text { Minn－Dulu }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { rve District- } \\ 11,101,402 \\ 258,329,629 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rocheste | 96，628，687 | 101，480，447 | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋} \\ \hline+8 \\ +7.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ［ 5 50，390，739 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,774,392 \\ 460,251,585 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+12.9 \\ +4.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,523,063 \\ 1,477,665 \end{array}$ | $20,162,45$$1,485,418$ | $\begin{gathered} -13.1 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{gathered}$ | $14,829,829$$1,282,820$ | $12,3,24,294$ <br> $1,207,086$ |
| N．D．－Farzö | 8，183，446 |  |  | 418，807，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Fork | 4，445，000 | 4，096，000 | ＋8．0 | $\begin{array}{r}18,807,000 \\ 8,239,475 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | （16，474，000 | +14.2 +15.9 | 1，477，665 |  | $-0.5$ |  |  |
|  |  | 2，630，483 | ${ }^{+1.3}$ |  | $2,794,37$ $10,786,261$ | ${ }_{+}^{+6.1}$ | 517，779 |  | －6．-3 | 381,717 | 409,236 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mont．}}^{\text {Sioux Falls }}$ |  | $5,513,307$ $2,122,837$ | ＋21．8 | ｜rer $\begin{array}{r}11,373,388 \\ 13,930,674 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24，248，407 | +32.0 <br> +22.6 | $\bigcirc{ }^{-701,100}$ | 418,557 | $+19.7$ | 291，492 | 269，807 |
| eat Fal | $3,159,668$ $9,756,296$ |  | +13.4 +14.4 +13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,461,030 \\ & 505,838 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline-18.5 \\ +27.8 \\ +27.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 23，534 | －7．7 | 1，950，180 | 1，699，691 |
| Helena－ | 249，131 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,318,863 \\ 205,921 \end{array}$ | －${ }_{+21.0}$ | $47,315,319$ $1,087,219$ |  |  | $1,868,260$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\overline{405,472,446}$ | 403，120，749 | ${ }^{+0.6}$ | 1，901，444，759 | 1，778，691，187 | $+6.9$ | 72，048，688 | 74，499，393 | －3．3 | 65，848，082 | 62，299，533 |
| Tent |  | Kansas City |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,344,553 \\ 2,433,481 \\ 57,000,711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,157,688 \\ 46,90,684 \\ 46,52,519 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +8.7 \\ +27.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,901 \\ 73,982 \\ 2,089,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,534 \\ 68,953 \\ 2,354,579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.1 \\ +\quad+1.1 \\ -11.3 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 2 , 1 4 2} \\ \text { b, } \\ \text { 16,471,739 } \\ \mathbf{1 6}, 457,184 \end{array}$ |
| 矿－Fre | ${ }^{467,815} 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lincoln． | 12，146，703 | 9，676 | $\begin{array}{r}+4.8 \\ +25 \\ +1.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |  | +22.5+15.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Omaha | 130，872，822 | ， |  | 667，601，602 | 577，413，550 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,089,300 \\ 24,107,516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,354,579 \\ 22,984,461 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Ton． Ka | cili，605，92 $8,270,7$ | － $\begin{aligned} & 6,2422,623 \\ & 9,372\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}37,609,039 \\ 44,613,525 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 60，810，038 |  | $\begin{array}{r}+30.4 \\ -7.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,370,822 \\ & 2,012,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mp-0 . i \\ +12.1 \\ +1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,1,180,730 \\ 2,423,337 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,106,93 \overline{2}-1,62,541 \\ & 1,62 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tichita |  | － $\begin{array}{r}9,753,631 \\ 1,887 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +12.4 <br> +17.6 |  |  | +11.7+20.3+5.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mo．－Jopilin |  |  |  |  | $8,208,094$ $1,710,371153$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70,500,409 \\ 2,406,313 \end{array}$ | $68,722,551$$2,260,640$ | ＋+ | 58，3907499 | $45,555,786$ |
| Kansas Cit | $\begin{array}{r}11,745,524 \\ 34,596,505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -0.8 \\ +2.8 \\ +2.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,809,434,353 \\ 62,298,766 \\ 175,000,813 \\ 1,01,81 \end{array}$ | 1，710，371，504，306 | +5.8 +1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| kla．－Tulsa |  |  |  |  |  | ＋16．0 |  |  | ＋17．6 |  | －358，636 |
| －Colorado | $\begin{array}{r} 106,681,840 \\ 2,773,585 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,623,491 \\ 2,343,221 \end{array}$ | +7.1+18.0+18.4 | $13,045,201$ <br> 54882392 <br> $13,622,505$ <br> 1 | $11,242,742$ $477,401,344$ |  | ＊400，000 | 40，0 |  |  |  |
| Puebl |  |  |  |  | 11，540，000 | ＋18．0 | 498，276 | 382，615 | ＋6．4 | $-\overline{815,80} \overline{0} \overline{2}$ | 351，892 |
| tal（1） | 6，365，1 | 690，218，863 | －0．6 | 3，504，126，361 | 3，175，584，446 | ＋10．3 | 103，789，942 | 100，579，735 | ＋3．2 | 8，9 | ， 310 |
| Elevent | e D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |
| Beaumont | ${ }_{3,572,771}^{4,821,546}$ | 7，902，441 | ＋15．5 | $24,159,005$ $19,111,252$ | 317，591，653 | ＋ 10.3 | 798 |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas－－ | $\begin{array}{r}171,11,451 \\ 16,303,205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 149,338 <br> 14,031 | +14.6 +16.2 | ${ }^{890,5666,}$ | $\begin{array}{r}762,261,453 \\ 67 \\ 67 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +16.9 +18.9 | 31，999，770 | ，2 | ＋13．1 | 5，4 | 6，546，570 |
| Ft．Worth | 24，126，599 | 22,909 | $+5.3$ | 126，967，549 | 106，913， | ＋18．8 | 5，006，290 | 4，566，082 | ． 6 | 3.9 | 87 |
| Galveston | － $\begin{array}{r}9,255,71200 \\ 13170\end{array}$ | 108，853 | ＋22．7 | $46,474,000$ <br> $681,943,302$ | 40，661，000 | ＋14．3 | $\stackrel{1,292,000}{ }$ |  |  | 1，500 | ，1144，000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Houston }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,472,877 \\ 1,42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1，421 | ＋${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,66 | 6，795，745 | ＋12．8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wichita Fal | $2,876,581$ $12,412,255$ | $3,187,496$ 8,768220 | -9.8 +41.6 | $16,015,788$ $62,276,450$ | $15,674,191$ $43,778,433$ | +2.2 +42.3 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { a579，886 } \\ & 2,721,247\end{aligned}$ | a 705,722 $1,688,957$ |  | 1，752，0 | $\frac{\mathrm{b}}{1,53,408}$ |
| tal（1） | 7，664，4 | 7，046，461 | 15.5 | ，56，761，615 | ， $39,168,4$ | ＋ | 41，818，232 | 38，980，964 | ＋7．3 | ，40， | 23，889，245 |
| Twelfth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wash－E | ${ }^{2,380}$ |  | 18 | $11,561,439$ $654,574,200$ | 9，180 |  |  |  |  | 18，0 |  |
| Spokane | 34，804，000 | 226. |  | 167，376，000 | 161，719， |  | 6，548，000 | 6，291， |  | 5，716，000 | 588．000 |
| Yakima | 3，276，710 | 2，643， | ＋23．9 | 15，964，059 | 11，802，254 | ＋ | 571，825 | 615，29 | －7．1 | 396，26 | 269，747 |
| Idaho－Boise | 4，539，009 | 4，694， | ${ }_{+3}^{3}$ | 21，982，491 | 20，904，510 | ${ }^{+5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore．－Euge | 107，802，016 | 103，208， |  |  | 477，398 |  |  | 19，340，97 | ＋3．4 | 16，68 | 13，681， 580 |
| Utah－Ogden | ${ }^{2,341,885}$ | 2，473 | $\square^{-5.3}$ | 12，684，994 | 11，365， | ＋11．6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt Lake Cit | － $58.197,163$ | 50，950，${ }_{11}$ | +14.2 +18.4 | －${ }_{66,538,924}$ | 250，684， | ＋12．7 | 11，551，373 | 10，310，778 | ＋12．0 | 8，614，259 | ，399，134 |
| ${ }_{\text {Calilit }}^{\text {Arin }}$－Pakersit | 5，459，10 | 4，246， |  | 25，312，337 | ${ }_{21}{ }_{21,228,335}$ | ＋19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berkeley | 18，288，162 | 15，061，972 | ＋21．4 | 92，444，889 | － $73,265,147$ | ＋26．2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Beac | 16，266，733 | 14，${ }_{2}$ | ＋+13.0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 85，456，997 } \\ \hline 13,352,000\end{array}$ | 67，961，459 $10,810,473$ | ＋25．7 | 3，618．251 | ．86 | －38 | 2，11 | ，389，811 |
| Pasadena | 13，429，342 | 11，470，165 | ＋17．1 | ${ }_{73,732,672}$ | 57，749， | ＋27 | 2，130，09 | 2，03 | ＋4．5 | 1，837，6 | 2，243，062 |
| Riverside | ${ }^{3,540,2}$ | 3，146，580 |  | 186，759，915 | 15，043，346 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Francis | 538，155 | 523，932，975 | ＋2．7 | 2，837，765，541 | 2，495，788，291 | ＋13： | 100，784，0 | 100，249 |  | 90，37 |  |
| San Jose－ | 8，835，139 | 7，878，025 | ＋12．1 | 49，847，851 | 38，985，71 |  | 1，525，485 | 1，43 | ＋6．1 | 1，297， | 1，254，475 |
| nta Barba | 5，271，644 | 4，456，199 | ＋18．3 | － $27.721,439$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,871,090}$ | ＋21． | 891,783 |  |  |  |  |
| Stockton | 7，830，721 | 6，464，164 | ＋21．1 | 38，456，601 | 29，884，751 | ＋28． | 1，769，159 | 1，339，938 |  | 84，046 | 907，525 |
| Total 21 cltles） | 1，014，999，452 | 976，005，281 | ＋4．0 | 5，210，659，280 | ， 19 | ＋15．4 | 182，010，32 | 178，094，87 | ＋2．2 | 48，570，88 | 34，992，2 |
| Grand total（165 cities） | 24，701，993，36 | 24，946，930，148 | －1．0 | 132，148，535，653 | 122，469，758，334 | ＋7．9 | 4，23 | 4，451，007，05 | －4．9 | 4，494，72， | 4，700，633，6 |
| tslde New Y | ，249，080，019 | 773，412，689 | ＋4．9 | 51，651，335，082 | 45，741，250，791 | ＋12 | 1，881，199，10 | 1，782，993，154 | ＋5．5 | ，09 | ，404，288，738 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CANADIAN CLEARINGS FOR MAY，SINCE JANUARY 1，AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28

| Clearings at－ | Month of May |  |  | Five Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 28 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Inc．or } \\ \text { Dec．}}]{\text { a }}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Inc. } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| $\cdots$ Cana | ${ }_{566,532,068}^{8}$ |  | ${ }^{\%}$ | ${ }_{2632}{ }^{\text {S }}$／25，931 |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 112，296，258 |
| Montreal | ${ }_{4} 540,365,457$ | 402，393，824 | ＋9．4 | 2，088，096，367 |  |  | － $8080,295,269$ | 78，823，543 | ＋1．9 | 95，832，937 | 90，405，607 |
| Winnipeg | －${ }_{74,931,474}$ | － $283,532,048$ | $\underline{+7.9}$ | 1，070，630，158 | $877,247,130$ $303,566,202$ | ＋22．0 | $46,721,698$ $15,301,650$ | － $43,909,627$ | +6.4 +16.9 | $87,594,948$ <br> $63,793,798$ | 45,777 15,176 15101 |
| Ottawa | 133，415，677 | 161，836，5 | ＋1 | ${ }_{457,086,037}$ | 345，696，903 | ＋32．2 | 13，111，024 | 18，144，868 |  | 3，844，039 | 3，683，035 |
| Quebec | 210 | 16，427 | ＋ | 84，382， | 75，437，7 | ＋11．9 | 3．482 | 3，356 |  | 3，835，297 | 4，567，396 |
| Halifax | 10，035 | 10，054，660 |  |  | 44，100，817 | ． | 1,8 | 1.78 |  | ，010，969 | ${ }^{2}, 2177,645$ |
| Hamilto | 19，007，8 |  | 13.0 | － 94.8178 .224 |  |  | 退 |  |  | 3，588，361 | ${ }_{5}^{3,419,271}$ |
| Calgary | － $28,749,7821$ |  | ． |  | －33，068，271 |  | － | ${ }_{1}^{4}$, | ${ }_{-24.3}^{18.7}$ | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 5,033,051 \\ & 1,682809\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{5} 1442,885$ |
| Victoria | ${ }_{6}^{7,978,515}$ | \％ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6，721，949 }\end{aligned}$ | －1．6 | －${ }^{34,212,754}$ | 30，850，311 | ＋11．2 | －${ }_{1}^{1,3151,607}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,231,056}$ | ＋6．9 | 6，380，679 | 1，512，030 |
| London | 12，429，516 | 11，770，252 |  | 59，069，8 | 51，921，861 | ＋13．8 | 2，226，897 | 1，914，536 | ＋16．3 | 2，630，881 | 2，253，749 |
| Edmonton | 16，199，274 | 18，973，285 | －14．6 | 77，075，018 | 83，883 |  | 2，832， | 2，941， |  |  | 3，229，310 |
| Regina． | 18，146，983 | 14，282，188 | ＋27．1 | 67，584，459 | 58，807，445 | 4．9 | 2，698，103 |  |  | 3，409，804 | 6，743 |
| andon | 1，253，71 | ${ }^{1,275,}$ |  | 8，621，979 | ${ }_{8}^{5,726,454}$ |  | 229 | 230 | －0．3 | ${ }^{3322} 227$ | 224，180 |
| Lethbrrid | 1，8，83，981 | 1，795， | ， 3.8 | －${ }_{26,950,857}$ | －${ }_{\text {25，829，595 }}$ | ＋8．3 | － | ${ }_{1}^{1} 1100661$ | ＋9．3 |  | －058，932 |
| Saskatoon | ${ }_{2,366,340}^{6,159,537}$ | －${ }^{6,2866,9}$ | ＋15．6 | 10，578， | ${ }_{9} 9,077,591$ |  |  | 1，382，830 |  |  |  |
| Mrantiord | ${ }_{4,031}^{2,890}$ | 3，425，2 |  | 17，446， | 15，853 | ． | 728，144 | 598，428 |  |  | 883，214 |
| Fort willian | 4，447，093 | 2，681，110 | ＋65．9 | 13，393 | 11，521，8 |  | 895，237 | 486， |  | 553，055 | 505，344 |
| Now | 2，617，142 | 2，323，657 | ＋12．6 | 12，101， | 10．530，288 |  | 588，198 | 489，304 |  | 478，832 | 494，026 |
| ${ }_{\text {Peder }}$ Medicine | ${ }^{1}, 000,249$ | 2，725，${ }^{940}$ | ＋6．4 | －${ }_{\text {4，687，}}^{12368}$ | －${ }^{4,12,105,519}$ |  | 489，2 | ${ }_{492}^{184,60}$ | ${ }_{-0.7}^{+4.5}$ | 178,834 <br> 666,83 | 153,847 565,843 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Peterborou }}{\text { Sherbrook }}$ | $2,630,92$ <br> $2,585,508$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,448,9}$ | －+ ＋5．6 | 12，578，421 | － $10,739,87$ |  | 369，8 | ${ }_{391,274}^{492,627}$ | ． 5 | 574，051 | 553，676 |
| Kitchener | $4,616,293$ | 4，833，0 |  | 21，624，8 | 20，072，523 | $+7.7$ | 761，031 | 720,40 | 5．6 | 938，872 | 887，652 |
| indsor | 12，919，66 | 10，542，3 |  | 59，350， | 48，424，199 | ＋22．6 | 2，551，610 | 2，113，8 | ＋20．7 | 2，370，932 | ，030，082 |
| Prince Al | 1，472，186 | 1，433，458 | ＋2．7 | 6，497，5 | 6，363，364 13,161109 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 204，618 |
| Moneton | $3,369,394$ | 2，${ }_{2}^{2,984,696}$ | ＋3．7 | － $10,683,576$ | 10，026，061 | 6.4 | ${ }_{444,916}$ | － 610,748 | ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | \％73，201 |
| Chatha | ${ }^{2}, 049,640$ | 1，815，917 | ＋12．9 | $9,775.136$ | 9，090，918 |  | 378，738 | 315,900 | ＋19．9 | $\begin{array}{r}432,419 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{372,621}$ |
|  | $2,070,050$ <br> 3,03513 | $1,989,829$ $3,283,170$ | 4．0 | $9,513,589$ $16,933,518$ | $8,666,303$ $14,748,540$ | $\begin{array}{r} +9.8 \\ +15.2 \end{array}$ | 381,771 953,079 | － 727,173 | 退 | 717，666 | 318,872 591,028 |
| Total（32 eities） | 74，806，258 | ， $653,725,688$ | ＋1 | 7，512，838，058 | 483，157， | ＋15．9 | 200，602，574 | 277，476，790 | 7 | 407，135，042 | 304，487，505 |

a Not included in totals． $\mathbf{b}$ No clearings available．c Prior to May 1936 the Federal Reserve Bank did not clear all of its 1 tems on member banks but charged
Ther the accounts ortwo of
months．
F Estimated．

## Financial Chronicle

## TREASURY STATEMENT SHOWING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF AS OF MAY 29, 1936

The various agencies of the Federal Government, it is shown in a tabulation given in the Treasury's "Daily Statement" of May 29, appropriated $\$ 17,760,391,843$ for recovery and relief up to the end of May, which compares with $\$ 17,777,014,101$ appropriated as of April 30, 1936. The figure for May 29 does not include amounts advanced under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and the Potato Control Act of 1935, which laws were repealed by Congress in February, after the United States Supreme Court had held the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. A report of the Treasury covering appropriations up to April 30 was given in the "Chronicle" of May 9, page 3108.

According to the tabulation for May 29, $\$ 12,863,871,120$ of the amount appropriated was expended- $\$ 9,828,458,273$ during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, and previous year, and $\$ 3,035,412,847$ thus far during the fiscal year ending June 30,$1936 ; \$ 4,896,520,723$ remains unexpended. Of the appropriations, $\$ 2,300,579,809$ are listed in the tabulation as specific allocations to the various governmental agencies; $\$ 6,195,450,392$ as having been made available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $\$ 3,230,635,000$ under the National Industrial Recovery Act, $\$ 1,361,527,500$ under the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1935 (approved June 19, 1934), and $\$ 4,672,199,143$ under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935 (approved April 8, 1935). The Treasury's tabulation for May 29 follows:
FUNDS APPROPRIATED AND ALLOCATED FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF, EXPENDITURES THEREFROM, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES


Grand total
$\frac{2,300,579,808}{}$ n 3230635,000 o1361 527,500 a The following appropriations included in the 1936 Budget estimate of $\$ 300$,-
000,000 for general public works annual program and expenditures therefrom are 000,000 for general public works annual program and expenditures therefrom are
not Included in the above statement:
Boulder Canyon Project, $\$ 14,000,000$; Public highways, $\$ 40,000,000$ : RIver and harbor work, $\$ 10,000,000$; other public works, $\$ 118,409,000$; Tennessee Valley Authority, $\$ 36,000,000$; total, $\$ 218,409,000$. to the fiscal year 1934 include only expenditures on account of the Reconstruction Flnance Corporation, and subscriptions to capital stock of Federal Land banks under authority of the Act of Jan. 231932 . Expenditures by the several departstruction Act of 1932 were made from general disbursting accounts, and, therefore, are not susceptible to segregation from the general expenditures of such departments and estahilishments on the basis of the dally Treasury statements.
c The sum of $\$ 315,000,000$ includes appropriations under the Acts of May 12 , $\$ 45,000,000$ carried to the surplus fund from the appropriation of $\$ 100,000,000$ provided by the Act of June 19, 1934 .
d There are no statutory limitations
d There are no statutory limitations on the amounts of funds which may be purposes of Sec. 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for carrying out the purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of preterred stock or ceaptal notes of
banks and trust companies under the Act of March 9 1933. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is required to make available to the Federal Housing Administrator such tunds as he may deem necessary for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the National Housing Act. The amounts included in this column
for the purposes spectited are based upon checks issued therefor from time to time by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lssue its bonds, notes, and debentures has been increased by such amounts as may be required to provide funds for such purposes.
e Expenditures are stated on a net basis. L.e.. gross expenditures less repayments f Net, after deducting repayments to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. g Excess of credits, deduct.
(llocated by the President as Bllocated by the President as follows: Federal Emergency Rellef Administration,
$\$ 605,000,000$; and Civl Works Admin. $\$ 345.000$, noo. of which amount $\$ 7,300,000$ has been transferred to the Emergency Relief appropriation. i See note a above. J Under the provisions of the Einergency Appropriation Act, fiseat year 1935 ,
the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to purchase marketable , 195,450,391 $17760391,84313,035,412,8479,828,458,272 \mid 4,896,520,722$ securttles aequired by the Federal Emergenoy Administration of Public Work
but the amount which the Reconstruction Flinance Corporation may have Invested at any one time in such securittes may not exceed $\$ 250,000.000$. Moneys paid for such seourities are available for loans (but not grants) under Title II of the
National Industrial Recovery Act. The amount of obligation which the ReconNational Industrial Recovery Act. The amount of obligations which the Recon-
atruction Finance Corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any one time is increased by the sums necessary for such purchases, not to exceed $\$ 250,000,000$. The purchase of such securities by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is reflected as expenditures of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and as credits
against expenditures of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works The amount by which the available funds on account of such transactions has bee increased is, therefore, included in the funds of the "Reconstruction Finance Cor poration-direct loans and expenditures." by Sec. 11 of the At of April 271934 . 193 the Reconstructlon Flnaice Corpo-
1 Under Sec. 3 of the Act of June 161934 cation is authorized to purchase at par obligations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in a face amount or not to exceed $\$ 250,000,000$, and the amount of
obllgatlons which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authrized to hav outstanding at any one time is increased by $\$ 250,000,000$. The amount to be
oun
included in this column will represent the proceeds deposited with the Treasurer ncluded In this column will represent the proceeds deposited with the Treasure
of the United States on account of the sale of such obligations by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. m The appropriation of $\$ 500.000,000$ for subseription to cupital stock is include
in the figures shown in the column for Reconstruction FInance Corporation.
n Exclusive of the $\$ 69,365,000$ transfer referred to in note (p). p Includes $\$ 4,000,000,000$ specific appropriation under the Act of April 8, 1935 , and transfers of unexpended balances as follows: From the Recon,00ction Finance
Corporation, $\$ 500,000,000$; from the appropriation of $\$ 3,300,000,000$ for National Corporation, $\$ 500,000,000 ;$ from the appropriation of $\$ 3,300,000,000$, 100 Narinal
Industrial Recovery, $\$ 69,365,000$; from the appropriation of $\$ 525,000,000$ for relief in stricken agricultural areas provided in the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935,
appreved June 19, 1934, $\$ 25,600,000$; from the appropriation of $\$ 899,675,000$ for approved June 19, 1934, s25,600,00, from the appropriation ar $899,675,000$ for emergency relief and public works provided in the Emergency Apropiriation Act for emergency relief and civil works provided in the Act of Feb. 15, 1934, $\$ 7,300,000$; 140.54; and moneys transferred pursuant to Sec. 15 (1) of the Agricultural Adjust140.54: and moneys transier
ment Act, $\$ 12,921,502.64$.
details of revolving funds included in the table above

| Oroanizations | This Month |  |  | Fiscal Year 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Payments | Repayments and Collections | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Expenditures } \end{gathered}$ | Payments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Repayments and } \\ & \text { Collections } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Expenditures } \end{gathered}$ |
| Commodity Credit Corpo | \$5,277,736.67 | \$36,185,384.40 | a $330,907,647.73$ | \$215,052,455.74 | \$66,031,2900.0 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{149,021,165.74 \\ \text { a } 32080,561.95}}$ |
| Farm Credit Administration--u-i-l-ilite- ---0. |  | ${ }_{8,407,734.24}$ | 31,926,306.95 | 308,139,923.78 | 184,574,346.50 | 123,565,577.28 |
| Loans to raliroads. | 2,738,104.23 | 133.759.45 | 2,654, 314.788 | - ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}143,294,642.66 \\ 5.598 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {a12 }} 12,15883,1868.67$ |
|  | $118,445.32$ $55.494,412.68$ | ${ }_{52,348,582.91}^{118,658}$ | 3,145,829.77 | ${ }_{876.205,775.38}$ | 1042,904,999.27 | 166,699,223.89 |

a Excess of rebayments and collections (deduct).

June 6， 1936

TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES
The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood May 29，1936，are set out in the following．The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury of May 29，1936：
 Note 1 This item represents selgnorage resulting from the issuanee of silver
certifleates equal to the cost of the silver aceuired under the silver Purchase Aet of 1934 and the amount returned for the silver received under the President＇s procla－ mation dated Aug．9， 1934.
Note 2 －The amount to the credit ot disbursing officers and certatn agencles
today was $\$ 3.638,991,329.96$ ．
GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before our readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for May， 1936 and 1935，and the 11 months of the fiscal years 1935－36 and 1934－35．

| General \＆Special Funds ＊Receipts－ <br> Internal Revenue： | ${ }^{\text {Month of May }}$ |  | July 1 to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{1936}$ | ${ }^{1935}$ | 1935 | 34－35 |
| Income tax |  | ${ }_{23,180,746}$ | 1116355 |  |
| Miscell．internal | 158，176，954 | 136，250，284 | $1,1846,776132$ |  |
| Proceessing tax on farm prod＇ts | 11，254 | 42，951，719 | ． $67,314,202$ | 488，041，703 |
|  | 0，267，916 | 30，338，881 | 354，690，080 | 315，176，320 |
| Misceilaneous reeelpts：Proceeds of Govt．－owned secs． |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest－for＇n obligations． |  | －．－－－－－－－－ | 67，49 115，548 | －64，355 |
| All other－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 24，867，667 | 455， |  |  |
| Pana |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，714， |  |  |  |
| Other miscel | 4，055， | 9，451，611 | 550 | 53，088，005 |
| Total recelpts | 256，116，611 | 246，116，851 | 3，585，741，46 | 3，336，73，841 |
| Expenditures－ |  |  |  |  |
| General－Departmental | 34，083，880 | 22，352，353 | 408，279，316 | 328，549，682 |
| Puble buildings | 1，661，921 | 1，298，550 | 12，878，491 | 24，349，761 |
| Puine cighways－a | 2，656， |  | ${ }^{23,773,435}$ |  |
| River and harbor | 5，391， | ¢，283， | 65，954，9 | 60，143，456 |
| ${ }_{\text {Posama }}$ Panam a | 9116，263 | 442 | 10，753，422 |  |
| ros |  |  |  | 35，077，690 |
| 仿 | 933，484 |  |  |  |
| Retirement funds（U．－̇．－̇．－Bhare） | 15，038，782 | －－－－－＞． | ${ }_{40,662,400}^{24,40,747}$ |  |
| ational detense：a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Navy | 42，234，087 | 20，646，933 | ${ }_{365,525,772}$ | 293，677，812 |
| eterans＇pensions |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48，39，530 | 6，900，955 |  | 7，303 |
| Agricul．Adjust．Admin．a c | 1，065，050 | 43，070，978 | 344，657，189 | ${ }_{622,997,816}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug． 24,1935 ） |  |  |  |  |
| Soll Conservation \＆Domestic |  |  |  |  |
| Allotment Act．－．－－．－－－－ |  |  |  |  |
| rm Credit Administration a | b1，475， | b1，947，243 |  | ，948，589 |
| ssee Valley Authorit | 5，290，283 |  |  |  |
| Debt elarges－Retirements．－ | 6,90 | 69，312， | 392，636，650 | 408，287，200 |
| Interest | 8，220，642 | 24，463，699 | 309，091 | 378，057 |
| 硡 |  | 1，526，423 | 13，907，632 | 19，719，695 |
| Proeessing tax on farm prod | － $\begin{aligned} & 3,2659,468 \\ & \text { b759，42 }\end{aligned}$ |  | $27,183,270$ 10,080730 | ${ }_{29,032,611}^{21,88,793}$ |
| Total，general | 273，471，396 | 284，092，4 | 3，497，281，048 | 3，23，693，075 |


| General \＆Special Funds |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jali }} 1$ to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reovery Reipts relliet： |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rlrrrr}\text { Agricultura ald．} \\ \text { Agricul．Adjust．Admin＿－．－－} & \text { b9，745，262 } & 4,664,129 & 40,878,365 & 137,164,746\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Commodity Credit Corp－－－} & \text { b30，907，648 } & 6,552,058 & 149,021,166 & \text { b117，574，563 }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Fed．Farm．Mtge．Corp．） | 3，613，304 | 41，899， | b32，080，662 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporation） | 3，113，983 | 136，255，452 | 495，308，397 | 1，608，92，538 |
| Clvil Works Admini | 37，981 | 177， |  |  |
| Emerg |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Dept．of Agricul．rellief－－7̄）} & 87,806 & 663,735 & 2,766,900 & 79,968,866\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Boulder Canyon project | 930，774 | 1，474，169 | 4，934，929 | 17，95 |
| Loans and grants to States， |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2，654 | b14，447，408 | b124，158，093 |  |
| Pubic |  |  | 190，790， |  |
| River | ${ }^{12}$ 1，637， | 10，807，374 |  |  |
| Rural | 222，593 |  |  |  |
| Works | 173，220，343 |  |  |  |
|  | 6，855，314 | 28，066，089 | 362，178，9 | 298，397，638 |
| Aid to home－owners： |  |  |  |  |
| Ho |  | ，441 |  |  |
| Emergency | 1，316，998 | 2，186， | 24,235 |  |
| Federal Housing Ad | 1，231，238 | 1，088，414 | 13，397，408 |  |
| Resettlement Adminls |  |  | 120，781，679 |  |
| Miscellaneous： |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Deroosit |  | 迷， |  | 80 |
| Admin．for Indus．Recovery－－ | 3，419 | 1，254，569 | 5，113，1 | 1，287，196 |
| Reconstructlon Finanoe Corp．$\quad-$ direet loans \＆eapend＇s． |  |  |  |  |
|  | ，145，830 |  | $166,699,224$ 27，814，668 |  |
| Total recovery and r | 1，224，98 | 47，034，594 | 3，035，41 | 2，061 |
| Total expenditures | 564，696，380 | 611，127，020 | 6，532 | 6，40， 200,136 |
| Excess of rece |  |  |  |  |
|  | 300，579，769 | 365，010，169 | 2，945，952，434 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Excess of expenditures $\qquad$ Less public－debt retirements． |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6，907，600 | 69，312，50 | 339，636，650 | 408，207，200 |
| Excess of expenditures（exclud－ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trust ace ts， ，increment on gold |  |  |  |
| expenditures（ + ）．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $+7,011,259$ | －347，53，558 | ＋250，286，30 | $-514,84,301$ |
|  |  | －51，83， |  | 210，329，794 |

Total excess of expenditures．．$\frac{1,12,50}{+294,550,998} \frac{-\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots}{-51,839,889} \frac{1,418,473,789}{+2,210,329,794}$ Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(\rightarrow)$ in
general fund balance．
$\begin{gathered}\text { Increase }(+) \text { or decrease }(-) \text { in } \\ \text { the public debt．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}+211,002,720\end{gathered} \quad-29,721,168+2,935,550,491+1,585,243,809$ Publle debt at begin．of month
or year
 Public debt this date．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\overline { 3 1 , 6 3 6 , 4 4 3 , 1 1 6 } \longdiv { 2 8 , 6 3 8 , 3 8 5 , 2 2 3 } \longdiv { 3 1 , 6 3 6 , 4 4 3 , 1 1 6 } \longdiv { 2 8 , 6 3 8 , 3 8 5 , 2 2 3 }$ Trust Accounts，Increment

Receipts－${ }^{\text {on }}$ Gold，\＆c．
$\stackrel{\text { Truseet pts－}}{\text { Trust }}$
Increment resulting from reduc－
tion in the weight of the gold
tion in the weight of the gold
dollar－－．．．．．．．．．．
Selgniorage－

| 15，528，603 | 14，910，301 | 220，364，749 | 202，879，740 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42，102 | 96，103 | 742，608 | 1，632，247 |
| 1，528，691 | 6，054，995 | 167，843，337 | 134，689，131 |
| 1，198，938 | －．．－－－－．－－ | 10，448，938 | －－－－－－－－－－ |
| 18，298，334 | 20，061，399 | 399，399，632 | 339，201，118 |
| 21，751，850 | －4，913，306 | 194，667，839 | 137，308，690 |
| b11，756，687 | b333，245，378 | 53，274，772 | b333，245，378 |
|  |  | 568，573 | 136，972 |

Trust accounts
Transactions in checking ace－ts
of governmental agences net
Chargeable agst．increm．on gold
$\begin{array}{lllll}b_{11,756,687} & \text { b } 333,245,378 & 53,274,772 & \text { b } 333,245,378\end{array}$

nemployment trust fund－In－
Total

| 14，132，430 | 855，913 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,614,453 \\ 385,128,315 \end{array}$ | 20，126，532 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1，182，000 |  | 10，432，000 |  |

Excess of recelpts or credits．- ．－
Excess of expenditures
 are Included under Recovery and Relief Expenditures months and the flassification years page 5 of the daily Treasury statement for the 15 tht of and expenditures appearing on b Excess of credits（deduct）．c Payable from processing taxes on farm products
or advances from the Treasury to be deducted from prossing taxes． or advances from the Treasury to be deducted from processing taxes．

## MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPO

RATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF APRIL 30， 1936
The monthly report of the Treasury Department，showing assets and liabilities as of April 30，1936，of governmental corporations and credit agencies，financed wholly or in part by the United States，was contained in the Department＇s ＂Daily Statement＂for May 29．The report is the 23rd such to be issued by the Treasury；the last previous one， for March 31，1936，appeared in our issue of May 9，pages 3108－3111．

The report for April 30 shows in the case of agencies financed wholly from Government funds a proprietary in－ terest of the United States as of that date of $\$ 3,180,742,925$ ， which compares with $\$ 3,163,788,734$ March 31 ．In the case of these wholly－owned Government agencies，the proprietary interest represents the excess of assets over liabilities， exclusive of inter－agency items．

The Government＇s proprietary interest in agencies financed partly from Government funds and partly from private funds as of April 30 was shown to be $\$ 1,166,489,902$ ．This compares with $\$ 1,164,266,380$ as of March 31．In the case of these partly－owned Government agencies，the Govern－ ment＇s proprietary interest is the excess of assets over lia－ bilities exclusive of inter－agency items，less the privately－ owned interests．The statement follows：

Volume 142

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ก |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} \infty \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \vdots \end{array}\right\|$ |  | \％ow |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \infty \\ \substack{\infty \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 感 |
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|  |  | $\\| \begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\infty \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
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|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|c} \infty \\ 0 \\ \dot{心} \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ |  | \％ |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
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a Non－stock（or includes non－stock proprietary interests）．
b Excess inter－agency assets（deduct）．
c Deticit（deduct）．
－d Exclusive of inter－agency assets and liabilities（except bond investments）．
－e Also includes real estate and other property held for sale．
－Adjusted for inter－agency Items and items in transit． ed loans，\＆c．
Spruce Produd U．S．Housing Corporation，U．S．Rallroad Administration，U．S． supplles． i Includes Electric Home and Farm Authorlty；Farm Credit Administration （crop－productlon and other loans）；Federal Housing Administration；Federal Prisons
Industries，Inc．；Resettlement Administration；Inland Waterways Corporation； Rural Electrificatlon Administration；The RFC Mortgage Company；Tennessee Valley Associated Co－operatives，Inc．；Tennessee Valley Authority；
roads，and inter－agency interests held by the United States Treasury．
j Net after deducting estimated amount of uncollectible obligations held by the
subscriptions to pidd－in surplus．
1 Preliminary ．statement
m Includes unlssued bonds covering loans in process．
$n$ Less than $\$ 1,000$ ．
o Assets not classified．Includes the amount of capital stock held by the United States；also $\$ 38,121,600$ subscribed by the Home Owners＇Loan Corporation． In Includes assessments paid in member banks and trust companies to the q In liquidation．
nterests which are not deducted from the capital stock and paid－in surplus of the corresponding organizations．

## PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

 UNITED STATES，May 31， 1936The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States May 31，1936，as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement，is as follows：
Bonds
$3 \%$
Panama
$3 \%$ Panama Canal loan of 1961
7－－0．－．．．．．．
$\$ 49,800,000.00$
28.894 .50000
$28,894,500.00$
120,88150
Treasury bonds：



United States Savings bonds：
Series A．
Series B
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 195,652,467.75 \\ 93,717,764.50 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total bonds－

289，370，232．25






$21 \% \%$ series A－1939，maturing Sept． 15,1938 ，－－
$13 \%$ maring June $15,1999 \ldots$

$4596,416,1000.00$
5


112\％\％series B－1940，maturing June $15,1940-$
$\begin{array}{r}738,428,400.00 \\ \mathbf{7 3 7}, 161,600.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$4 \%$ Clvil Service retirement fund，series 1936
$4 \%$ to Foreign Service retirement fund，series
4\％Canal Zone retirement fund，series 1936

June 30， 1939 and 1940 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
2\％Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
series，maturing Dec
series，maturing Dec．1，1939
，909，868，450．00
265，600，000．00
2，799，000．00
2，741，000．00
$100,000,000.00$
$100,000,000.00$
$12,381,008,450.00$
Certificates of Indebtedness－
$4 \%$ Adjusted Service Certificate Fund series，
maturing Jan．1， 1937 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
$21 / 2 \%$ Unemployment Trust Fund series，ma－
turing June 30 ．
$\$ 247,900,000.00$
$10,432,000.00$
Treasury bills（maturity value）－－－．．．．．．．．．．．
i Total interest－bearing debt outstanding．．．
Matured Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased－
Old debt matured－1ssued prior to Apr． 1.1917
Old debt matured－issued prior to Apr．1， 1917
$31 / 2 \%, 4 \%$ and $41 / 4 \%$ First Liberty Loan bonds

$414 \%$ Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1928 －－－
444\％Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933－38．
$43 \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds or $1933-38$ ．
$334 \%$ and $43 \%$ Victory notes of $1922-23 . .$.
Treasury notes，at various interest rates．．．．．－
Ctts．of indebtedness，at various interest rates


$\$ 4,806,060.26$ 45，015，050．00
$1,581,650.00$
$2,559650.00$ $2,559,650.00$
$61,666,450.00$ $61,666,450.00$
$737,70.00$ $18,257,450.00$ $8,850,050.00$
$36,041,000.00$ $293,475.00$
$179,808,535.26$
Debt Bearing No Interest－
\＄346，681，016．00 $\$ 34,681,016.00$
156,039 $\$ 190,641,585.07$
Deposits for retirement of National bank and
Federal Reserve bank notes－．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．
Old demand notes and fractional currency－．．．－． $438,155,435.50$
$2,034,376.51$
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps，unclassi－
fied sales，\＆c．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
2，034，376．51

Total gross debt．．．
634，106，428．37
$31,636,443,115.88$

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of May 20 1936:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 204,-$
290,743 on May 13, as compared with $f 203,660,401$ an day. Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week In the open market offierings at the daily fixing totaled about $£ 2,400,000$. declining premium over gold exchange parities, that over the dollar being Quotations during the week:


The SS. Viceroy of India which sailed from Bombay on May 16 carries gold the following ore the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of
gold for the mot Union of South Africa
British West Africa


|  | Exports |
| :---: | :---: |
| 418,150 |  |
| - ${ }^{76,715}$ |  |
| 1,854,946 | 110,200 |
| 17,398 |  |
| 212,914 663,107 |  |
| 102,375 |  |
| 100.000 |  |
| ${ }^{863,563}$ | $\cdots{ }^{--10} \mathbf{1 0}$ |
| 212,217 11.85 | 506,670 |
| 2,550,879 | 117,762 |
|  |  |
| 93,493 125,149 | 1,927,407 |
| 20,170 78,630 |  |
| 30,773 | 8, $2, \overline{7} 9$ |
| £17,956,126 | £3,034,049 |

## SILVER

of silver from that the United States Treasury had made a further purchase Bazaars and speculators and prices advanced sharply, $20 \% / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. for both cash and two months delivery being reached on Ma, 15. This level, and on free offerings on China a count and resales by speculaw ors. prices
quickly receded to 205 F 16 d . for cash and 20 d . for two months delivery quoted today.
the end of of a fortent, was made on May 18 by Mr. Morgenthau that, at of the Chinese Ministry of Tinance Treasury officials with representatives from the Central Bank of Chinance substantial amounts of silver and also to purposes. As the market made no recovery following the news, the effect of the agreement, the nature of which had been anticipated in some quarters,
would seem to have would seem to have been discounted.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver
registered from mid-day on May 11 to mid-day on May



Quotations during the week:


Quotations during the
IN LONDON ${ }_{- \text {Bar }}^{\text {IN }}$ Silver
 $\qquad$

$\dagger$ No quotation.
The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period
from May 14 to May 20 was $\$ 4.971$ and the lowest $\$ 4.953$

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:
silver, per oz
Gold, p. fine oz
and
Sillver, per oz_._.
Gold, pline
Consols. $212 \%$ oz. Holiday
Hollday


 States of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United same days has been

77.57
.

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

The dividends announced this week are:

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alexander \& Baldwin, Ltd. (quarterly) | ${ }_{4}{ }^{18}$ |  |  |
| Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. (quar.)..--- |  | June | June |
| Aluminum Co, of America (Pa,), ${ }^{\text {Alum }}$ | 87 | Jul | , |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}$ Agricultural Chemical ${ }^{\text {cō }}$ | - 10 c | July |  |
| American Capital Corp., 83 preferre |  | June |  |
| American Ch | h |  |  |
| American Crystal Sug | \$1 | Jul |  |
| erican Cyanamid co., common A \& B (quar.) |  | Jul |  |
| American Felt Co., $6 \%$ preferred |  | July |  |
| American Optical Co., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) | 81 | July |  |
| American Safety Razor (qu | \$1 | June 30 | June 10 |
| American Smelting \& |  | Aug. 31 | Aug. |
| First preferred quarte |  | July 31 | , |
| American Snuff (quarterly) |  |  | June |
| Preterred quarte |  | Jul | June 11 |
|  |  | July |  |
| \$6 first preferred | \$1 12 | July | June 15 |
| ${ }^{\text {Anchor }}$ Cap Corp, common ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$1 | July |  |
| Appalachian Electric Power Co | $\$ 1$ | July 1 | June 2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apsonaciag }}$ Ao. (quarterly |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quarteriy) | \$13/4 |  |  |
| Atlanta Gas Light Co., | \$1/2/ | July |  |
| xton-Fisher, |  | Jul | June 15 |
| Class B common (qu) |  | July | June 15 |
| Bankers Trust Co. (qu |  | July | June |
| Beatrice Cream |  | July |  |
| Beech Creek ${ }^{\text {Prem }}$ | 5 | July |  |
| Biekford's, Inc.(quar |  | July |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) | 62 | July | June |
| Brazilian Traction, Light \& power, pref. (quar.) | \$1 ${ }^{1}$ | July |  |
| British Columbia Telep., $6 \%$ 1st pref. (quar.)-- |  | July |  |
| British Columbia Power, class A (quar | \$108 |  |  |
| Broad Street Investing Co. |  |  | Jun |
| Brunswick-Balke-Collender | \$1 |  |  |
| Budd Wheel, participating |  |  |  |
| Building Products, class A \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Burt (F. N.). Ltd. (qua |  | July |  |
| Pamden \& Burilington | \$ | July |  |
| Canada Bread, A preferred | \$134 |  | June |
| Canadian Celanese Ltd. |  |  |  |
| Canadian Cot |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  |  | Ju |
| Canadian Foreign In |  | July | Ju |
| Cannon Mills (quarteriy) | 50 c | July |  |
| Capital Administration | 75 |  |  |
| Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining (qua | 2312 c | July |  |
| Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. ${ }^{\text {couar }}$ |  | July | Ju |
| Cincinnati Gas \& Electric, $5 \%$ pref. (qu | \$14 |  |  |
| Cincinnati New Orl. \& Texas Pacif |  |  |  |
| Cincinnati \& Suburban Bell Telephon | \$1.12 | July | June |
| City Auto Stamping Co. (quar | ${ }_{62}{ }^{15 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}^{\text {c }}$ | July |  |
| Coca-Cola Bottling, class A (quar |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cumul. preferred series ${ }^{\text {A }}$ (qu |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ cumul. preferred (quarterl |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ conv. cumul. preference (quar.) |  |  |  |
| 隹mbia Pictures |  |  |  |
| "Chade, |  |  |  |
| Series D' (supplementary) |  |  |  |
| ies E (supplementary) | 5 pea |  | May 16 |
| Connecticut |  |  |  |
| Continental Diamond Fibre | 50 c |  |  |
| Courier Post, preferred | \$134 |  |  |
| Cream of Wheat |  |  |  |
| Detroit Gray Iron Foun | 10 c |  |  |
| Eastern Mayleable lron | 50 c |  | May |
| Ecuador Cor |  |  |  |
| Elizabethtown Water Consol | \$2 | June | une 20 |
| Endicott-Johnson (quar | - ${ }^{75 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June 18 |
| New $5 \%$ preferred |  |  | June 18 |
| Equity B Rearer | 7 c |  |  |
| Eureka Vacuum Clieaner |  |  | June 15 |
| Evans Products Co. (quar.) | ${ }_{6}$ | July | June |
| Fanny Farmer Candy Shops (quar.) | 12 | July | June |
| Faultess Rubber ( |  | July | June |
| Federated Depar | $25 c$ $\$ 6$ | July | June |
| Firth Ave. Bank | \$10 |  |  |
| Filene's (W̄̀.) ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ Sons (quarte |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{61 / 2 \%}$ preferred (quarte | $\$ 15$ |  | June 20 |
| Finance ${ }^{\text {cisk Rube }}$ of Penna. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Flintkote Co.. common. |  |  |  |
| General American Investors, $\$ 6$ pre | \$11/2 | July | Ju |
| General American Transporta | 87 \% | July |  |
| General Printing Ink | 50c | July |  |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
| eneral Public S |  | June 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Granby Consol. Mining, Smelt | 82 |  |  |
| Granite City steel Co. (quar.) | 25c | June 3 |  |
| Grant ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 5 c | July |  |
| Green (Daniel) Co. pref. (quar.) | \$11/2 | July ${ }^{1}$ | ne |
| Extra Co. of N. Amer. |  | July 15 |  |
| Guaranty Trust Co. of New York |  | July |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {el }}$ | July |  |
| Qua |  |  | ne |
| Hawaiian Ägric |  | June 30 |  |
| Hawaiian Elect | ${ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | June |  |
| Honolulu Ga | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{c} \\ & 15 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | June |  |
| Honolulu Plantation (m |  |  |  |
| Extra---....- | 250 | June 26 |  |



| Name of Company | $\underset{\text { Phare }}{\text { Per }}$ | When \| Holders Payable of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bor | 5c | $1{ }^{\text {Ju }}$ |
| Boston \& Albany R - |  | ${ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| Boston Elevated Ry. (qua |  | July 1 |
| Boston Wharr Co. (semi-ani.) | 814 | June 30 June |
| Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber | \% | June 15 June |
| Bower Roller Bearing | 5 | July |
| Brazilian Traction, Lig | $r 30 \mathrm{c}$ | July 15 June |
| Brewer (0.) \& ${ }^{\circ} 0$. (mon | \$1 | June 25 June 19 |
| Bridgeport Brass | 10 c | June |
| Briggs \& Stratton Co | 50 c | June 30 |
| Brillo Mfg, Co., Inc., common | 15 | July 1 June |
| Bristos A Arass (quar.) | 50 | Juyy 15 |
| British American Tobacco, ordinary (interim):- | 10d | June 30 |
| Brooklyn \& Queens Transit, 86 pre | 75 c | July 1 June |
| Brookey | 75 c 75 | July 15 |
| Buffalo Niagara \& Eastern Power, pref. (quar.) |  | July 1 June |
| Bullard Co. (resumed) | \$154. | Aug. 1 |
| llock's | \$13/ | Aug. |
| Butler Water Co |  |  |
| Calamba Sugar Estate |  | June 15 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | 45 c 3 | July 1 IJune 15 |
| Calaveras Cement 7\% pr | $h \$ 1$ | July 1 June |
| fornia |  | Juy 11 June 30 |
| California Packing (quarterly) | $\begin{aligned} & 121 / 2 \mathrm{c} \\ & 37 \mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | June 15 May 29 |
| Campbell, W yant and |  | June 26 June 6 |
| Canada Morthing (quarterly) | 37/20c | June 15 June- ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |
| $7 \%$ cum. preferred (quar | 13 | July 15 June 15 |
| Canadian Canners Ltd.t.to 6 |  | July 2 June |
| Canadian Oil Cos., preferr | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| field Oil, prefer | \$13 | June 30 June |
| ${ }^{\text {rnation }} \mathbf{C o}$ o. $7 \%$ pref | \$1 | July 1 June |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1 | ${ }^{\text {Oft. }}$ Oan2 37 |
| Caroinini Telephone \& Te |  | July |
| Carreras, Ltd., Am. dep. rec. ${ }^{\text {Carter }}$ ( Wm .) |  | June 26. Mas |
| Carthage Mills, preferred A | \$1 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Case }}$ Preerred |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | h\$139 | July |
| Catelli Ma caroni Products, | \$2 | June 10 |
| Coyuga \& Susquehanna | \$1 |  |
| $7 \%$ cumul. 1st preferred. <br> f Amer., $7 \%$ cumul. prior pref. | \$1年行 |  |
| Celluloid Corp., 1st pref |  | June 12 June 2 |
| ntral | \$1 | June 29 |
| Centrifugal Pipe Corp. (quar.) | 10 c | Aug. 15 Aug. 5 |
| Champion Paper \& Fibre preferred (quarterly) | \$113 |  |
| apeake Corp. (quar |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ July $1{ }^{\text {June }} 15$ |
| Chesapea |  | July 1 June 8 |
| Preferred (semi-annua | \$314 | July 1 June |
|  |  | June 29 June |
| Chicago Flexible shâft (quar.) | 50 c | June 30 June 20 |
| ch |  |  |
| Chicago Junction Rys, \& Uni | \$134 |  |
| Chicago Rivet \& Machine Co.-( | 3173 | Juy 16 June 15 |
|  | $121 / 3$ | June 16 Jun |
| Chickasha Cotton |  | July 1 June 10 |
| nurngold | \$13/2 | June 30 Jua |
| Cincinnati Inter-Terminal |  |  |
| 1 st guaranteed prefer | \$2 | Aug. 1 July 20 |
| cinnati Northe |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) | 813 |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$134 | Jan1'37 ${ }^{\text {Dep. }} 19$ |
|  (izens <br> Water Co. (Washington, Pa.), $7 \%$ pref. | \$134. | July 1 June 30 |
| ${ }_{\text {Clark }}^{\text {Preferred }}$ (quipment ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | June 15 Ma |
| Clayton \& Lambert | 5 | June 15 May |
| Clearfield \& Mahoning | \$11/2 | July 1 June 20 |
| Ceveland Electric (lium |  | July 1 June 20 |
| Cleveland \& Pittsburgh | \$1.15 | July ${ }^{\text {Jopt. }}$ |
| Registered guaranteed (quar | 8735 c | Dec. 11 No |
| Clinton Trust ( $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | June 30 June |
| Cluett, Peabody \& Co.. Inc.. preet (quar.) | \$131 | Juy ${ }^{\text {Juty }} 1$ |
| Coast County Gas \& Electric, preferred (quar.) | \$13/2 | June 15 Ma |
| Class A (semi-ann.) | \$11 | July 1 June |
| Coca-Cola Internationa (qu | S4 | July 1 June |
| Colasse-Palmoli |  | July 1 Jun |
| Colt's Patent Fire Arms | \$1/2 | July ${ }^{1}$ June |
|  | ${ }_{50}$ |  |
| Columbus \& Xenia RR. | $\$ 1$ | June 10 May |
| Commercial | 75 c | June 30 Jur |
| Commercial Investment Tr | 890c | June ${ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| Conv. preference \$41/4 |  | July i June 5a |
| Commercial National Bank | d\$1/2 | July 1 June $5 a$ |
| Commercial Solvents Corp., com. (s. | 30 c | June 30 June 1 |
| Commonwealth Edison (quar. | \$1 | Aug. 1 Jul |
| Commonwealth \& Southern, \%6. (qua |  | Aug. 11 July |
| Compressed Industrial Gases ( (quar) | 75 c | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Jume ${ }^{1} 5$ June |
| Confederation Life Association |  | June 30 Jun |
| Quarterly | $\$ 1$ |  |
| Oongoreum-Ṅairn, | s1 | Dec. 31 Dec. 25, |
| Oonnecticut \& Passumpsic Riv | 40 c | June 15 June 1 |
| Consolidated Divers standard Securities, prep... | 25 c | June 15 May 15 |
|  | \$134 | Aug. 1 June 26 |
| Consolidated Film Industries, preferred. | 25 c | ne 15 Ma |
| Consolidated Gas of Baltimore ( (quar.) |  |  |
| Preferred A (quar |  | July 15 |
|  | ${ }^{\$ 1}$ | June 15 May |
| ${ }_{6 .}^{6 \%}$ preferred (quarterly) | \$1 | July 1 I June |
| 7\%\% preferred (quarterly | \$1.65 | July 1 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (muarterr |  | July 1 Jun |
| $6.6 \%$ preferred (monthly | 5 | July i 1 Jun |
| Oontinental Assurance Co. (Chicago, III.) (qu.) |  | June 30, Jua |
| ntinental Steel, preferr |  |  |
| Copperweld Steel '(guar.) |  | May 31 Ma |
| Quarterly |  | Aug. 31 Au |
| ${ }^{8}$ Impe |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { June } 15 \text { June } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { 1'June } 15 \end{aligned}\right.$ |


| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | When Payable | $\text { el } \begin{gathered} \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crowell P | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| Crown Cork International Corp. class A (quar.)- | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc., com. (quar.)---- | 250 |  |  |
| Crown Willamette, ist preferred | $h \$ 13$ |  |  |
| Crucible Steel of Ame | \% 81 |  | June 16 |
| Crum \& Forster. preferred (quarter |  |  |  |
| Curtis Publishing,'7 | h\$134 | July | May 29 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dakota Central Telep. Co., $61 / 2 \%$ pree. (quar.) | \$15\% |  | 5 |
| Danahy-Faxon Stores (quar.).-...........-- | 25 c |  | June 20 |
|  | $\stackrel{250}{25}$ |  | uly 3 |
| Delaware RR. Co. (s,-a.) .-., | ${ }_{\$ 1} 1$ |  |  |
| Long Hoo |  |  |  |
| Quarterly | 50 c 50 c | Ju | June 20 |
| Quarterly |  | Dec. 21 |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$13/ |  |  |
| preferred (quar.) | \$1 | Dec. 31 |  |
| Detroit Hillsdale \& Sout | \$2 |  | Jüne-2̄0 |
| Detroit Paper Prod | 63/5 |  |  |
| Detroit, Toledo |  |  | June 19 |
| Diamond State Telephone, $61 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.)-- | \$158 | July | June 20 |
| Dixie Vortex (initial) | 371/2c | July | 5 |
| Class A, initial |  |  | June 15 |
| Doctor ${ }^{\text {Quarterl }}$ | c | Dec. |  |
| Doehler Die Castin, \$7 pre | 8714 | July | June 20 |
| Dome Mines, Ltd. (quar | $8{ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June 30 |
| , |  |  |  |
| minion Coal, preferre | ${ }^{3} 1$ |  | June |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$13 | July | June |
| Dominion Textile Co, L | rs1 | July | June 15 |
| Dow Chemical, prefer | \$134 | Aug. | Aug. 1 |
| Draper Corp. | ${ }^{-60}$ |  |  |
| Duke Power Co. (quarter |  | July | Jun |
| Du Pont de Nemours (E. I.) | 70c |  |  |
| Debe | \$11/3 |  | 0 |
| Duquesne Light | \$10c |  | June 15 |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
| Eastern Gas \& Fuel $6 \%$ preferred ( $q u$ | 81.12 |  | June 15 |
| East Mahanoy RR. | \$1 | June |  |
| Eastman Kodak (qua | \$114 |  |  |
| Extra--7-ia | \$156 | July |  |
| East Tennessee Teleg. | \$1.44 | July | June 16 |
| Edison Bros. Stores ( |  |  | May 29 |
| ${ }_{\text {Prectrered }}^{\text {Puto-Lite }}$ (quar.) | \$134. |  | June |
| Preferred (quarterl | \$134 | July 1 |  |
| Electric Controller ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | ${ }^{75 \mathrm{c}}$ | July ${ }^{1}$ | June 20 |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | June 30 |  |
| Electrolux Corp. (quar.) --.-.-.-.-.-. |  | June 15 | ${ }^{\text {May }}$ May 15 |
| Electromast, Inc- (in | 1235 c | July 1 | June 15 |
| Eligin National Watch |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Elizabeth \& }}$ \% renton RR. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Oct. |  |
| El Paso Electric Co. (Texas) \$6 prep. (qua | \$1 1 | July 15 |  |
| Emerson Dry Co., 8\% preferred (quarterly) |  |  | 5 |
| $4 \%$ guaranteed (quar.) | $\$ 1$ | Dec. | Nov. 21 |
| Empire Power Corp. participat | 40 c | July | 15 |
| Emporium Capwell (sem | ${ }^{2} 5$ |  | 18 |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equip | 25 c | June 20 | June 3 |
| table |  |  |  |
| 10. Pittsburgh RR. | 8770 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ guaranteed (quar.) | 87 | Sept. 10 | Aug. 31 |
| Guaranteed betterment (quar. |  | Sept. 1 | Aug. 31 |
| Euroaranteed betterment (quar | \$21/ | Dec. ct. cti |  |
| Falconbridge Nickel Mines, | r7 |  |  |
| Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. | \$11/3 | June 30 |  |
| \$5 preferred. (quar.) | \$114 | - |  |
| Farmers \& Traders Life Insuranc | \$2 | July 1 |  |
|  |  |  | Sept. 10 |
| Federal Motor Truc | 1 |  | June |
| Fidelity \& Guaranty Fir | 25c | July 1 | June |
| First National Bank (N. Y.) | \$25 | July | June 15 |
| First National Stores, | 621 | July | June ${ }^{\text {Junne }}$ |
| First State Pawners Society (qu | \$1 | June 30 |  |
| Florsheim Shoe, class A (qua |  | July |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cxass }}$ B (quarteriy | 12 | Ju |  |
| Extra ----- | 12 \% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 5 |
| Foresight Foundation, Inc., class A, initial spec'i | 10 c |  | May 29 |
| Portney Oilt Co. (initia) | ${ }_{2}^{23} 5$ | June 12 |  |
| Freeport Texas, preperred (quar | \$113 | Aug. |  |
|  | \$1 | July |  |
| General Baling Co., prefer | \$ 82 |  |  |
| General Candy, class A (quar.) | 15 c | June 20 | un |
| Extra - Mijs-- | ${ }^{15} 1$ | June |  |
| General Motors Corp. (quar.) | 500 | June 12 |  |
| Extra-- ${ }_{\text {Prefer }}$ | 815 | June |  |
| General Public U | \$1/4 | July | June |
| General Railway Sig | \$1 | July | June 10 |
| General Refractories C | 50 | June 30 | June 1 |
| Georgia Power Co., $\$ 6$ pref | \$11/ |  |  |
| (\%5preferred (quarterly) | \$1 |  |  |
| Common (quarterly) | 255 | June |  |
| Glens Falls Insurance | 40 c | July |  |
| Glidden Co. (quar.). | 50c | July | June |
| ${ }^{\text {P\% mor pref }}$ | \$134 | July |  |
| Globe Wernecke OO., pr |  | July | June |
| Preferred (quarterli) | 50 c | ${ }_{\text {OLt }}^{\text {Oct }}$ |  |
| Godchaux Sugars, Inc., class ${ }^{-1}$ |  | July |  |
| \$7 preferred | \$1 |  |  |
| Goebel Brewing Co. (quar.) |  |  | June 19 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Golddatt Bros., In |  | July 1 |  |
| Golden Cycle (quar |  |  |  |
| Goodyear Tire \& |  | Jū̆ | June |





| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States Industrial Alcohol Co | 25 c | July | June 15a |
| United States Petroleum (s.-a). | 1 c |  |  |
| United States Playing Card | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ & 25 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | July | June 20 |
| United Sto | h\$3 | June | May 27 |
| United Verde Extension Mining Co. (qua | 25 c | Aug. 1 | July $3 a$ |
| Upper Michigan Pow |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qua | \$13 |  | Oct. 26 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$11\% |  |  |
| Upressit Metal Cap Cor | \$2 | July 1 | June 15 |
| Utah Coppe | 65 c | June 30 | May 29. |
| Utah Power | $581-3 \mathrm{c}$ | July | June |
| Valley RR. of New York | \$21/2 | July | June 12 |
| Vapor Car Heating Co., pr | \$1\% | June 10 | June 1 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$1 | Sept. 10 | Sept. |
| Penezuelan Oil Con |  | Dec. 10 |  |
| Ventures, Ltd., ini | $21 / 6$ | Jüly ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -15 |
| Vick Financial | 15 c | June 20 | June 5 |
| Viking Pump (speci | 25 c | June 15 | June |
| Preferred (quar.)---- | \$110 | June 15 |  |
| Virginia Electric \& Power $\mathbf{p}$ Virginia Public Service Co | \$13/2 | June ${ }^{\text {July }} 1$ | Muay 29 |
| Vulcan Detinning, preferred ( | \$134 | July 20 | July 10 |
| Preferred (quar | \$13/4 |  | Oct. 10 |
| Wagner Electric | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | June 20 |
| Waldorf System, Inc.. com <br> Walker (Hiram) Gooderha | 20c | June 15 | May 25 |
| Cum. preferred (quar.) --- | 25 c | June 15 | May 25 |
| Ward Baking Corp., | 75 c | July 1 | June 15 |
| Ware River RR., guaranteed (semi-ann.) | \$31/2 | July ${ }^{1}$ | June 30 |
| Washington Water Power prefer | \$153 |  | Mune 15 |
| w elch Grape Juice Oo., preferred | \$18/ | Aug. 31 | Aug. 15 |
| Wesson Oil \& Snowdrif | 12.1/2 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | July | June 15 |
| Extra | 371/2c | July |  |
| Western Tablet \& Stationery Corp., 7\% p | \$1 | July | June 19: |
| West Jersey \& Seashore RR. (s.-a | \$1䰻 | July | June 15 |
| Westland Oil Royalty Co., class A (monthly) | 10 c |  |  |
| Westmoreland, Inc. (quarterly) | 30c |  | June 15 |
| Westmoreland Water Co.. 86 pref. (quar |  |  |  |
| West New York \& Penna. RR. (semi-an $5 \%$ preferred (semi-annual) | \$13 | July | $\text { June } 30$ |
| Weston Electrical Instrument. | 50 c | July | June 16 |
| Weyenberg Shoe Mig.. 7\% | \$194 |  | June 15 |
| Wheeling steel, |  | July |  |
| Whitaker Paper, preferred (quarterly) | \$13/4 | July | June 20 |
| Whitman (Wm.) \& Co.. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) | \$13 | July | June 13 |
| Will \& Baumer Candle Co., Inc., pref. (qua |  | July | June 15 |
| Winstead Hosiery Co. (quarterly) | , | Aug. |  |
| Extra |  | Aug. |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1936

| Clearing House Members | - Capital | *Surplus and Undivided Profits | Net Demand Deposits, Average | Time Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of N. Y. \& Tr. Co- | 6,000.000 | 10,929,400 | 143,965,000 | ,646,000 |
| Bank of Manhattan Co.- | 20,000,000 | 25,431,700 | 375,623,000 | 32,692,000 |
| National Clty Bank. | 127,500,000 | 40,707,000 | a1,445,654,000 | 156,277,000 |
| Chemical Bk. \& Tr. Co_- | 20,000.000 | 51,725.400 | 474,002,000 | 10,806,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co. | 90,000,000 | 177,277,300 | b1,375,983,000 | 37,899,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust Co. | 32,935,000 | 12,788,600 | 478,350,000 | 85,461,000 |
| Cent. Hanover Bk. \& Tr. | $21,000.000$ | 62,597,400 | 726,598,000 | 12,965,000 |
| Corn Exch. Bank Tr. Co. | 15,000,000 | 16,109,900 | 239,692,000 | 21,758,000 |
| First National Bank | 10,000,000 | 91,781,400 | 505,104,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Irving Trust Co. | $50,000,000$ | 59,017,400 | 504,873,000 | 422,000 |
| Continental Bk. \& Tr. Co | 4,000,000 | 3,812,700 | 56,856,000 | 1,712,000 |
| Chase National Bank.-- | 150,270,000 | 67,625,800 | c1,899,978,000 | 45,183,000 |
| Fith Avenue Ba | 500.000 | 3,435,200 | 45,678,000 |  |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 68,456,900 | d825,002,000 | ,213,000 |
| Title Guar. \& Trust Co | 10,000,000 | 5,249,700 | 16,579,000 | 417,000 |
| Marine Midland Tr. | 5,000,000 | 8,067,800 | 89,759,000 | 3,077,000 |
| New York Trust Co. | 12,500,000 | 22,242,300 | 310,553,000 | 24,377,000 |
| Com'l Nat. Bk. \& Tr.Co. | $7,000,000$ $5,775,000$ | $7,907,000$ $8,176,200$ | $77,275,000$ $82,184,000$ | $1,191,000$ $42,835,000$ |
| Publio N. B. \& Tr. Co.- | 5,775,000 | 8,176,200 | 82,184,000 | 42,835,000 |
| Total | 612,480,000 | 743,339,100 | 9,673,708,000 | 552,431,000 |

* As per ofticial reports: National, March 4, 1936; State, March 27, 1936; trust companies, March 27, 1936 (c) $\$ 85,994,000$; (d) $\$ 29,281,000$.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended May 28:
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1936

|  | Loans, Disc. and Investments | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Other Caish, } \\ \text { Including } \\ \text { Bank Notes } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Res. Dep., <br> N. Y. and Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and tyust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Depostits } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- Grace National | $\underset{25,969,500}{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 4,111,400 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ } 287,700}$ | $28,773,300$ |
| Sterling National | 21,175,000 | 649,000 | 3,962,000 | 1,817,000 | 24,645,000 |
| Trade Bank of N. Y. | 4,859,249 | 212,805 | 987,630 | 126,619 | 5,202,122 |
| People's National | 3,079,000 | 92,000 | 1,470,000 | 655,000 | 4,731,000 |
| TRUST COMPANIES-AVERAGE FIGURES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Loans Disc. and Invest. | Cash | Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | Gross <br> Deposits |
| Manhatt | 57,708,300 | $\xrightarrow[* 5,624,000]{\text { S }}$ | 7,287,800 | $\underset{3,166,400}{\text { S }}$ | 63,468,200 |
| Federation. | 8,800,224 | 203,365 | 791,120 | 1,871,661 | 9,780,051 |
| Fiduclary | 11,620,582 | *1,193,974 | 1,331,435 |  | 11,827,187 |
| Fulton. | 20,055,200 | *2,635,000 | 297,000 | 183,800 | 18,843,800 |
| Lawyers | 29,127,000 | *10,762,600 | 2,940,900 |  | 41,659,500 |
| United States Brooklyn- | 68,604,505 | 13,345,684 | 18,847,839 |  | 71,246,956 |
| Brooklyn. | 91,244,000 | 2,947,000 | 25,664,000 | 193,000 | 112,723,000 |
| Kings County.- | 32,448,261 | 2,469,589 | 9,552,738 | --- | 39,118,740 |

$a$ 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
$c$ The following corrections have been made:
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe pref. div. of $\$ 21 / 2$, previously reported as Allied Stores; preferred, holders of record June 19; previously reported as June 9.
d A regular quarterly dividend on the convertible preference stock, declared payable in comm in stock at the rate of 3-104ths of 1 share of common stock per share of convertible 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
$\theta$ Payable in stock.
$f$ Payable in common stock. if
mulated dividends. $\boldsymbol{P}$ Payable in scrip. $\quad h$ On account of accu-
$l$ American Cigar Co. stock div. of 1-40th sh. of Amer. Tobacco Co.
$o$ 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.
$q$ Electric Shareholdings Corp., $\$ 6$ conv. pfd. opt. div. ser. Ww
$41_{1000}$ 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
$t$ Payable in special preferred stock.
u Payable in U. S. funds. $w$ Less depositary expenses.
$x$ Less tax. $y$ A deduction has been made for expenses. 2 Per 100 shares.

## 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 June 3 1936, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | June 3, 1936 | May 27, 1936 | June 5, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury -x | 3,054,070,000 | 140,523.000 | 0 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes. | $1,875,000$ $80,042,000$ | 1,033,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total reserv | ,000 | 3,229,514,00 | 3,079,000 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, irect and (or) fully guaranteed.-. | 2,018,000 | 1,448,000 | 2,017,000 |
| Other blils discounted.------------ | 1,531,000 | 1,503,000 | 2,349,000 |
| Total buls discounte | 3,549,000 | 2,951,0 | 4,366,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | 1,094,000 | $1,585,000$ | 1.807,000 |
| Industrial advances. |  |  |  |
| United States Government securitles: |  |  |  |
|  | 477,660,000 | 480,307,000 | 106,39,000 473888,000 |
| Treasury bills | 183,250,000 | 180,603,000 | 164,096,000 |
| Total U. S. Government s | 729,383,000 | 729,383,000 | 744,318,000 |
| Other securities.- |  |  |  |
| Forelgn loans on |  |  |  |
| Total bills and securities | 741,391,000 | 741,315,000 | 756,874,000 |
| Gold held abroad- |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn banks-0-1-2 | 5,514,000 | 4,344,000 | 3,553,000 |
| Uncollected items. | 145,075,000 | 125,200,000 | ${ }_{112,588,000}$ |
| Bank premises | $\begin{aligned} & 10,851,000 \\ & 31,795,000 \end{aligned}$ | $10,514,000$ | 34,816,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,070,704,000 | 4,141,833,000 | 3.202,929,000 |
| Liabiuties- |  |  |  |
| R. notes In actual circulation. | 788,866,000 | 776,519,000 | 672,878,000 |
|  | 行 |  |  |
| U. S. Treasurer-Ge | 19,624,000 | 19,423,000 | 8,181,000 |
| Other deposits...-. | 225,971,000 | 222,901,000 | 111,887,000 |
| Total deposits_ | 3,009,048,000 | 3,118,988,000 | 2,290,608,000 |
| Deferred availability | 130,001,000 | 123,978,000 | 110,328,000 |
| Capital pald in- | 0,866,000 | 50,869,000 |  |
| Surpus | ${ }_{7} 7$ | 7 | 6,1 |
| Surpas for continge | 8,849,000 | 8,849,000 | 7,500,000 |
| All other liabluties...-- | 24,505,000 | 4,061,000 | 6,106,000 |
| Total liabil | 4,070,704,000 | 4,141,833,000 | 3,202,929,000 |
| of total reserv |  |  |  |
| note liabilities cos | 82 6\% | 82.9\% | 7.0\% |
| Commitments to make industria vances.---- | 10,285,000 | 10,342,000 | 7,606,000 |

[^0] difference, the difference Itself having been appropria
nder 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, June 4 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 RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 31836

|  | June 3, 1936 | May 27, 1936 | May 20, 1936 | May 13, 1936 | May 6, 1936 | Apr. 291936 | Apr. 221936 | Apr. 151938 | June 5, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A SSETS | 7,840,037,000 | 7,824,035,000 | 7,759,336,000 | 7,729,834,000 | 7,703,337,000 | 7,703,833,000 | $7,663,838,000$ | 7,664,835,000 | $5,909,299,000$ |
| Redemption fund (F. R. notes).-.-.-- | 13,261,000 | 13,062,000 | 12,532,000 | 12,451,000 | 13,377,000 | 12,942,000 | $13,741,00$ |  | 22,248,000 |
| Other cash *- | 290,695,000 | 310,451,000 | 316,329,000 | 324,928,000 | 322,087,000 | 339,651,000 | 342,255,000 | 341,744,000 | 222,982,000 |
| Total reserves | 8,143,993,000 | 8,147,548,000 | 8,088,197,000 | 8,067,213,000 | 8,038,801,000 | 8,056,426,000 | 8,019,834,000 | 8,020,315,000 | 6,154,529,000 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgatlons, direct and (or) fully guaranteed Other bills discounted | $\begin{aligned} & 3,611,000 \\ & 2,240,000 \end{aligned}$ | $2,646,000$ $2,182,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,436,000 \\ & 2,313,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,292,000 \\ & 2,489,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 0 9 7 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 4 8 7 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,858,000 \\ & 2.465,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 0 2 1 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 2 4 9 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,713,000 \\ & 2.480,000 \end{aligned}$ | 4,690,000 <br> 3,393,000 |
| Total bills discounte | 5,851,000 | 4,828,000 | 4,749,000 | 4,781,000 | 4,584,000 | 5,323,000 | 5,270,00 | 6,193,000 | ,000 |
| Bllls bought in open | 3,076,000 |  |  | 4,677,000 | $00$ |  | $00$ | 4,690,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities-Bo | $265,680,000$ | $265,699,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265,691,000 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 265,693,000 | 265,708,000 | $265.723,000$ | $265,785,000$ | 265,687,000 | 316,852,000 |
| Treasury notes | $\begin{array}{r} 1,536,227,000 \\ 628,337,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,545,908,000 \\ 618,648,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,547,839,000 \\ 616,717,000 \end{array}$ | $1,547,849,000$ $616,717,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,549,461,000 \\ 615,167,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,554,889,000 \\ 609,667,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,554,889,000 \\ 609,667,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,554,895,000 \\ 609,667,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,552,980,000 \\ 560,374,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total U. S. Government | 2,430,244,000 | 2,430,255,000 | 2,430,247,000 | 2,430,259,000 | 2,430,336,000 | 2,430,279,000 | 2,430,341,000 | 2,430,249,000 | 2,430,206,000 |
| Other | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 |  |
| rel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and sec | 2,469,518,000 | 2,470,025,000 | 2,470,208,000 | 2,469,861,000 | 2,469,947,000 | 2,470,786,000 | 2,470,513,000 | 2,471,626,000 | 2,470,011,000 |
| Gold held abros |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from torelgn banks, | $\begin{array}{r} 237,000 \\ 20,243,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,000 \\ 19,002,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 240,000 \\ 20.368,000 \end{array}$ | -7240,000 | $19.813,000$ | $10631,000$ | $22.870,000$ | $29633,000$ | 15,800,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes o Uncollected items | $\begin{array}{r} 20,243,000 \\ 613,591,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,002,000 \\ 518,009,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,368,000 \\ 574,289,000 \end{array}$ | $22,936,000$ $595,188,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,813,000 \\ 519,305,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,664,000 \\ 522,097,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,870,000 \\ 564,780,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,125,000 \\ \text { e96,196.000 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,888,000 \\ 499,881,000 \end{array}$ |
| Bank premises | 48,052,000 | 48,051,000 | 48,051,000 | 48,050,000 | 48,048,000 | 48,031,000 | 48,017,000 | 48,006,000 | 49,711,000 |
| All other assets | 42,689,000 | 41,126,000 | 40,288,000 | 39,764,000 | 38,495,000 | 38,093,000 | 36,731,000 | 36,286,000 | 47,620,000 |
| Total | 11,338,323,000 | 11,243,998,000 | 11,241,641,000 | 11,243,252,000 | 11,135,049,000 | 11,155,728,000 | 11,163,378,000 | 11,295,187,000 | 9,238,340.000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . R. notes in | 3,793,959,000 | 3,758,973,000 | 3,760,729,000 | 3,762,028,000 | 3,778,880,000 | 3,741,690,000 | 3,748,576,000 | 3,761,762,000 | 3,182,049,000 |
| Deposits-Member banks' reserve account | 5,713,315,000 | 5,747,228,000 | 5,694,009,000 | 5,611,072,000 | 5,531,998,000 | 5,506,314,000 | 5,441,618,000 | 5,333,048,000 | 4,914,241,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer | 504.733,000 | 544,183,000 | 513,104,000 | 577,985,000 | 621,759,000 | 679,209,000 | 712,424,000 | 829,731,000 | 95,442,000 |
| Forelgn | 53,607,000 | 54,493,000 | 85,482.000 | 84,226,000 | 81,851,000 | 83,356,000 | 86,116,000 | 53,826,000 | 21,996,000 |
| Other dep | 295,406,000 | 271,122,000 | 267,384,000 | 266,517,000 | 263,437,000 | 278,147,000 | 269,214,000 | 280,758,000 | 174,468,000 |
| Total depo | 6,567,061,000 | 6,617,026,000 | 6,559,979,000 | 6,539,800,000 | 6,499,045,000 | 6,547,026,000 | 6,509,372,000 | 6,497,363,000 | 5,206,147,000 |
| Deferred avallab | 594,315,000 | 522,081,000 | 574,822,000 | 595,878 | 511,668,000 | 521,228,000 | 560,830,000 | 691,75 | 0 |
| Capital pald in | 130,796,000 | 130,795,000 | 130,745,000 | 130,721,000 | 130,652,000 | 130,657,000 | 130,697,000 | 130,707,000 | 146,628.000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 145,501,000 | 145,501,000 | 145,501,000 | 145,501,000 | 145,501,000 | 145,501,000 | 145,501,000 | 145,501,000 | 144,893,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13-1 | 26,513,000 | 26,513,000 | 26,513,000 | 26,513,000 | 26,513,000 | 26,513,000 | 26,513,000 | 26,513,000 | 20,065,000 |
| Reserve for conting | 34,114,000 | 34,111,000 | 34,109,000 | 34,114,000 | 34,110,000 | 34,108,000 | 34,104,000 | 34,102,000 | 30.781,000 |
| All other llabilities | 46,064,000 | 8,998,000 | 9,243,000 | 8,697,000 | 8,680,000 | 9,005,000 | 7,785,000 | 7,489,000 | 11,731,000 |
| Total Habllit | 11,338,323,000 | 11,243,998,000 | 11,241,641,000 | 11,243,252,000 | 11,135,049,000 | 11,155,728,000 | 11,163,378,000 | 11,295,187,000 | 9,238,340,000 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and F. R. note Hab山ities combined. | \% | 78.5\% | 78.4\% | 78.3\% | 78.2\% | 78.3\% | 78.2\% | 78.2\% | 73.4\% |
| Commitments to make industrial advances | 24,878,000 | 25,095,000 | 25,297,000 | 26,014,000 | 25,842,000 | 25,576,000 | 25,607,000 | 25,670,000 | 19,688,000 |
| Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-term Securities- | \$ |  | ${ }^{5}$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |
| 1-15 days bills discounted | 4,501,000 | 2,956,000 | 2,910,000 | 3,044,000 | 2,877,000 | 3,670,000 | 3,639,000 | 4.530,000 | 6,675,000 |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days bills discounted | 166,000 | 718,000 226,000 | 612,000 21,000 | ${ }^{615,000}$ | 32,000 | 28,000 | 38,000 | 128.000 | 197,000 |
| ${ }_{61-90}$ days bills discounted | $\begin{array}{r} 761,000 \\ 68,000 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{703,000}^{221,000}$ | 782,000 86,000 | 709,000 740,000 | 756,000 723,000 | 695,000 276000 |  | 317,000 $\mathbf{6 4 4 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Over 90 days bills discount | 355,000 | 340,000 | 303,000 | 254,000 | 226,000 | 146,000 | 622,000 | 568,000 | 250,000 |
| Total bills | 851,0 | 4,828,000 | 4,749,00 | 4,781,000 | 4,584,000 | 5,323,000 | 5,270,0 | 6,193,00 | 8,083,000 |
| 1-15 days bills bought in open | 50,000 | 561,000 | 432,000 |  | 556.000 | 394,000 |  | 3,062, | 1,121,000 |
| 16-30 days bills bought in open mark | 1,934,000 | 2,145,000 | 275,000 | 315,000 | 445,000 | ${ }^{671,000}$ | 380,000 | 368,000 | 1,648,000 |
| $31-60$ days bills bought in open market | 482,000 | ${ }_{607}^{98600}$ |  | 506,000 | 401,000 | 280,000 | 529.000 | 777,000 | 1,197,000 |
| $61-90$ days bills bought in open | 610,000 | 607,000 | 3,022,000 | 3,282,000 | 3,274,000 | 3,339,000 | 2,998,000 | 483,000 | 734,000 |
| days bills bought |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total blls bought in open mar | 3,076,000 | 4,299,0 | 4,54 | 4,677,000 | 4,676,0 | 4,684,00 | 4,682,0 | 4,690, | 4,700,000 |
| 1-15 days industrial advances | 1,513,000 | 1,526,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,652,000 | 1,669,000 | 1,716,000 | 1,676,000 | 1,580,000 | 1,256,000 |
| 16-30 days industrial advan | 403,000 | 224,000 | 241,000 | 255,000 | 232,000 | 267,000 | 251,000 | 343.000 | 224,000 |
| 31-60 days industrial advances | 593,000 | 629,000 | 573,000 | 521,000 | 557,000 | 424,000 | 440,000 | 372,000 | 320,000 |
| 61-90 days industrial advances | 634,000 | 675,000 | 749.000 | 760,000 | 767,000 | 584,000 | 581,000 | 537,000 | 349,000 |
| Over 90 days industrial advance | 27,023,000 | 27,408,000 | 27,324,000 | 26,775,000 | 26,945,000 | 27,328,000 | 27,091,000 | 27,481,000 | 24,873,000 |
| Total industrial advances | 30,166,000 | 30,462,000 | 30,487,000 | 29,963,000 | 30,170,0 | 30,319,0 | 30,039,0 | 30,313,000 | 27,022,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {I-1 }}$-15 days U. S. Government securities | 44,307,000 | 20,080,000 | 20,400,000 | 24,000,000 | 27,106,000 | 25,806,000 | 21,710,000 | 21,010,000 | 137,442,000 |
| ${ }_{31-60}^{16-30}$ days U. S ${ }^{\text {d }}$. Government securities | 33,514,000 | 71,497,000 | ${ }_{68}^{67,263,000}$ | 20,080,000 | 20,400,000 | 24,000,000 | 27.106,000 | 25,806,000 | 63,810,000 |
| ${ }_{61-60}$ days U. S. Government securities | 107,780.000 | 67,882,000 | 68,489,000 | 115,847,000 | 103,586,000 | 94,376,000 | 87,663,000 | 44,080,000 | 186,005,000 |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days U. S. Government securities-- | 54,415,000 | 133,070,000 | 138,728,000 | 135,762,000 | 144,744,000 | 71,082,000 | 74,488.000 | 119,037,000 | 82,679,000 |
| Over 90 days U.S. Government securities | 2,190,228,000 | 2,137,726,000 | 2,135,367,000 | 2,134,570,000 | 2,134,500,000 | 2,215,015,000 | 2,219,374,000 | 2,220,316,000 | 1,960,290,000 |
| Total U. S. Government s | 2,430,244,000 | 2,430,255,000 | 2,430,247,000 | 2,430,259,000 | 2,430,336,000 | 2,430,279,000 | 2,430,341,000 | 2,430,249,000 | 2,430,206,000 |
| 1-15 days other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days other securities- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61-90 days other securities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other securitie | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 |  |
| Total other securi | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Age Held by Federal Reserve Bank | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} 4,049,745,000 \\ 255,786,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|} 4,036,457,000 \\ 277,484,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,033,793,000 \\ 273,064,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 4,042,174,000 \\ 280,146,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,037,156,00 \\ 258,276,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,012,215,000 \\ 270,525,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{2 8 3}, \mathbf{1 1 6}, 000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} 4,041,109,000 \\ 279,347,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,451,338,000 \\ \mathbf{2 6 9 , 2 8 9 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation | 3,793,959,000 | 3,758,973,000 | 3,760,729,000 | 3,762,028,000 | 3,778,880,000 | 3,741,690,000 | 3,748,576,000 | 3,761,762,000 | 3,182,049,000 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Securaty for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctiss, on hand \& due from U. S. Treas. | 4,049,523,000 | 4,038,523,000 | 4,040,140,000 | 4,056,140,000 | 4,042,903,000 | 4,029,903,000 | 4,045,343,000 | 4,045,343,000 | 3,288,479,000 |
| By eligible paper | 4,485,000 | 3,488,000 | 3,428,000 | 3,483,000 | 3,272,000 | 3,928,000 | 3,846,000 | 4,575,000 | 6,524,000 |
| U. S. Government securitle | 49,000,000 | 55,000,000 | 57,000,000 | 46,000,000 | 48,000,000 | 57,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 69,000,000 | 225,500,000 |
| Total collatera | 4,103,008,00 | ,011,0 |  |  |  | , | ,189, | 4,118,918,0 | ,503,0 |

[^1]Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) werkly statement of resourges and liablitities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business june 31936

| Two Ctphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | Boston | New York | phla. | and | ond | Alanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Mtnneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ressources | s | s | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 5 | 5 |
|  | 7,840,037, | 00,925, | 054,070,0 | 405,400, | 74,396,0 | 49,566,0 | 7,734,0 | 1,609,784,0 | 228,346,0 | 161,298,0 | $25,074,0$ $1,051,0$ | $8,098,0$ | $85,346,0$ |
| Redemption tund-F.R. notes------------ | 290,695,0 | 26,752,0 | 80,042,0 | 39,712,0 | 27,240,0 | 18,778,0 | 9,782,0 | 36,622,0 | 12,655,0 | 7,618,0 | 15,523,0 | 4,692,0 | 11,279,0 |
| Total | 8,143,993,0 | 529,967,0 | 3,135,987,0 | 445,439,0 | 602,540,0 | 268 | 29,389,0 | 1,647,017,0 | 241,980,0 | 169,177,0 | 48,0 | 143,243,0 | 8,849,0 |
| Bulls discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seo. by U.S.C |  |  |  | 413,0 |  |  | 50,0 |  | 252,0 | 63,0 | 175,0 | 74,0 | 180,0 |
| Other bllls discount | 2,240,0 | ${ }_{51,0}$ | 1,531 |  | ,0 | 29,0 | 10,0 |  | 10,0 | 87,0 | 119,0 |  |  |
| Total bllls discoun | 5,851,0 | 366,0 | 3,549,0 | 413,0 | 52,0 | 60,0 | 60,0 |  | 262,0 | 150,0 | 294,0 | 465,0 | 180,0 |
| Bllls bough |  |  |  | 316,0 | , 0 | 120 | 108,0 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.0 |
| d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government |  |  |  |  | 23,973,0 | 12,834 |  |  |  |  |  | 19,347,0 | 21,918,0 |
|  |  |  |  | 15 | 142 | 76,26 | 65,478 | 168,859,0 | 80,674,0 | 44,987,0 | 76,226,0 | 55,5 | 30,247,0 |
| Treasury | 628,337,0 | 37,146, | 183,250,0 | 41,110,0 | 51,590,0 | 27,6 | 23,712,0 | 123,890,0 | 29,034,0 | 16,103,0 | 27,605,0 | 20,1 | , 0 |
|  |  | 157 | 729,383,0 | 177,120,0 | 218,025 | 116,716,0 | 100,20 | 321,164,0 | 123,200,0 | 75,575,0 | 116,844,0 | 95,000,0 | 199,331,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 181,0 |  |  |
| Total bills | 9,518,0 | 202, | 741,391,0 | 183,004,0 | 220,154,0 | 120,648,0 | 101,165,0 | 323,678,0 | 124,117,0 | 77,217,0 | 8,398 | 97,222 | 201,322,0 |
| Due from forelgn b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Res. notes of | 20,243,0 | 399,0 | 5,514,0 | 577,0 | 1,436 | 2,101, |  | 8,792, | 1,777,0 |  | 1,57 | 22,684,0 | 30,0556,0 |
| Uncollected Ite | 613,591 | 60,814,0 | 145,075 | 47,906,0 |  | 54,594,0 |  | 6,083 |  |  |  | 1,526,0 | 3,580,0 |
| Bank premises.--- | $48,052,0$ $42,689,0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,113,0 \\ & 299,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,851,0 \\ & 31,795,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,080,0 \\ 3,674,0 \end{gathered}$ | 1,602,0 | 1,060, | 2, $1,228,0$ | 4, 538,0 | 2,278,0 | +440,0 | ${ }^{3} 522,0$ | 853,0 | ${ }_{370,0}$ |
| Total resources. | 11,338,323,0 | 755 | 0,704,0 | 855,703,0 | 894,888,0 | 450,089,0 | 34 | 2,064,945,0 | 403,319,0 | 0 | 401,297 | 265,832 | , 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation_ | 3,793,959,0 | 345,653,0 | 788,866,0 | 283,933,0 | 368,589,0 | 170,285,0 | 162,047,0 | 877,964,0 | 162,772,0 | 115,351 | 143,755,0 | 77,374,0 | 297,370,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserv | 5,713,315,0 | 70,245 | ,580,355;0 |  | 87,845,0 | 173,964,0 | 13,874,0 | 1,019,812 | 150,056,0 | ${ }^{96,037}$ | 173,082,0 | ${ }^{122,137,0}$ | ${ }_{32,752,0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,355 |  |  |  |  | 1.54 |  |  |
| Other deposits. | 295,406,0 | 5,793,0 | 225,971,0 | 4,056,0 | 4,848,0 | 3,936,0 | 4,100,0 | ${ }_{4,414,0}$ | 11,579,0 | 4,741,0 | 12,093,0 | 1,683 | 12,192,0 |
| tal deposit | 6,567,061,0 | $310,070,0$ | 3, | 323,918,0 | 431,27 | 212,197,0 | 150,563,0 | 1,058,721,0 | 196,074,0 | 125,539 | 210,667,0 | 153, | ,012,0 |
| Deferred avallab | 594,315,0 |  | 130,001 |  | 62,827 |  | 17,477,0 | 84,608,0 |  | 16,370,0 | 36,830,0 | 23,817,0 | 0 |
| Cappital pald | 130,7 | 9,373,0 | 50, | 12,315,0 | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{21}^{12,0250}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3,655}$ | ${ }_{3,149}$ | ${ }_{3,61}^{3}$ | 込,783, |  |
| Surplus (section | 145,501, | 2,874,0 | 50,744,0 |  |  | 3,448,0 |  |  | 54 | 1,003,0 | 1,142 | 1,252,0 | ,0 |
| Reserve | 34, | ${ }_{\text {1,43, }}^{1,141}$ | , | 3,000,0 | $3,111,0$ $1,080,0$ | 1,272,0 | $2,519,0$ 200,0 | $7,573,0$ 1,314 | ${ }_{348}^{89}$ | $1,463,0$ 197,0 | 844,0 495,0 | 1,328 | $1,849,0$ 403,0 |
| Allother liabill | 46,064,0 | 16,141,0 | 24,50, 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| otal | 11,338,323,0 | 755,812,0 | 4,070,704,0 | 685,703,0 | 894,888,0 | 450,089,0 | 343,407,0 | ,0 | 403,3 | 266,049,0 | 401,297, | 265,832, | 736,278,0 |
|  |  | 80.8 |  |  |  | 70.3 | 0.2 | 85.0 | 67.4 | 70.2 | - 68.2 | 61.9 | 73. |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. |  |  |  | 307,0 | 1,464,0 | 2,368,0 | 297,0 | ,0 | 1,812,0 | 94,0 | 449,0 | 547,0 | 4,363,0 |


| Two Ciphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | Neto York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicapo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: <br> Issued to F.R. Bk. by F.R. Agt |  | ${ }^{362,373,0}$ | 880.268,0 | ${ }_{\text {297,412, }}$ | ${ }^{382}$ 832,0 | $\stackrel{\text { 180,294,0 }}{\text { s }}$ | 178,993,0 | $\underset{911,218,0}{\text { 93, }}$ | \% 789 | 8, 8 863,0 | (155,182,0 | $\begin{gathered} 8, .348,0 \\ 5 \\ 59794 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 330.373,0 \\ 30.3030 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Held by Fed'l Reserve Bank.- | 4, | 16,720,0 | 91,402,0 | 13,479,0 | 13,443,0 | 10,009,0 | 16,946,0 | 33,254,0 | 7,01\% | 3,112,0 | 11,427,0 |  |  |
| In actual ofrculation | 3,793,959,0 | 345,653,0 | 788,866,0 | 283,933,0 | 388,589,0 | 170,285,0 | 162,047,0 | 877,964,0 | 162,772,0 | 115,351,0 | $143,755,0$ | 77,374,0 | 7,370,0 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes lssued to bks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certifleates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury |  | 376,000,0 | 890,706,0 | ,000,0 | 384,500,0 | 183,000,0 | 147,685,0 | 920,000, | 160,632,0 | 120,000,0 | 152,2000,0 | $84,000,0$ | 333,000,0 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,485,0 \\ 49,000,0 \end{array}$ | 366,0 | 2,244,0 | 413,0 |  | 31,0 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 60,0 \\ 35,000,0 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 262,0 \\ 10,000,0 \end{array}$ | 151,0 | 4,000,0 | 439,0 | 180,0 |
| Total' collatera | 4,103,008,0 | $\stackrel{\text { 376,366,0 }}{ }$ | 892,950,0 |  |  | 183,031,0 | 182,745,0 | 920,000,0 | 170,894,0 | 120,15 | 156,287,0 | 84,439,0 | 333,180 |

## 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 principa items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 201 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions" immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.


 deposits, against which reserves must now be cearried, while previously these deposits required no reserves, and, second, amounts due from banks are now deducted from gross demand deposits, rather than solely from amounts due to banks, as was required under the ord lawes, These changes make the tigures of "Net demand deposits" not
 represents funds recelved, on bills payable and rediscounts, from the Federal Reserve banks and from other sources. Figures are shown also for : Capltal aocount," "Other

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS, ON MAY 271936 (In MIIIIons of Dollars,

| Federal Reserve District- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Alanta | Chicaso |  | Lous | Mtnneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans addyveestments-total.. | $\underset{21.814}{ }$ | 1,239 | $\stackrel{\mathbf{8}}{\mathbf{9}, 462}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{\mathbf{1}, 168}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,801 }}^{\mathbf{8}}$ | 82 | ${ }_{535}$ | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{2}, 807}$ |  | ${ }^{626}$ | 78 | ${ }^{\mathbf{5}} 645$ | ${ }_{441}$ | ,130 |
| Loans tobrokers and dealers: In New York City. Outside New York Clity | 140 | 12 <br> 25 | ${ }_{76} 7$ | 17 |  |  |  | 49 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 14 |
| Loans on securities to others (except | 2.070 | 153 | 893 |  | 214 | 66 |  | 201 |  | 61 | 31 | ${ }^{44}$ | 41 | 70 |
| Acceptances a |  | 45 | 143 |  |  | 23 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | 41 | 6 | 16 16 | ${ }_{22}^{2}$ | ${ }^{22}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {L }}$ Loans on real esta | 1,1465 |  | $\begin{array}{r}248 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other losns. | 3,542 | 312 | 1,327 | 181 | 210 | $10 \overline{7}$ | 136 | ${ }_{1}^{422}$ |  | 108 | 121 | ${ }_{241}^{131}$ | ${ }_{165}^{126}$ | ${ }^{61}$ |
| U. . . Govt. direct | 8,920 | $\begin{array}{r}418 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,964 | 311 | 884 | 262 39 | 200 35 | 1,455 |  | ${ }_{54}^{232}$ |  | 246 45 | 165 <br> 34 | ${ }^{677}$ |
| Other seouritles.... | 3,305 | 169 | 1,300 | ${ }^{100}$ | 67 261 | ${ }_{75}$ | 78 | ${ }_{406}$ |  | 108 | 49 | 131 | 48 | 365 |
| Reserve with $\mathbf{F}$ | 4,690 | 215 | 2,398 | 189 | 279 | 112 | 59 | 849 |  | 102 | 54 | 11 | 77 | 5 |
| Cash in vault |  | 122 | 70 | 15 | 33 |  | 1 | -62 |  | 113 |  | 161 | 177 | 19 |
| Bsalaneo with dome | 2,319 <br> 1,379 | ${ }^{124}$ | 175 | 152 | ${ }_{12}^{229}$ | 18 38 | 㖪 | 112 |  | 24 | 19 | 25 | 27 | ${ }_{259}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-aduusted. | 14,562 | 982 | 6,811 | 749 | ${ }_{78}^{997}$ | 382 |  | 2,143 |  |  |  | 448 |  |  |
| United States Government depo | ${ }^{5} 747$ | 16 | ${ }_{226}$ | 57 |  | ${ }_{40}^{94} \mid$ | 43 | 136 |  | ${ }_{9}$ |  | 18 | 27 | 14 |
| Inter-bank depoeits: | 5,449 | 218 |  | 287 | 329 | 196 | 182 | 67 |  | 243 | 108 | 352 | 169 | 254 |
| Forelign banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowinzs |  | $-2 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Captal mosount.- | 3,543 | 231 | 1,599 | 223 | 335 | 89 | 86 | 349 |  | 84 | 56 | 90 | 77 | 324 |

# Stock and Bond Sales - New York Stock Exchange DaIly, WEEKly and Yearly Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One <br> NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken 

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Home Owners' Loan, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation's bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.
Quotations after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ s of a point.


| Week Ended <br> June 51936$\|$Sto <br> Num <br> Shh | Stocks, <br> Number, of <br> Shares Raill <br> Bon | ood $\begin{aligned} & \text { ascell. } \\ & \text { ds } \\ & \text { de }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Satat } \\ \text { Muntc } \\ \text { For'n }_{B} \end{gathered}$ | ands | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { States } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ | (Toal $\begin{gathered}\text { Toal } \\ \text { Soles } \\ \text { Sale }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday-...-- | 786 | Hoil |  |  |  |  |
| Mouday-.------ | $\begin{array}{cc}786,240 \\ 756,300 & \\ 86,94 \\ 7,15\end{array}$ | 3,000 |  |  | 8249,000 1,670 1 | \$7,935,000 |
| Wednesday --.-- 6 | 635,100 8,42 | ,000 |  | 8,000 | 1, $1,318,000$ | ${ }^{911,168,000}$ |
|  | 767,290 <br> 634,950 | 9,000 | ${ }_{1}^{1,60}$ | 6,000 | 1,373,000 | 10,694,000 |
|  |  | , 0 |  | 9,0 | 273,0 | 7,961,000 |
| Total ......-- 3 , 58 | 0,010 836,56 | 6,000 | \$6,247 | ,00 | \$4,829,000 | 847,642,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { New York Stock } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Jone 5 |  |  | Jan. 1 to June 5 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |
| Stocks - Bonds of shares- | ares- $\quad 3,580,010$ | 4,517,100 |  | 2,905,903 |  | 107,029,060 |
| Government State and toreign |  | $\$ 12,365,000$$5,328,000$$33,980,000$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 135,733,000 \\ 153,474,000 \\ 1,326,257,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\$ 30,854,000$$170,415,000$$902,006,000$ |
|  | triai36,566,000 <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,642,000 | 851,673,000 |  | \$1,615,464,000 |  | 81,463,275,000 |

Stock 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.:

|  | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Rail } \\ \text { roads } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Utill- } \\ \text { ties } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Tocks } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{array}\right\|$ | 10 <br> Grsta <br> Gaile <br> Rails | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Second } \\ & \text { Srade } \\ & \text { Rails } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ u_{\text {till }} \\ \text { ties } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { 40 } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ |
| June 5 - | 149.26 | 45.28 | 30.72 | 53.91 | 106.14 | 111.76 | 85.10 | 106.06 | 102.27 |
| June ${ }^{\text {J- }}$ | 151.73 | ${ }_{46.08}^{45.43}$ | - ${ }_{\text {ckind }}^{30.76}$ | 53.99 54.74 | 106.26 | ${ }_{111.73}^{11.79}$ | [85.23 | 106.21 106.19 | 102.37 <br> 10238 |
| June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ - | ${ }^{151.97}$ | ${ }_{46.49}^{46.39}$ | 年近30 | 54.98 | 108.21 | ${ }^{111.76}$ | 85.46 | 106.19 | 102.41 |
|  |  | 46.49 | 31.39 | 55.22 | 108.28 | 11.65 | 85.58 | 106.21 | 102.43 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, June 5 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  |  | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | Asked |  |  | Bid | Asted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 101936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Oet. 2819 |  | 0.20 |  |
| June 241936 |  | 0.20\% |  | ( Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nover }}$ (10 1936 |  | $0.20 \%$ $0.20 \%$ |  |
| July 11936 |  | ${ }^{0.20 \%}$ |  | Nov. 181936 |  | 0.20\% |  |
| Juy 1511936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Nover }} 1936$. |  | 0.25\% |  |
| July 291936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Dec. 91936 |  | 0.25\% |  |
| Aug. 51936 |  | $020 \%$ |  | Dec. 231936 |  | $0.25 \%$ |  |
| Aug. 191936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dana }} 193193$ |  | 0.25\% |  |
| Aug. ${ }^{26}{ }^{1936} 1936$ |  | 0.20\% |  | Jan. 131937 |  | 0.30\% |  |
| Sept. 91936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Jan. 271937 |  | 0.30\% |  |
| Sept. 161936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Feb. 31937 |  | 0.30\% |  |
| Sept. 301936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Feb. 171937 |  | - ${ }^{0.30 \%}$ |  |
| Oct. ${ }^{7} 1836$ Oct. 141936 |  | $0.20 \%$ $0.20 \%$ |  | Feb. 24193 |  | 0.30\% |  |
| Oct. 211936 |  | 0.20\% |  | Mar. 3193 |  | 0.30\% |  |
| Quotations for United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, \&c.-Friday, June 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Incte }}^{\text {Inte }}$ | Bta | Asked | Maturtty | Int. Rate | ${ }^{\text {ctd }}$ | Asked |
| June 15 15936- | 113\% |  |  | Sept. 15193 |  |  |  |
| Dec. 15 It 1939 | 13/\% | 101.12 100.25 | 101.14 100.27 | Feb. 119388 | 2288 | 104.3 | ${ }^{104.5}$ |
| Mar. 151939 | 13\% | 101.24 | 101 | June 151938 | 2\%\% | 105.5 | 105.7 |
| June 15 1940- | 13\% | 101.12 | 101 | ${ }^{\text {Feb. }}$ A 15 15937- | $3 \%$ | 102.10 | ${ }^{102.12}$ |
| Sept. 15 1936- | 13\% | 101.4 | 101. | Mar. 151938 | 3\% | 105 | 105.2 |
| Mar. 15 1940- | 15\%\% | 101.3 | 102 | Aug. <br> Sept. 151937 <br> 1936 | 34\%\% | 100.12 |  |
| June 15 1939.:- | 218\% | 103.17 | 103.19 | June 15 '51-54 | 2\%\% | 101.2 | 101.4 |

## FOOTNOTES FOR NEW YORK STOCK PAGES

* BId and asked prices; no sales on this day.
$\ddagger$ Companles reported in recelvership.
a Deferred dellivery
in New stock.
$r$ Cash sale.
$x$ Ex-dividend.
$v$ Ex-rights.


# Abbott, Proctor \& Paine 

Members
New York Stock Exchange and other leading exchanges
consolidation of ABBOTT, PROCTOR \& PAINE and LIVINGSTON \& COMPANY

NEW YORK
chicago

- MONTREAL • CLEVELAND

INDIANAPOLIS
RICHMOND, VA.
NORFOLK, VA.




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|  | Dominion Stores Ltd.-. No pat <br> Douglas Aircr Co Inc._No par |  |  |
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| high and low sale prices-per share, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | Range Since Jan. 1 <br> On Basis of 100-share Lots |  | Ranoe for Premous <br> Year 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Snturday May 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Wedinesday } \\ \text { June } 3 \end{array}$ | Thursaday June 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { June } 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Low | Hiohest | Low | Hiohest |
| \$ per share |  |  |  |  |  |  | Omnibus Corp(The varepar |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{194_{4}}{ }^{2078}$ | ${ }_{110}^{193_{4}} 12012$ | $\begin{array}{cc}20 & 2018 \\ 105 & 110\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 1074}^{1918} 11{ }^{195}$ | (1918 1918 | $\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  | $107{ }^{178 \mathrm{May}}$ Jan | 1 | ${ }^{312}{ }^{312}$ July |  |
|  | +114 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 11 \\ 267_{8} & 27\end{array}$ | - |  |  | 10,200 | Oppeneim Coïl ${ }^{\text {O/ }}$ |  |  |  | $115_{8}$ Nov |
|  | ${ }_{134}^{265_{8}} \quad 13$ | $26^{78} 27$ |  | ${ }_{* 135}^{26}$ | ${ }_{135}^{2512}$ | 10,200 | Oins Elevator- | 1234 | 13412 Ap | 106 Jan |  |
|  |  | (1454 |  | 143  <br> 79 15 <br> $811_{4}$  |  | 4,600 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 79 & 8014 \\ 751 \\ 453\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 79 & 811_{4} \\ * 51\end{array}$ |  |  | Outlet Co |  | 53. Feb 8 | ${ }_{38}{ }^{\text {d }}$ M Mar |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 114914}^{* 154}$ | ${ }^{*} 1151$ |  |  | ${ }_{14334}^{11444}$ | 1,600 |  |  | 1641 | ${ }_{80} 18$. |  |
|  | $15{ }^{5}$ | $15 \quad 15$ | ${ }_{* 1518}{ }^{151512}$ | $15{ }^{14}$ | 151514 |  | Pacitio | 14. |  | 14. Aug | ${ }^{1784} 4$ |
|  | \% ${ }_{124}^{614}$ | ${ }_{* 123_{4}}^{6}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 11}{ }^{13} 13$ | 120 | 1 1st pref | ${ }_{92}{ }_{9}$ | $17{ }^{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ | ${ }_{312}$ A | Dee |
|  | ${ }^{788}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 6} \quad{ }^{73}$ | $5{ }^{50}$ |  | ${ }^{414}$ |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{51}{ }^{36}$ | ${ }_{550}{ }^{3} 8$ | 1,000 | Pacitic Ltg Corp-----No | ${ }_{477_{8}{ }^{\text {Ap }} \text { A }}$ | ${ }_{5678}{ }^{\text {Fee }}$ | 19 M | ${ }_{56} 58$ |
|  | ${ }^{1538}$ | *14 | 12 | *1414 | ${ }_{* 120}^{142}$ | ${ }_{89} 80$ | Pacifio Mills | ${ }^{1414}{ }^{\text {M May }}$ | ${ }_{130} 19 \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{70}^{12}$ June | ${ }^{21}{ }^{21}$ Jan |
|  | 149 | 149 | *149 | ${ }^{* 149}$ |  |  | 6 |  | 150 Apr | $1111_{2}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{123}$ | ${ }_{12}$ | 12 | 121 | 1214 | 400 | Pac Western Oil Corp..No par | $113_{4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 18 Feb 10 | $6{ }^{3} 4$ | 14 Deo |
|  | ${ }^{1014} 10{ }^{1012}$ | ${ }^{1014} 10{ }^{1038}$ | ${ }^{1014} 1010{ }^{10}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}x 10 & 11_{4} \\ { }_{10}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 10}^{10}{ }_{* 1} 1^{11_{4}}$ | 23,100 | Packard Motor Car-- - No par | $\begin{gathered} 678 \mathrm{Ja} \\ 62 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{13}$ Feb 19 | $\begin{gathered} 312 \mathrm{Mar} \\ 1034 \mathrm{Jan} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | * | ${ }^{*}{ }^{1312}{ }_{28}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{* 258}^{* 132}$ | 300 | Panhandle Prod \& Ret_No par | ${ }_{138}{ }^{148}$ | ${ }_{414}{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{178}{ }^{17}$ Dee |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}61 & 61 \\ 713_{8} & 72 \\ 7\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{59} 5$ |  | ${ }_{500}^{50}$ | 8\% conv preterred.--100 | ${ }_{67}^{1812} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Jpr}$ |  |  | ${ }_{80}^{20}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}72 & 72 \\ 814 \\ 81\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}713_{8} & 72 \\ 88 \\ 88\end{array}$ | (71444 |  |  |  | Paramount Plit |  | ${ }^{12}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Feb} 6$ | ${ }_{8}^{88} \mathrm{Aug}$ | 12 sept |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,400 <br> 3,700 | $\xrightarrow{\text { First }}$ (referred---.-.--100 | ${ }_{88} 59$ Jun | ${ }^{873_{4}{ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{Feb}}$ | ${ }_{97}^{67}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Nug}$ | ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ |
|  | $18 \quad 19$ | ${ }^{1} 18.20{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{* 1812}{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 0^{78}$ | ${ }_{*} 183_{4}{ }^{21}$ | ${ }^{1812} 812$ |  | Park-Tilitord In | 1772 | 28 Apr 1 | 11. | ${ }^{2158}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Novov}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{42}{ }_{4}{ }^{12}$ |  | ${ }_{* 42388}^{31}{ }_{4}{ }^{35_{8} 8}$ | ${ }_{42}^{312}{ }^{312}{ }^{312}$ | 1,7 | Park Utah C M |  | ${ }_{4714}^{574} \mathrm{Mar} 10$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 2412}$ | ${ }_{2412}^{42412}$ | ${ }_{2414}^{424}$ | ${ }_{2312}{ }^{2312}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}235_{8} & 24 \\ & 24\end{array}$ | 1,400 | Parker Rust Prooot 0 - 2.50 | 23 A | 233 ${ }^{\text {app }} 2$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{678}{ }^{678}{ }^{678}{ }^{678}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}718 \\ 7 \\ 7 & 7_{74}^{718} \\ 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7_{8}^{788} & 7 \\ 7\end{array}$ | 4,000 | 隹 | ${ }_{7}{ }^{48} \mathrm{Mang} 27$ | ${ }^{10} 1^{17_{3}} \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{Apr}_{2}$ | ${ }_{48}{ }_{8}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
|  |  | $11^{88} 11^{4}$ | ${ }^{1088} 81^{88}$ | ${ }_{1012} 1{ }_{2} 0^{5}$ | $1{ }_{1014}^{1014}$ | 2,300 | Patino Mine | $1{ }^{18} 8 \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{174}^{174}$ Jan 24 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{* 69}{ }^{4} 80{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{693} 4{ }_{4} 693_{4}$ | ${ }_{* 69}{ }^{70{ }^{12}}$ | 3,8 | Peer | ${ }_{6412}^{118}$ | 73 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 80 & 800_{4} \\ \\ 80\end{array}$ | 80 | $\begin{array}{ll}7978 & 804_{4}^{2}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{795_{8}^{4}}{ }_{79}{ }^{97}$ |  | 2.400 | Penney ( | 69 M |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | ${ }_{44}^{4}$ | ${ }^{33_{8}} 4$ |  | ( | ${ }^{2} 1000$ | ${ }^{\text {Penn Coal }}$ Penn-Dixie Coke Corp ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - -10 | ${ }_{415}^{33^{3} \mathrm{Ju}}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{214}{ }^{21} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{5}^{612}{ }_{5}^{612}$ Aug |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 3}{ }^{618}{ }^{185}$ | ${ }^{2} 200$ | Preterred series A--.---100 | ${ }_{288}^{48}$ | 4814 M |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  | 12, ${ }_{100}$ | ${ }_{\text {Peonnsylvania- }}^{\text {Prug }}$ | ${ }_{30}^{2814} \mathrm{Febr} 19$ | $\begin{array}{lll}39 & \text { Feb 21 } \\ 43 & \text { Mar } 27\end{array}$ | ${ }_{30}^{177_{4}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 3212 Dec <br> $395_{8} \mathrm{Ap}$. |
|  |  |  |  | 115 |  | 10 | Preterred | 110 Mar | 115 June | 10838 ${ }^{3}$ Oct | $1163_{4} \mathrm{Mgr}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4114 | 2,300 |  | ${ }_{38} 111{ }_{\text {Apr }}{ }^{\text {Apr }} 20$ |  | $\mathrm{i}_{7}{ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 4458}^{45_{8}}$ | ${ }_{4458}^{458} 5$ |  | ${ }_{4458}^{45_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 45_{8} 5_{8}}^{45^{53_{4}}}$ |  | Peopris \& E | 4 Jan | ${ }^{72}{ }^{72}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb} 19$ |  | ${ }^{4} 4$. |
|  |  | 34 <br> $* 7814$ <br> 80 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 33 \\ 7814\end{array}$ | $* 321$ 35 <br> $* 77$ 35 <br> 78  | 100 | Pere Mar | ${ }_{6412}^{2518} \mathrm{Jpan}$ |  | ${ }^{9} \cdot{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar |  |
|  | ${ }_{65}{ }^{79}$ | ${ }_{* 64}$ | ${ }_{64}{ }^{178}$ | ${ }^{* 5912} 62$ |  | 300 | Preterred | 56 Jan | ${ }^{723_{4}} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 13.10 |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 2058}$ | ${ }_{* 20}{ }^{20} 5_{8}{ }^{211} 1_{8}$ | ${ }_{*}^{2058} 81$ | ${ }_{* 20}{ }^{3}{ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{* 2034}{ }^{31}$ |  | Pet Mille | ${ }^{16}$ Jan | ${ }_{11}^{24} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1238 | $125^{5} 12{ }^{1258}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}12^{588} & 122^{58} \\ 15 & 154\end{array}$ | (1478 | 2,400 | Petroleum Corp. of | 14 May | ${ }_{1918}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{343}$ | ${ }_{344_{4}}^{184}$ |  | ${ }_{3214}{ }^{1}$ | 32.33 | 5,900 | Phelps-Dodge C | $25^{58}$ Jan |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{48} 488$ |  | 4874 <br> $* 88$ <br> 88 |  | *4778 ${ }^{*} 487^{481}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{100}^{700}$ | Philadelphia Co 6 | ${ }^{4512}$ Jan | ${ }_{93}^{49212} \mathrm{~J}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{4518}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{314}^{818}{ }^{\text {J }}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{\text {93 }}$ |  | ${ }_{438}{ }^{3}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| Stock <br> Exchange <br> Closed <br> Memorial <br> Day |  | ${ }_{* 978}^{* 97_{8}} 10{ }^{1078}$ | $97_{8}$ |  | ${ }^{978} 8{ }^{97}$ |  | 7\% prete |  | 1678 Ma |  | Nov |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}178 & 178\end{array}$ |  |  | 178 | ${ }^{17}$ | 4,200 | Pbila \& Read C \& | ${ }^{13} 4{ }_{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ | - 378 |  |  |
|  | - 81348 | 81128 |  |  | ${ }_{9}{ }_{9}{ }^{82}$ | 100 | Phillips Jones Cor | ${ }_{734}{ }^{3} \mathrm{AD}$ | 1512 Fe | ${ }_{512}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $143_{4}$ Deo |
|  | $*^{* 65}$ 8612 | $*_{6512}$ | ${ }^{6} 65{ }^{3} 83$ | *6614 83 | ${ }_{* 6614} 83$ |  | $7 \%$ pref | 68 Ma | $88 . \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{5312} \mathbf{A}$ Apr | ${ }^{85}$ Deo |
|  |  | 393 | 3934 40 | ${ }_{392}^{391} 40$ |  | 7,500 | Phil |  |  | 1334 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Preferred | ${ }_{72}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Ja | 84 | 50 July | 7812 Nov |
|  |  | -11 11 | ii ${ }^{-1}$ | i1 |  | 700 | Pieree Oill Corp pref...-.-.-. 100 | 8 Jan 2 | 17 Jan 15 | ${ }^{234} 4$ July | Nov |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}*_{13} 3_{4} & 17_{8} \\ \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{13}^{13} 4$ |  | $1{ }^{14}$ |  |  | Pterce Petroleum_-..-No par | ${ }^{112}$ Jan | ${ }_{312}^{212} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{21}{ }^{\text {5s Jung }}$ | ${ }^{18^{13} 4}$ Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pillsbury Flour Mills .-.-25 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  | ${ }_{7}^{50}{ }_{7}{ }^{\text {s May }}$ Jay ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{12}$ Feb 5 |  |  |
|  | 38 38 | $38{ }^{3} 88$ |  |  | 3718 $37{ }^{318}$ | 300 | Preterred ---- ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }_{175}^{3512} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{4} 80{ }^{4012} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Feb}^{5} 5$ | ${ }_{172}^{2614}$ June | ${ }_{180}^{4434} \mathrm{Aug}$ Aug |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pit | 155 | 160 M |  |  |
|  | - |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8000 \\ & .40 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $51_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ $221_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Dee } \\ 55 & \text { Oect } \end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 67}{ }_{*} 1_{18} 7_{178}$ | ${ }^{67} 1$ 67 <br> ${ }_{11}$ 8 |  |  |  |  | Pitts Steel 7\% cum pref...- 100 <br> Puts Ton CorD | $\begin{array}{lll}49 & \text { Jan } & 2 \\ 11_{4} \text { May } & 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{8512} \mathrm{Mar}_{\text {Jan }}{ }^{5} 7$ | ${ }^{22}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{23_{8}} \text { oct }$ |
|  | ${ }_{*}{ }_{13} 3_{4} 8_{4} 178$ | ${ }_{*} 133_{4}^{4} 16$ |  | ${ }_{* 133_{4}} 16$ |  |  | $6 \%$ preferred | $1{ }^{153} 4{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | 21. | $101_{4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $\xrightarrow{1612}{ }^{12}$ Deo |
|  | ${ }^{73^{34} 4} \quad 7$ | ${ }^{733_{4}}{ }^{778}$ | ${ }_{* 75}^{778}{ }^{77}$ | ${ }_{* 75}^{77^{12}} 7^{77_{8}}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}71_{2} & \\ 77^{712}\end{array}$ | 200 | Pittsburgh $\begin{gathered}\text { Preterred }\end{gathered}$ | - ${ }_{5818}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{911_{2} \mathrm{Apr}}^{912}$ | ${ }_{2412}{ }^{1} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{62}{ }^{32}$ Nov |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 73 } & \\ 3 & 7312\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{323_{4}}^{74}$ | 30 | Pittsburgh | 21 | ${ }_{41} 1_{4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{6{ }^{2} \mathrm{~s} \text { Jun }}$ | 25 Nov |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1384}$ | - ${ }^{* 158}$ |  | Pitston Co | ${ }_{1}^{112}$ |  | ${ }_{612}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{13} 3^{23_{8}} \mathrm{Aug}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{{ }_{2214}^{1312}}^{13}$ | ${ }_{223}^{1388}$ | ${ }_{* 20}^{130^{3} 4}{ }_{23}^{14}$ | ${ }_{* 21}{ }_{*}^{138}{ }_{23}{ }_{2}$ |  | Pond Creek Poca | 20 Ma |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1614}$ | ${ }_{1534}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{155_{4}^{4}} 1{ }^{5} 53_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }^{1538} 8158$ | ${ }_{1512}{ }^{151}{ }^{1512}$ | , | Poor \& Co class B | ${ }^{12}$ Jan |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 300 | Porto-Ric-Am Tob cla ${ }^{\text {Class } \mathrm{B}}$ - $N$ | ${ }_{14}{ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{33_{8}{ }^{\text {a }} \text { Jan } 11}$ | ${ }_{14}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{218}{ }^{8} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{1 / 4}$ |  |  | 1,300 | $\pm$ Postal Tel \& Cabie ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{634}$ |  |  | ${ }^{16558}{ }_{414}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ Deo |
|  | ${ }_{* 23}{ }^{23}{ }^{3}{ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{* 222_{4}}^{23_{4}}{ }^{27}{ }^{27}$ | ${ }_{* 22}^{* 23_{4}}{ }^{222_{4} 7_{4}}$ |  | ${ }_{* 22}^{22^{58_{8}}}{ }_{233^{23_{8}}}^{25_{8}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,400 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\ddagger$ | ${ }^{18}{ }^{24} 4 \begin{gathered}\text { Apr } \\ \text { Apr } \\ 30\end{gathered}$ | $36^{\text {538 }}{ }^{38}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan } 16} 16$ |  | ${ }_{2612}^{4}{ }^{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Deo}$ |
|  | ${ }_{118}^{411_{8}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}41 & 411^{4} \\ 118 & 118\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}41 & 411^{4} \\ 118 & 118\end{array}$ |  |  | 2,900 |  |  | ${ }_{12212}^{49}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Feb } 26}$ | ${ }_{115}^{42383} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{121}^{533_{4}} \mathrm{July}^{\text {Nov }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4438}^{118}$ | ${ }_{17414}^{118}$ | ${ }_{43}^{18} 818$ | ${ }_{42}^{18}$ | ${ }_{42}$ | 100 |  | ${ }_{39}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Ap}$ | ${ }_{483}{ }_{4}$ Jan 15 | ${ }_{20{ }^{3} 8 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }^{4634}{ }^{3}$ Nov |
|  | *10614 ${ }^{107}$ | $1065_{8}^{40658}$ | $106{ }^{3} 810{ }^{103_{8}}$ | $1061063^{\circ}$ | $10612{ }^{10612}$ |  | \$5 preferr | ${ }^{10312} 2{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | 10712 M | ${ }_{73}^{6238} \mathrm{Feb}$ | $1041{ }^{\text {dee }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{1205_{8}} 12121^{12058}$ |  | ${ }_{* 133}^{120} 120$ | ${ }_{1}^{12078} 121$ |  | 600 100 | 6\% preferred | ${ }_{128}^{11318} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{13612}^{1234}$ Jan 27 | ${ }_{8518}^{73} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{132}^{17}$ Dee |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 15118}^{135} 1154$ |  |  |  |  | 8\% pre | ${ }_{146}^{14} \begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 14\end{aligned}$ | 156 | 100 Mar | 148 Deo |
|  | 1131211312 | *11214 1141 | *11214 11 | ${ }^{112} 2^{58}{ }^{1} 144^{2}$ | $1125_{8}^{5} 1125_{8}$ | 00 | Pub Ser El\& Gas |  | ${ }_{14874} 114 \mathrm{Apr} 11$ | ${ }_{29}^{99}$ Jan | ${ }^{113}{ }_{5273}{ }^{\text {July }}$ |
|  |  | 171 |  | ${ }_{46}^{46}{ }^{46}{ }^{47}{ }^{47}$ |  | 25,000 | Pulman Inc-) | ${ }_{1688}{ }^{368}$ June | ${ }_{248}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{2} 2$ | ${ }_{5}^{298}$ | 17 Deo |
|  | $1061_{8}^{8} 106$ | 10614107 | ${ }^{1061}{ }^{18} 107{ }^{1071}$ | $1072{ }^{12} 1072^{4}$ | $1072^{\circ} 1077^{\circ}$ |  | $8 \%$ conv preterred---- 100 | 103 May | ${ }^{13334} 4$ Apr 17 | ${ }_{65}^{4958}$ Mare | ${ }_{103}^{11978}{ }^{\text {Dec }}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}96 & 96 \\ 111_{8} & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 114\end{array}$ | $* 95$ $961_{2}$ <br> 11 $111_{8}$ | ${ }_{1078}^{96}$ |  | 9,400 |  | ${ }_{9} 9{ }_{98}{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  | ${ }_{8{ }_{84}{ }^{5} \text { J Feb }}$ |  |
|  | 1118 | $111_{4} 12$ | 117 | $111_{4} 117^{8}$ | $111^{2} 115^{5}$ | 143,200 | Radio Corp ot A | ${ }^{984}$ May | 1444 Jan 17 | $5{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{1338}$ Dee |
|  | ${ }^{515^{554}}$ | ${ }^{5554}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 515{ }^{5} 5$ |  | 1,300 | Preferred | ${ }_{5312}^{5412} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }^{561}$ |  | ${ }_{92}^{6212}$ Dan ${ }_{\text {Dee }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{761_{2}} 7^{17^{3} 8}$ | ${ }^{10745_{8}} 776$ | 17,400 |  | ${ }_{681}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Apr}^{2} 8$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $5_{51}{ }^{5}{ }^{53}$ |  | 7.600 | $\ddagger$ Radio-Keith-Orph--No par | ${ }^{5} 5$ | ${ }^{914}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Feb} 19$ | ${ }^{11_{4}}$ | 6 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 32}$ |  |  |  | Raybestos Manha | ${ }_{3512}^{2878}$ Jan |  | 1612 M | ${ }_{4318}^{3014} \mathrm{Jeo}$ |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 40}{ }_{47}{ }^{40}{ }^{40}{ }^{34} 4$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}393 & 393 \\ 46\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ | ${ }_{\text {Reat }}$ | ${ }_{39}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{47}^{48}{ }^{4}{ }_{\text {June }} 1$ | 368 |  |
|  |  | - ${ }^{40}{ }^{40}$ | ** 40 |  | ${ }^{*+403_{8}}$ |  | 2d preferre eal Silk H | ${ }^{37}$ Jan | 41 May ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{33} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Ap}^{\text {a }}$ | 38 Dee |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Preferred. |  | 88 Feb 17 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 8$ | ${ }^{* 80}{ }^{* 2}{ }^{* 2} 8{ }^{87}$ |  | ${ }_{* 178}^{80} 8{ }_{8}{ }^{21}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}80 & 80 \\ * 2 & \\ * 12\end{array}$ | 100 | Reis (Robt) ${ }^{\text {el }}$ | 178 | ${ }^{33_{4}}$ | ${ }^{1} 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 3 18 Oot Nov |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc}* 14 & 15 \\ 19 & 20\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 7,500 | \% ${ }_{\text {1st }}$ preterred | ${ }_{19}^{128}$ June | ${ }_{234}^{22}$ Jan 15 | 7 June | ${ }_{203}{ }^{18}$ Deo |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}192 & 92 \\ 92\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{93}^{234} 9{ }^{233_{4}}$ | ${ }_{914}^{194_{4}} 92$ | ${ }^{9012} 91{ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }^{86}$ proferred | ${ }_{2512}^{8512}$ Jan | ${ }_{2434}^{993} \mathrm{Apr} 15$ | ${ }_{29}^{69}$ Aug | ${ }^{88}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4} 104{ }^{2212}{ }_{1}{ }^{221} 0^{2}$ |  | - 21071812 |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 2218}{ }_{10712}{ }^{22585}$ |  | Prior preterred Rensselaer \& Sar | ${ }_{109}^{2218 \text { June }}$ | ${ }^{2434}{ }^{24} \mathrm{Jan} 238$ | ${ }_{9812}^{218}$ OUunet | ${ }_{110}^{2514}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{518}{ }^{518}$ |  | Reo Motor C | 478 | ${ }^{14} 4 \mathrm{Mar} 25$ | ${ }_{9}^{214} 4{ }^{14 a r}$ | ${ }^{558}$ Deo |
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|  |  |  | *81 | $\begin{array}{ll}* 8012 & 8312 \\ 85\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 8012 & 83 \\ * 84 \\ * 842\end{array}$ |  | ( $6 \%$ conv pre | 7814 | ${ }_{95}{ }^{95}$ | 7812 | ${ }_{9512}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
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|  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{* 97}^{* 4}{ }^{249}$ 2912 | $\begin{array}{ll}* 24 \\ * 97 & 99\end{array}$ | ${ }^{* 24} 12{ }^{2614}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* * 318 & 2614 \\ * 92 & 97\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 120 | ${ }_{75} 7{ }^{1} \mathrm{ADPr}$ | $115{ }^{3}$ |
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|  | -108 110 |  | 108 |  | 08 |  |  | ${ }_{27}{ }^{2}$ Feb | ${ }_{5514}{ }^{\text {Apr }} 14$ | $1{ }_{1214} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{313_{4}}$ De0 |
|  | ${ }_{53}^{50} 533{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{5318}^{51} 5831_{4}$ | ${ }_{53}^{5} 503{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{523}{ }^{48}{ }^{3} 48$ |  | 7,100 | Reynolds ( | 50 AD | ${ }_{58585}^{58}$ Feb 28 | 4318 Ma | ${ }^{5858}$ Nov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rhine Westorbalia | ${ }^{60}$ Jo3 Jan |  |  | ${ }_{1312}^{67}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | 500 |  | ${ }_{488}{ }^{32}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  | ${ }_{2912}^{218}$ | ${ }_{481}{ }^{2}$ |




## Complete Bond Brokerage Service RICHARD WHITNEY \& CO.




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

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49 WALL STREET

Bennett Bros. EJ Johnson


## RAILROAD BONDS

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| Elea | ${ }^{188 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eleor orto | ${ }_{49}{ }_{4}^{89}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrio spar |  |  |  |  | $7 \%$ Dreeer |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 300 200 |  |  | Insuranco $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {a }}$ | 70\％ 717 |  |  |  |
|  | $16 \%$ \％ 17 |  |  |  | Internat He |  |  |  |  |
| El | 10\％ |  | ${ }_{42}^{30 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Intemet |  |  |  |  |
| \％\％\％prefereferred．－－－ |  |  |  |  | Warrants $33 / 8$ <br> Internatlonal Petroleum－－．．．－ $361 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 400 | 473／3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equtr |  | 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Clas |  |  |  |  |
| Evang Whatra |  | ${ }_{600}^{2,100}$ |  |  | New warananis－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2，300 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Int }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fal }}$ |  | 500 |  |  | － |  | 50 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Fan }}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{400}$ | 12 May |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Irroa Ca }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Feod }}$ | ${ }^{23} \times 1$ | 300 <br> 400 | 238／4 |  |  | ${ }_{71 / 8}^{21 / 23 / 2}$ | ， |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1.500}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flim Ingpeetion |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\mathrm{F}}^{\mathrm{Fr}}$ |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2.8800 |  |  | 退 |  | ， |  |  |
| Ford Motor |  |  |  |  | Kansas iriter |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{712}$ | 4，300 |  |  | Ken Rad Tub |  |  |  |  |
| For |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fror }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{30}{ }^{2 \% / 6 \mathrm{May}} \mathrm{Jay}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conv |  |  |  |  | Kirl | 193／31916 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | KYelnert Rubb |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {com }}^{\text {Am }}$ Hepreots ord |  | 200 | 18\％Jan | 20\％May | Kopoera Gag |  |  |  |  |
| Gen Gas \＆Eleo－ |  |  |  |  | Kroes（8．H） |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 700 |  |  | Krauer Broa |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lem |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lanemonort |  |  |  |  |
| conv | ${ }^{16}$ |  |  |  | Leteourt R |  |  |  |  |
| rree |  | ${ }_{450}^{200}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geormp | 855\％${ }^{935}$ | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gur |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Lon | 11 1178 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 204． 20.4 |  |  |  |
| coun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Gor }}$ |  | 200 |  |  |  | 10\％ 113 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Raplds Varnish． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| BONDS （Contsnued） | FridayLastSalePrice | Week＇s Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | Ranse Since Jan． 11936 |  | BONDS（Contsnued） | FridayLastSalePrice | Week＇s Range of Prices Low High | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \$ \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan． 11938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |  |  |  | Lovo | h |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hygrade Food 6s A．．．． 1949 6s series B |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 691 / 4 & 693 / 2 \\ 70 & 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 561 / & \text { Jan } \\ 58 & \text { Jan } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 82 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 81 / 4 & \mathrm{Feb} \end{array}$ |
|  | 10414 | 1033 1043 | 22，000 | ${ }_{94}^{100 \%}$ JJan | ${ }^{1051 / 2 / ~ M a r}$ |  | 108 | $\begin{array}{rr} 70 & 70 \\ 108 & 108 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{107}^{58} \begin{aligned} & \text { Jan }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{81 / 4} \begin{aligned} & \text { 81／} \\ & \\ & 109 \\ & \text { Jab }\end{aligned}$ |
| 58 serles G ．－．．．－ 1 |  | ${ }^{1025} 5103$ |  |  | $1033 \%$ Feb | IIllinots Central Ri | 3 3 | 95 |  | ${ }_{106}^{821 / 5}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1004} 104 \mathrm{M}$ |  | 105 |  |  |  |  |
| Ohlo | 99 | 993／ 100 | 12，000 | ${ }_{96}{ }^{102 / 4}$ May |  | IM pow dit ${ }_{\text {lit }}$ | 1023 | ${ }_{102}^{104}{ }^{103}$ | 29，0 | ${ }_{99}{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 103\％／2 May |
| nt Pow |  | 89381893 | 12,000 | 89 May | ${ }^{95}$ 958b | $1 \mathrm{st} \&$ ret 5 s ser C | 99\％ |  |  |  | $1001 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Cent Pow |  |  | 73,000 53,000 | ${ }_{61}^{821 / 2}$ | ${ }_{75} 893$ | indlana |  | 33 |  |  |  |
| Sts |  | 6883 | ${ }_{83,000}$ | ${ }_{63}{ }_{6}^{61}$ | 78 \％Jan | 68 serles A－－－－－－1947 |  | 991／ | 10，000 | 6 Jan | 102 Jan |
| Cent States P |  | 693／2 $703 / 2$ | 58，0 |  | 804. Feb | 6358 serleg | 1013 | 10110113 | ${ }^{6,000}$ | ${ }_{864} 100$ Jan | $104{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Chic Dist Elec Gen 43／89 ${ }_{6}$ | 104 | $1043 / 81041 / 2$ 106 | 18,000 1,000 |  | ${ }_{106}^{108 / 4}$ Jan |  | 83 |  |  | ${ }_{107}^{86 \%}$ May |  |
| Chic Jet Ry \＆Union St |  |  |  |  |  | Indiana Hydro－－Flect 58.158 |  | ${ }^{\ddagger 96}$ ，96\％／2 | 3，000 | ${ }^{91}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}101 / 1 / 2 & \text { Feb } \\ 107\end{array}$ |
|  |  | $1021 / 21023 / 4$ | 13，000 | 1091／3 Jap | ${ }_{1031 / 2}^{\text {Mar }}$ | Indlana \＆Mich Eleo 59 ＇55 |  |  | ，00 |  |  |
| Chic Rys 5 s ctis | 743／4 | 7438 | 18 | 67 Apr | 80 | Indiana Service bs－．－．－1950 | 673 | $671 / 68$ | 18，000 | ， | Feb |
| cinnati St | 92 | 911／2 923 | 23，000 | 861／Jan | ${ }^{963} 16 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1st lien \＆ret 58. | 671 | $\begin{array}{lll}671 / 4 & 673\end{array}$ | 13，000 | ${ }^{63} \mathrm{~J}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Feb } \\ \text { Jan }}}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Citles Service }}^{68}$ | －80 $3 / 2$ | ${ }^{+97} 98981$ | 16， | 6931／ | ${ }^{98} 98 / 3 \mathrm{June}$ | Indianapolis Gas 58 A－1952 | 1053／2 | $\begin{array}{rrr}89 & 893 \\ 105 & 1053 / 2\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Conv |  | 7918 |  | $69 \%$ | 81 June | Intercontinents |  | 10810 |  |  |  |
|  | 1019 | 1011／2 102 | 78 | 97\％Jan | 1021／2 Apr | International Power Seo－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Citles Service Gas Pipe | 1041／4 | 104 | 10 |  | 105 | 63／3s series C．．．．．．．． 1955 78 serles E．．．．．．．．．． 1957 | 59 | $\begin{array}{ll} 583 / 4 & 59 \\ 60 & 6113 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 15,000 \end{array}$ | 54 | $\begin{array}{cc}76 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 75 & \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}$ |
| Clitees Serv P \％L 515381952 | 77 |  | 240 | 653 | 77 June | 78 serles $\mathrm{F}_{-}-\mathrm{Co}^{----1952}$ | 6012 |  | 3，000 |  |  |
| ${ }^{51368}$ |  | 756 |  |  |  | Interna |  | ${ }^{1074} 1089$ | 29，0 |  |  |
| Commonwealth Edison－ |  |  |  |  |  | Interstate Powe |  | 74 \％ $76{ }^{\text {7 }}$ |  | ${ }^{74} 48 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {1st }}$ M 58 serles A－－－1953 | 113 | 113113 | $\stackrel{2,000}{ }$ | 1103／Apr | 113 June | ture 88－－－－－－1952 |  | 693／4 71 | 93，000 |  | an |
| 18t M 5s serles B．．．193 | 112 | ${ }_{111 / 2}^{112} 11212$ | 3，00 | 110\％\％${ }^{\text {110\％}}$ | ${ }_{\text {113／4 }}$ Mar | 58 serles D． |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 43585 series D －．－ 19 |  | \＃11115 1121／2 |  | $110 \%$ Jan | $113 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{4}^{58} 8$ sers | 82 | $8{ }^{82} 828$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,000 \\ & 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | 78 Apr | $877 /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  | 105\％ | 1073／108 | $\begin{aligned} & 52,000 \\ & 14,000 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1053}$ 103 Jan | 1084．May | vest Co of Amer－ 1947 58 serles A w w． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Com＇wealth Sul | 1033／4 | $1033 / 21037 / 8$ |  | 1023 Apr | $105{ }^{\text {cheb }}$ | Without warrants |  |  | 7，000 |  | 101 Fob |
| Community Pr \＆Lt 58.57 |  |  | 83，000 | 631／2 Jan | 77 Feb | （10wa－Neb L \＆P 5s ．．．． 1965 | 105 $3 / 2$ |  | 29，000 | 1044／2 May | ${ }_{106}^{106 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| 7 s serles A － |  | $\pm 12$ |  |  | 127\％Mar | Iowa Pow 8 |  | 1051／4 105年 | 5 |  |  |
| Berres | 107， | 1073／4074 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 15,000 \end{array}$ | 106 | 109 Jan | Iowa Pub | 104 | 104 ${ }_{571 / 2}^{1048} 58$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,000 \\ 4,000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{44}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{1053 \%} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| nsol Gas |  |  |  |  |  | Isotta Frasehtn |  |  |  | ${ }_{39}^{65}$ ，May |  |
| mtge 4 | ${ }_{122}^{111 / 8}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 15,000 \\ 8,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1113 / 6 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 120 \end{array}$ | 1128 May | Itallan Super | 511 |  |  |  |  |
| onsol Gas El Lt \＆P（Balt） |  |  |  |  |  | 硅 | 49 | 481／2 49 | $0$ | ， | 61 |
| tref 8 t 4 |  | 1063／4 1071／2 | 14，000 | 106 Mar | 110 | Jamaica |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{st} \&$ coll 68 | 945／8 | 94 |  |  | 1003／Mar | 58 series B |  |  | 3，000 | pr | 106，Mar |
| Conv de |  | ＋101 | 000 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{40014} 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | 118 | 1185／31061／181／4 |  |  |  |
| Cont＇lasa | 92 | ＋13132 92 | 488，000 | 853／6 Jan | ${ }_{93}{ }^{\text {cheb }}$ | Kansas |  | $102{ }^{102}$ | 5，000 | 100 | 10314 |
| Crane Co 59 |  | 101135 1013／4 | 17.0 | 1012／2 | 104 Jan | Kentucky |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban T | 102 | ${ }_{100}^{102 / 81023 / 8}$ | 21，000 | $10831 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{10216}$ 10．June |  | 5 | $105 \quad 105 \frac{1}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,000 \\ & 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | 101 |  |
| Cuban T | 76 | ${ }^{76} \quad 76$ |  | 70 Jan | 833／4 Apr | $51 / 388$ Beriee |  | ${ }^{993} / 1 / 1007 / 8$ | ${ }_{3}^{9}, 00$ | ${ }^{951 / 2}$ Feb | ${ }^{1021 / 4} \mathrm{Appr}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Damberld }}^{\text {Cuas Pow }}$ |  | 1067／106\％ | 12，000 | ${ }^{108}$ 1053／Mar | $\begin{array}{ll}107 & \text { Feb } \\ 110 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Kimberly－Clas }}^{58}$ | －95 | ${ }_{1034}^{94} 10384$ | $\begin{gathered} 36,000 \\ 6,000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{103}{ }^{0}$ A Apr | 104\％Apr |
| 58 series C |  | 106\％\％ 106 |  | 106 Mar | 108 May | Koppers G \＆C deb ${ }^{\text {brs }} 1947$ | 10 | 1043／81041／2 | 30，000 | 102\％${ }^{\text {A ppr }}$ |  |
| elaware El |  | 10314103 | 11，000 | 1023／May | 1003／4 Apr | 5 calle |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver Gas \＆Elee |  | 10734， 103 | 39，000 | ${ }_{99}^{107 \%}$ May | ${ }^{1031}$ 109 4 Febr | Link fund deb 5138－1950 |  | 11141113 | 5.000 |  |  |
| Det Clty Gas 688 | 106 | ${ }^{1063} 10210658$ | 12，00 |  | ${ }_{108}{ }^{33 / 4} \mathrm{May}$ | Lexington U－tllities 58 － 1952 |  | 103\％ 103 姩 | ，000 |  |  |
| 5818 st serles B－ | 105 2 | 105\％／8105\％ | 17，000 | 1023／3 Jan | 105\％Jan | Lubby McN \＆Libby $58{ }^{\prime} 42$ | 1047／8 | 1043／31043／4 | 13,000 | 103 |  |
| Detroit Internat ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Lone Star Gas 5s $-\ldots . .1942$ |  |  | 2，00 | 10 |  |
| Ceriticates of de |  | $63 / 8$ $51 / 23$ $63 / 2$ | 23 ， |  | $\begin{array}{ll}103 / 8 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ | Loulslana Pow | 105\％ | 1051／105 | 14，000 | 103\％Jan | 1063 May |
| Deb 78．．．．．Au |  |  | 5，000 |  |  | Loulsville GdE | ${ }_{781}^{107}$ | ${ }_{781}^{107} 1073$ |  | 106\％Mar | 1073／Feb |
| Dixle Curitica |  | 1023／2 $1023 / 2$ |  |  |  | Ma |  | 785／3／1053／8 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,000 \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{96}{ }^{76 \%}$ Jan |  |
| Tee Pow |  | 895／8 90 劲 |  |  | ${ }^{903} 4$ June | MeCallum Hosiery $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \cdot 41$ |  | 5593／3 62 |  |  |  |
| Elmira Wa | 105\％ | 1051／4 1051／2 | 4，000 | Mer | 1053／2 June | MeCord Ra |  | ${ }^{99} 1010014$ | 27，000 |  |  |
| El Paso E |  | t103年－．．．－ |  | 102\％Jan | 105．Feb | Memphis |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paso |  |  |  |  |  | M etro |  | 1051／2 106 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{63 / 5 \mathrm{with}}$ | 123 | 1197／8 125 |  | ${ }_{1051 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  | ${ }_{89}^{99}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{933}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Emplre Dist | 10 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}102 & \text { Apr } \\ \\ 102\end{array}$ |  | 104\％ |  | 12, |  | r |
| Emplire Oll \＆Ref $5 \overline{1 / 58} 1942$ | 871／2 | $851 / 287 \%$ | 91，000 | 80\％Jan |  | Minneap Gas Lt 4\％／9．1950 | 1033 | 1033／ $1033 / 2$ | 6.00 | 103 | $105 \% \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Ereole Marelli |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{59}{ }^{\text {ma }}$ | $100 \%$ | 1001／2101／4 | 15.00 |  | ${ }_{105}^{102 / 4} \mathrm{Appr}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & \mathbf{7 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $1051 / 3$ | 107\％Mar | ${ }_{\text {Mississil }}^{\text {59 }}$ |  | 10433 873 | 18，00 | $84 \%$ Ap |  |
| European Elec Corp İdo |  |  |  |  |  | M1s3 |  |  | 46，000 |  |  |
| 3\％88 |  | 1051／2 1055／8 | 38，000 |  | 105\％／8 June | Misslissippl Riv F | 1063／2 | 1063106312 | 9,00 | 105 Jan | 107\％\％May |
| Europea |  | ${ }_{102}^{ \pm 36 / 4} 40$ |  | 331／2 May |  | MIss River Pow 1 st 58.1951 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{2,000}$ |  | $1083 / 3 \mathrm{May}$ |
| Federal |  |  |  |  |  | M1ssourl Pub．Serv 58.1 |  | 65／4 65 | 25，000 | 573／4 | 683／Feb |
| Federal Water |  | $884 / 8$ | 13，000 | 75\％Jan |  | Montana Dakota Utilit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finland Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fenns 68 －58 stm |  | 100 100 <br> $1037 / 1041$  <br> 1  |  |  | ${ }^{101}$ | ${ }_{58}$ | 1021／6 | 1021／81021／4／4 | $\begin{array}{r} 39,000 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Firestone T | 1047／6 | 1041／8105 | 11，000 | 1031／3 May | 1063 Feb | Nas88u \＆Sufioik Ltit 59.45 | 102\％ | ${ }^{104} 10{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $1021 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Frrst Bo |  |  |  | ${ }^{91}$ |  | Nat Pow \＆Lt 6s A－${ }_{\text {deb }}$ | ${ }_{93}^{103}$ | 102 <br> 921 <br> 103 <br> 93 | 77，000 | ${ }^{97} 5$ |  |
| Florida Power \＆Lt 581 |  |  | 141，000 | 100\％A Apr |  | Nat Pub Serv 5 s ctif ${ }^{-197}$ | $267 / 8$ | $251 / 238$ | 150，00 |  | $27 / 4$ May |
| Gary Electric \＆Gas |  |  |  |  |  | Nebraska Power 41／8．1981 |  | 1181／ 10812 | 6,00 | 1887 | 112 May |
|  | ${ }_{96}^{962}$ |  |  | ${ }_{92 \%}^{88 \%}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8,000}^{1,00}$ |  |  |
| Deb gold | 963 | 91\％ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,000 \\ 9,000 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{833}^{923} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{\text {90，}}$ | Nelsner Bros Re | 95 | 107 $1074{ }^{107 / 4}$ | ${ }_{74,00}^{8,00}$ | ${ }_{863}{ }^{\text {chan }}$ | 95\％${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| do | 903／2 | 9014 91 | 17，000 |  | 911／June | New An |  | $11441141 / 4$ | 1，00 | 10931 Jan | 114／4 June |
| General |  | ${ }_{10}^{98}$ | 6，000 | ${ }_{98}^{963}{ }^{\text {a }}$ May | 1023／Mar | ${ }_{\text {N }}^{\text {E Conas }}$ | 6934 | $\begin{array}{ll}653 \\ 65 \% & 70 \\ 693\end{array}$ | 165.000 45000 | 6439 May | ${ }_{793} 798 \mathrm{~F}$ Feb |
| Gen Pub | ${ }_{867 / 8}$ | 100\％101 $87 / 8$ | 31， 15000 | $\begin{array}{lll}{ }_{79}^{88} & \text { May } \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {10393／}}$ | ${ }_{\text {conv }}^{\text {conv deb }}$ | ${ }_{69}^{693}$ | ${ }_{65}^{65 / 4} \quad 69$ | 155，000 |  | $79 \%$ Feb |
| General Ray |  | ${ }^{\text {¢64 }}$ | 31，00 | 30 Jan | ${ }^{65}$ May | New Eng Pow Assm 58.1948 | 97 | ${ }_{96}^{96}{ }^{97}$ | 107，000 |  | ${ }^{993} \mathbf{9 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Gen Vending C |  | ＋223／6 |  | ${ }_{22}^{221 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Debenture 53／88．－－1954 | 91 | 98\％3818931 |  |  |  |
| Gen Wat Wks \＆E | 90 | 893／490 | 177000 | $88 \%$ Jan | ${ }_{94}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Feb | ${ }^{58}$ atamped |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgla Pow | ${ }_{99} 9$ | 985\％ 99 | 172 | ${ }_{79}^{55 \%}$ Mar | ${ }^{997} /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | Income 68 serles A－${ }^{\text {－}}$ 1949 | ${ }^{78}$ | ${ }^{76}{ }^{76}{ }^{78} 108$ | 33，000 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}81 & \\ 104 & \\ \text { Jeb } \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Georgirel }}$ 68． | 861／2 | －868 | 14，000 | $\begin{array}{cc}79 & \\ { }_{29} & \text { Apr } \\ \text { May }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 93 } \\ 883 / 2 & \text { Meb } \\ \text { Mar }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {New }} \mathrm{Y}$ Ye |  |  | 2，000 |  |  |
| Glen Alden | 8812 | ${ }_{88}{ }^{88} 1805$ | 3740000 | ${ }_{85}{ }^{29} \mathrm{Alpr}$ | ${ }_{90}{ }^{8}$ | Ext 4k ${ }^{\text {s etamped．} 1950}$ |  | 1083／8 108\％ | 1，000 |  |  |
| Gobel（Adol） |  | ${ }^{90}{ }^{90}$ | 1，000 | ${ }^{90}$ May | ${ }^{103} \mathrm{Mar}$ | N Y P\＆L Co | 1063 | 1063／1 1069\％6 | ${ }^{63,000}$ |  |  |
| Grand Trun | 100 |  | 12，00 | ${ }_{106}^{90}$ Jan | ${ }_{108}^{1021 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | N Y 18tate | 1031／8 | ${ }^{103} 1073 / 108{ }^{103 / 8}$ | 41，000 | 105\％M | ${ }_{1085}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Great W | 10614 | ${ }_{1061 / 4} 1061 / 4$ | 117，000 | 1061／4 | 108\％Jan | N Y \＆Westeh＇r L tg 48200 |  | 1033／11033／4 | 1.00 | 1011 | 1053\％Feb |
| Grocery Store Pro |  | ${ }_{5} 65$ | ${ }^{4,000}$ | ${ }_{44} 65$ | ${ }_{60}^{82}$ \％Mar | Debenture 5s－－－${ }^{\text {din }}$ | 1061 | $\begin{array}{ll}112 & 112 \\ 106 & 1061\end{array}$ | 3,000 18,000 | 111／4 Apr | 1123／3 Mar |
| Guantanamo \＆West 6s ${ }^{\text {＇5 }}$ |  |  | 11，000 | ${ }_{56 \%}^{44}$ JJan | ${ }_{75}^{60}$ Mar |  | 106\％／8 | 1073／1071／2 | －${ }^{18,000}$ | 105\％\％May | $109{ }^{\text {10，}}$ |
| uff Oll of Pa $58 . \ldots 19$ | 1040 | $1003 / 105$ | 29，000 | $1043 / 3$ May | 1077／Feb | Nlppon El Pow 613 B－． 1953 | －86\％ | 86 86／4 | 3，000 | $843 / 2$ |  |
|  | 1053年 | 105 $1027 / 81025 / 4$ 102 | 3,000 <br> 5,000 |  | 1086\％${ }^{\text {103 }}$ Mar | No Amer Lt \＆P |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hackensack Water 5 S＿－193 | 102 | \＃10934 $110 \%$ | 5，000 | 1083 Jan | ${ }_{1093} 103 \mathrm{Apr}$ | Nor Cont Util 5 5j8 | $551 / 2$ | ${ }^{55} 5351595$ | 28,00 | A3, Apr | 648／Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {Sb }}$ series ${ }^{\text {Hall }}$ |  | \＄1061／107 |  | 1053／Jan | 107\％Jan | No Indlana G \＆E 6s－195 |  | 107／3／2 1073／2 | 2，000 | 106\％Mar |  |
| Hamburg Eleo | 881／2 |  | 29，000 | $\begin{array}{ll}72 & \text { Jan } \\ 25 & \text { May }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4314}^{933} \mathbf{~ J a n ~}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamburg El Und |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ \＆St Ry 5 53／8 |  | ${ }^{2105 \%}$ 231／6 | 10，000 | ${ }_{1026} 218$ June | 323 Jan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houston Gult ${ }^{\text {G }}$ |  | ${ }_{104}^{102 \%} 105$ | 12，000 | $103 / 4$ | 107\％${ }^{\text {10，}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 638 with warrants＿1943 | 99 | 9931400 | 11，000 | 9731 | 101／3 Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Itt bs series A Power |  | \＃1051／21063／2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{104}^{103} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 1073 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 1061 / \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\ddagger}^{10634} 110634$ | $\stackrel{5,000}{ }$ |  | 114 Man |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ret \＆mpr 5s．．．－．－1951 | 1061／4 | 1064／4 106年 | 2，000 | 106\％AD | 8 Jan |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Other Stock Exchanges

| New York Real Estate Securities Exchange <br> Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unlsted Bonds |  |  | Unlsted Bonds (Conctuded) | Bud |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{61}$ Bway BIdg 5 5 $1 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$--1950 | 47 | 49 |
| Dorset etfis of deposit.- |  |  | City \& Suburban Homes.- | $37 / 3$ |  |
| Drake (The) 68..--.-. 1939 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {l }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 th Unit Ino units |  |  |
| Oliver Cromwell |  |  | 9th Unit Inc units. |  |  |
| Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange STEIN BROS. \& BOYCE <br> 6. S. Calvert St. <br> Established 1853 <br> 39 Broadway BALTIMORE, MD. <br> NEW YORK <br> Hogerstown, Md. Louisville, Ky. York, Pa. <br> Members New York and Baltsmore Stock Exchanges <br> Chsca0o Board or Trade and Commodty Exchange Inc |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Baltimore Stock Exchange

May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales liste

| Stocks- | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Range of Prices Low High | Sales forWeek Shares | Range Stince Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo |  | High |  |
| Aru |  | 167/8 17 | 1,033 | 161/8 | Apr | \% |  |
| Balt Trans ${ }^{\text {t }} \mathrm{Co}$ com $\mathrm{V}^{\text {c }} \mathrm{C}^{*}$ * | 21/8 | 21/8. $21 / 4$ | 160 |  | Jan |  | eb |
| 1st preterred V t C-----** | 4 |  | 220 | 21/6 | Jan | /4 | Feb |
| Black \& Decker com. | $211 / 2$ | 21.221 | 80 | 20312 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Feb |
| Preferred Consol G E L \% Pow | 28 | $28 \quad 28$ | 20 |  | May | 36 | Feb |
| Onsol G E L \& Po |  | $114 \quad 1111 / 2$ | 27 | 14 | Jan | 92 | Apr |
| 5\% preferred.-.----100 |  | 114.115 | 117 | 114 | Jan | 116 | Feb |
| Eastern Sugar Assoc com. 1 | 16 | 147/8 16 | 1,796 | 11 | Jan | 173/8 | Mar |
| Preferred -...------ 1 | $261 / 2$ | 2415926319 | 1,025 | 17 | Jan |  |  |
| Fidelity \& Devosit...-. 20 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}9615 & 971 / 2\end{array}$ | 92 | 88 | Jan | 105\% | Feb |
| Fid \& Guar Fire Corp--10 | 40 | 3976 418 | 18 | $397 \%$ | Apr |  | Jan |
| Finance Co of Am cl A....* <br> Guilford Realty- |  | 114.413/8 | 18 |  |  | 113/8 | June |
| Preferred... | 521/2 | $521 / 2523 / 2$ |  | 50 | Feb |  |  |
| Houston Oi! pref.---.-10 |  | 1515 | 70 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Mirs Finance- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Second pret | $1^{7 / 4}$ | $1{ }^{73 / 4}$ |  |  | May |  |  |
| Mar Tex Oil. | 2 | $17 / 82$ | 800 | 11/2 | Feb |  | Feb |
| Mercantile Trust Co .-.-50 |  | 256256 | 21 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Merch \& Miners Transp--* | 361/2 | $36.361 / 2$ | 213 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Monon W Penn PS7\% pt25 |  | 265/8 $263 / 4$ | 100 | 2312 | Feb |  | May |
| Mt Vern-Woodb Mills- Common |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred.------------100 | 50 |  | 122 |  | Apr |  | Feb |
| ew Amsterdam Cas..--5 | 13 | 117/8, 131 | 1,250 |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Central Ry .-. 50 | 100 | 991/400 | 39 |  | Jan | 100 | Feb |
| Owings Mills Distillery |  | $11 / 40138$ | 200 | 114 | May | 13/4 | Jan |
| Penna Water \& Pow com-* | 91 | $91.911 / 2$ | 34 |  | Jan |  | May |
|  |  | 11046411034 | 3 | 1091/2 | Feb | 1101 | June |
| Seaboard Com'l com A. 10 |  | $93 / 4$ |  | 834 | Feb |  |  |
| U 8 Eld \& Guar | 141/8 | 141/8 $143 / 8$ | 1,206 | 133/8 | Apr | 173/8 | Feb |
| Western National Bank. 20 | 361/2 | $361 / 2361 / 2$ | 10 | 34 | Ja | 361/2 | Apr |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Bonds- } \\ \text { 4s Jones Falls } \end{array}$ |  | 1165/8 1165/8 | 100 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Bait Transit Co 4s flat 1975 | 261/2 | 261/8 $261 / 2$ | 19,500 | 151/6 | Jar | 273/2 | Feb |
| A 5s flat_............ 1975 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 31 & 311 \\ 08 & 388 \end{array}$ | 5,500 | 17 | Ja | 323/2 | Feb |
| B 5s flat_-.-------19 | 983/4 | 98 98\%/4 | 4,00 |  |  |  | Apr |

Boston Stock Exchange
May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | Friday Last SalePrice | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { owo Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Sales for Week Shates | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Shawmut Assn tr ctis.....* | 117/8 | 1184 | 12 |  | 652 | 11 | Jan | 137/8 | Feb |
| Stone \& Webster | 181/2 | 1734 | 19 | 733 | 141/2 | Feb | 213/8 |  |
| Suburban El Securs com | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 21/2 | 100 | 112. | Jan | $31 / 2$ | May |
| Texla Oll Corp---..-.--- 1 |  | 21/8 |  | 650 |  | June |  | Feb |
| Torrington Co..........-* | 951/2 | $943 / 4$ | 951/2 | 288 | 9014 | Jan | 104 | Mar |
| Union Twist Drill | 24 | 24 | 247\% | 70 | $221 / 2$ | Jan | 2815 | Mar |
| United Gas Corp--.-.--1 | 77/8 | 77/6 | 77/8 | 10 | 4. | Jan | 91 |  |
| United Shoe Mach Corp. 25 | $86^{3} 4$ | $853 / 2$ | 8634 | 1,476 | 83 | Jan | 901/4 | Feb |
| Utah Metal \& Tunnel.---1 | ${ }^{666}$ | ${ }^{66 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }_{138}^{68}$ | 250 | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ | Jan | 906 | Jan |
| Waldort System I | 133/8 | $133 / 8$ | 137/6 | 255 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Warren Bros Co | 91/8 | $81 / 4$ | $93 / 4$ | 671 | $45 / 8$ | Jan | 103/6 | Apr |
| Warren (S D) |  |  | 23 | 100 |  | Mar | 29314 | Jan |
| Bonds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Mass St Railway- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Serles A 4 4/28...... 1948 Series D $68 \ldots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 771 / 2 \\ & 90 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 772 / 4 \\ & 90 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 10,000 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 80 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |

## CHICAGO SECURITIES <br> Listed and Unlisted Paal H.Davis \& 60.

New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Curb Exchange
10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO
Chicago Stock Exchange
May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| ks- | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fridat } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Weok's Rangeof PricesLow High | Sales for Shares | Range Stince Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Abbott Laboratories com_* | 130 | $130 \quad 131$ | 290 | $975 \%$ | ay |
| Adams (J D) Mfg com |  | $161 / 2 \quad 161 / 2$ | 40 | 15\% Feb | 183/ Mar |
| Advance Alum Castings-. 5 | 7 | 71/8 | 150 | 5\% Jan | 83/6 Mar |
| Allied Products CorD- 10 |  |  | 450 | 113/4 May |  |
| Class A |  | $22 \quad 22$ | 50 | 21 Jan | Feb |
| Altorfer Bros conv p |  | $46 \quad 46$ | 20 | 40 Jan | $46 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Amer Pub Serv Co pret_ 100 | 2334 | $23 \quad 2334$ | 50 | 20 May | 32 \% Feb |
| Armour \& Co common | 43 | 43/48178 | 400 | 43/6 Apr | $73 / 3$ Jan |
| Asbestos Mfg Co com |  | 31/2 $\quad 33 / 4$ | 1,150 | 33/6 Apr |  |
| Associates Invest Co com_* | $411 / 2$ | 403/4 41\%6 | 1,700 | 2736 | 41\% May |
| Automatic Products com. 5 | 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}93 / 4 & 101 / 4\end{array}$ | 1,350 | $75 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 11 Feb |
| Backstay Welt Co com | 153/4 | 153/4 $161 / 2$ | 0 | 14. Feb |  |
| Bastian-Blessing Co com.* | 117/8 | 111312 | 800 | 615 Jan | $121 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |
| Bendix Aviation com. | 271/8 | 267\% $281 / 4$ | 2,450 | 215 | 32 Apr |
| Berghoff Brewing Co | $121 / 2$ | 12\% ${ }^{3} \quad 125$ | 3,750 | $73 / 1$ Jan | 125\%3 June |
| Binks Mig Co A conv pre | 618 | ${ }^{6}$ 61/6 | 220 | 3 Jan | Mar |
| Bliss \& Laughlin Inc esp | 2514 | 2514264 | 1,150 | $2231 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 303/ Mar |
| Borg Warner Cord com_10 | 741/2 | $741 / 2761 / 2$ | 500 | 64.3 Jan | 831/2 Mar |
| Brach \& Sons (E J) com. |  |  | 50 | 167/8 Jan | 22 Apr |
| Brown Fence \& WireClass A |  | 281/2 | 0 |  | Mar |
| Class B |  | 291/8 291/8 | 50 | 267/8 Jan | $341 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Bucyrus Monigh |  | 1334 | 550 | $321 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | $33 . \mathrm{May}$ |
| Rutier Brothers. | 8\% | 83493 | 7,000 | 7\% Jan | 1076 Mar |
| Castle \& Co (A M) com |  | 421/4 $425 / 8$ | 200 | 381/4 Jan | 433/4 May |
| Central Cold Stor C com 20 | 15 | $15 \quad 15$ | 10 | 15 Jan | 17 Feb |
| Cent III Pub Serv pret.--* | 60 | $60 \quad 601 / 2$ | 0 | 57 | 66 |
| Cent Ill Secur- <br> Common |  |  | 550 | 1 Jan | 14 Feb |
| Central s W- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common- | 17/8 | 7/ | 1,000 | $13 / 6 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 33/6 Feb |
| Prior lien | 57 | 561858 | $230$ | 49 Jan | 683/2 Feb |
| Preferred | $261 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{ll}251 / 2 & 261 / 2 \\ 10^{1} & 10^{5} 8\end{array}$ | 260 80 | ${ }_{8}^{201 / 2} \begin{gathered}\text { May } \\ \text { Jan }\end{gathered}$ | $40 \text { Feb }$ |
| Cent States Pow \& Lt Chain Belt Co com. |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1017 & 1058 \\ 5278 & 527 / 8 \end{array}$ | 80 50 | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & \text { Jan } \\ 35 & \text { Jan } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 221 / 2 & \text { Feb } \\ 543 / 2 & \text { Apr } \end{array}$ |
| Chica | 41/8 | 41/8 $\quad 438$ | 4,450 | $4{ }^{4}$ Arp | 57// Mar |
| Preferred |  | $481 / 2 \quad 50$ | 500 | 431/2 Apr | $52 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Chicago Elec Mfg A |  | 20.20 | 20 | 20 June | $25 . J$ Jan |
| Chicago Flex Shaft com |  | $45 \cdot 45$ | 200 | 331/2 Jan |  |
| Chi \& Nor West Ry comi00 |  | 3 | 50 | 3 Jan | 47/8 Feb |
| Chic Rivet \& Mach |  | 28,28 | 10 | Jan | 34188 Apr |
| Chicago Rys part etts 1.100 |  | 8/4 ${ }^{3 / 4}$ | 160 | $3 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 11/4 Jan |
| Chicago Towel Co conv |  | 105105 | 50 | 100 Jan | 105 Feb |
| Chic Yellow Cab Ine cap-* | $223 / 4$ | 22342414 | 650 | $197 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 313 Ampr |
| Cities Service Co com.--** | 416 | $41 / 8438$ | 5,350 | $23 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Club Aluminum Uten |  | 11/2 17/8 | 300 | $11 / 2$ May | 3312 Jan |
| Commonwealth Edison_100 | 993/4 | $99 \quad 10014$ | 650 | 96\% Jan | 1101/6 Jan |
| Compressed Ind Gases cap* | 5014 | 5014 5014 | 50 | 49 May | 5912 Apr |
|  |  | 9 | $\begin{gathered} 5,800 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $5^{1 / 4} 315$ | $\begin{aligned} 13 / \mathrm{Feb} \\ 123 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Continental Steel---- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common | 32 | 32.33 | 350 | 29\%/ May |  |
| Preferred_----.- 100 | 101 | 100101 |  | ${ }^{98}$ May | 1171/4 Jan |
| Cord Corp cap stock.-.--5 | 41/2 | $41 / 2 \quad 47 / 8$ | 1,100 | 41/2 Apr |  |
| Crane Co common....- ${ }_{\text {Preferred }} 25$ | 29 | 281/3 293 | 1,400 | 24 Apr | ${ }^{3056} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Preferred.---------100 | 1261/4 | $1253 / 4273 / 2$ | 620 |  | 131/4 M |
| Dayton Rubber M |  | $111 / 2111 / 2$ | 100 | 103/8 Jan | 143/6 Mar |
| Decker \& CohuCommon |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common-.------10 10 | 67/8 | $70^{67 / 8} \quad 70^{67 / 8}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 45 / 6 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $75$ |
| Dexter Co (The) |  | 141/2 15 | 210 | $93 / 4$ | 15 May |
| Dixie-Vortex Co | 193 | 191/6 20 | 650 | $18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{May}$ | 20. May |
| Class A | 40 | $40 \quad 401 / 2$ | 200 | 381/ May | 411/4 May |
| Econ Cunnghm Drug com | 163/4 | 163/4 17 | 250 | $161 / \mathrm{Jan}$ | 20 Mar |
| Eddy Paper Corp (The) |  | 24.24 | 350 | ${ }_{14}^{23} \mathrm{Ampr}$ | 30 Jan |
| Elec Household UtIl | 143/4 | $143 / 4$ | 600 | 1436 May | $183 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Elgin Nat Watch |  | 3413434312 | 200 | $271 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 3712 Feb |
| Gardner Denver |  | 50.50 | 10 |  | 50 June |
| General Candy A ----.--5 | 1514 | 151/4 $15 \%$ | 200 | 1136 Jan | 16 May |
| Gen Household Util com_* | 73/8 | 7 7 81/4 | 5,050 | J | May |
| Godohaux Sugars Inc- Class A. |  |  | 300 |  | 3976 Mar |
| cass B |  | 151/8 $1531 / 8$ | , | 81/4 Jan | 183/4 Apr |
| Goldblatt Bros Inc | 283/4 | $28 \quad 29$ | 3,150 | $221 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 29 June |
| Great Lakes D \& D co | 27\% | $271 / 2283 / 4$ | 2,300 | 267/6 Apr | 3311 Apr |
| Hall Printing Co com..--** |  | 81/8 | 300 | ${ }^{6}$ Jan | $111 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Helleman Brew Co G cap_1 | 12 | 12.1214 | 1,050 | $8^{81 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $139 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Heller (W E) pref WW.--25 Horders Inc com.----** |  | 283/8 2833 | 150 50 | ${ }_{11}^{251 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{131}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan |
|  |  | $12 \quad 12$ | 50 | 11.4 | 131/2 Feb |
| Hormel \& Co (Geo) com $\mathbf{A}^{*}$ Houdallle-Hershey ol ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  | $17.173 / 2$ | 100 | 1634. May | ${ }_{32} 2$ J Jan |
| Houdalle-Hershey ol ${ }^{\text {B }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $231 / 2$ | 2314 | 1,050 | 225\% May | 323/6 Mar |
| Ill North Util Co Dref._100 |  | $1051 / 21053 / 2$ |  | 100 Feb | 1093 Jan |
| Iron Fireman Mfg vt o- |  | $241 / 225$ | 300 | $24 . \mathrm{May}$ | $31 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Jarvis (W B) Co cap....-1 Jefferson Elec Co com.-- | 1934 | 18\%/8 193/2 | 2,450 | 183/2 Feb | 24 Mar |
| Jefferson Elec Co com...-** | 34 | 3434 | 50 | 32\%4 Apr | Apr |




| Stocks (Concluded) Par | Friday Last SalePrice Price | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hio |  |
| Pacific G \& Ec | 36 | 357/8 36 | 1,737 |  | Feb |  | Apr |
| 6\% 1st preferred.-----25 | $313 / 4$ | 318 \% 32 | 1,753 | 2914 | Jan |  | Apr |
| 51\%\% preferred...--.-25 | 285 | $\begin{array}{lll}281 / 2 & 285\end{array}$ | . 848 | $263 / 8$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { Feb } \end{gathered}$ |
| Paciric Lighting co | 5114 | $5114.511 / 4$ | 181 |  | Mar |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preterred | $1061 / 2$ | $1063 / 3107$ | 60 | 10434 | Jan |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}61 / 8 \\ 22^{3} 8 & 22^{3 / 8} \\ \end{array}$ | 967 1.179 | $181 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ | 241/8 | Feb Apr |
| (Non-voting) pref.-.--** | ${ }_{124}^{25 / 8}$ | ${ }_{123}^{2238}{ }^{2258}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,179 \\ \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ | 119 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Ry Equip \& Rlty com.-.-* | $57 / 8$ | 57/8 6 | 790 | 41/2 | Jan | $71 / 8$ | Feb |
| $5 \%$ | 19 | 19.20 | 470 | 17312 | Jan | ${ }_{911}{ }^{2}$ | Feb |
| 6\% | 85 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}85 & 851 / 2 \\ 25 & 25\end{array}$ | 110 | 801/4 | Jan Apr | 291/2 | Feb |
| , | $313 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ | 00 | 311/4 | Mar | 35 |  |
| S J L \& P 7\% pr pret.-.-100 | 120 | 119.120 | 85 | 113 | Mar |  |  |
| Schlesinger \& $S$ (BF) com* | 5/8 |  | 179 |  | Jan |  | Feb |
| Preferred---------100 |  | 161 | 510 |  | ${ }_{\text {Mapr }}$ |  |  |
| ell Union Oil | 165\% | $163 / 171 / 8$ | 930 | $1151 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jpr }}$ |  |  |
| Preferred.-----.-100 | 1191/2 | $1191 / 21191 / 2$ | 10 | 115 $231 / 2$ |  | 11938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |
| Slgnal Oll Gas A --....-** | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | 26 27 <br> 52 52 | 348 <br> 230 | $231 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | 581/2 | May Apr apb |
| Southern Pacific Co.... 100 | 32 | 32.34 | 342 | 233/4 | Jan | 381/2 | Feb |
| Spring Valley Water Co..** | 87/8 | 87/8, 87/8 | 00 | ${ }^{61 / 4}$ | Jan |  |  |
| Standard Oil of Ca | $363 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}363 / 4 & 367 / 8 \\ 4014 & 401\end{array}$ | 790 | 4 | May |  |  |
| Telephone Inv Corp-....-**** Tide Water Assd Oll com-* | 4014 | $\begin{array}{ll}401 / 8 & 401 \\ 1514 & 153\end{array}$ | 15 | $4{ }^{40} 7 / 8$ | Jan |  | Feb |
| $6 \%$ preferred.-..... 100 | 1051/2 | 105151051 | 50 | 101 | Jan | 10614 | Mar |
| Transamerica Cor | 125 | $121{ }^{1} 128$ | 17,755 | 11 | Apr | 1458 | Feb |
| Union Oil of Calif -------25 | 213 | $\begin{array}{lll}213 / 4 & 2178 \\ 1717\end{array}$ | 724 | 21 10 | Apr |  |  |
| Union Sugar Co com_-.-25 | 179 | $\begin{array}{lll}171 / 4 & 173 / 4 \\ 29\end{array}$ | 520 | ${ }_{23}^{10}$ | Jan |  | May |
| United Air Lines Tr | 1614 | $1614161 / 4$ | 292 | 151/2 | Jan | 205/8 | Apr |
| Universal Consol Oil---10 | $181 / 2$ | 161/9 19 | 8,157 | $71 / 2$ | Jan |  | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Western Pipe \& Steel Co_10 Yellow Checker Cab A.-50 | ${ }_{43}{ }^{31 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}311 / 2 & 311 / 2 \\ 41 \% & 43\end{array}$ | 175 | 2315 |  |  |  |

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Ourb Exchange (Associate) }\end{array}\right.$ UNION BANK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA. Tel Court-6800 A. T. \& T. Tel. Pitb-391
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Specialists in Pittshurgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week's Range of Prices Low Hegh |  | Sales <br> Week <br> Shares | Range Since Jan, 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Allegheny |  | 3014 | 30 |  | 95 | 3018 | r | 3814 | Mar |
| Arkansas Nat Gas Corp |  | 53 | $53 / 4$ |  | 35/8. | n |  |  |
| Preferred -.-.-.-. 100 |  | $77 \%$ |  | 224 | ${ }^{73 / 8}$ | Jan |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Armstrong Cork Co |  | $521 / 8$ | 52788 | 148 | $44^{43} 8$ | $\underset{\text { Apr }}{\text { Feb }}$ |  |  |
| Blaw-Knox Co--- | 31/8 | 1618 | 161/4 | 5,225 | 284 | Apr Apr |  | Jan |
| Columbla Gas \& E |  | 188 | 1914 | 364 | 14 | Jan |  | Apr |
| Devonian Oil..........- 10 |  |  |  | 100 | 161/2 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Duquesne Brewing ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 113/8 | 113/8 | 111/2 | 439 | 738 | Jan |  | May |
| Class A. |  |  |  | 170 | 77/8 | Jan |  |  |
| Electric Products |  |  | 51/2 | 200 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Follansbee Bros pret.-100 |  |  |  | 20 | 157/8 | Jan |  | Mar |
| Fort Pittsburgh Brewing - 1 |  |  | 13/8 | 100 | 11/8 | Feb |  |  |
| Harb-Walker Refrac com* |  | 34 | 341/8 | 60 | 31 | Jan | 413 |  |
| Koppers Gas \& Coke pf 100 |  | 102 | 105 | 70 | 97 | Jan | 106\% |  |
| Lone Star Gas Co.-....-.* | 11 |  | 111/2 | 2,610 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Mesta Machine Co_...... 5 |  | 50 | 505 | 391 |  | Jan | 507\% | Apr |
| Mountain Fuel Supply |  |  |  | 483 | 47/3 |  |  |  |
| Nat'l Fireprooting com._* |  |  | $21 / 4$ | 20 | 50 c | Mar |  |  |
| Preferred...-.-.-... 100 |  |  |  | 441 | 11/2 | Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass. 25 |  | 119 |  | 154 | $981 / 2$ | Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt * | 87/8 |  |  | 595 | $77 \%$ | May |  | Jan |
| Plymouth Oil Co....... 5 |  |  | 1331 | 30 | 125/8 | Jan |  |  |
| Renner |  |  | $11 / 4$ | 850 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Shamrock Oil \& Gas |  |  |  | 850 | $31 / 2$ | Jan |  |  |
| Standard Steel Spring.--* | 221/4 |  | ${ }_{34}^{221 / 4}$ | ${ }_{165}^{345}$ |  | Apr May |  |  |
| United Engine \& Fdry |  |  |  | 165 |  |  |  |  |
| Victor Brewing Co. |  |  | 70 c | 540 | 60 c | Jan |  | Jan |
| Westinghouse Air Brake.* |  | 381/8 | 40 | 270 | 347/8 | Jan | 477/8 | Mar |
| Westingh Elec \& Mfg-. 50 |  | 1131/8 | 1177/8 | 100 |  | Jan | 1221/2 | Apr |
| ${ }_{\text {Unlisted- }}^{\text {U }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lone Star Gas $6 \%$ pret. 100 $61 / 2 \%$ preferred...... 100 |  |  |  | 131 20 | $1083 / 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \mathrm{Feb} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ \mathbf{M a y} \end{gathered}$ |
| Pennroad Corp v tc......* |  | 4 | 4 | 17 | $31 / 2$ | Jan | 5\%/8 | Fed |

## ST. LOUIS MARKETS

## I. M. SIMON \& CO.

Business Established 1874
Enquiries Invited on all
Mid-Western and Southern Securities Now York Stook Exchange New York Curb $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Assoolsta) } \\ & \text { St. Louls Stook Exehange Chicago Board of Trade }\end{aligned}$ 315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. Telephone Central 3350

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fridaly } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { owo High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Sales Week Shares | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
| Amer Credit Indemnity 10 |  | 61 1/2 | 3/4 |  | 144 |  | Feb | 61 | June |
| American Inv B. |  | 21 | 21 |  | 131/2 | Jan |  |  |
| A.-. |  |  | 29 | 43 |  | Feb |  | Apr |
| \% pre |  |  | 29 |  | 29 | June |  |  |
| 7\% preferred |  |  | 27 | 2 | 27 | June | $271 / 2$ |  |
| Brown Shoe com | 5 |  | 53 | 125 | 50 | May | $641 / 2$ |  |
| Burkart Mfg com. |  |  | $671 / 2$ | 135 | 48\% | Jan |  | Feb |
| Chicago Sou Air L pref. | 8 |  |  | 550 |  | June |  | Apr |
| Century Electric Co..-100 |  | $421 / 2$ | 43 | 28 | $421 / 2$ | June |  |  |
| Columbia Brew com..... 5 |  |  |  | 15 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Elder Mfg common |  | 15 | 15 |  | 139/4 | Apr | 15 | June |
| Ely \& Walker D G 2d pt 100 |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  | June |
| Falstafl Brew com. |  |  | $61 / 2$ | 188 | 4\%8 | Jan |  | Feb |



| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { own Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sales <br> for <br> Week Shares <br> Shares | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| 116116 | 110 | 114 | Apr |  |  |
| $2{ }^{2} \quad 121 / 2$ | 90 |  | June |  |  |
| $12 \quad 12$ | 25 | 93.4 | Jan |  |  |
| 103101014 | 175 25 | 6\% 15 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ | $181 / 4$ |  |
| $49.493 / 2$ | 315 | 47\% | Jan | $531 / 2$ | Mar |
| $1314131 / 2$ | 100 | 883 | Jan | 1434 | Feb |
| 28.28 | 10 | 28 | June | 343/4 | Feb |
| $91 / 4 \quad 91 / 2$ | 74 | $61 / 2$ | Jan |  |  |
| $23 \quad 23$ | 20 | 23 | June |  |  |
| $54 \quad 55$ | 59 | 54 | June |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| $10 \quad 1014$ | 75 | 10 | June |  | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Feb}}{\mathrm{May}}$ |
| $1{ }^{118 / 2}$ | 130 | ${ }_{116}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | Feb |  | May |
| ${ }_{718}{ }_{71 / 8} 118$ | 30 | 116 | June | $1{ }^{191 / 2}$ | Mar Jan |
| $125{ }^{1 / 8} 1263 / 8$ | 272 | 123 | Jan | $1271 / 2$ | Mar |
| $10 \quad 10$ | 50 | 914 | Mar | $101 / 2$ | Feb |
| 311/4 321/4 | 599 | $281 / 2$ | Apr | 341/8 | Feb |
| $351 / 2351 / 2$ | \$3,000 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{33}{ }^{3 / 2} \quad 33 /$ | 1,000 | 2814 | Jan | 351/4 | Jan |

STRASSBURGER \& CO.
133 MONTGOMERY BTRET
SAN FRANCISC (Since 1880)
Members: New York Stock Exchange-San Franclsco Stock Exchange-San Franciseo Curb Exchange-Chicago
Board of Trade-New York Curb Exchange (Assoclate) Direct Private Wire

## San Francisco Curb Exchange

May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fitiday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low Hioh |  | Sales <br> Week <br> Shares | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hig |  |
| Amer | 1641/4 |  | 57/8 |  | 182 |  |  | 177 |  |
| Amer | 54 c |  |  | 2,300 | 390 |  |  |  |
| Anglo Natl Corp |  |  | 161/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argonaut Mining | 12 |  |  | 435 |  |  |  |  |
| Ark Natl Gas |  |  |  | 7 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Bancameric | 81/4 |  | 8 | 865 |  | Jan |  | Apr |
| Bunker Hill- | 74 |  | 75 | 110 | 5 |  |  |  |
| Cardinal Gold | 1.3 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 6,045 | 1 | Feb | 1.40 | May |
| Cities Service |  |  |  | 1,448 |  |  |  |  |
| Claude Neon Lights .....-1 | 85 c | 5 | 兂 | 300 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Consolidated Oil |  | 117/8 |  | 100 |  | May | $151 / 4$ | Mar |
| Containers Secur-.....-21/2 |  | 20c | 25 | 52 |  | June | 25 c | June |
| Curtiss Wright Co | 6 |  | $61 / 4$ | 5 | $48 / 4$ | Jan | $91 / 4$ | Mar |
| Dumbarton Bridge ....-. 10 |  |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Elec Bond \& |  | 195/8 | 195\%8 | 100 | 17 | Ja | 2514 | Mar |
| EWA Planta |  |  | 581/2 | 55 |  |  |  | May |
| Fibreboard Pr |  | 105 | 105 | 30 | 105 | May | 106 | Mar |
| General Meta |  | 23 | 23 | 35 | 17 |  |  |  |
| Gr West El-Chem com. 20 | 611/4 | 61 | 613 | 750 | 61 | May |  |  |
| Preferred |  | 21 | 21 | 0 | 21 |  |  |  |
| $z$ Holly Develo | 90 c | 65 c |  | 7,500 | 50 c |  | 1.55 |  |
| Honokaa Sug |  | $71 / 2$ | 71 |  |  |  | 101/2 |  |
| Idaho Maryl |  | 4.45 | 4.60 | 1,200 | 3.15 |  | 5.00 | May |
| $z$ Internatl Cli | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.45 | 2,200 | 1.00 |  | 2.95 |  |
| Italo Petrol |  | 35 c |  | 1,704 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred. | 23 | $28 / 4$ | 2.85 | 1,792 | 1.60 |  | 3.90 |  |
| $z$ Kinner Airpla | 52 c | 52 c | 55 | 2,85 | 50 c |  |  |  |
| Kleiber Motor |  | 25 c | 25 | 1,000 | 150 | Jan |  |  |
| M J \& M \& M |  | 27 c | 30 | 2,700 | 13 c |  | 35 c |  |
| Marine Bancor |  | 22 | 22 | 28 | 2134 |  | 2414 |  |
| zMenasco Mtg C |  | 4.65 | 4.65 | 450 | 2.65 |  |  |  |
| Mountain City |  |  |  | 700 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Oahu Sugar- |  | $361 /$ | 361/4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ Occidental | 9c |  |  | 1,500 | 21. |  |  |  |
| O'Connor M | 101/2 | 1014 | 101/2 |  |  |  |  | Feb |
| Olaa Sugar |  |  |  | 10 |  | June |  | June |
| Pacific Eastern C |  |  | 41/8 | 410 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Pacific Port Cem | 45 | 431/2 |  | 178 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Packard Mot | 10 |  | 101/4 | 420 | 67 |  |  |  |
| Pioneer Mill |  |  | 31 | 10 | 27 | Jan |  |  |
| Radio Corp D |  | 113/8 |  | 1,606 | 10 | Apr |  | Jan |
| Republic Petrole | 578 |  |  | 1,180 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Riverside Cem | 111/2 | 111/2 | 111/2 | 00 | 9 | , | 133/4 | Mar |
| nasta Wat |  |  | 34 | 95 | 31 | May |  |  |
| Southern Cal Ed | 63/8 |  | 261 | 1,778 | 2471 |  |  |  |
| $51 / 2 \%$ preferr |  |  | $2{ }^{26}$ | 100 | $253 / 4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 153 |  |  |  |  |
| United States Pete | 30 c | 30 c | 35 c | 2,150 | 25 c | Jan | 55 c | Feb |
| Victor Equip |  | 3.10 | 3.10 | 100 | 3.1 | June |  |  |
| Prefer | 101/2 |  |  | 44 |  |  |  |  |
| Waialua Agricult.-.-.-. 20 |  |  | 51 | 95 | 42 | Jan | 54 |  |
| Warner Bros Pict | 97/8 |  |  | 200 | 93 |  |  |  |
| West Coat Life Ins |  | 171/4 | 1714 |  | 5 |  | $97 / 8$ |  |
| * No par value. $\boldsymbol{c}$ Cash sale, $x$ Ex-dividend, $y$ Ex-rights. 2 Listed. $\dagger$ In detault. <br> $r$ Cash sale-Not included in range for year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Baar, Cohen \& Co. announce the opening of a department trading in ghts and all delisted reorganization and obsolete securities.
. -Sanderson \& Porter announce that Frank W. Lawrence has retired from the firm and will continue in a consulting capacity.
from the firm and wil continue in a consulting capacity. - Lemoved their Boston Office to 49 Federal Street.
-Estabrook \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce that James H. Potter is now associated with them.
-Estabrook \& Co., 40 Wall St., New York, have prepared a statistical analysis of fifteen fire insurance companies.
-Bristol \& Willett, 115 Broadway, New York, are distributing the June issue of their Over-the-Counter Review.
-Eastman, Dillon \& Co. announce the admission of Norbert A. McKenna as a general partner.
-Ely Margolis has become associated with Allen \& Co. in their municipal bond department.
-Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co. announce that Joseph A. Overton is now associated with them.
-Weeden \& Co., Incorporated, have moved their New York office to 14 Wall Street.

## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED


Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted
Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

| s (Cos | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Sare } \\ \text { Price } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| North Star | 1.55 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.55 & 1.55\end{array}$ | 215 |  | \%/3 Mar |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}9 & 9 \\ 84\end{array}$ | ${ }_{40}^{10}$ | ${ }_{80}{ }^{9}$ May | ${ }_{90}^{14 / 2}$ Feb |
| Rogers-Maje | 4 | 434434 | 320 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}$ A Apr | ${ }^{63} \mathrm{y}$ Jan |
| Shawinigan | ${ }^{193 / 4}$ | 1934 | 715 | ${ }_{1}^{1915}$ | 23.80 ${ }_{\text {3 }}$ |
| Standara Paving------100 |  | $18^{1 / 8} 18^{2 / 4}$ | 12 |  |  |
| Supertest Pete | 42/ |  | 135 | 30 Jan | 38 Feb |
| Tamblyns |  |  | 10 |  |  |
|  | - ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}112 & 112\end{array}$ | 10 | ${ }_{109}^{1 / 2}{ }^{\text {Man }}$ |  |
| Toronto Elevators pret.100 |  |  | 115 | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{M}$ May | 29, Feb |
| Walkerville Brew-...-.....-* | 2 $\overline{3} / 2$ | $21 / 2{ }^{23 / 2}$ | 120 | $21 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | $33 / \mathrm{Feb}$ |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Section
May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- |
| :--- |
| Ste |



| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Frialay } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week: sTRange of Prices <br> Low Prices Hioh |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week <br> Shares | Ranje Stnce Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| South Tiblemont | $5 \mathrm{5c}$ | 4340 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 125, \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 31 / 30 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 181 / 60 & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shawkey Gold Mi | ${ }_{93}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{930}$ | 1.05 | 63,3 | 750 A | 1.15 May |
| Sherritt G | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.10 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.00}$ | ${ }_{520}^{1.40} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Sladen Malartic | 44 c | 4360 | 478 | ${ }_{3}^{16,6}$ | ${ }_{3.00}^{430}$ Jun | ${ }_{4.95}^{520} \mathrm{May}$ |
| Sudur Cosin | , |  | 16 c | 28,6 | ${ }_{60}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan | 19 c May |
| Sulivan Co | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.30 | 56,014 | 830 M | ${ }^{1.41}$ May |
|  | 2.65 |  | 2.70 | 17,090 | 2.25 M | 2.90 Feb |
| ${ }_{\text {Tashota }}^{\text {T }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \mathrm{e} \\ 5.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \mathrm{c} \\ 5.65 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 280 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 4.30 & \mathrm{Mar} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 68c May } \\ 5.65 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toburn Cold | ${ }_{1.35}$ | ${ }_{1} 1.35$ | ${ }_{1.56}$ |  |  |  |
| Towagamac E |  | 360 | 40 c | 13,8 | 200 Jan | 40 May |
| Ventures | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.97 |  | 1.60 |  |
| Waite-Amule | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.12 |  | ${ }^{1.00}{ }^{110}$ Jan | 1.37 Apr |
| White Eagle | 4318 | 121/20 | $57 \%$ |  | ${ }_{30} 10$ Jan | 57\%6 June |
| Wiltsey |  | ${ }^{6 \% 10}$ |  |  | 30 | 100 June |
| Wright-Hargreave | 8.25 ${ }_{49 \mathrm{c}}$ | 480 | 85c | ${ }_{6,20}^{7,23}$ | ${ }_{38 \mathrm{c}}^{\text {7. }}$ Mar | ${ }_{71 \mathrm{c}}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Curb Section May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Range Low Hitices |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranje Stnce Jan. 11936 |  |
| ocks |  |  |  | Low | Hioh |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brett-Trethewey |  | ${ }^{81 / 4 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |  | 60,300 | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \text { June } \\ & 130 \text { May } \\ & 320 \text { May } \\ & \text { 3700 Mave } \end{aligned}$ |
| Churchill Minin |  | 2 |  | ${ }_{32,450}$ |  |  |
| Coast Copper |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.25}$ |  | 37,000 | 2.25 May13 |  |  |
| Cobalt Conta | 2 $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Cre |  | 63120$6 / 20$ |  |  | 22,900 | 61/60 Jan |  |
| Groze | 产 1.02 |  |  | $72 \%$$22 \%$2\%Jan |  |  |  |
| ome | ${ }_{26}^{20}{ }_{20}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1.02 & 112 \\ 25 / 26\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kırkland Tow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lase Maron-- | 10136 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2782300}$ |  |  |
| dy Mines |  |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}168,200 \\ 3,50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1150 120 120 Jan | 340 Mar |  |
| dht Hawk |  |  |  | 305,900 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6140 \mathrm{May} \\ & 26 \mathrm{Cl} \text { Apr } \\ & 70 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nordon Corp |  | $\begin{array}{rl}43 / \mathrm{e} & 58 \\ 10 \mathrm{c} & 17 \mathrm{c} \\ 10\end{array}$ |  | 4,100 <br> 15,150 |  |  |  |
|  | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Parkhll G }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 69,400 \\ & 1,40 \end{aligned}\right.$$\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1,400 \\ 89.400 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| nd- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| orcup |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tchle Gold |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 89,400 \\ 204,300 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Robb Monti |  |  | ce |  |  |  |  |
| ury | 4icc\| |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \mathrm{c} \text { Mar } \\ & 23 \mathrm{c} \text { May } \\ & 9 \mathrm{c} \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| od-kirkland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Montreal Stock Exchange
May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

| Montreal Stock Exchange | b M |
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| Montreal Curb Market May 30 to June 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |
|  | CANADIAN SECUIRITIES |
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Over-the-Counter STOCKS \& BONDS

## Hotr,Rose © Troster <br> Established 1914

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

We Buy and Sell
Masonite Pfd.
Missouri Kan. Pipeline
Coastland Oil
Taggart Pfd.
Climax Molybdenum
Remington Arms

Inquiries Invited

| Coca-Cola Bottling | Masonite Pfd. |
| :--- | :--- |
| (New York) | Missouri Kan. Pipeline |
| South Coast Corp. | Coastland Oil |
| Cache La Poudre | Tagart Pd. |
| Texas Oil |  |
| Robert Gair Pfd. | Climax Molybdenum |
|  | Remington Arms |

Open-end telephones wireto Boston, Newark and Pasladelpasa. - Prsoate wites to princspal cities in Untled States and Canaala.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 5



## New York State Bonds





120 So. LaSalle St., Chicago State 0540 Teletype CGO. 437


## Bank and Insurance Stocks Bought, Sold and Quoted MUNDS, WINSLOW \& POTTER <br> 40 Wall Street, New York Whitehall 4-5500 <br> Members New York, Chloago and other Stock and Commodity Exchanges

Now York Bank Stocks

|  | 27 |  |  | ${ }_{80}^{\text {B6 }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nk of Manhattan Co. 10 | 27 | 281/2 | Merchants Bank -----100 | 80 |  |
| Bank of Yorktown - 66 2-3 | 50 | 59 | National Bronx Bank - ${ }^{50}$ | 20 |  |
| Bensonhurst National -50 | 50 | 85 | National Safety Bank_12 $1 / 2$ | 141/2 | 16 |
| Chase -----------13.55 | 38 | 40 | Penn Exchange --.-.-.-10 |  |  |
| City (National) -...-121/6 | 33 | 35 | Peoples National ------ 50 | 52 |  |
| Commerclal National. 100 | 168 | 174 |  |  |  |
| Fifth Avenue - - $-\cdots-100$ | 950 1875 | ${ }_{1915}^{975}$ | Sterling Nat Bank \& Tr 25 Trade Bank......-12/6 | 3214 18 |  |
| Flatbush National --. 100 | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| Kingaboro National_-_ 100 | 60 |  |  |  |  |

## New York Trust Companies



## Chicago Bank Stocks

| American National Bank \& Trust.-.-.--------- 100 Continental Illinols Bank \& | $\begin{gathered} B \& d \\ 210 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|^{A s k}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & B 4 d \\ & 253 \\ & 370 \\ & 725 \end{aligned}$ | A8k258395775 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trust-.----------33 1-3 | 163 | 167 |  |  |  |

## Insurance Companies

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| na Casualty \& Surety 10 |  | Home Frest Security | $1 / 2$ |  |
| Aetna Life--.-.-.-.-.---10 | $321 / 2343$ | Importers \& |  | 8 |
| Agricultural | ${ }_{241}^{80}{ }^{850}$ | Ins Co of Nor |  |  |
| American Aliance- | ${ }_{30}^{24 / 4}{ }_{33}^{254}$ | Lincoln Fire |  | ${ }^{1}$ |
| American Home | 912 | Maryland Casualty | /4 | 3\% |
| American of Newark-. $23 / 6$ | 141/2 16 | Mass boncing \& Ins.-1212/2 |  | 51 |
| American Re | ${ }^{72}{ }^{75}$ | Me |  |  |
| American Resery | ${ }_{523}^{27} 4$ | Nercha Mrs Mir |  |  |
| Automoblle | 35.4373 | National Fire |  |  |
| Baltimor |  | onal Un |  |  |
| Bansers \& | ${ }_{633}{ }^{\text {a }}$ 645. | New Amsterdam | $121 / 2$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Camden }}$ |  | New Brunswlok |  |  |
| City of Ne | $25^{5}$ 263/2 | New Jersey |  | 45 |
| Connecticut Gen Lif |  | New York Fire-.---1-1.50 |  |  |
| Eagle Firo |  | North R1ver-------2.50 |  |  |
| Employers Re-Insurance 10 | ${ }_{7}^{43}{ }^{43}{ }_{9}^{45}$ | Northwestern National 25 |  |  |
|  |  | Phoenlx |  |  |
| Frdelity ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{76}{ }^{100}$ | Preferred A Acolde | 20 |  |
| Fire Assn of Phila |  | (exravidenc-Washin |  |  |
| Franklin Fire |  | Rochester Americai |  |  |
| General Alliano | ${ }_{24}^{201 / 2}{ }_{26}^{22}$ | Rossia - Firal |  |  |
| Gions Falls Fire |  | Seaboard Fire \& M | 11 |  |
| Globe \& Rep | $133 / 4$ <br> 415 <br>  <br> 15 | Seaboard Surety-.-.-.-10 | ${ }_{36}^{22}$ | 24 |
| ${ }_{2 d}{ }^{\text {d d preferrech }}$ |  | Southern Fire --..---10 | 25 | ${ }_{27}$ |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{27}{ }^{28} 11{ }^{28} / 2$ | Springilid Fire \& Mar-25 | ${ }_{5} 129$ |  |
| Halitax Fire | ${ }_{21}^{21 / 2}{ }^{23}$ | Sun Lite Assurance----100 | 450 | ${ }^{486}$ |
| Hamilton | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 30 \\ 37 \\ 39\end{array}$ | Travelers-t- ${ }_{\text {U }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 50 |  |
|  |  | U S Guaranteen-------10 |  |  |
| Hartord Steam Boiler...10 |  |  |  | 353/4 |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 5-Continued
$\overline{\text { Guaranteed Railroad Stocks }}$

# defaulted <br> Railroad Securities <br> Offerings Wanted DUNNE\&CO. 



Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parenthesis)

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Dioddend } \\ \text { Dollars } \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alsbama \& Vloksburg (Illinols Central)----------100 | 6.00 | 92 | 95 |
| Albany \& Susquehama (Dele | 10.50 | 188 | 193 |
| Allegheny \& Weetern (Butf Roch \& | - ${ }_{2}^{6.00}$ | ${ }_{38}^{104}$ | 108 |
|  | 8 | 134 | 137 |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven) | 8.50 | 135 | 140 |
| Canada southern (New York Central) --------100 | 3.00 | 53 |  |
|  | 4.00 5 5.00 | 96 <br> 99 <br> 98 |  |
| Common $5 \%$ stamped | 5.00 5.00 | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | 00 |
| Cleveland \& Plttsburgh (Pennsylvan | ${ }^{3.50}$ |  |  |
| Betterman stook----------------------------50 | 00 | ${ }_{48}^{48}$ | 51 |
|  | ${ }_{5.50}^{2.00}$ | 46 <br> 86 | 0 |
| orgla RR \& Banking (L | 10.00 | 188 |  |
| ckawanna Rr of $N \mathrm{~J}$ (Del Lacl | 4.00 | 77 | 80 |
| higan Central (New York Cont |  |  |  |
| Morris \& Essex (Del Lack \& Weetern)----------100 | - | ${ }_{96}^{67}$ | 69 |
| Northern C Contral (Penssylvania) | 4.00 | 102 | 103 |
| Old Colony ( N Y N H \& Hartiord) -------------100 | 7.00 | 23 |  |
| vego \& Siracuse (Del Lac | 4.50 |  | 40 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pittsburgh }}{ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | ${ }_{3.00}^{1.50}$ |  |  |
| Pitteburgh Fort Wayne © Chleago (Penne | 7.00 | 165 | 170 |
| erer |  |  |  |
| St Louls Bridge ist pret (Termina | ${ }_{6.00}$ | 146 | 150 |
| cond |  | 74 |  |
| neel RR St Louts |  | 146 |  |
| ted New Jersey Rr \& Can | 0 | 253 |  |
| Utica Chenango \& susquehanna | . 00 |  |  |
| Vloksburg Sbreveport \& Pailitic (Iunolis Cen | ${ }_{5.00}$ | ${ }_{7} 7$ |  |
| Preterred | 5.00 | 80 | 85 |
|  | 3.50 3.00 | 60 | 68 68 |

EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES
Quotatione-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc.

Private Wires to New Yorls
Philadelphla, Pa.

## Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Bid | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlan | ${ }^{61.75}$ | 1.00 | $\overline{\text { Misso }}$ | 5 | 3.00 |
|  | ${ }^{63} 3.00$ | 2.00 |  |  | ${ }_{2.50}^{2.50}$ |
| Boston © Maine $4 \overline{3} / \mathrm{s}$. | 63.90 | 2.75 | New Orl Tex M Mex $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ | 65.00 | 4.00 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{63.90}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.75}$ | New York Central 4/a | ${ }_{\text {b33 }}^{63.00}$ | 2.00 |
|  |  |  | NY Chio \& ${ }^{\text {St }} \mathrm{L}$ | ${ }^{\text {b3}}$ | 2.00 |
| Canadian National 41/28.-. | b3.10 | 2.00 |  | ${ }_{64.50}^{63.00}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.00}$ |
| Canadian Pacific e $43 / 8$ | ${ }^{63.00}$ | 2.00 |  | b4.50 |  |
| Cent RR New Jer 43/3 |  | 1.25 | Northerr Pacit |  | 1.25 |
| ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {c/3s }}$ - | ${ }_{\text {b1.00 }}$ | 1.50 | Pennsylvan | ${ }^{62} 2.00$ | 1.00 |
| 43/3 | 32.75 | 2.00 | ${ }_{4 s}$ serries E du |  |  |
| Chicago \& Nor | ${ }^{62.00}$ | ${ }_{4.25}^{1.00}$ | ${ }_{28} \mathrm{Jan}$ eries ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 2.00 |
|  | b5.25 | 4.25 | non-call Dee $11936-50$ | b2.75 | 2.00 |
| Chit Millw \& St Paul 41/8- | ${ }^{06.75}$ | ${ }^{6.00}$ | Pere Marquette | ${ }^{\text {b3 }} 3.00$ | 2.00 |
| Chlcano R I | ${ }_{68}^{66.75}$ |  | Reading | ${ }^{62.75}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ |
|  | 66 | 71 | St Louls-Sa |  |  |
| en |  |  | 58. | ${ }_{83}^{83}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{65.50}$ | 4.50 | St Louis southwestern 5 s- | b5.50 | 4.50 |
| rie |  | ${ }_{2.50}^{4.50}$ | Southern Pacilio | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{\text {b5 }}$ b50 75 | 4.50 |
|  | ${ }^{62.00}$ | 1.00 |  | 32.75 | 1.75 |
| ${ }_{5}^{43}$ | coin | ${ }_{2}^{2.75}$ | Southern | ${ }^{\text {b3,50 }}$ | 2.75 |
| Great Northern 41/8 | ${ }_{61.75}$ | 1.00 | ${ }_{5}^{58}$ | ${ }_{\text {b3. }}^{\text {b3, }}$ | 1.75 |
| ${ }_{\text {Hockin }}^{58}$ | b1 7 | 1.00 | 4 | ${ }^{33.00}$ |  |
| Illnois Central 43/ | ${ }_{63.10}^{61.75}$ | 1.00 | 58 | ${ }_{\text {b2 }}^{63} 5$ | 2.00 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {b2 }} 2.75$ | 2.00 | Unlon Pacitió 4 | ${ }_{22} 2$ | 1.00 |
| Interna | ${ }^{\text {b2 }} 3.00$ | ${ }_{40}^{1.00}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {b2 }}$ | 1.00 |
| Long Island 4/28. | b3.00 | 2.00 | ${ }_{58}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{62.50}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.75}$ | Wabash | 109 |  |
|  | ${ }^{61.7}$ | 1.00 | $53 / 2$ | 1001/2 | 1021/2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Maine }}$ |  | 3.25 |  | 101 |  |
| Minnst P - ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  | 4.00 |  |  |  |
| 42/88.-.-.-.----------- | 65.00 | 4.00 | Western Pacillo 5 |  | ${ }^{4.50}$ |

Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies
 For foothutes see page 3832.

Members New York Security Dealers Ass'n
20 Pine Street, New York

RAILROAD BONDS
Bought-Sold - Quoted
Earnings and Special Studies on Request
John E. Sloane \& Co.
Menbers New Tork Scuritit Dcalcrs Associtition
41 Broad St., New York • HAnover 2-2455 - Bell System Teletype NY 1-624
Railroad Bonds


ROESER \& PENDLETON, INC.
(a producing oil company)
Analysis upon Request

| Telephone <br> HAnover 2-1282 | W | am | treet, N.Y. N | $\operatorname{typ}_{1-8}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Utility Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama Power ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ prer ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ - |  |  | Mississippi Power $\$ 6$ pref.- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B6d } \\ & 67 \\ & 731 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | A 8 l <br> 70 |
| Arkansas Pr \& Lt \$7 pref-* |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mo |  | $14^{-7}$ |
| \$7 preferred.-- |  |  | Mountain States Pr com.* | 36/4/ |  |
| Atlantlc City El \$6 pret ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 7\% preferred_-.-.-100 | ${ }_{35}^{36}$ | 37 |
| Birmingham Elee \$7 pret -* | 64 | $66^{-*}$ |  | Nebraska Pow $7 \%$ pt. 100 | 11112 |  |
| Buft Niag \& E pr prefle-25 | 2413 | ${ }_{93}^{25}$ |  | 122 |  |
| 6\% preterred. | ${ }_{83}^{91 / 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 931 / 2 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | N E Pow Assn $6 \%$ pt. 100 |  | 70/4 |
| Cent Ark Pub Ser pref 100 | 95 |  | New Eng Pub Serv Co- |  |  |
| Cent Maine Pow 6\% pf 100 | 62 | 65 | \$7 prior lien pret. | 41 | 42 |
| \$77 preferred. | ${ }^{67}$ | 70 | Now Jerseg Pr \& Lt \$6 pt-* | 105 | 107 |
| Columbus Ry Pr \& ${ }^{\text {o }}$ Lt-1-1 | 1/2 | $601 / 2$ | N Y Pow \& Lt \$6 cum pt - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1001 / 2$ | 102 |
| 1st \$6 preferred A .-. 100 | $1091 / 2$ | 111 | $7 \%$ cum preferred.- 100 | 10931 | 111 |
| \$6.50 preferred B--100 | 106 | 1071/2 | N Y \& Queens E L P pf 100 | 1031/2 |  |
| Consol Traction ( N J) 100 | 471/4 | 491/4 | Nor States Pr \$7 pref _-100 | 8736 | $903 / 2$ |
|  | 104 | 105 | Ohio Edison \$6 | 104 |  |
| 6\% preferred_--100 | 105 | 106 | \$7 preferred.-.-.-- ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 10819 | 11123 |
| Continental Gas \& EI-- | $1061 / 2$ | 1073/2 |  | 197 | 1883/6 |
| $7 \%$ preterred -----100 | 99 | 101 | 7\% preferred........ 100 | 10512 | 1071/2 |
| Dallas Pr \& Lt 7\% pref 100 | 112 |  | Okla G\& E 7\% pref - 100 |  |  |
| Dayton Pr\& Lt 6\% pf 100 | 110 | 110312 | Paciffle Pow \& Lt 7\% pf 100 | $811 / 2$ |  |
| Derby Gas \& Eleo \$7 pref-* | 52 | ${ }_{198}^{55}$ | Penn Pow \& Lt $\$ 7$ pret---* | 10913/3 84 | 1101/2 |
| Foreign Lt \& Pow units.-* | 95 |  | Pub Serv of Colo 7\% pf 100 | 107 | 110 |
| Gas \& Elec of Bergen__ 100 | 122 | - | Queens Borough G\&E$6 \%$ preferred |  |  |
| Hudson County Gas...-100 | $193{ }^{\text {/8 }}$ | 198 | Rochester G \& E 7\% ${ }^{\text {B }} 100$ | 107 |  |
| Idaho Power \$6 pref. | 107 | 108 | 6\% preferred C---100 | 105 | 106 |
| $7 \%$ preferred....-. 100 | 1101/2 | 1111/2 | Sloux Clty G \& E $\$ 7$ pt-100 | 86 |  |
| Illinois Pr \& Lt list pref.-* | 393/4 | 403/4 | Sou Callt Edison pret B_25 | 193 | 283/4 |
| Interstate Natural Gas--** | 27 |  | South Jersey Gas \& El- 100 | 193 | 198 |
| Jamalca Water Sup pref 50 | 53 20 | 225/8 | Tenn Elec Pow $7 \%$ prer 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 651 / 8 \\ & 7314 \end{aligned}$ | 7414 |
| Jer Cent P \& L $7 \%$ pf -100 | 100 | 102 | Texas Pow \& Lt $7 \%$ pt 100 | 10432 | 1061/2 |
| Kan Gas \& El $7 \%$ pf --100 | 1111/2 |  | Toledo Edison $7 \%$ pt A 100 | 1101/2 | 1113/2 |
| Kings Co Ltg 7\% pret- 100 | ${ }^{94}$ |  | United G \& E(Conn)7\% pt |  | 931/2 |
| $7 \%$ preferred. | 84 | 86 | Utah Pow \& Lt \$7 pret.--* | 68 |  |
| Los Ang G \& E 6\% pf . 100 | 1131/2 | 115 | Utica Gas \& E17\% Df. 100 | 9 | 961/4 |
| Memphis Pr \& Lit \$7 pref-* | $76^{1 / 2}$ | 85 |  | 109 | 111 |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 5-Continued



## Public Utility Bonds

|  | ${ }_{66}^{3 i d}$ | ${ }_{68}^{\text {Ask }}$ | Kansas Ele | ${ }_{1}^{\text {Bid }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & A s k \\ & 1055 / 2 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer Wat Wks \& El 58 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ariz Edison 1st 58 ${ }^{\text {c--- }} 1948$ | ${ }_{91}^{84}$ | ${ }_{93}^{86}$ |  |  | 7江 |
| 18t 68 serles A.--- 1945 |  |  | Long Isand Ltg $58-\cdots-1950$ | 10 | 105 |
|  | $683 / 2$ |  | Metroo Edison 4s ser G | 10 | 108\% |
|  | 38 | 39 | Monongahela W P Pub ser |  |  |
| Ochas Elleo Corp- |  |  | 1st $\&$ gen 41/8 $M$ tn States Pow 1st 68 1938 | 8 | ${ }_{99}$ |
| Income deb 3\%8\%---1978 | 312 | 3232 |  |  |  |
| Income deb 4s-.---1978 | 35 |  | Ne | 106 | 2 |
| Income deb 4 | ${ }_{62}^{37}$ |  | New | ${ }_{96}^{69}$ | 99 |
| Conv deb 48, | $631 / 2$ | $67{ }^{2} / 2$ | N Y Edison $31 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$ D.- .1965 |  | 1021/4 |
| Conv deb 58....-.-. 1973 | 70 | 71 | Northern N Y Utll 58.1955 | 102\% |  |
| Conv deb 51/2 | 74 | 75 |  |  |  |
| Slink fund income 481983 | 388 |  |  |  |  |
| Slink fund income 581983 | 40\% |  | Old Dom Pow |  | 711/2 |
| Slak fund ine $51 / \mathrm{s}$-. 19 | 441/4 |  | Pa |  |  |
| ng | 100 | 1003 | Parr Sboals pow |  |  |
|  | 1091 | 111 | Penn Telen Corp 1st 4 s | $1061 /$ |  |
| Brooklyn Edison $31 / 8$ S 19 |  | 102\% |  |  |  |
| Bklyn | 100 |  | Public Serv of Colo 6s. |  | 334 |
| Ce |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77 | 78 | Pub Utill Cons 53/8.-. 1948 |  | 2 |
| Cent $1111 \mathrm{Llght} 34 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.-1966 | 106 |  | San Dlego Cons Ge | \%/8 |  |
| Cent Ind pow 1st 6s A 1947 | 90 | 911/2 | Sloux City ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Cent Manne Pr 48 ser G | 1033 | 103\% | Sou Calt Gas |  |  |
| Columbus Ry P |  | 10673 | ${ }^{\text {S'western Gas \& }}$ |  |  |
| Conn River Pr 3\%/ A 19 | 1043 | 1051 | Tel Bond \& Share 5s .-195 | 85 | 87 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1251/2 |
|  | 573/ |  | Virginia Power |  |  |
| Consumers Pow 31/3s. 1970 | 103/4 | 104 | Washt Suburban 51 |  |  |
|  |  | 2\%/8 | Western Pub Serv | 88 |  |
|  |  |  | West P | 061 | 5\% |
| Federated Utill $57 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$ - | 72 | 74 | Wls |  | 103 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{1 s t}$ mtge 4 s ------ | $100 \%$ | - |
| Growa sou Util $51 / \mathrm{s}$ _ -1950 Kan City Pub Serv 3 _1951 | $\begin{aligned} & 1001 / 2 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{45}$ |  |  |  |

## Real Estate Securities

We invite inquiries for copies of our comprehensive statistical reports on real estate issues.

AMOTT, BAKER \& CO.
$\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { BArclay } \\ 2360\end{array} & 150 \text { Broadway, N.Y. } & \text { Bell System-Tel. } \\ \text { NYY } 1-588\end{array}$
Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

| Alden 1st 6s___Jan 11941 <br> Broadmoor (The) 1st 6 s '41 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Certill |  |
|  | way \& 41st Str |
| 1st leasehold 61/38_1944 |  |
|  | oadway |
| In |  |
|  | anin Bld |
| Chesebrough Bldg 1st 68 ${ }^{\prime} 48$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1st 6s......-Apr 281940 |
| orset (The) 1st 6s. |  |
|  |  |
| 1st \& ref $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$....... 1947 |  |
| Equit Off Bldg deb 5s_1952 <br> Deb 5 s 1952 Legended |  |
|  |  |
| way Bldg 1s |  |
| 500 Fifth Avenue- <br> 61/2s unstamped_-. 1949 |  |
|  |  |
| 502 Park Ave 1st 6s__ 1941 52 d \& Madison Off Bldg- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Fllm Center Bldg 1st 6s ${ }^{\text {'43 }}$ |  |
| 40 Wall st Corp 6s...- 1958 |  |
| $42 \mathrm{Bway} \mathrm{1st} 68 .-\ldots-1939$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Fox Theatre \& Off Bldg- |  |
|  |  |
| Fuller Bldg deb 6s...- 1944 |  |
|  |  |
| Graybar Bldg 5s...--1946 |  |
| Harriman Bldg 1st 6s_1951 |  |
| Hearst Brisbane Prop 6s ' 42 |  |
| Hotel Lexington 1st 6s '43 |  |
|  |  |
| Kelth-Albee Bldg (New |  |
|  |  |
| $\qquad$ <br> Lefcourt Manhattan Bldg |  |
| 1st 4-5s extended to 1948 |  |
|  |  |
| Lewis Morris Apt Bldg |  |
| Lincoln Bldg ine 51/2s-1963 |  |
| Loew's Theatre Realt Corp13 bs . |  |
|  |  |
| ndon Terrace Apts 6 s |  |
|  |  |
| Ludwig Bauman- <br> 1st $6 s$ (Bklyn) <br> 1942 |  |
|  |  |



Specialists in

## Water Works Securities SWART,Brent \& Co.

Tol.: HAnover 20 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK Toletype: Now York 1-1078

Water Bonds

| Alabama Water Serv 5 ' 57 Alton Water Co 58.... 1956 Ashtabula Wat Wks 58 '58Atlantic County Wat $5 s$ '58$\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Birmingham Wator |  |
|  |  |
|  | ries C.--------1 |
|  | les B.----..---19 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Callfornia Wat Se |
| Chester Wat Serv 43198 58 |  |
| Citizens Water Co (Wash) |  |
|  |  |
|  | 51/3s series A.......-1951 |
| Clity of New Castle Water <br> 58. <br> 1941 |  |
|  |  |
|  | ty W (Chat) 5s B... 1954 |
| 1st 59 series C.-.-- ${ }^{1957}$ |  |
| Clinton W Wks Co 58-1939 |  |
| Commonwealth Wat (N J)5s series C.......... 1957 |  |
|  |  |
|  | 51/38 series A.......- 1947 |
| Community Water Servi |  |
|  | 3/28 serios |
| 6s series A. |  |
|  |  |
| Consol Water of Utica- |  |
|  | 41/88 |
| Davenport Water Co 58 '61 |  |
|  |  |
| St L \& Interurb Wa |  |
|  | 58 series A |
|  | 6 s series B |
|  | series D |
| 5 s serels l . |  |
|  |  |
|  | 58 series B.------- 19 |
| Hackensack Wat Co 5s '77 |  |
|  |  |
| untington Water 58 B |  |
|  | 68.---------------1954 |
|  |  |
| Tlinols Water Serv 58 A $\quad$ '52 |  |
| Indianapolls Water 41/9s '40 |  |
|  | 1st lien \& ref 5s...-19 |
| 1st lien \& ref 5 s ---1970 |  |
|  | 18t lien \& ref $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.. 1953 |
| 1st lien \& ret 51/28_ 1954 Indianapolis W W Securs- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Jamalca Water Sup $53 / s^{\prime}$ '55 |  |
| Kopin W W W Co 5s--1958 |  |
|  |  |
| Lexington Wat Co $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ' 40 |  |



## Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures




Telephone and Telegraph Stocks
Am Dist Teleg (N J) com

| Preferred | 100 | $1171 / 2120$. | New York Mutual Tel_100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| N'west Bell Tel pf $61 / 6 \% 100$ |  |  |  |




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cubs } \\
& \text { Emp } \\
& \text { Fran } \\
& \text { Gen } \\
& \text { Int C } \\
& \text { Lin }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 5-Continued

## HAMILTON GAS CO. V T C

Bought, Sold \& Quoted

## QUAW \& FOLEY

30 BROAD STREET NEW YORK
Members New York Curb Exchang
Telephone HAnover 2-9030

REORGANIZATION SECURITIES
WHEN ISSUED SECURITIES
RIGHTS

## M. S. Wien \& Co.

Established 1919
Members of the Netw York Security Dealers Assn.
HAnover 2-8780 25 BROAD ST., N. Y. Teletype N Y 1-1397

Climax Molybdenum Co. Sylvania Industrial Corp.
C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New York Securtty Dealers } \\ \text { Commodity Exchange, Inc. }\end{array}\right.$
61 Broadway, New York
BOwling Green
Teletype
N. Y.
9-3565
$1-1666$

A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE Over-the-Count
Bristol \& Willett
Established 1920
Members New Yora Security Dealers Association
Broadway, N. Y. 115 Broadway, N. Y. $\quad$ Bell System Teletype $N Y$ Tel. BAr

## Industrial Stocks



Specialists in all
Investment Company Securities
DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, Incerportad
63 Wall Street, New York BOwling Green 9-1420
Kneeland \& Co.-Western Trading Correspondent
Investing Companies


## BURR \& COMPANY Inc.

Chicago - NEW YORK - Boston

## Chain Store Securities

## Chain Store Stocks



| Bt | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $9{ }^{71 / 2}$ |  | Kress (S H) 6\% pref...- 10 | 11 |
| $3{ }^{3} / 4$ | 417 | Melville Shoe- |  |
| 133/4 | 143/4 | 4312\% preferred.-.-. 100 |  |
| 3814 | 39 | Miller (I) Sons com |  |
| 414 | 514 | 63/2\% preferred | 37 |
| 30 | 35 | Murphy (G C) \$5 pfot- 100 | 102 |
| 104 | 108 | Neisner Bros pref..... 100 | 111 |
| $1161 / 2$ | $173 / 2$ | Reeves (Dantel) praf ... 100 |  |
| 101 |  | Rose 5-10-250 Store |  |
| 100 |  | Schitf Co preferred.-. 100 | 106 |
| 105 |  | United Clgat Sts $6 \%$ pf 100 | 19 |
| $8$ |  |  | 19 |



## Sugar Stocks

Cache La Poudra Coonar

Eastern Sugar Assoo..... | Preferred |
| :--- |
| Haytian Corp Amer.......- |

| ${ }^{B 1 d}$ | Ask | ${ }_{\text {Ref }}{ }^{\text {Par }}$ | Bt | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{15} 23$ | 24 | h Sugar Ref..--10 | 1114 |  |
| 26 | 28 | West Indies Sugar Corp. |  | $31 / 6$ |

No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. e Reglstered coupon (serlal) York Curb Exchange
$\dagger$ 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 June 5-Concluded

## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds




$251 / 2$
$391 / 4$
$241 / 2$
75
$28-\cdots$
25
26
$601 / 2$
$18 \overline{3} 1 / 2$
$181 / 2$
50
$531 / 4$
$231 / 2$
22
$241 / 2$
26

By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
 10 American Woolen Co., common- $\$ 100-$
15 Wings Transportation, Inc., par
15 25 Arizona Edison Co., Ine., common
4 Reco Lowell Shops common, par $\$ 100$.
4 Regal Shoe Co. pteferred par $\$ 100$ 4 Regal Shoe Co. preferred, par $\$ 100$....... $\$ 100$
30 W . L. Douglas Shoe Co. preferred, par
10 Puget Sound Power \& Light C $\alpha$. preferred 10 Puget Sound Power \& Light Co, preferred.
52
2 2-4 Eastern Utilitles Associates 52
35 Eastern Utillities Assoclates commonvBonds
$\$ 1,500$ A

1,500 Arizona Edison Co., Inc. 2d mtge. inc. 6s, serles A registered....... 34 flat 1 Cent By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
Shares. Stocks
10 Plymouth \& Brockton Street Ry
 27 Rhode Island Public Service preterred, par $\$ 10-7$.
10 Springfield Gas Light Co $\$ 27.50$ 25 International Match Corp. participating preferred, par $\$ 3 \overline{5}$


By A. J. Wright \& Co., Buffalo:
Shares Stocks
15 Angel International Corp.
THE PARIS BOURSE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 30 \text { June } 1 \text { June } 2 ~ J u n e ~ \\
\text { Francs Francs Francs Francs Francs } 4 \text { June } 5 \text { Francs }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bank or france- - } \\
& \text { Banque de Paris et Des Pay } \\
& \text { Banque de l'Union Parisienne. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Banque de l'Union Parisienne.- } \\
& \text { Canadian Paific. } \\
& \text { Canol do Suar }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Canal de Suez } \\
& \text { Cie Distr. delecieltie } \\
& \text { Cle Generale d'Electriciti }
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& \text { Cie Distr. d'Electricilite- } \\
& \text { Ce Ge........ } \\
& \text { Cle Generale d'Electicite }
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$$

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& \text { Cle Generale d'Electricitile..... } \\
& \text { Cle Generale Transatlantlque... } \\
& \text { CItroen B }
\end{aligned}
$$

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& \text { Cltroen B } \\
& \text { Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte } \\
& \text { Coty S A. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Credt Commerial de France... } \\
& \text { Credt Lyonnalse. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Eaux Lyonnaise.-.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Eaux Lyonnaise.-.-. } \\
& \text { Energie Electrique du No.-. } \\
& \text { Energie Electrique du Littoral. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lyon (PL L L } \\
& \text { Nord Ry } \\
& \text { Orleans Ry }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pechiney } \\
& \text { Renter, } \\
& \text { Renter } \\
& \text { Rent } 4 \% \\
& \text { Rentes 4\% } \\
& \text { Rentes 4 } 41 / 2
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rente } \\
& \text { Roy } \\
& \text { Salnt } \\
& \text { Soln }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Royal Dutch } \\
& \text { Salnt Goban C C. } \\
& \text { Sonnelder \& Cie. } \\
& \text { Soclete Francalse Ford. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Schnelder \& Cie- } \\
& \text { Soclete Francalise Ford } \\
& \text { Soclete Gencrale Foncler }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Soclete Generale Fon } \\
& \text { Societe Lyonnaise. } \\
& \text { Soclete Marselliaise. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Soclete Marsellaise } \\
& \text { Tubive Artificlal Sik, pre- } \\
& \text { Union d'ele } \\
& \text { Wanon-Litectricitie. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## * Ex-coupon.

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable

## $\ddagger$ Soviet Government Bonds

## 

 For tootnotes see page 3832
## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, New York: Shates Stocks

$$
\text { ty Grocery Co. (Conn.) 7\% preferred, par } 8100
$$


$\qquad$ $\$$ per Share 152 Piggly-wiggly Northwest, Inc. (Del.) common, no par.
 in a second mortgage covering premises known as Nos. $12-16$ East 22 St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. Clty, subu ject and subordinate to
tirst mortgage of $\$ 306,000$, plus arrears and interest first mortgage of $\$ 306,000$, plus arrears and interest amounting to more
than $\$ 22.000 \mathrm{l}$


$\qquad$ Bonds
$\$ 2,000$ Newark Factory Sites, Mnc. (N. J.) $5 \%$ cum. deb. Due Jan. Per Cent
1940. Registered. By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:

> Shares
$5-40$ Utilities $\mathbf{P O}_{0}$
 $5521-40$ Central Publle Service Corp. A, Dar $\$ 1.5$ Hugo Stines Corp,
 $10-50$ standard Public Serrive Co. Clesss A participatitng shares 100 The Consumers Iee \& Coall Co., Chester, Pa., par $\$ 550$
15 Union National Bank of Frenchtown, N. J., common, patal
 100 Philadelphia Co. for Guaranteeing Mortgages, par $\$ 20$ 100 Land Title Bank \& Trust Co., par $\$ 5$.

42 Central-Penn National 1 Bank, par sio
6 Phildadphia National Bank, par
S20 $\qquad$

## Bonds

500 Cambridge Bldg Cord, $4 \%$ Per Cent

each day of the past week:

| May June June June June <br> 30 1   |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Allgemeine Elektrizltaets-Gesellschaft
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft ( $6 \%$ ) Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft (6\%)...........
Berliner Kraft u. Lleht (8\%) Berliner Kraft u. Licht (8\%).
Commerz'und Privat-Bank A.

Deutsche Bank und
Deutsche Erdoel (4\%)
Deutshe

Farbenindustrie I G (7\%) --.....................................
Gesfuerel (6\%)
Gesfuerel ( $6 \%$ )
Hamburg Electric Werke ( $8 \%$ )
Mannesmann Roe-----
Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Relchsbank $(8 \%)$.
Relchsbank ( $8 \%$ )
Rhelnische Braunkiohe
Salzdetfurth (71/5\%)
Slemens \& Halske (7\%) $\qquad$

## CURRENT NOTICES

-The establishment of the firm of Cavanaugh, Morgan \& Co., marks the formation of an important new house in Los Angeles. The membership of the firm comprises chiefly former executives of other leading investmen in Governmentrm will engage in a general investment Sentr members of the firm are Robert D. Cavanaugh and Emerson B. Morgan. Mr. Cavan augh was formerly associated with Blair \& Co., Inc. and was Los Angeles resident Manager of the successor firm, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation until December, 1931. Since that time Mr. Cavanaugh has been active in local investment circies in an executive capacity. Mr. Morgan has been associated with the bond departments of stock Exchange firms and Cali fornia banks. Also associated with the firm are Pierce R. Garrett, Kenneth F. Gleed, Charles M. Gooding, Richard W. Grigg, Fred H. Stanton and Helen K. Morrison.
-Robert Stevenson, who has operared his own firm for the past five years, has become associated with Farwell, Chapman \& Co., it is announced. Mr. Stevenson dates his entrance on La salle street back 30 years when he joined Lee, Higginson \& Co. A connection with Kissel, kinnecutt \& Co. followed, and he remained with that firm for a number of years. He left Kissel, Kinnicut \& Oo. th become Deputy Federal Food Administrator for the state \& Perry which later barame Stevenson Perry firm of Co. In 1928 he again joined Kissel, Kinnicutt \& Co. as a partner, retiring from that firm at the close of 1930.

## General Corporation and Investment News <br> RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

## SECURITIES ACT

The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 3 announced the filing of 21 additional registration statements under the Securities Act. The total involved is $\$ 245,983$, 073.21 , of which $\$ 215,885,575$ represents new issues. One statement involving $\$ 299,985$ was received as a refiling. The securities involved are grouped as follows:

The total included the following issues for which releases have been published:
Associates Investment Co. $-60,000$ shares of $\$ 100$ par value $5 \%$
cumulative preferred stock, 63,750 shares of no par value common stock, cumulative preferred stock, 63,750 shares of no par value common stock,
and 60,000 warrants to purchase the common stock
details in
V. and
1404. .)
p.
California Water Service Co-- $\$ 10,000,000$ of 1st mtge. 4\% bonds,
series B, due May 1, 1961, and $\$ 550,000$ of serial notes maturing serial
 Wisconsin Power \& Light Co. $\$ 332,000,000$ of 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 4\%, due June 1, 1966. and $\$ 3,700,00$ of $4 \%$ serial debentures, due
serially Jue 1. 1937-June 1946. (See details in V.142, p. 3701.)
(Docket Commercial Credit Co- $\$ 25,000,000$ par value of cumulative con-
vertible preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par value a share), and $\$ \$, 600,000$ par value
 Consolidated Oil Corp- $\$ 50,000,000$ of 15 -year convertible $33 / 2 \%$ par value common stock for conversion of the debentures
V. 142, p. 3670 .) (see details in
(Docket No. 2 -2193, Form A-2, included in Release No. 811.)
Texas Corp.- $\$ 60,000,000$ of $31 / \%$ debentures, due June 15, 1951.
(See details in $\overline{\mathrm{V}} .142, \mathrm{p} .3695$.)
(Docket No. $2-2197$, Form A-2, included in Release No. 813 .
 Forn A-2, included in Release No. 816.) preferred stock with attached common stock purchase warrants and 100,000 prefered stoce $\$ 25$ par value common stock to be reserved for exercise or the
sharrants. $\$ 2$ (See details on subsequent page.)
(Docket No. $2-2201$, Form warrants. (See details on subseque

Other securities included in the total are as follows:
Pictorial Paper Package Corp.- $(2-2181$, Form A-2) of Aurora, Ill.
has filed a registration statement covering 78.000 shares ( 85 par) common has filed a registration statemen covering stock of which 68.000 shares are presently held by two stockholders. The stock of which 68,000 shares are presenty herd by two stockhonders. of an
remaining 10.000 shares are reserved by the company for the exerciso of an option given to A. H. Harrison, of A. H. Harrison \& Co.. of Chicago who
is the principal underwriter. J. Wunt, of Oswego, Ill., is President. is the principal unde
Inland Steel Co. (2-2182, Form E-1) of Chicago, Ill., has filed a regInland Steel Co. ( $2-2182$, Form E-1) of Chicago. Nommon stock. The
istration statement covering 59,000 shares (no par) comer
stock is to be offered under an exchange plan for 89,693 shares of outistration statement covernger an exchange plan for 89.693 shares of out-
stoct is on offered und
standing no par value common stock of Milcor steel Co. Philip D. Block, standing no par value common stock of Milcor S
of Chicago, is President. Filed May 21. 1936 .
Sunray Oil Corp (2-2183, Form A-2) of N. Y. City, has filed a regvertible preferred stock, and 500,000 shares ( 81 par) common stock, to be reserved for conversion, of the preferred. The stock is to be offered for a
period of 15 days after the effective date of the registration statement to period of 15 days after the effective date of the registration statement to
common stockholders of record May 25,1936 , in the ratio of one share of preferred for each 38 shares of common held, at $\$ 50$ a share. Transferable Wrarrants evidencing the right to subscribe for the preferred stock are to be issued to common stockholders. Any shares not taken by the stockholders are to be applied to the payment of $\$ 725,000$ of 1 st mitge. $6 \%$ notes of the Sunray Oil Co.. to pay expenses incident to the drilling of oil and gas wells and to working

Tilo Roofing Co. (2-2184, Form A-2) of Stratford, Conn., has filed a registration statement covering 45,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock.
Of the stock being revistered, 20,000 shares are to be issued by the company and the remaining 25,000 shares are presently outstanding. Th proceeds from the sale of 20,000 shares are to be appiied by the company Distirutors Group, Inc, of Jorrsey City, N. J., is the principal under-
writer. R.J. Tobin, of Stamford, Conn., is President. Filed May 23, writer.
1936 .

Consolidated Aircraft Corp. (2-2186, Form A-2) of San Diego, Calif. has filed a registration statement covering 24,000 shares (no par) $\$ 3$ conand 73,600 shares $\$(\$ 1$ par) 'common stock of which 48,000 shares are reserved for conversion of the preferred stock. The remaning 25,600 shares company at about $\$ 20$ a share. The corporation will offer 22.976 shares of the preferred stock to common stockcholders on the basis of one share for
each 25 shares of common stock held, at $\$ 50$ a share. The warrants will each 25 shares of common stock held, at $\$ 50$ a share. The warrants for the preferred stock for a period of 30 days. The remaining 1,024 shares of preferred stock are to be reserved for optional subscription by officer
and employees of the corporation. All of the preferred stock up to 12,000 and employees of the corporation. All or the preferred stoce underwriters, shares not aken by the stockholders wil ne purchased \&y to. und. of Catif, of Los Angeles, at $\$ 50$ a share. The proceeds from the sale of the stock
are to be used for construction of additional plant buildings, for purchase of additional machinery and equipment, and for working capital. R. H. of additional machinery and equipment and for working
Fleete, of San Diego, is President. Filed May 23 , 1936 .
L. C. Smith \& Corona Typewriters, Inc. (2-2190, Form A-2) of
Syracus, N . Y . has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 1.750 .000$ of 15 -year $415 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due June 1,1 , 151, with attached to purchase the debentures; and 21,874 shares (no par) common stock for issuance upon exercise of the warrants. The debentures are to be offered of a $\$ 1,000$ debenture for each 95 shares of common held. Any debentures not purchased by the common stock holders will be offered publicly. The
common stock purchase warrants will entitle the holders to purchase $121 / 2$ common stock purchase warrants will entitie the holders to purchase $12 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$
shares of common on or before June 1, 1941. The warrants will be void ip shares of common on or before June 1, 1941. The warrants will be void if
detached. The proceeds will be used as pollows: about $\$ 1,000,000$ to reimburse the company for the redemption of its 1 st mtge. $6 \%$ s. sinking fund gold bonds; about $\$ 600,000$ for reduction of bank loans; $\$ 30,300$ for the retirement of funded debt of Miller-Bryant-Pierce Co.,
the balance will be bused for general corporate purpos
Gabriel Co. (2-2191, Form A-2) of Cleveland, Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering 102,000 shares (no par the stock heing and 19,800 warrants to purchase the class A stock. Of the stock being registered.
40,000 shares will be exchanged for all the outstanding shares of class B
stock of the company presently held by voting trustees, 19,800 shares are
reserved for exercise of the warrants, 20,000 shares are to be option, 2,200 shares are to be sold to employees. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used for working capital. John J. Batterman,
Illinois Zinc Co. (2-2192, Form A-2) of Chicago, Tll, has filed a reg-
istration statement covering $\$ 400,000$ of 1 st mtge. and collateral trust $5 \%$ istration statement covering, due $1941, \$ 200,000$ of $6 \%$ cix- year convertible
convertibl five-year bonds.
notes series A, due 1942 , and 24.000 shares (no par) som notes, series A, due 1942 , and 24,000 shares (no par) common stock to be
reserved for conversion of the bonds and notes. Both the bonds and notes are convertible into common stock on the basis of 40 shares for each
 notes are to be applied to the retirement of loans, the purchase of land, the development and equipment of property and to worki
Wemple, of Chicago, is President. Filed May 26, 1936 .
Duro Test Corp. (2-2195, Form A-1) of N. Y. City has filed a registrais presently outstanding, The stock is to be offered at $\$ 6$, allo share which is presently outstan ${ }_{\text {Hathaway }}$ Pope, of N . City, is the principal under writer. Maxwell M. May 27, 1936.
George H. Frederick Distilleries, Inc. (2-2196, Form A-1) of Harrison
Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering 2,000 shares ( 8100 $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and 4,000 shares (no par) common stock The stock is to be offered in units consisting of one share of each at $\$ 101$ a
unit The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be apple erection and equipment of a new plant and for operating expensed to the Comstock Dexter Mial, (2-2198, 1
 convertible $7 \%$ bonds, due June 1,1940 , to be offered at par. The pro-
ceeds from the sale of the bonds are to be applied to the purchase and erection of a 110-ton flotation mill and necessary auxiliary equipment
T. F. M. FitzGerald, of Prescott, is President. Filed May 27 , 1936 . King-Seeley Corp. (2-2200. Form A-2) of Ann Arbor, Mich., has filed
a registration statement covering 10.500 ( $\$ 20$ par) $51 / 2 \%$ comuiative con
 the preferred stock being registered is presently outstanding, it is stated.
of the common stock being registered, 24,500 shares are being isuled by the corporation, 24,500 shares are for conversion of the preferred, and 21,000 shares are presently outstanding. The proceeds from the sale, of the stock to ber received by the corporation will be used for new equipment,
additional inventory, and for the reduction of bank borrowings, it is stated. additional inventory, and or the reduction ot bank borrowngs, it is stated
John C. Grier \& Co. Inc, of Detroit, is the principal underwriter. Roy John C. Grier \& Co. Inc, of Detroit, is the principal under
R. Seeley, of Ann Arbor, ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ President. Filed May 28, 1936 .
The Temblor Oil Co. (2-1991, Form A-1, a refiling) of Boston, Mass., stock to be offered at a proposed price of $\$ 5$ a share. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be applied to organization expenses, notes neth D. Van Allen, of of property is and general corporate purposes. Ken-
Prospectuses were filed for eigh $\$$ issues under Rule 202 which exempts from registration certain classes of offerings not exceeding $\$ 100,000$. The act of filing does not indicate that the exemption is available or that the Commission has made any finding to that effect. A brief description of these new filings is given below:
Tulloch Gold Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-650) 3303/ North Rampart St., Los Angeles, Calif.,offering 10.,000 shares or common stock (\$1 par) at par.,
N. F. Giikey, 1315 s . W. Salmon St., Portland, Ore., is President. No underwriter is named.
Robbins Bros \& \& Co. (File 3-3-651) Ottawa, TII., offering 500 shares of
preferred stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) and 100 shares of common stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) at preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) and 100 shares of common stock ( $\$ 100$ par) at
par. C . M. Robbins, Ottawa, 11 . is President. No underwriter is named. par. C. M. Robbins, Ottawa, II., is President. No underwrier is iname shares of $7 \%$ cumulative proferred stock ( $\$ 10$ par, at par. L. L. F. Lamont,
507 Spring Arcade Building, Los Angeles, Calif., is President. No under-507 Spring Arcade Building, Los Angeles, Calif., is President. No underPennsylvania Container Corp. (File
3-3-653) Oil City, Pa, offering to
ecurity dealers, brokers and investment distributors 20.000 shares class A common stock (no par) at \$5 per share. F. L. Hammond, 116 Central Ave.,
Oil City, Pa., is President. No underwriter is named. Newman-Dick Mining \& Development Co. (File 3-3-654) 67 Third St. Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada, offering 100,000 certificates of interest of \$1 par value at par. Andew Gauthier, Richard A. Elliott, John New-
man, Hector Waller and George Corris, of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada, are trustees. No underwriter is named.
Oil States Royalty Co. (filed May Ma, 1936) (File 3-3-655), no address;
offering 950 shares of preferred stock $\$ 100$ par) at par and 5000 shares of offering 950 shares or) at the stated value of $\$ 1$ per share. The offering is to be made through sidio, Simons, Day \& Co., First National Bank Build-
ing Denver, Colo. ing, Denver, Colo.
Warren McArthur Corp. (File 3-3-656) 1 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. ${ }^{\text {M }}$
offering 250 shares of preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) at par and 500 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1.50$ ) at par pack Warren MIcArthur Room 500,1 Park
Ave., New York, N. Y., is President. No underwiter is named. Stone Mountain Corp. (File 3-3-657) Atlanta, Ga., offering 7,500 shares Stone Mountain Corp. (rile 3-3-67) Atlanta, Ga., offering 7,500 shares
preferred stock ( 810 par. at par and 3.750 shares of common stock (no par)
at $\$ 5$ per share. Charles James Metz, Atlanta, Ga., is President. No at $\$ 5$ per share. Oha
underwriter is named.

The following registration statement also was filad with the SEC, details regarding which will be found on a subsequent page under the company mentioned:
Niagara Falls Power Co. (No. 2-2214, Form A-2) covering \$32,493,000
1st \& ref. mortgage bonds $33 / 2 \%$ series of 1936. Filed June 1, 1936.

 Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc. (No. 2-2223, Form A-2) covering 225.000
 exercise of warrants, and warr
stock. Filed June 3, 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 its aporoval or indicate that the Commission has passed on
the issue or that the registration statement itself is correct.

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 30, page 3660.

Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils, Ltd.-Initial Div.-The directors have delcared an initial dividend of 2 cen
July 15 to holders of record June $15 .-\mathrm{V} .129$, p. 3328 .
Allegheny Steel Co.-To Vote on Merger and Change Directorate-
The stockholders will vote July 27 on approving a proposed agreement of V. 142 , amend the by-laws so that the board shall consist of 11 directors.also amend the
V. 142, p. 3495.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.-Resumes Common Dividends-
The directors on June 4 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 30 to holders of record June 15 . cents per share was distributed -

Aluminum Co. of America-Preferred Dividends-
and an addititional dividend of a 50 quarterly dividend of $371 /$ cents per share and an additional dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumula-
tions on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, both payable July
 in each of the for precedngg quarters. A dividend of $371 /$ cents per share
has been distributed the above issue each quarter since and including April 1, 1933 and 75 cents per share was paid in each of the four preceding
Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- <br> Net sales | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 8,524,115 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1934 \\ \$ 7,467,127 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 6,557,457 \\ & 5019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1932 \\ \$ 5,914,141 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of sales \& expenses. | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7}, 089,861 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6,362,218 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,891,238 \\ 50,501 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{0}, 539,336 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Profit from operation. Other income............ | \$1,434.254 195,798 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,104,909 \\ 89,216 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 666,219$ 181,344 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 374,806 \\ 231,270 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total i |  | \$1,194 | \$847,562 |  |
| Depreciation | 456,96 | 478,51 | 433,161 | 452,0 |
| Loss on sale and retire. of plant equipment... | 8,097 | 19,70 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 924,126 \\ 611,754 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 551,165 \\ 445,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 352,735 \\ 445,706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 107,705 \\ 629,255 \end{array}$ |
| Surplus.-0-0.-ar): | $\$ 312,372$ $1,112.135$ | $\$ 105,902$ $1,112,990$ |  |  |
| Earnings per share. | \$0.83 | 1, 0.49 | 1 | , \$0.10 |


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | $1934$ | Liablities- | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ | $\stackrel{1934}{8}$ |
| Cash. Anse | 1,547,256 | 1,550,930 | Accounts payable. | 183,649 |  |
| Acets. \& notes rec. |  | 1,696,477 | Dividends payable | 10 | 29 |
| Inventories | 3,064,929 | 2,367.839 | Accrued labor a |  |  |
| Accrued int. rec.- |  | 54,211 | Tncome taxes pa | ${ }_{187150}$ | ${ }_{157} 690$ |
|  | 3,848,312 | 3,916,6,14 | Accrued local taxes | 144,816 | 132,766 |
| $\therefore$ otticers \& empl. | 54,820 | 54,483 | Prov. for other tax |  | 6,000 |
| Invest. in |  |  |  |  |  |
| Int. in purchase | 308,800 | 308,800 | mmon stock | 2,41 | 13, |
| for com pany stock | 322,412 | 396,482 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,138,752 \\ D r 12,262 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Dr }}{ }^{907,777}$ |
| Employees' mtge. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Real estate | 263,694 | 264,898 |  |  |  |
| a Bldgs. mach. and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,424,579 } \\ 63 \\ \hline 639\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,718,388 \\ 87,317 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges. | 225,367 | 49,459 |  |  |  |
| otal --- |  |  |  |  |  |

Total …....... $15,102,77714,675,750$ Total $-. . . . .-15,102,77714,675,750$ a After depreciation of $\$ 6,775,658$ in 1935 and $\$ 6,432,290$ in 1934.
c Represented by $1,113,350$ no par shares.-V. 141, p. 3850 .
Aluminium, Ltd. (\& Fully-Owned Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Yearsgrs earns. adert to op. Interest
Exchange 10 inses. Sundry adjustm... Res. for depr. \& depe
Res. for income taxes Res. for doubtful acc'tsDivs, accr, on pref. stock
Directors' remuneration. Directors' Executive salaries Amort. of patents \& exp sues of bds. \& pref.stk Res. in respect of losses
Balance, surplus Previous surplus
Sundry adj. not affecting Sundry adj. not affecting
years' operations_-..-
Trans to surp, from unTrans. to surp. from un
used reserve provided
in prior years for exch. $\qquad$

$\mathbf{x}$ Gain from purchase and retirement of preferred stocks and bonds y Dividends paid in 1932 on preferred stock, $\$ 292,500$; less $\$ 65,000$ for
amount accrued at Dec. 31, 1931; balance as above. z Includes income from other investments of $\$ 505,986$, gain from sale of investments of
$\$ 149,562$ and gain from purchase and redemption of bonds and stocks of $\$ 133,683$.
sincome from 1934 933 1932
and gain trom purchase and redemption of advances, $\$ 28,075$. $\$$ Provision for depreciation and depletion for the year amounted to $\$ 1,483,905$, of which $\$ 1,102,210$
$\$ 381,694$ directly against profits.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31
$$

289,393
810,000
$1,257,-\cdots 57$
$1,767,878$
 b At cost or market, whichever is the lower. c Given for acquisition of
a subsidiary company, due 1936, 1937 and 1938 . d After depreciation, depletion and amortization of $\$ 17,075,087$ in 1935 and $\$ 15,449,069$ in 1934 .
e Represented by 593,853 no par shares in 1935 and 592,879 in 1934 . $\stackrel{e}{\mathrm{~V}} .142$, pepresented 330.

Amalgamated Sugar Co.-Preferred Stock Called$\mathbf{8 \%}$ cum. sinking fund 1st pref. stock ( $\$ 100$ par value) at a price of of its per share, plus all unpaid accrued dividends at the redemption date amount-
ing to $\$ 74$ per share. Payment will be made at the office of Bankers Trust Co., New York. stock will represent only the right to receive the cash redemption price.
-V .142, p. 2813 .

## Specialists in

## All Rights and Scrip McDonnell \& Co.

Members\{ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Now York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$ 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

American Box Board Co.-Stock Offered-Hegarty, Conroy \& Co., Inc., New York, on June 3 offered 39,397 shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ par) at $\$ 16.50$ per share (or market). Of the shares offered 11,397 shares represent new financing, the balance ( 28,000 shares) having been acquired from certain stockholders. A prospectus dated May 26 affords the following:
Transfer Agent: Manufacturers Trust Co. Registrar: Brown Brothers The 11,397 shares to be sold by the company are to be offered for subscription to the halders of common stock, on the basis of 1 share for each 10 shares presently owned, for a period of 10 days, and only the unsub-
scribed portion thereof will be offered to the public. scribed portion thereor which are insered and outstanding are severally owned
Ty the foilowing stockholders in the amounts indicated: John $W$. Goodspeed, 15,000 shares; Harrison L . Goodspeed, 2,000 shares; Walter ${ }^{\text {S }}$. Goodspeed, 3,000 shares; John W. Goodspeed Jr. 2.000 shares; ${ }^{\text {S }}$. A.
Morman, 3.000 shares Helen Dix, 1,000 shares; Florence Steele, 1,000 sharman, F. H. Bither, i,000 shares. Mich., Dec. 18, 1923, as the continua-
Hisiory Company was incorp. In Min tion of a business which had its inception in 1903 as the American Paper
Box Co. The interests which initiated the business started their first paper Box Co. The interests which initiated the business started their first paper
mill and incorporated it in 1909 under the name of American Box Board Co. In 1914 these two properties together with the American Corrugating
Co. and the
Illinois-Michigan Fibre Box Co., also commonly controlled, Co. and the Illinois-Michigan Fibre Box Co., also commonly controled
were consolidated into one corporation, American Box Board Co. The plant and principal officese are located at Market and Godfrey Avenues,
Grand Rapids, Mich. Company has no subsidiaries. Grand Rapids, Mich. Company has no subsidiaries.
The company sale of box board, container, fibre and straw board; and corrugated and fibre shipping con-
tainers specialties and folding boxes fabricated therefrom. tanainer, specialties and folding boxes fabricated therefrom. Company's box plant divisions atiliize approximately $90 \%$ of the products of its board
mills. fabricating such products into various types of folding boxes for the
 cases fastened with wooden cleats 'which are used for the shipment of
refrigerators and similar products. The products of the company are sold refrigerators and similar products. The products of the company are sold
to varied lines of industry. to varied lines of industry.
Tich company ownsproximately $181 / 2$ acres of land in Grand Rapids,
Mich., on a part of which the companys plant is located. Company has approximately 405,000 sq. feet. of floor space. There are three paper mills for the production of the various types of board manufactured by the
company, and four box plant divisions for the cutting and finishing of the folding boxes and containers.
Capitalizetion- The capitalization of the company, after giving effect to
the issuance and sale of 11,397 shares of common stock, will be as follows: $7 \%$ cum. preferred stock ( $\$ 10$ par) $\ldots \ldots \begin{gathered}\text { Authorized } \\ 115,000 \text { shs. }\end{gathered}$ Outstanding
 * A maximum of 75,000 shs. are reserved for conversion of the $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ cumisting-Company has agreed that at the request of the underwriter is will make application to list its common stock on the New York Ourb
Exchange, Exchange. Purpose of Issue-The minimum net proceeds to the company of the sale of 11,397 shares of common stock are estimated at $\$ 137.161$, after deduc tion of estimated expenses of \$11,000, and are to be used for the following purposes: (1) $\$ 99,720$ for the payment of dividends in arrears on the
companys $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock; (2) the balance, estimated at $\$ 37440$ for improvements and additions to the company's property. The proceeds of the sale of the remaining 28,000 shs. of common stock
will not be received by the company, as said shares are being sold by certain will not be received by the company, as said share
stockholders.
Earnings for Stated Periods


$$
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. 28, } 1935
$$

Cash on hand and demand deposits-........-......... Value of life insurance policies Customers notes \& accts. rec
Other accounts receivable... Inventories--1.-............-Goodwill, patents, \&c--......-
Other assets.-.

Total-....-.-.-.
American Capital Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable June 30 nd with 75 cents paid on March 25,1935 , Dec. 24 , Sept. 25, June 4 an March 15, 1934, and on Dec. 28, 1933 . The latter payment was the first
made since Oct. 1, 1933 .-V. 142, p. 1624 .

American Chain Co.-Accumuilated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.25$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulate preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
July 1 to holders of record June 19. A divienn of $\$ 1.75$ per share was
paid on paid on April 1 , last, and compares with a dividend of 83.50 paid on Jan, 1 , the first distribution mad mon one preferred stocks sincer Dec. 1 . 1931 , 1931 ,
the when ar re
American Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
See statement on page 3876.
American Seating Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 202,875
hares of common stock (no par) on official notice of issuance in exchange for presently outstanding voting trust certificates upon the termination Por presently outstanding voting trust certificates upon the termination
of the trust, and 33360 shares to be reserved for issuance upon conversion
of the of the 10 -year $6 \%$ convertible gold note
for $236,235 \mathrm{shares}$ - V. 142 , p. 3496 .

## Americ <br> \section*{Merged}

## See United States Steel Corp., below.-V. 142, p. 1973 <br> American Crystal Sugar Co.-Earnings-

 Gross sales less returns and allowances:




Total -
Interest and discount

$\$ 2,249,325$
172,410
56,233
785,421
180,000
180,000
1,54;080
239,011
47,286
867,654
20,600
 a Surplus, beginning or the y
Increase in capital surplus:
Increase in capital surplus:
Through conversion of no palue common


 Premium on debentures purchased
Premium on debentures purchased--1.-.-.
preferred stock -
 a Including $\$ 11,256,704$ capital surplus April 1, 1935 and $\$ 88,414$ April 1,256.704 March 31,1935 .
Note-Operations of the Amalgamated Sugar Co. as shown by its annual Note Operations of the Amalgamated Sugar Co. as shown by its annual
reports resulted in decreases of $\$ 294,503$ and 8754,340 in its operating deficit
for the years ended March $31,1955^{\circ}$ and 1936 , respectively. Ater changes in capital surplus and preferred stock eavities, there would be a chacrease of $\$ 252,310$ and an increase of $\$ 432,563$ for respective years in equity of
common stock owned by American Crystal Sugar Co. Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31 Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31
[Excluding Amalgamated Sugar Co.]
 C. S. Treas. sec --- $\quad 30,000 \quad 30,000$ c Common stock - $3,639,660 \quad 3,639,660$ Cash _-.-........... Acets. reeelvable.-
Advances Advances-..-.-.-. Sinking fund ...-
Deferred charges
는Assets-
Stock of Stock of subs. co.
(cost)

Comparative Balance Sheet March 31 (cost) $-\cdots . . . .-2$
a Sundry invest'ts
Secured loan due a sundry loan due
Secured lone
June 6, 1938 June 6, 1938_--
Demand loan to sub.-...........
Deb. retire. fund.
Cash Cash..........-
Accts. receivable.
b Mktable secur-
Deferred charges.
Total. a At cost or lower. $\mathbf{b}$ At $\overline{70,800,840} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{69,251,212} \overline{70,800,840}$ manted by no par shares stated 1936 and $\$ 45,111,223$ in 10wer, aggregate
sent
coper 1935, 486,319 shares.-V. 142, p. 2814.
American Home Products Corp.-New SecretaryAt the recent monthly meeting of the board of directors Wa. H. Wulffleff was elected Secretary. His former position of Treasurer wa
election of Randall Nauman to that post.-V. 142, p. 2655.
American Light \& Traction Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended April $30-$
Gross operating earnings of subsidiaries (after
1936 Gross operating earnings of subsidiaries (after
eliminating intercompany transfers)
Gent.-.--- $\$ 37,561,075$
$\$ 34,567,223$ General operating expenses.
Maintenance

Net earnings from operations of subsidiaries...-
Non-operating income of subsidiaries
$\$ 7,947,513$
$\mathbf{3 9 3}, 511$
${ }^{37} \mathbf{8 , 3 7 6 , 6 7 4}$

 Interest on
Amortization of bond discount and expense----
Dividends on preferred stocks $\qquad$ Equity of A. L. \& T. Co. in earnings of subs.-- $\$ 4,067,890 \$ 3,454,664$ Equity of A. L. \& T. Co. in earnings of subs.-
Income of American Light \& Traction Co. (excl. of
income received from subsidiaries) 1,041,148 820,991


 | Balance transferred to consolidated surplus...- | $\$ 4,763,111$ | $\$ 8,915,015$ |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Dividends on preferred stock |  | 804,486 |  |
| 004,486 |  |  |  |

 $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{x}$ Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City Gas Co. rate reserve-
American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period End. April 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Subsidiaries- } \\ \text { Operating revenues_-- }\end{array} & \$ 22,508,823 & \$ 20,497,070 & \$ 85,115,697 & \$ 77,984,706 \\ \text { Oper. exps., incl. taxes- } & 11,310,121 & 10,346,725 & 43,711,113 & 40,427,712\end{array}$ | Net revenues from op. $\overline{\$ 11,198,702}$ |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Other income (net) |  | Gross corp income_---

Int. to public and other
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Int. charged to constr } \\ \text { Property retirement and } \\ \text { depl. reserve approp_- }\end{array} & 1,649,778 & 1,433,412 & 6,260,396 & 5,707,340\end{array}$ Balance.-..-....-. Pref. dividends to public
(full div. requirements (full div. requirements
applicabe to respec-
tive periods whether tive periods whether
earned or unearned)
Poption applicable. to
minority interests.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net equity of Amer. } \\
& \text { Power \& Light Co. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\begin{gathered}\text { in income of subs.-. } \\ \$ 3,818,569 \quad \$ 2,900,208 \\ \$ 12,000,179\end{gathered} \$ 8,511,197$ Amer. Pow. \& Lt. Co.
Net equity of Amer. Pow
Net equity of Amer. Pow
\& Light Co. in income
of subs. (as shown




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Balance carried to con- } \\
\text { sol. earned surplus. } \\
\$ 3,020,967
\end{array} \$ 2,078,315
\end{aligned} \$ 8,759,787 \quad \$ 5,246,394
$$ Notation-All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the above statement. Interest and preferred dividend deductions of subsidiaries

represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or no represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or no
paid) on securities held by the public. The "portion applicable to minority interests" is the calculated portion of the balance of income available for
minority holdings by the public of common stock of subsidiaries. The minority holdings by the public of common stock of subsidiaries. The "net equity of American Power \& Light co. in income of subsidides interest and preferred dividends paid or earned on securities held plus the proportion of earnings which accrued to common stocks held by American Power \& Light Co., less losses where income accounts of individual
subsidiaries have resulted in deficits for the respective periods.-V. 142 subsidiar

American Water Works \& Electric Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30- *1936-Month-1935

Gross earnings | Gross earnings-..-.-.-. | $\$ 4,206,147$ | $\$ 3,891,337$ | $\$ 48,801,236$ | $\$ 46,712,156$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Oper.exp.,maint. | $2,274,113$ | $2,067,252$ | $25,201,133$ | $24,560,083$ |

 Interest, amortization of discount, \&c., of subs---
Preferred dividends of subsidiaries Preferred dividends of subsidiaries - \&c.-. of Ameri-
Interest, amortization of discount,
can Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc. can Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc depletionReserved for renewals, retirements and depletion104

| Balance for common stock and surplus |
| :---: |
| *All figures subject to audit insofar as they |
| $\$ 2,659,018$ |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { contain earnings for the }\end{array}$ | year 11936. February and March, 1936, $\$ 12,043,000$ of collateral trust

Note-In Febs of the company were converted into common stock of the company bonds of the company were converted into common stock of the company resulting in an increase of 602,150 shares outstanding. As the full amount
of the annual savings in fixed charges resulting from such conversion is not or the annual savings in fixed charges resulting from such conversion is no
reflected in the above earnings statement for the year ended April 30 1936, the per share earnings on the common stock have been computed on the basis of the average number of shares outstanding during the period
namely, $1,841,587$, rather than the actual number of shares outstanding namel the end of the period, namely, $2,343,158$.

Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy for the week ended May 30 totaled $43,061,000$ kilowatput of erects, an increasese of $17.6 \% \%$ over the output of $36,505,000$ kilowatt
hours for the corresponding per 1935 .


## American Writing Paper Co., Inc.-Plan-

The company is calling attention to the fact that it has been unable to acquaint many of the holders of the company's $6 \%$ bonds due in 1947 with
the plan of reorganization and urgently requests all bondholders whose whereabouts are unknown to the company to communicate with D. W. Ewing, Secretary, in care of American Writing Paper Co., Inc., Holyoke,
Mass., so that all holders may receive copies of the reorganization plan toOn June assit 1934, pursuant to action by its board of directors, company
Iets On June 25 , 1934, pursuant to action by its board of directors
Further Steps in Reorganization-
Two steps in furtherance of the plan of reorganization will come before
the U. Sistrict Court for the District of Massachusetts for approval on The according to a notice issued by the company. of the properties comprising the Holyoke and Dickinson divisions of the company and the second an agreement of compromise between the company and the Holyoke
Water Power Co., the aggregate claims of which as listed in the plan amount
 Dickinson properties, comprising the land, mill buildings, water powers. Steam plants and water wheels bjut excluding the paper making machinerr. bidsposai of the properties is subject may be presented at the hearing. The sale of the properties will provide immediate relief from fixed charges, the proceeds of the sale being held under the first mortgage pending consumation of the plan and
then becoming available as part of the cash requirements for carrying it into effect.
Officicils of the paper company report that, in spite of difficulty in progress in obtaining assents is continuing at a steady pace.-V. V . 142 , p .2982 .
Amoskeag Mfg. Co.-Hearing Postponed to June 10easibility of the reorganization plan of the company have been postponed until June 10. Counsel of interests opposing the plan presented new re-
quests for information, which the company will require several days in answering. By agreem, tht of counsel,
upon determined.- V . 142 , p. 3155 .
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
apital stock, par $\$ 50$, payable July 20 to holders of record June 13 . A capital stock, par paid, pa Apriil 20 last this latters being the first payment
like dividend was
made on the issue since Aug. 17 i 931 when a dividend of $37 / 2$ cents per made on the issue since Aug. 171931 ,

## Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings.- <br> $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { April- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934, & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 272,688 & \$ 260,260 & \$ 239,917 & \$ 29,310 \\ \text { Net from railway. } & 25,839 & 52,-240 & 3,084 & 20,932\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net from railway-...:- } & 120,915 & \text { def7,682 } & \text { def66,771 } & \text { def74,214 } & \text { def115,339 }\end{array}$ -V. 142, p. $315 \overline{6}$.

Atlanta \& West Point RR.-Earnings-


Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Solvency Is
System Transferred from Ithaca to New York City-
Federal Judge Julian W. Mack on May 29 transferred jurisdiction of the Southern District, N. Y. City, rejecting a cross motion by the company's counsel to transifer tore case to Wilmington, Del. go Judge Mack pointed out that the preliminary hean ithaca two years
 financial headquarters of the company is in Manhattan and its officers managed the system from New York, the court ruled.
The refusal of Federal Judge Julian W . Mack to dis
petition filed against the company for reorganization under section 77 .ise of the Bankruptcy Act was upheld May 28 by the U. S . Circuit Court of Appeals. This is the second time the court has upheld Judge Mack in for arusismissal based the petition. The the company has made tho motions
the the potition lacked good faith;
that it failed to have a substantion sto for a a dismissal based on the claim that the petition lacked good faith;
that it failed to have a substantial stockholder support, and that the
company did not need reorganization.

Appeals Decision Shifting Solvency Trial-
The company got permission June 2 from the Circuit Court of Appeals to appeal the decision of District Judge Julian W. Mack transferring trial
of the system's solvency from Ithaca. N. Y. to N. Y. City Pending the outcome of the appeal Circuit Judge Martin T. Manton held up the taking

## Weekly Output-

For the week ended May 23. Associated Gas \& Electric System reports
net electric output of $75,080,344$ units (kwh.) which is $11.6 \%$ above the corresponding figure for last year.
Improvement continues to be most marked on those properties serving textile and steel mills and other heary industries. Residential use continues to show its customary steady improvement
Preliminary Annual Report 1935-J. I. Mange, President, says in part:
Despite the political harassments and legal difficulties which the company experienced during the past year, the Systtem was sucecosfun in making
considerable progress, both from the operating and financial points of view. consideraborspogss increase in taxes continued during the past year, bringing the total to $\$ 111,142,207$ on an "earning power" basis. This is the equivalent of \$2.43 a share on the 4,572,506 shares of class A stock of the com-
pany outstanding at Dec. 3 , 1955 . The burden of taxation continues to
be one of the greatest obstacles to business recovery. Customers served by operating subsidiary companies totaled 1,474,258 gall, waster and steam customers. This was a a gain of 36,312 customers of new properties acquired in 1935 . These new companies increased by about
240,000 the number of customers served.

The most important financing during the year was the sale of $\$ 11,710,900$ Metropoitan Edison 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds, due 1965 , for the purpose of
retiring other issues paying $5 \%$ interest. Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp. also sold $84,152,000$ or $4 \%$ mitge. bonds, due 1960 The proceeds were
used to retire 5 The All maturities to date have been taken care of As of March 31 , 1936 .
maturities of funded debt for 1936 amounted to $\$ 1,353.550$, while the 1937 maturites of funded debt for 1936 amounted to $\$ 1,353,550$, while the anticipates no substantial difficultues in meeting these maturities or in meeting
bank loans of subsidiary companies. Support of this is attested by the fact hat, in a number of instances, payments on account of principal may not be anticipated except on payment of premiums.
Only two subsidiary companies were in arrears of
American Utiilities Co., a subsidiary sub-holding company which is underKoing reorganizations inder Section 77-B of the Namional Bankruptcy Act, had interest arrears of $\$ 54,517$ on $\$ 300,000$ of pubicly held bonds at Dec. 31 ,
1935 . Associated Gas \& Electric Co., as owner of all of the capital stock of Associated Gas \& \& Electric Corp., Gase ist con orsent to the plan of reor-
ganization of American Utilities Co. dated Sept. 27, 1935, and the amendnent thereto dated Oct. 29 , 1935 . The financial difficulties of American Gas \& Electric System in the fall of 1929. By purchases and exchanges or securities in the hands of the public, and finally the plan of reorganiza-
tion, which is now pending before the Federal Court in Delaware, the long needed reorganization wiil, if the favorableral dec.
the Court is received, be finally accomplished
Eastern Utilities Investing Corp., a subsidiary investing company. also Dec. 31,1933 . In ordder to simplify the reatationship existing between
Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and Eastern Utilities Inve oxns securities of Associated Gas \& Electric Co., there was authorized an exchange of holdings of each of the companies in securities of the other,
resulting in the extinguishment of $\$ 7,658,100$ of convertible obligations series A and preferred and preference stocks with liquidation value of
$\$ 13,04,000$ of Associated Gas \& Electric Co. Additional holdings of each pletion of an exchange of such holdings. A donation was also made to Leation of an exchange of such holdings, A donation was alities Investing Corp. of a substantial amount of stock of that © Electric Cormerly held by a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Gas $\pm$ Electric Co.
take, annually, $\$ 2,400,000$ from Associated revenues and give it to customers.
In view of the uncertainties affecting price levels and the value of investments, Associated Gas \& Electric Co. transferred a total of $\$ 130,000,000$ to 1935 , he reserve had been used to the extent of $\$ 42,000,000$ to Write down investments in subsidiaries, and during 1935 there was authorized a
further writedown of $\$ 10.30,000$ by a charge to the reserve for continransfer $\$ 28.000$. 000 from ofricers of the company were also authorized to transfer $\$ 28,000,000$ from the reserve for contingencies to capital surplus.
The balance of $\$ 49,700,000$ in the reserve for contingencies at Dec. 31,1935 Consolidated Income Account Years Ended Dec. 31
[Including acquired properties only since dates of acquisition]
Operating revenues:
Electric-
Gas
Steam heating. water, ice, transportation,


Operating exp
Maintenance
Mrovision
nses ..........-.........................

 Other income-
Non-operating
Gross income--.-.
 Interest charged to construction (credit)--




Balance
Consolidated Corporate and Capital Surplus for the
Balance. Jan. 1, 1935.
Additions- $\qquad$ Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Corporate } & \text { Capital } \\ \text { Surplus } \\ \text { Surplens }\end{array}$

Balance of income for the year ended Dec. 31 , 1935 from in come statement--.-.-. consolidation of subsidiaries acquired during 1935 Cancellation of reserve for contingencies
Net increase in discount on bonds of subsidiary Net increase in discount on bonds of subsidiary cos,
held intercorporately in excess of the unamortized debt discount and expense $\begin{aligned} \text { discounts on reacquired securities of subsidiary cos. }\end{aligned}$ and profit on sadesities of Associated Gas \& Electric Co. $\qquad$ Miscellaneous

| 308,813 154,411 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 13.598.510 |
| -- | 1,387,000 |
| 866.241 | ---..-- |
| $465,30 \overline{0}$ | $6,233,657$ $1,449,372$ |


zation of Associated Gas \& Elec. Co. (\$1,150,273)
and oterer out-oi-the-ordinary exps. (\$1,10,245)
Unpaid int. and cum. pref. divs of General Gas \&
Elec. Corp. and Eastern Utilities Investring Corp. Elec. Corp. and Eastern U Uilities Investing Corp.
(dependent upon income from investments in (dependent upon income from investments in
securitios of Associated Gas \& Electric Cos on
none of which is any income being currently received) which is any income being currentiy
Adectment of minint in surpius of subsidiaries.
Unamortized debt discount and expense on bonds namortized debt discount and expense on bonds
retired in connection with readiustment of debt
of Florida Public Service Co., under Section 77-B of forida Public service Co.. under section $71-\mathrm{B}$
of the Bankupty Act as amened
Additional amount of surplus, eliminated against

Cri67,994
$1,506, \overline{3} \overline{5} \overline{0}$ intercompany investments in stocks reduction of carrying value of finy ts in these subs. Reduction of ooor value of miscell. investments-
Restoration of portion of reserve for conversions
applicable to securities formerly held inter-caprporately- in Associated Gas \& Elec. Co. re ,208,719 \$55,927,733 Capital stocks of Associated Gas \& Elec. Co. re pany holding previously eliminated from stated capital at liquidation value, $\$ 18,242,100)$--...able on income notes of affiliated company.-.
Adjustment of Fed. inc. tax applicable to prior yrs. Adjustment of Fed. inc. tax applicable to prior yrs. Remainder-1.
Transfer to capital surplus of corporate deficit of
Associated Gas \&\& Elec. Co. for the year ended
Dec. 31, 1935.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1935-.-.-......................
27,179 Dr4,027,179 $\$ 7,339,550 \$ 12,495,023$


Loss, exclusive of expenses of plan of rearrangement of debt
capitalization $(\$ 1.150,273)$, which was charged to surplu
and interest on obligations convertible into stock at com- -
pany's option on which no interest was paid during the year $\$ 2,903,201$
Note-No provision has been made in the above statement for amortiza Note-No provision has been made in the above statement for amortiza-
tion of debt discount and expense. All such discount and expense has been charged to capital surplus.
Statements of Corporate and Capital Surplus for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935

|  | Corporate Surplus | $\begin{gathered} \text { Capital } \\ \text { Surplus } \\ \$ 3,796,533 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Disct. on acquisitions \& exchanges of co.'s debs., \&c |  | 9,980,442 |
| Cancellation of portion of reserve for contingencies ------ $28,000,000$ |  |  |
| Divs. received from Associated Gas \& Elec. Corp. paid out of capital surplus |  | 114,554,145 |
| Adjustment of int. applicable to prior per | \$26.039 |  |
| Miscellaneous | 256 |  |

Total
$\$ 26,295 \$ 156,331121$ Deductions-
Loss for the year
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Exps. of plan of rearrangement of debt capitalizat'n } & 2,903,201 \\ \text { Reduction in carrying value of investment in com- } & 150,273\end{array}$
mon stock of Assoc. Gas \& Elec. Corp., equiva-
mon stock of Assoc. Gas \& Elec. Corp., equiva-
Charge arising from exchange between the company
and loss on open account-1.-.



Remainder Transfer to capital surplus of corporate deficit of
Assoc. G. \& E. Co. for the year ended Dec. 31,35
4,027,179
Dr4,027,179 Balance, Dec. 31, 1935 Note-All debt discuunt and expense has been charged to capital surplus

## Assets Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935 (Company only)

Assets-
Investments in subsidiaries
Due from Associated Gas \& Elec. Securities Co. (Del.)
receivable in securities of Associated Gas \& Elec. Co. und receivable in securities of Associated Gas \& Elec. Co. under
 Other special deposits.
Ciscellaneous unadjusted debits- to liabiity for assumption of bonds of subsidiary com-
 $\frac{1,000.000}{470,120,281}$ Stated capital
Capital surplus
Capital surplus reserved for conversion of debentures and for Obligations convertible into stock at company's option--.-. Funded debt Interest accrued


## -v .142 , p. p . $36 \overline{6} 3$.

## Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies SS. Lines-Directorate

 Changed-The stockholders at their annual meeting held May 26 voted to change he company's by- 12 to not less than 3 no Franklin D. Mooney, of New York, Chairman of the Board, presided and the following nine were elected as directors: Frederic C. Dumaine, Charles E. Dunlap, Charles Hayden, Vincent K. Hull, Andrew J. Miller, Harvey O. Miller, Franklin D. Mooney, Hubert E. Rogers and Robert G. Stone,
Arthur E . Sewall, of York M ., was chosen as clerk of the corporation.

Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-
[Includes results of subsidiaries from their respective dates of acquisition only]




| Prov. for taxes (incl. Federal income taxes) |
| :--- |
| Net operating revenue- |
| Prov. for retire., renewals \& replace. of fixed cap-- |


$\$ 29,158,528$
$1,742,253$ $\xlongequal{\substack{95 \cdot 601,706 \\ 935.519}}$ $-\$ 30,900,781 \$ 26,537,226$

## Gross income--a- or deductions of Subsidiaries:

 Interest on funded debt. $14,883,355$998,083
1 $11,969,002$
648,543 Interest on unfunded debt:998,083
Cr91,028 Interest charged to construction --...-.-.
Amortization of debt discount \& expense
 $\begin{array}{r}C r 75,088 \\ 1,224,223 \\ \mathbf{2 , 0 3 4 , 4 8 2} \\ \hline\end{array}$

Balance.<br>Int., \&c., of Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.--

$\overline{\$ 10,587,176} \overline{\$ 10,736,063}$


 x Interest on these debentures, which is junior to the interest on the $8 \%$
bonds due 1940 and convertible debentures due 1973 has increased materially bonds due 1940 and convertible debentures due 1973 has increased materialy
in 1936 over 1935 because of the issuance of aditional debentures in exchange for the company (Associated Gas \& Electric Co.) debentures under the plan of rearrangement of debt capitalization of the company.

| Balance Sheet March 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 361935 | 1936 |
| Assets- | Liabilities- |
| Inv.in \& advs. |  |
| to sub. \& affil. ${ }_{\text {companies_- } 620,296,766} \mathbf{6 3 3 , 1 7 6 , 8 4 1}$ | surp. res. for |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cash \& spec. dep } & 2,085,772 & 912,783\end{array}$ | conversion |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Int. recelvable_-. } & 189,221 ~ 691,972\end{array}$ | other conting.213,658,600 216,000,000 |
|  | Notes payable to |
| disc. \& expense $\quad 245,799 \quad 345,961$ |  |
|  | Electric Co_.-84,200,300 |
|  | Acct. pay. to |
|  | $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Assoc. Gas \& } \\ \text { Electric Co- } & 101,581 & 507,758\end{array}$ |
|  | Funded debt_-. $148,122,040128,901,845$ |
|  | Matured interest $\quad 790,231 \quad 164,208$ |
|  | Accrued Interest $\quad 2,224,908 \quad 1,824,174$ |
|  | 5,116,938 6,430 |
|  |  |
| 622,817,559 635,127,558 | Total_.-..-. $622,817,559$ 635,127,558 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ These are book figures and may be more or less than sums which could |  |
| be realized upon the sale thereof. <br> Note-Subsidiary companies, exclusive of the company which operates |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| the employees' saving and investment plan, owned securities of Associated |  |
| G\% bonds, due 1940;' $\$ 1,232,500$ convertible debentures and $\$ 587,495$ |  |
|  |  | $8 \%$ bonds, due 1940;' $\$ 1,232,500$ co

income debentures.-V. 142, p. 2488 .
Calendar Years- $1935 \quad 1934$


Balance Sheet Dec. 31
[The accounts of associated companies are not consolidated herein]


Total $. . .-. .-. .-25,804$,
New Directors-
H.L. Gary and F.S. Spring have been elected directors.-V. 140, p. 4063.

Babcock \& Wilcox Co.-25-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
capital stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. A like payment was made on April 1, last, and compares with 10 cents per share 5 cents paid each three months from April 1, 1933 to July 1, 1934, inclusive: 50 cents disbursed on Jan. 2, 1933, Oct. 1,'1932 and on July 1, 1932, and
$\$ 1$ per share paid on April 1, 1932 and on Jan. 2, 1932.-V.142, p. 1457 .

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Autocar Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYear Ended Dec. $31-$
Profit from operations. Profling \& administrative expense-.-.-

$\qquad$
y Inss from operations .................
Loss for year-..................-. $\$ 164,812$
$\mathbf{x}$ After taxes.
other income.
y luding sales finance companie

| $\begin{array}{r} 1934 \\ \begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ 2,281,31 \\ 2,207,247 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & .82,069,399 \\ & 2,113,880 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$74,134 | loss\$44,481 |
| 1799,610 | $22 \overline{5}, 3 \overline{3} 1$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\$ 15,476 \\ 34,264}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 269,812 \\ 47,406 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 39,7 \\ & \text { char, } \\ & \$ \$ 00,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 31$ | ${ }_{1935} \quad 1934$ Balance Sheet Dec. 31



Total_-......-88,134,094$\overline{87,875,793}$ Total_........ $\overline{88,134,094} \overline{87,875,793}$ $\times$ Assessment paid for year 1928 now pending on appeal.-V. 142, p. 3156.
Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Correction-
The table of earnings appearing in the first column on page 3664 of the
May 30 issue under Bangor \& Aroostook RR. are those of Baltimore \& May 30 issue under Bangor

## Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Correction-

The table of earnings appearing under this company in the first column
of page 3664 of the May 30 issue should have been under the name of of page Baltimore \& Ohio RR. The table of earnings at head of the second column are those of Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-V. 142, p. 2983,3664
Barcelona Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earns. Period End Apr. 30- [Spanish Currencyl




> Income Accoint for Calendar Years (co. and Subs.)



Shs. in other cos
Sink. fund invest

| $4,905,422$ | $4,092,411$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1,1552,000$ | 15 |

balances debit
Int. and divs. due
sububidiary cos com
Cash at banks and
Cash at banks and
with cos.' agents
Total-......-- 88,707 264 86,577 ,805 Total-..........-88,707,264 86,577,805
$\times$ Represented by $1,798,854$ shares of no par.
Common Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stocks no par value common stock, no par value, payable June 29 to holders of record June 19 .
This compares with 50 conts paid on June 29 . 1935, June 30, 1934, March
14, 1931 , and on June 30 and Nov, 30 , 1930, 14, 1931, and on June 30 and Nov. 30.1930 .

## Barlow \& Seelig Mfg. Co.-Offering-

An offering of 95,000 shares of $\$ 1.20$ cumulative convertible class A
common stock ( $\$ 5$ par), will be undertaken shortly by a banking syndicate
 Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. The initial public
offering price is expected to be $\$ 19.75$ per share
The company is an important producer and distributor of household
 produced by its subsidiary, The American Ironing Machine Co.
The company succeeds to the business of a predecessor company of the same name, the predecessor having earned a net profit every year from of the the when the present management of the company took charge of the business. During the last five years net sales of the business rose from approximately
$\$ 967,525$ in 1931 to 2.2 .97 .347 in 1935 , and net profitit from a aporoximately $\$ 967,525$ in 1931 to $\$ 2.957,347$ in 1935 , and net profits from approximately
$\$ 31.52$ in 193 to $\$ 354.581$ in 1935 , It it reporte. by the company that
both sales and net profits of the business for the first five months of 1936 were substantially in oxcess of those for the corresponding period
of 1935 . According to the registration statement which has been filed with the
Securities and Exchange Commission, the class A common stock is to be convertible into the common stock on a share-for-share basis until June 1 , 4-5ths of 1 share of common stock.-V. 142, p. 3664 .

Bathurst Power \& Paper Co.-New Directorate-
A complete new slate of directors was elected at the stochholders' annual
meeting. Control of this company was recently acquired by Nesbitt meeting. Control or teris company was recently acquired by Nesbitt, various major Canadian newsprint companies.
of the old board only J . B Woodyatt, of the Nesbitt Thomson firm
. continues as a director. Now directors are A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson,
F. J. Campbell, H.P. Robinson, M. A. Thomson and D. K. Baldwin.-
V. 140, p. 4226 .

Beatrice Creamery Co.-Filés with SEC—New Preferred to Replace Existing Issuemission company on May 28 filied witration stateme Securities and Exchange Com-
(No. 2-2201, Form A-2) under the securities Act of 1933 covering 100,000 shares (no par) $\$ 5$ cumulative preferred stock
with attached with attached common stock purchase warrants and 100, oon shares ( $\$ 25$ par)
comman stock to be reserved for exercise of the warrants. common stock to be reserved for exercise of the warrants.
The new preferred stock is being offered in exchange to holders of the outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock on a share-for--xhare basis plus a premium
of $\$ 5$ for each share of $7 \%$ preferred exchanged. of $\$ 5$ for each share of $7 \%$ preferred exchanged.
will evidencen cights to porccase wase one share of common stock for each share


Jan. 1, 1937. Any shares not required for the exchange will be sold to the
underwriters. underwriters.
According to the registration statement, the net proceeds from the sale of the new preferred stock together with such funds of the company as are required will be applied to the redemption on Oct. 1,1936 , at $\$ 110$ a share plus accrued dividends, of all of the then outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock. to capital surplus, it is stated. Field, Glore \& Co., it is stated, is expected to be one of the underwriters.
The price to the public, the names of other underwricers, and the underThe price to the public, the names of other underwriters, and the under-
writing discounts or commissions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.
25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the special dividend of 50 cents was paid on April 1,1935, this latter being the special divident on the $\$ 25$ par common stock. Prior to April 1,1935 , no
initial payment
dividends were paid since July dividends were paid since July 1,1932 , when 50 cents per share was dis-
tributed on the old $\$ 50$ par stock.-V. 142, p. 3664 .
Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry.
April- 1936 Ry.-Earnings.Gross from railway. Net from railway....... $\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 94,403 & 36,507 & 51,773 & 53,948 \\ \text { From Jan. 1 } & \text { def7 } & \text { def3,518 } & 4,094\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_---- } & 853,028 & 611,004 & 638,292 & 464,510 \\ \text { Net Prom railway } & 331,643 & 160,520 & 179,112 & 126,094 \\ \text { Net after rents.-.--- } & 114,020 & \text { def } 21,713 & \text { def15,516 } & \text { def } 53,777\end{array}$ -V. 142, p. 2984
Black \& Decker Mfg. Co.-SEC Permits Withdrawal of Registration-
The SEC has issued an order consenting to the withdrawal of the registration statement of the company covering 25,000 shares ( $\$ 50$ par) $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred and an undetermined number of shares (no par) common, including scrip certificates for fractional shares and The request for wi
(H. C.) Bohack Co., Inc.-Earnings-
[Including Bohack Realty Corp.]

| Years Ended Jan. 3 | 193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$30,768,547 | \$30,103,358 |
| Cost of sales and operating expense.- 27,980355 | 29,976,506 | 29,154,441 |
| Net operating profit......-......-- $\quad \$ 297.278$ | \$792,041 | \$948,917 |
| Other income_.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- 151,380 | 155,389 | 176,334 |
| Total income_.-.....-.-.-.-.-.- $\$ 448,659$ | \$947,431 | ,12 |
| Depreciation.------------------- 417,042 | 499,311 | 581,468 |
| Interest on mortgages_----------- 93,916 | 101,003 | 123,892 |
| Sundry taxes other than real estate.- 84,180 | 108,342 | 136,219 |
| Sundry deductions....-.-.-.-------- 4,110 | 4,110 | 4,523 |
|  | \$234,664 | \$279,148 |
| Dividends paid on $7 \%$ preferred stock of Bohack Realty Corp..........- $\quad 2,375$ | 2,375 | 49,875 |
| Balance carried to surplus _-.-.-- def \$152,965 | \$232,289 | \$229,273 |
| Surplus balance beg. of fiscal year..- 1,438,821 | 1,364,310 | 1,401,242 |
| Surplus credits ......---.-.-.----- | 45,185. | 1,101,24 |
| Total | \$1,641,784 | \$1,630,515 |
| Dividends on $7 \%$ first pref. stock.-- $\quad 15,000$ | 105,000 | 157,500 |
| Dividends on $6 \%$ second pref. stock_ |  | 6,750 79,152 |
|  | 97,963 | 22,802 |

Surplus ending of fiscal year...... $\overline{\$ 1,296,623} \overline{\$ 1,438,821} \overline{\$ 1,364,310}$ Note-Equity of H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., in the surplus of Bohack Realty
Corp. as holders of $100 \%$ of the common stock of that corporation, is subject to cumulative undeclared dividends on the preferred stock of Bohack Realty Corp. amounting to $\$ 15.25$ per share as of Jan. 31, 1936.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| Cash. | \$613,688 | \$714,432 | Liabilities- | \$ |  |
| Accts. receivable, |  |  | Notes pay,-banks |  | 350,000 |
| less reserve. | 472,955 | 374,266 | Accts. pay--trade | 559,052 | 755,056 |
| Inventories | 2,124,520 | 2,526,513 | Divs. payable |  | 54,875 |
| Mtges. recelvable_ | 30,000 | 36,000 | Accrued payroll-- |  | 1,777 |
| Investments - | 6,402 | 6,570 | Accrued interest.- | 23,557 | 25,106 |
| x Property, plant |  |  | Accrued taxes-.-- | 77,159 | 85,532 |
| and equipment. | 3,130,759 | 3,207,168 | Employees' depos. | 9,215 | 10,473 |
| Net real estate and |  |  | Lease deposits | 1,693 | 3,308 |
| bldgs. Bohack |  |  | 7\% 1st pref. stock |  |  |
| Realty Corp-.- | 3,282,186 | 3,468,742 | ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) ---- | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Deferred charges.- | 159,563 | 244,032 | 6\% 2 d pref. stock |  |  |
|  |  |  | ( 8100 par )---- | 155,000 | 150, |
|  |  |  | Bohack Realty | 3,752,775 | 3,752,77 |
|  |  |  | Corp.pf. $7 \%$ stk. | 950,000 | 950,000 |
|  |  |  | rplus-H.C.Bo- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bohack. Realty |  | 1,215,729 |
|  |  |  | Corp. | 277,276 | 223,091 |

Total....-.... $\overline{\$ 9,820,076} \overline{\$ 10,577,726}$ Total.........-. $\$ 9,820,076 ~ \$ 10,577,726$ $x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,541,958$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,474,771$ in
Brewing Corp. of Canada, Ltd.-Earnings-


 Loss.............- $\$ 99,210 \quad \$ 39,785$ prof $\$ 213,284$ prof $\$ 167,564$

|  | nse | 12al | alance Sheet |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| ash_ | \$83,265 | \$24,349 | Bank loans \& over- |  |  |
| Investments | 300,645 | 91,010 | draft (secured). | \$523,830 | \$453,896 |
| Accts. \& bills |  |  | Accts. payable \& |  |  |
| doubtful | 227,734 | 248,869 | accr. liabilities_ <br>  | 780,794 | 688 |
| Inventories. | 1,867,673 | 1,893,042 | lien notes. |  | 36,753 |
| Inv. in \& advs. to |  |  | Purch. agreement |  |  |
| affil. cos | 332,411 |  | -secured | 35,000 |  |
| Prepaid expenses. | 302,685 | 142,699 | 3-yr. 7\% |  |  |
| $x$ Land, buildings, |  |  | debs. 1936 series |  | 365,00 |
| plant \& equip | 5,769,836 | 6,105,798 | $51 / 2 \%$ ser A s. f. |  |  |
| Other investm'ts. | .460,526 | 546,840 | debs due April |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1, 1946 notes due Ap | 1,200,000 |  |
|  |  |  | 1, 1936 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Min. int. in subs_ |  |  |
|  |  |  | y Capital stock | 4,908,744 | 4,895,240 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | uta | 896,40 | 2,146,921 |
|  |  |  |  | 9,344,779 | 39,052,607 |
|  |  |  | x After reserve for depreciation of \$3,594,447 in 1936 and $\$ 3,403,359$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| in 1935. y Repr | resented | by 163.42 | 8 shares cumulat | tive sink | ing fund |

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convertible preference stock in 1936 ( 162,627 shares in 1935$)$ and 664,463
shares shares common stock
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .1975$.

Blaw-Knox Co.-Director Resigns-
J. P. Allen resigned from the board of directors, effective May $22 .-\mathrm{V}$

British American Oil Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

| Subsidiaries] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calen | $\begin{aligned} & 7,426 \\ & 7,76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1934 \\ & \$ 4,767,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 4,451,52 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4,378,521}^{4,782}$ |
| Debenture int |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation | $1.2929,374$ 139 | 1,351,605 | 1,176,650 | 1,201,155 |
| Dominion income tax-... | 515,180 | 428,203 | $38 \overline{88}$,000 | 340.0000 |
| Net income Previous | $\$ 2,884.675$ | \$2,756,024 $7,338,510$ | $\$ 2,660,317$ <br> $6,810,805$ | \$2,602,743 |
| Add-Dominion income |  |  |  |  |
| tax |  |  | Dr34,498 |  |
| Total surplus--- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 10,881,095 | \$10,094,534 | \$9,436,624 | \$11,233,9 |
| Amount written orf to |  |  |  | ,314,12 |
| Tax adjustment-...-- | 50,787 |  |  | 2, |
| Adjust. of prior years |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid. | 2,098,114 | 2,098,114 | 2,098,114 | 2,098.114 |
| Balance, Dec. 31 | \$8,732,194 | \$7,996,420 | \$7,338,510 | \$6,810,80 |

## y Refinery plant \& equipment

 | Trucks \& autos...- | 318,731 | 401,654 | 15 -year $5 \%$ conv. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Goodwill........ | 1 | 10,8 | sink. fund gold |

 Invests. in and ad-
vances to assoc'd

Discounts and bills
receivable-.
Inventories


|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | \left\lvert\, \(\begin{array}{lll}Int. accr. on debs_ \& 12,725 \& 1,51,391 <br>

Res.for Dom. tax_ \& 482,338 \& 400,000\end{array}\right.\)
Represent...29,982,649 28,093,016 Total_......... 29,982,649 28,093,016 x Represented by $2,622,642$ no par shares. y After depreciation reserve

British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-




Broad River Power Co.-Files with SEC-Seeks to Issue $\$ 10,000,000$ Bonds-
The company on June 3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commis-
sion a registration statement (No. 2-2220 Form A-2) covering $\$ 10$ 000, sion a registration statement (No. ${ }^{2-2220,}$, Form A-2) covering $\$ 10,000,000$
1st mtge bonds, -\% series, due 1966 . The proceeds from the sale of the issue are to be used together with other funds as follows:
(a) $T o$ redeem on or about Aug. $10,1936, \$ 8,361,900$ 1st and refunding mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due Sept. 1, 1954, at $1041 / 2$ and int.
(b) $T o$ redeem on Oct. 1, 1936, $\$ 1.921,000$ Parr Shoals Power Co. 1st (b) To redeem on Oct. 1, 1936, $\$ 1,921,000$ Parr Shoals Power Co. is
mtge. $5 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due April 1,1952, at 105 and int.
(c) To provide for payment at maturity of $\$ 1,044,500$ Columbia (c) To provide for payment at maturity of \$1,044,500 Columbia Railway bonds are to be redeemable as a whole or in part, at any time upon 4 weeks' published notice at par and int., plus the following premiums: on or before June 1, 1946;3\% if redeemed thereafter and on or before June 1 , $1951 ; 2 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or before June 1,$1956 ; 1 \%$ if
redeemed thereafter and on or before June 1,1961 ; and without premium redeemed thereafter and on or be
if redeemed after June 1, 1961 b
No underwriting agreement has as yet been entered into, but it is ex-
pected that the principal underwriters will be Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Inc pected that the principal The names of other underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions, the offering price of the issue and the interest rate are to be supplied by amendment to the registration statement.

| 12 Months Ended March 31 | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenues | \$3,215,870 | \$2,662,289 |
| Operating expenses | 1,432,377 |  |
| Maintenance | 224,430 | 132,153 |
| of fixed capital | 219,501 | 199,254 |
| Provision for taxes | 431,650 | 395,255 |
| Operating income | \$907,911 | \$940,009 |
| Other income. | 36,760 | 18,814 |
| Gross income | \$944,671 | \$958,824 |
| Interest on funded de | 570.308 | 609,157 |
| Interest on unfunded deb | 131,319 | 96,025 |
| Interest charged to construct | Cr4, 771 | Cr5,374 |
| Balance of income | \$183,732 | \$195,238 |

## Balance of income

\$183,732
\$195,238
Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.-Bonds Called-
Aan of the outstanding general mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due Jay. 1, 1949 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 105 and interest. All of the outstanding general mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series $\mathbf{E}$, due Jan. 1, 1952 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 104 and interest. Payment will be made at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York City.

## Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| 6 Months Ended April 30- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for liab. and compensation-------- | 106,842 12,275 |  |  |
| Profit | \$342,756 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOT } \\ & \text { AVAILABLE } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ther inco | -3,203 |  |  |
| Total income | \$345,959 |  |  |
| Interest | 72,000 |  |  |
| Federal and State incom | 43,000 |  |  |
| Net profit | \$230,959 | \$488,395 | \$556,339 |
| Preferred dividends | 370.500 | 110,516 | 111,172 |
| Defic |  | sur ${ }^{\text {7,379 }}$ | ur\$74.667 |
| Earnings per share on 247,000 shares |  |  |  |
| common stock (no par) --.------ | \$0.93 | \$1.53 | \$1.80 |

Brown Co. (Me.)-First Report of Trustees-
The trustees filied in the U. S. District Court for the District of Maine, under date of May 14, the seven months from Sept. 8,1935 to March 21, 1936 . Income Statement Sept. 8, 1935 to March 21, 1936

|  | Interc <br> tems Elim <br> \$9,254,701 | Brown Co. d U.S. \$7,248,972 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sub } \\ \$ 2.616 .350 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dedu | +176,940 | 153.853 |  |
| Mat'ls, lab | 7.519 | .211.326 | - |
| Selling expense-a-jeneral expe | 211,044 | 157,984 | 53,060 |
| Net trading profi | \$935,339 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 326,526 \\ & 69.967 \end{aligned}$ | \$575,643 |
| Total | \$985,016 | \$396,493 | 88,52 |
| Shut-down ${ }_{\text {idle plants) }}$ | 171 | 168,348 | 3,415 |
| Research and development expos | - 49,534 | - 490,534 | 3,034 |
| Current interest - | $\begin{array}{r}170,726 \\ 685 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 112.043 | 588.683 |
| , | 5,949 | , |  |
| bef.adjusts | \$246 |  |  |

Adjss bef. adjusts. of accts. \& def. int plants, inventories, rec., \&sc.:
 $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { 1935 to March 21, 1936--r.e. } & 23,330 & 25,799 & \text { Cr2,469 } \\ \text { Entered on books in this period but } & 61,879 & 86,464 & \text { Cr24,585 }\end{array}$
 Loss for period
\$977,784
Consolidated
Mar. 21 '36 Sept. $7^{\prime} 35$


Notes receivable--
Accts. rec. - Wm.
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Invents-manuf'd } \\ \text { Pulpwood, sup- } \\ 1,886,802\end{gathered} \quad 1,687,611$

 | Prepays., insur'ce- | 43,734 | 250,467 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| a Deferred chgs.- | 173,001 | 50,972 |


Total_..........76,778,042 74,924,179 Total_...........76,778,042 74,924,179 a Sinking fund accrued to Sept. 4, 1935 , amounting to $\$ 424,930$, is
omitted from deferred charges and deferred liabilities. b Includes estimated balance to be paid under agreement providing for additionial payment of $\$ 1$ per co
$\mathbf{B}$

Budd Wheel Co.- $\$ 2$ Preferred Dividend-
The directors on May 29 declared a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share areferred participating stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 30 to holders of record June 16. A like payment was made March 31 last.-V V . 142, p. 2819.

Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co. - Earnings-

Period End. Apr:30- 1936-Month-193
1936-4 Mos.-1935 Oper. profit incl. other
come but before de
prec., depl. \& inc.tax_ $\$ 231,616 \quad \$ 57,404 \quad \$ 675,653 \quad \$ 193,820$
Burlington \& Rock Island RR.-Earnings.-


Bush Terminal Co.-Wins Stay-
Judge Inch signed an order May 28 staying until July 1 execution of his order of April 30 for discharge of company on June 1 rrom the e uris-
diction of the $U$. S . Court, Brooklyn. The stay order was granted to the Bedford preferred stockholders' committee of Bush Terminal Building Co. a subsidary, on consent of Lowell M. Birrell, attorney for the parent

## Butterick Co., Inc.-Balance Sheet-

This cempany was organized Jan. 10,1936 in New York as successor to Butterich Co. per reorganization plan dated May 10, 1935, as amended.
Arthur Henderson \& Co. Accountants in submitting the balance shoet states the the statement of the Butterick in Co., Inc.a and subsidiary comstanees is as it statement appear as of the beginining of Jan. 2, after giving
panies. effect to the following transactions:


(2) The issuance of 34,55698 -100 shares of $5 \%$ preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ )
and $46.0798-100$ shares (no par common stock, of The Butterick Co. Inc to general creditors and debenture holders of the company on account
of
 tion under section 7 T-B oo the Bankuptcy A At) against The Butterick
Co., debtor, predecessor; the issuance of 36,000 shares (no par) common

 $\$ 300,000$ advanced to The Butterick Co., debtor, predecessor, subsequent
to Jan . 9,1935 ; and issuance of $9,15885-100$ shares (no par) common to Jan 9 , 1935; and itterck Co. Inc. in exchange for the shares of common stock of
The Butterick Co., debtor. predecessor company, all as provided in the
 (3) The issuance of \$200,000 five-year 6or notes payabie to be dated
April 6 , 1936 , in settioment of certann liabilities arising subsequent to
Jan. 9,1935 in accordance with an agreement dated Feb. 29, 1936 between


 $\$ 300,000$ three-year notes and a.
to the $\$ 200,000$ five-year notes.
(5) The assignment of a stated value ( $\$ 196,164$, subject to adjustment) to for anticipated losses in 10.366, in accordance with resolution of the a board of directors dated Feb. 5, 1936.
(6) The dissolution of two inactive subsidiaries in March, 1936. that final determination has not been made by thise by the management certain liabilities of The Butterick Co., debtor, predecessor; the liabilities. of The Butterick Co.. Inc., and preferred and commonon stockor, to be issued, as
shown on the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, are subject thereto.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 2, } 1936
$$


cost-1 value $\$ 87,954$ ) at
Notes \& acctt. recelvable----
nventories....
Post office \& other deposits.-.-Prepaid exps. \& def. charges... Cash held in trust for others
Mach. contra-- equip, furn. \& fixts.-


| 85,117 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Res. for replacing agents' pat- } \\ \text { tern discards }\end{array}$ |
| ---: | :---: |
| 372,990 |  |

372,909
Acts. pay. arising prior to
Jan. 9,1935, claining
517,369
11,335
ity,
disposition subject to ${ }_{35,404}^{11,335}$ determination by court. Payables for which notes dated
April 6,136, are to be
issued:
3-yr. $6 \%$ notes, in accord-$3-\mathrm{yr}$. $6 \%$ notes, in accord-
y -yree with plan of reorgan 5 -yr. $6 \%$ notes, in accord-
ance with arr
Feb 300,000 6-month 60 , 1936 ........... cordance with court order others, per cons collected for Newsdealers' deposits
 am. stk. (91,234 shs. no par
at assigned value).....
$\$ 363,517$
43,524 217,638

 morty,200 which is the amoumt of the outstanding mort taage thereon. The process. Upon the termination of the procecedings. it is is anticipated that title to this property will pass from the company. The mortgagee, in con$\stackrel{\text { or any other claim against the company in connection with this mortgagen }}{\mathbf{V}}$

California Cafeterias Corp.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department
California Water Service Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended April 30-
Gross revenue--...-
Net earnings before
-V .142 , p. 3666 .

## California Water \& Telephone Co.-Earnings

 Earnings for 12 Months Ended-Apr .30 '36
$\mathbf{x} \$ 1,330,548$
Net income before fixed charges \& Fed taxes but $\$ 1,330,548$ Dec. 31 '35
 x Includes $\$ 30,773$ which may be refunded to consumers in the event of

Canada Bread Co.-Clears Up Arrearages-
cumulative class A preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $5 \%$ cumulative class A preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July 2 to holders
of record June 15 . Of the current payment 50 cents is on account of accumulations, thus clearing up all back dividends on this issue, and the
balance of $\$ 1.25$ per share is for the current quarter. Previous payments were as follows: $\$ 1.25$ on April 1 last, and $\$ 1$ per share on Jan. 2 last and
on Oct. 1,1935 , this latter being the initial dividend on the issue.-V. 142 ,
. 1632 .
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings -


Canadian Celanese, Ltd.-40-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the An initial dividend of like amount was paid on March of record June 23 last.-V. 142 ,
p. 1632 . p. 1632 .

Canadian National Lines in New England.-Earnings. $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { April- } \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{rlrrr}\text { Net after rents } \\ \text {-V.-.--- } & \text { def } 231,569 & \text { def287,842 } & \text { def } 253,814 & \text { def } 272,902\end{array}$

Canadian International Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Profit on bonds \& debs. } \\ \text { redeemed. } \\ \text { Profit on exchange }\end{array} & 159,032 & 192,390 & 337,112 & 286,554\end{array}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { Total income } \\ \text { Cost of sales \& expenses }\end{gathered} \overline{\$ 38,697,427} \overline{\$ 36,199,346} \overline{\$ 32,218,959} \overline{\$ 30,514,276}$
 bonds and prior miens. Int. on obligation of subs Depletion obligation of subs Amort. of disct. \& exp.

Profits tax of subs. cos.
Unpaid divs on $5 \%$ prof
of subsidiaries $\%$ pre
Net loss.-........-. stock of Newsprint Bd

Transfer from reserves.-
Amert. of debt disct. \&
exps. applic. to prior
exps. appic. to prior


Deficit Dec. 31....- $\$ \overline{\$ 8,465,950} \xlongequal[\$ 10,191,364]{\$ 5,730,930}$ sur $\$ 46,982$ $\mathbf{x}$ Loss. $\mathbf{y}$ After deducting other income of $\$ 167,456$.


Canadian Locomotive Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

## Period-

Operating loss
Interest from investm'ts
Portion of
 Portion of pinvestm'ts ceived on option re patent rights Prof. on sale of invests. Total loss----.-.-.
Exectors' fees Executive salaries....--
Legal fees
Prov. of Ontario corp.

 $\begin{gathered}\text { Deficit } \\ \text { Patent costs charged to }\end{gathered} \$ 229,230 \quad \begin{array}{ll}\$ 135,601 & \$ 80,081\end{array}$ expenses in 1933 transferred to patent \& de-


| Assets | 1935 | 1934 | Labilities- | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land, bldgs. | ,611,416 | \$1,611,333 | x Capital stock. | \$977,141 | \$977,14 |
| Patents. | 6,490 | 11,258 | 1st mtge. 6\% sink. |  |  |
| Inventories | 299,307 | 93,524 | fund ine. bonds. | 1,044,800 | 1,044,800 |
| Trade \& misc. accounts receiv'le_ | 37,897 | 33,143 | Trade accts. pay., | 1,01 | ,01,80 |
| Cash | 3,791 | 9,126 | miscell. balances | 143,646 | 50,352 |
| Invest |  | 168,897 | Bank loans secured | 55,000 |  |
| Deferred charges-- | 32,456 | 10,910 |  |  |  |
| Profit \& loss defict | 229,231 | 134,100 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total |  |  |

Total_.......... $\$ 2,220,588$
x Represented by 38,896 common shares of no par value and three management preferred shares of no par value.--V. 140. p. 4228 .

Canadian National Rys.-EarningsGross earnings $-\mathrm{Y} .142, \mathrm{p} .3667$. Earnings of System for Fourth Week of May $\begin{array}{cc}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 4,893,817 & \$ 4,580,818\end{array}$ Increase
$\$ 312,999$

Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine.-Earnings.$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { April- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 191,017 & \$ 194,957 & \$ 209,975 & \$ 135,1\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { From Jan. 1--...--- } & 971,694 & 844,462 & 962,901 & 727,739 \\ \text { Gross from railway-.- } & 182,668 & 184,304 & 268,904 & 204,126\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway }-\ldots-- & 182,668 & 184,304 & 268,904 & 204,12 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 57,523 & 69,094 & 143,669 & \mathbf{8 4 , 6 2}\end{array}$
Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont.-Earnings.-
 Net after rents.-...... def254,906 def175,941

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Apr. 30- } & \text { 1936-Month-1935 } & \text { 1936-4 Mos. } & 1935\end{array}$
 Net profits .......-. $\overline{\text { Earnings of System for Fourth Week of }} \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,337,45 \\ & \$ 1,41,597 \\ & \$ 4,165,161 \\ & \$ 3,514,292\end{aligned}$ Earnings of System for Fourth Week of May $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross earnings } \\ \text {-V. } 142, \text { p. } 3667 \text {. } & & 1936 & 1935 & \text { Increase } \\ \$ 82,000\end{array}$

# Carman \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 

12 Mos. End. Dec.31- 193519341933
Net sales

|  | d | Reported | 19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profits o | \$750,532 | \$703.274 | \$726,851 |  |
| Comm, on soap sales | 1,810 | 1,801 | 6,836 | 7,968 |
| ross profits \& | \$752, |  |  |  |


| Gross profits \& comm- | \$752,342 | \$705,075 | \$733,687 | \$786,430 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sell., gen. \& admin. exps | 637,404 | 620,286 | 525,151 | 653,182 |
| ov. for bad de |  |  | 77,818 | 207,107 | Prov. for bad debts---and deductions, net.

Net profit.
$\begin{array}{r}16,86 \\ 14,758 \\ \hline\end{array}$
83,321 \$39,5

## Assets-Cashets-

 Merch. \& notes rec Value of ilfe insur policies -...... pep. insur., int.taxes, \&e. taxes, \&c --...
from officers and employees. miscell. invest't t. A stk. repurch Cl. A stk. repurch $\mathbf{x}$ Fixed assets--mach'y \& equip. Expend. in con chection with pat Goodwill tr.-mks.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Total--...-.-

..\$2,039,499 $\overline{\$ 1,878,074}$ Total_-......... $\$ 2,039,499 ~ \$ 1,878,074$ $x$ After depreciation of $\$ 220,759$ in 1935 and $\$ 210,667$ in 1934 , Y Rep-
resented by 34,381 shares (in par). $\quad$ Represented by 76,814 shares resented by a After
(no par).

- 142 , p. 2660 .

Canadian Rail \& Harbour Terminals, Ltd. (of To-ronto)-Sale-
Judge McEvoy, it is reported, has given approval to the recentlysale of the Fleet Street property, bondholders will receive approximately $\$ 65.13$ for every $\$ 100$ of bonds outstanding, including accumulation of cash and other assets now in the company s treasury. The new interests p of court action it is anticipated that payment will be made before due date.-V. 142, p. 1632

| Carnation Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- |  | 1934 |  | 1932 |
| Profit from operations--y | 1,997,573 | \$1,958,550 | \$1,940,941 | \$400,253 |
| Depreciation-i-.-.-.--- | 679,504 25,000 | 666,765 25,000 | -25,000 | 50,000 |
| Balance | \$1,293,069 | \$1,266,785 | \$1,247,743 | x\$620,504 |
| Interest receive | 42,843 | 38,334 | 68,575 |  |
| Reserve for decline on |  |  |  |  |
| Profit on disposal of capital assets. |  |  | 39,343 |  |
|  | 23,012 |  |  |  |
| Total income.......- $\$ 1,358,923$ |  | \$1,305,119 | \$1,413,847 | x\$538,110 |
| Interest paid ---.-.-.- |  | 10,634 | -23,507 | 19,287 78,211 |
| Bond interest \& discount Prov. for income taxes.- | 37.999 141,772 | 165,456 | 154,208 | 78,211 |
| Prov. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pror contingencies- } \text { of profits applic. }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 50,000 | 25,000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { to min. int. in sub. co- } & 5,509 & 10,409 \\ \text { Additional approp. for } & & \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell. charges.-.---- | .683 |  |  |  |
| Net profit | \$1,140,212 | \$1,057,027 | \$1,078,511 | $\mathbf{x} \$ 660,609$ $3.735,174$ |
| Surplus at Jan. | , 46 | 3,156,048 | 2,519,399 |  |
| Total | \$4,601,796 | \$4,213,075 | \$3,597,911 | \$3,074,565 |
| Appropriated for obsol. |  |  |  | 300,000 |
| Divs, on pref. stock--- | 129,773 | 1417,792 | 1417,792 | 70.423 |
| Divs. on com. stk.-cash | 609,611 | 609,698 | 300,071 | 227,682 |
| Dividends on sub. co.'s pref. stock not owned |  |  |  | 27,956 |
| Miscell, deductions (net) | 223,492 |  |  |  |
| Balance.-.---.-.--- | \$3,638,919 | \$3,461,584 | \$3,156,048 | \$2,448,503 |
| Surplus approp. for pref. stock dividends |  |  |  | 70,896 |
| Bal., surplus, Dec. 31- | \$3,638,919 | \$3,461,584 | \$3,156,048 | \$2,519,399 |
| Shares com. stock outstanding (no par)...-- | 609,586 | 609,701 | 600,142 | 607.747 |
| Earnings per share...-- | \$1.65 | \$1.50 | \$1.56 | il |
| x Loss. y Approximately $16 \%$ of the total profit from operation repre sents earnings of affiliated company accumulated in prior years. |  |  |  |  |

sents earnings of affiliated company accumulated in prior years.

Assets-
Cash in banks and

$\times$ Acets. \& notes re-ceivable-trade-
Sundry debtors(less Sundry debtors(less
reserves $\$ 1.477$ )
Due from employ's reserves $\$ 1,477$ ),
Due from employ's,
incl traveling exincl traveling ex-
pense advancespense advances.
Marketable securs. $\underset{\text { Inventories }}{\text { at cost- }}$ Insurance fund.-Investments in and
advances to affil. advances to affil. companies.-....
$\begin{gathered}\text { Other assets.-... } \\ \text { y Capital assets. }\end{gathered}$ y Capital assets.-Pats., trade-mar and goodwill.
$\begin{array}{lr}265,782 & 231,193\end{array}$

## 41,595


49,750
029,522 income taxes.-1
Due to officers and employees-----
Reserve for pro-

188,531 332,231



340,299
604,382 Sub. co. 1 st mtge.
$6 \% 20-y r . \operatorname{sink}$.
fund bonds.
Min. stockholders'
int. in sub. co.

## o cum. sk. fund pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ )

z Common stock-10, 1,888,900 $\quad 2,025,600$ Capital surplus--- $\quad \begin{array}{r}89,736 \\ \text { Con }\end{array}$ | Earned surplus---: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3,638,918$ |

Total_........ $\overline{19,916,398} \overline{20,734,536} \mid$ Total........... $\overline{19,916,398} \overline{20,734,536}$ $x$ After reserves for doubtful items and discounts of $\$ 205,073$ in 1935
and $\$ 282,229$ in 1934. $y$ After reserves for depreciation and general oband $\$ 282,229$ in 1934 . y After reserves for depreciation and general ob-
solescence of $\$ 9,556,631$ in 1935 and $\$ 9,263,044$ in 1934 . ze Represented
by 609,585 no par shares in 1935 and 609,701 shares in 1934 . V. 142 , by 609,58
p. 2820 .

## Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.--Merger- See United States Steel Corp., below.-V. 142, p. 2820

Central Illinois Electric \& Gas Co.-To Discontinue Trolleys-
The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the city council of the City of Rockford and an order of the discontinue the operation of its electric street car system (excluding its trolley bus system) in the City of Rockford, Ill, and substitute therefor system of motor busses. In connection with such change in operations, the
company has agreed, upon such substitution of service, to convey to the City of Rockford its property in the streets of Rockford (excluding all over
head construction) pertaining to said street car system.-V.142,p. 3334 .

Central West Public Service Co.-Securities Ready for Exchange-
All holders of securities and certificates of deposit for securities of the company wer, Chicago that new securities deliverable under the pan ay proved by the Federal Court in Delaware on Feb. 21 were a available on June 3 for exchange for outstanding securities and certificates.
A patition has een ied wrate or $0.5 \%$ for obtaining deposits of bonds The court has set June 22 for a hearing on allowances to the reorganization committee, counsel and trustees and on various fees and expenses. It aisinal report of the carrying out of the plan.
The plan calls for the splitit up or the company into two units, namely,
 per share on the new preferred stock on June 30,1936 to holders of record
June 22 . This dividend is applicable to the year 1935 as provided in the reorganization plan.
Attention is called
certificates may be registered in the names of actual owners orior to such date. The check for $\$ 5.50$ cash, per $\$ 1,000$ principal amount or present
 consolidated gross earnings for the year 1935 for that company and its Virginiaa subsidiary were $\$ 1,702,889$ and the pro forma consolidated net
earnings (before provision for depreciation, interest deductions and pira varnings (before provision for (eprecation, interester provision for depre-
 cation or
consolidated net income, b
$\$ 202,217$.-V. $142, \mathrm{p}, 3159$.

Centrifugal Pipe Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- Royalt Ohter ins | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 445,837 \\ & 18.57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19342,237 \\ & \$ 526.497 \\ & 16.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 938.660 \\ & \$ 35.609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19362.971 \\ & \$ 23.255 \\ & \hline 2.25 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\$ 542,734$ | \$376,269 | 50,226 |
|  | -128,170 | ${ }_{126.422}$ | 85,391 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}\text { co, } \\ 69.142 \\ 6,018\end{array}\right.$ |
| Loss on securities sold.- |  |  |  |  |
| Profit before providing for amort. of patents | \$336,193 | \$416,313 | \$290,877 | \$172.133 |
| Divide |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus | \$336,193 | \$416,313 | \$173.163 | deP\$87,611 |
| Shares common sound |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings per share---- | \$0.77 | \$0.96 | \$0.67 | \$0.40 |
|  | Balance She | Dec. 31 |  |  |
| Assets- 1935 | 1934 | Liablities- |  |  |
|  | \$79,986 | $\times$ Capital stock Accounts payabl | --¢2,165,420 | \$2,165,420 |
| Investment in inint. |  | Federal taxes aco | cr- 42,883 | - 41,699 |
| De Lavaud Mtg. |  | surplus...-- | - $1,193,910$ | 1,088,323 |
| Corp., Ltd-.-.- ${ }_{\text {at }}$ 2,771,892 | 2,771,892 |  |  |  |
| and advan |  |  |  |  |
| Ferric Engineer'g |  |  |  |  |
| C0-------i76-53,62 | 53,6 |  |  |  |
| Theares, at cost.- 937 | 937 |  |  |  |
| Cash in banks---- ${ }^{237}$ 2380 | 144,767 |  |  |  |
| Royalties receiv--- Curr comm. rec- |  |  |  |  |
| Misc. assets |  |  |  |  |
| vests. in market- |  |  | * |  |
| able securities, at cost_-.----153,092 | 152,650 |  |  |  |
| tal ----.....-s3,407,72 |  | Total | -\$3,407,724 | 83,297,607 | $\times$ Represented by 439,084 no par shares stated value $\$ 5 .-\mathrm{V} .141$, p. 429.

Certain-teed Products Corp.-Recapitalization Plan Proposed to Eliminate Preferred Stock Dividend and Sinking Fund Arrearages-
The stockholders will vote June 24 on approving a recapitalization plan. In general the aim of the plan is to eliminate the present consolidated deficit of the corporation and its subsidiaries, to fund accumulated arrears
of dividends on its preferred stock and to eliminate accumulated arrears
in the sinking fund reauirements for its preferred stock and future rein the sinking fund required stock for its preferred stock and future requirements for such sinking fund.
(1) A new prior preference stock ranking prior to the present 7\% pref. stock and entitled to cumulative dividends at at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum
from July 1 t 1936 , will be created from July 1,1936 , will be created. The provisions for redemption of the
new prior preference stock and the amounts to which it sball be entitled upon liquidation are to be substantially similar to those now provided for the present preferred stock.
(2) The new prior preference stock is to have no sinking fund. under To the extent that the present preferred stock shall be exchanged under either of the options mentioned below, the accumuated unpaid
diviends thereon, which will amount to $\$ 52.50$ per share on July 1,1936 , will be eliminated.
wit) The common stock of the corporation is to be changed from shares without par value into shares of the par value of \$1 each.
(5) The number of shares of common stock
to increased by the issue of common stock upon exchanges of present preferred (6) The capital of the corporation represented by the presently out-
standing common stock is. $\mathbf{t}$ be reduced from $\$ 5.734,500$, to $\$ 382,300$. thereby eliminating the deficit in the consolidated balance sheet of the (7) If and of the present preferred stock shall be exchanged under the
plan the plan, the accumuiude reauirements therefor will be eliminated
future sinking fund the
(8) If all of the present preferred stock shall be exchanged under the plan, voting control for the election of directors of the corporation will (9) To accomplish the foregoing objects. holders of the present $7 \%$
preferred stock are to be offered the right to exchange their present preperred stock umder either of the following options:
 issued for fractions of shares. Option $B$ - For each share of the present $7 \%$ preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ )
one share of the new $6 \%$ cumulative prior preference stock (par $\$ 100$ ), and five shares of the new common stock (par \$1).
cation whd when the plan shall be declared operative by the directors, appliand the additional shares of common stock to be issued under the plan on the New York Stock Exchange, and to register such stocks under the The directors beiieve that the proposed plan is fair to both the preferred
and common stockholders. It is also their opinion that it is important and common stockholders. It is also their opinion that his important to improve the capital structure of the corporation at this time.
The preferred stockholders who desire to retain their preferred position and are not interested in the common stock can elect Option A. Phoonix Securities Corp., owning or controlling approximately $50 \%$ of the out-
standing preferred stock, has already indicated its intention to accept standing preferred stock, has already indicated holdings. Therefore, the annual divididend requirements on the new prior preference stock should
not be greatly increased over the annual dividend requirements on the not be greatly increased
present preferred stock.

Analysis of Proposed Plan
A summary of the pros and cons of the plan as considered by the direc tors in determining the soundness of the plan is as follows:

Deficit-As at Dee Items to Be Corrected Deficit-As at Dec. 31 , 1935, the deficit in the consolidated balance
sheet or the corporation and its subsidiaries was $\$ 1,167,847$. The board
dems on the preferred stock or the common stock. The reduction of capital proposed under the plan will eommon simet that deficit.
Accumulated Prefrred Dividends-As at July 1, 1936, the accumulated unpaid dividend on the outstanding preferred stock will be $\$ 52.50$ per
share, or a total of $\$ 3,307,710$ which must be eliminated before any dividends can be paid on the common stock. existing preferred stock, which became effective Jan. 1, 1930, have not
been met and the total arrears as at Jan. 2,1936 amounted to $\$ 882.056$ No dividends on the common stock can be paid until these accumulated sinking fund requirements have been eliminated.

Effect. of Proposed Plan with Respect to Preferred Stock
Unfavorabte Factors-Accumulated unpaid dividends to July 1,1936, be exchanged under the plan will not be paid in cash. $\$ 86$ pe share (cumulative rate on the new prion pref herence stock will be
lative) on the present proferred stock There will not be any sinking fund for the new prior preference stock.
Holders of the present preferred stock who exchange such stock under the plars will heot present preferred stock who exchange such stock under
stock sink fing fund. entitled to any benefits from the present preferred tock sinking fund.
If all of the present preferred stock shall be exchanged under the plan, voting control in the election of directors will be returned to the common
stockholders. Holdersof the new prior preference stock wili not be entitled
to vote for dires sto vate fors directors of the company or for any other purpose, except as
to poecified. Favorable Factors-Preferred stockholders who elect Option A will
A 100 shares of their present $7 \%$ preferred stock, 170 shares of the new $6 \%$ prior preference stock. The dividend rate on 100 shares of the present $7 \%$ preferred stock is $\$ 70$ per year. The dividend rate on in exchange under Oowtion A Areuld be sto2 per year (cumulative from
July 1,1936 , or a substantial increase for preferred stockholders making
the Preferred stockholders who elect Option B will receive, for each share of their present $7 \%$ preferred stock, one share of the new $6 \%$ prior preference stock (dividend sumulative frock , wuly 1, 1936) and five shares of common
stock of the par value of $\$ 1$ each

Effect of Proposed $P$
Ejfect of Proposed Plan with Rispect to Common Slock
Unfavorable Factors-It is estimated that the number of shares of out-
standing common stock will beincreased by between approximately 160,000 shares and approximately 315,000 shares, or from 382,300 shares out-
standing at the present time to between approximately 542,000 shares and approximately 697,000 shares, depending upon the number of shares ${ }^{\text {or }}$ Option B. ${ }^{\text {Ot is estimated that the annual dividend requirements on the new prior }}$ preference stock will be from approximately $\$ 63,000$ less
$\$ 69,000$ more apprax the the annual dividend reauirements on the present ferred stock, depending upon the number of shares of the present preferred stock that, shall be exchanged under Option A or optopresent preferred
Securities Corp., owning or controling approximately $50 \%$ or thoenix outSecurities Corp, owning or controling approximately $50 \%$ or or the out
standing preferred stock, has already indicated its intention to accept standing preferred stock, has already indicated its intention to accept
Option B in repecto the large part of its holdins. If all the other
preferred stockholders elect to take option A the dividend charges ahead preferred stockholders elect to take option A the dividend charges athead
of the common stock would be increased by approximately 869,000 an-
nually nually. If, on the other hand, all the other preferred stockioldere select be reduced by approximately $\$ 63,000$ a anually. subsidiaries, a a acoronting to consoid, tated deficit of the corporation and its
If all of the present Noting control in the election of the directors of the corporation will be
returned to the common stockholders. returned to the common stockholders.
On the basis of the past earnings
probably be several years, under its precerd of the corporation it would corporation would show, earnings applicabte to to the commono stock. If all of the present preferred stock shall be exchanged under the plack, any prior preference stock will be available for dividends on the common stock When and as the board of directors shall consider that such earnings warrant the declaration of such dividends.
arrears on the present preferred stock of the dividend and sinking fund poration should prove most helpful to its credit.-V. 142, p. 2989 .

Chesapeake Corp.-Earnings-


 Surplus --.-........... $\$ 448,504 \quad \$ 460,400 \quad \$ 756,044 \quad \$ 668,646$ $\mathbf{x}$ Profit before loss on sales of securities. y Excluding $\$ 99,921$ profit
on sale of securities.-V. 142, p. 3334 .
Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Seeks $\$ 9,530,000$ Equipmentsautherity to issue $\$ 9,530,000$ of equipment-trust certificates Commission for with other funds, to be used to buy equipment at an estimated costo of
$\$ 11,912,500$. The certificates, paying $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ interest, would be dated June 15, 1936. An agrircates, paying $21 / \%$ interest, would be dated
June 15, beginning in 1977. $\$ 953,000$ would be retired annually on
The sale of approximately $\$ 9,500,00021 \%$ equipment trust certificates
originally scheduled for June 5, has been deferred until June
Earnings for April and Year to Date



## Chicago District Electric Generating Corp.-Admitted

to Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration
the 1st mtge. gold bonds, series B, $6 \%$, due Nov. 1, 1961.-V. 142, p. 2661 .
Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-Acquisition-


## Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Interest-



The trustees on June 1 paid $20 \%$ of the principal on the instalment of of Feb. 1, 1936, $20 \%$ also was paid and the June payment wili thus . As $60 \%$ of the instalment unpaid. The trustees also paid $20 \%$ of the principal of the series J certificates maturing on June 1 , 1936, and the regular
equipment trust interest falling due on that date.-v. 142 , p.

## Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Abandonment-

permitting the the trustee to abandon that part of the socalled Boyer Balicate line extending from Deloit southwesterly and southerly to Denison, ap-
proximately 6.162 miles, all in Crawford County, Iowa.-V. 142 , p. 3668 .

## Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings.-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April- } \\ & \text { © } 0 \text { ss from } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| t | def20,940 | def8,212 | der51,491 | def31,2 |
| Gross from railw |  |  |  |  |
| ater |  |  |  |  |
| V. 142 arter p. 31 |  | def69,685 | def106,0 | f124, |

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Court Amends Order on Plan-
Federal Judge Wilkerson at Chicago has amended his February order tion to the end that trustees are not required to file a plan of their aiza expiration of of presentation of one of the debtor until five days before expiration of the time set by the original order, which is Aug. 27 . Pre-
viously the order required the trustees to present a plan by July 15 in the event the debtor failed to offer one by that date. The obebtor or other interested parties have until Aug. 27 to file a plan. specificic date was to assure the appearance of some plan before the exy a tion date of the time extension. Counsel for the company told the Court it was believed the debtor could have a plan by July

Earnings for April and Year to Date
$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { Aril- }}$
Net from railway- $\qquad$
$\square$ 3 ${ }_{55,{ }_{21}{ }^{1935}}$ 1934

Net after rents-$\$ 5,876,673$
386,873

def 455,024 | 1935 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 5,51,99$ |
| 304,82 |
| 302,87 | 92 1934

.920 .153
572.202 $76 \quad 304,779$
 Net after rents-
Chicago Surface Lines-Lines Sold for $\$ 33,100,000-$ Entire Street Car System Is Bought by Security Holders of Four Companies-Step in Unification Plan-
The entire Chicago street-car system, comprising 1,111 miles of track, 3,920 passenger street cars and buses and, other equipment, was sold May May
for $\$ 33,100,000$ by Thomas J . Peden, special master, to repesentatives op the security holders of the four companies making up the Chicago surface
The sale, ordered by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, marks another step in carrying out the Abbott plan for reorganization and unification o the only bids for the prasingle company. The security holders submitte bids were accepted by Mr. Peden, subject to confirmation by Judge
Wilkerson.
Tikerson, concern, to be known as Chicago Surface Lines, Inc., wil have hew
$\$ 72,718,350$ of first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, 931,139 shares of preferred stock, entitled to $\$ 50$ a share in liquidation, and 526,572 shares of no par com mon stock.
ties will form the birmed by the Federal Court the price paid for the properoff. The security holders participating in in the reorganization will receiv
securities securities in the new consolidated company on terms previously agreed
upon. More than $90 \%$ of the first mortgace bondhold upon. More than $90 \%$ of the first mortgage bondholders and a majority
of the other security holders have approved the terms of the reorganization
it is said. The first property auctioned was the North Side street-car system owned
by the Chicago Rys., which went for $\$ 19.000,000$ bid. There followed in ty the auctioning of the Chicago City Rys, which brought a bid of $\$ 11$ 000.000 ; Calumet \& South Chicago Ry., for which $\$ 1,400.000$ was offered and the Chicago City \& Connecting Ry. Collateral Trust, which was sold
for $\$ 1,700,000$. for $\$ 1,700,000$
This is the price at on the Chicago street-car system is about $\$ 169,000,000$ terms of the 1907 ordinance. There is putstanding apainst the the four com-
panies a panies a bonded indebtedness of $\$ 121,593,000$. - V. 142, p. 2662.
Chicago \& Western Indiana RR.-Bonds Authorized-
 $\$ 2,727,000$ to be sold at par and int. and the proceeds used toward the
redemption of a total of $\$ 22,134,000$ of 1 st $\&$ ref. mtge. bonds, series and C, to furnish part of the premium to be paid thereon, and to provide additional working capital; \$489,000 to be delivered to or for the account of its proprietary tenants to pay an indebtedness for advances; $\$ 345,000$ to
be pledged with the City National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicaso, as trustee under a collateral-trust indenture, and $\$ 901,000$ to be held by the company subject to further order or approval. Authority was granted also to Charles. M. Thomson, trustee of the estate
of the Chicago \& Eastern Ilinois Ry., the Chicago \& Erie RR
Rhicaso Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry., H. R.' Kurrie and Holman D. D . Chictibago trustees, the Grand Trunk Western RR., and the Wabash Ry. and its
receivers, Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank Con . Nicodemus Jr.; to assume, severally, and jointly and severally, obligation and liability, as lessees in respect of the bonds, by entering into a
dated March 1, 1936.-v. 142, p. 3501.

Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.-50-Cent Special Dividendcapital stock, par $\$ 10$, payable July 1 to holders of 50 cents per share on the as paid in each of the 10 preceding quarters. On May 1 , July 1 and Oct. 16 .
1933 the company paid special dividends of 25 cents per share.-V.' 42 ,
p. 2823 .
Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.-Extra Dividend-Larger Semi-Annual Dividend-
addition to directors on June 2 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share in par $\$ 100$, both payable June 24 to holders of record June 10 Pommon stock, regular semi-annual dividends of $\$ 4$ per share were distributed. In addisition
extra dividends of $\$ 3$ per share were paid on Dec. 26,1935 and 1934

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
Earnings for Quarter Ended March 31, 1936
Net loss after interest, depreciation, depletion, \&c-1.-....- $\mathbf{x} \$ 180,660$
$\times$ Exclusive of profit of $\$ 108,479$ on security transactions credited to surplus. Also excluded is the company's proportionate share of net losses
of subsidiaries not consolidated amaunting to tionate share of operating loss of subsidiary railroad company.-V. 142 , p. 3669 .

Cliffs Corp.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. $31-$
Interest accrued and received.... Invidends received ..............-Interest accrued and paid-..........:-
Net profit, excl. of security trans
\$222,791
\$37,390 loss $\$ 56,461$
Total $\qquad$ ${ }^{1}$ Total par value. $8,0 9 9 . 5 1 4 \longdiv { 2 8 , 6 3 0 , 8 7 2 }$ \$ 5 Reporesested by 8050,733, sharese of no par value. y After deducting
Clorox Chemical Co.-Dividend IncreasedThe directors have declared a dividend of 65 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ eents per share was paid
in each o the five preceding quarters and one of 50 cents was paid on Colorado \& South

| April | $\begin{gathered} 1536,64 \\ \$ 560,604 \\ 129915 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 452,886 \\ 40,351 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1934, \\ \$ 372,116 \\ 31,927 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{1933}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { April }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Not from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents |  |  |  | defr4,3 |
| Gross from railway | 2,088,038 | 1,723,601 | 1,546,398 |  |
| Net from ram | 38,692 | defi53,956 | def90,217 | def166,989 |

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (\& Subs.)Consolidated Income Account, Year Ended Dec. 28, 1935
Profit from operations, after provision for deprec. of $\$ 466,582 \ldots$
Miscellaneous income (net)
Total income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3.228 .194 \\ \hline 118.115\end{array}$
Net profit for the period
Earned surplus

Dividends (cesh quar. divs. of 40 co. plus extra of $\$ 1$ per share)--
 AsselsConsolidated Balance Sheet as of Dec. 31.

 Prend.wire ehges.,
insur., taxes, \&co. Bonds deposited to
secure
contract
(at par) -....

nv. in \& advance Deferred charges.. $\underset{\text { Fixed assets...... }}{1,75,754}$

Total_-.....-.-87,811,954 \$7,156,092 Total_-.......-\$7,811,954 $\overline{\$ 7,156,092}$ a Representing premiums paid for capital stocks of consolidated sub-
sidiaries. b Issued, 474,298 shares class A and 474,337 shares class
B c1,425 class A sh
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .1462$.

Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp.-Trust Agreement Ended -Reorganization-
Charles A. Monroe and William P. Philips, as voting trustees for the common stock of the company, have notified holders of voting trust cer-
tificates that the voting trust agreement dated June 30 , 1930 , has been tificates that the voting trust agreement dated June
terminated and that the par value of common shares was changed from no par value to $\$ 1$ par value on May 28 .
As a result, voting trust certificates mas.
As a result, voting trust certificates may be exchanged for common
stock of the company at the office of the Corporation Trust Co., 15 Exchange stock of the company at the office or the Corporation reorganization plan of the company has become
Place. Jersy City The reorgan effective as a resuit of this and other measures, 0 , 0 of new 20 -year debentures to Columbia Gas $\&$ Electric Corp. For 1 its rematerng demand
indebtedness, which stood at $\$ 32,232,652$ on Dec. 31 , 1935, after transferring
 Co. 2 -year mortgage bonds and all capiral stock and notes of indiana.
Gas Transmission Corp., carried by Columbia Oil \& Gasoline at $\$ 1,892.072$.
The new debentures will bear annual interest of $6 \%$ from Feb. 1,1940 , Ghe new debentures. will bear a anual interest of $6 \%$ from Feb. 1 , 1940 .
and at lower rates until that date, beginning at $3 \%$, and will have a sinking fund beginning in 1941 .
\& Gasoline the entire issue of the latter's sid and 2 d preferred stocks which \& Gasoline the enther with all claims for unpaid accumulated dividends amounting to $\$ 22,166.250$ on March 31, 1936, in exchange for 400,000 shares of Columnominal or par value. lative voting the largest number of directors which shall constitute a minoritymbia Gas \& Electric provided on April 1, 1936, the funds necessary to enable Columbia Oil \& Gasoline to take up 80,000 common shares of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Liine Co., at $\$ 25$ a share, and the $\$ 2,000,000$ is included in the demand indeb
$\$ 22,000,000$ of new debentures.

## Trustee -

City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been appointed trustee for $\$ 30,000,000$ 20 -year debentures due Feb. 1, 1956.-V. 142, p. 1283 .
Commonwealths Distribution, Inc.-Admitted to Listing and Reqistration-
ing and Registration- $x$.
The New Yorrc Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration
the capital stock, \$1 par.-V. 142, p. 3337, 2991.
Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-Annual Report-
Wendell L. Willkie, President, says in part: the year 1935 showed an Earrings-Consildated gress
increase of $87,292,319$ or $6.35 \%$ over the previous year. This gain in
due princinaly to a substantial recovery in electric sales. Operating expenses. maintenance, provision for retirement reserve, and taxes increrased $\$ 1.591,964$, or $6.84 \%$, over 1934 . After interest and other charges, consolidated net income for 1935 was $\$ 9,406,798$, an amount equivalent the
$\$ 6.27$ per share on the corporation's outstanding preferred stock. The $\$ 6.27$ per share on the corporation's outstanding preferred the subsidiary companies applicable to securities owned by this corporation. The sub-
sidiary companies did not distribute in dividends, the entire amount of sidiary companies did not distribute in dividends, the entire amount of
their net income. Including dividends received from subsidiaries. the their net income. Including dividends received from subsidaries. $\$$. ${ }^{\text {net }}$.
net income of the corporation for 1935 was $5,923,693$, equivalent to $\$ 3.9$
per share on its outstanding preferred stock.

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Dec. 3 [Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. \& Subs. Cos.]

| Gross earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sub. operating cos.: Electric------- \$97,267,862 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{9,651,243}$ | 7,896,235 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-operat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 03 | 185, |  |
| Total income |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net earnings.-. $\quad \$ 00,838,185$ Deduct-Int. charges, pref. divs. |  |  | \$57,626,505 | 858,404,3 |
| Interest on fumped \& unifunded debt |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18,19 | 16,546 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 766 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | \$40,315,249 | \$40,652,53 |
| Provision for retirement reserve-.-- 10,378,805 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income |  |  | \$7,443,777 <br> 8,996,697 |  |
| Deficit----........---.-..........sur $\$ 4,908,348$ x Applicable to Commonwealth \& Southern Co |  |  | 81,552,920 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 [Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. and Subsidiary Co |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant \& equip_- $1,045,358,686$Aset Investm'ts in \& advances |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| to affil, \& other cos. .-Sink. fund \& special deps-Debt. disc. prem. and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| exp. in process of amort Def. chgs. \& prep'd acets. Cash_ | 20,6 | 18,330 |  |  |
|  | , | 9,82 | 4 | 26,315,2 |
| Bank ctis. of deposits.-.U. S. Govt. securs. and ctis. of deposit. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,341,000 | 8,666,555 |  |  |
| Accounts receivable <br> Notes recelvable. | 19,011,111 | 16,548,048 |  |  |
| Materials and supilies-:- | 257,287 | 8,286,196 | $\begin{array}{r}7,560,387 \\ \hline 143,126\end{array}$ | 8,033,444 |

## $\underset{ }{\text { LLabulities- }}$ Preterred stock

YiCommon stock
Subs. coos, - pret. stok-
Min. com. Corporate funded debt. Subsid. cos. funded debticalled fort red subs. cos ing gubsequent to Deo
31,1935 .
Equip. \& purch. money Defirgred liabilities........ Accounts payable. Accrued interest Divs. accrued or payable Int. \& other pret divs. payable on subser, to pref. Miscel.- current iliabilities Retirement reserve.----Casualty \& insur. reserve Other reserves-...-.-.
Contribution for ext. and Contribution for ext. and
prem. on pret stock Capital \& special surplus. Capital \& special surplus,
Earned surplus.
$150,000,000$
168.366 .640
$224,229,381$

 $\left.\begin{array}{ll}1,009,533 \\ 4,7966,616 \\ 4,202,853\end{array}\right) 4,1,877,299$ | $4,796,616$ |
| :--- |
| $4,202,853$ |

$10,614, \overline{8} \overline{3}$
$11,229,0$


26,403,540 5,557,667
-74,
50,226,
1
1

$\begin{array}{lllr}2,859,846 & 2,632,505 & 2,382,633 & 2,237,844 \\ 1,170,31\end{array}$ $1,170,342$
$8,925,321$ ${ }_{9,770,651}$

Philadelphia Electric Co. Common Stock Consolidated Gas Utilities 6s, 1943
Deep Rock Oil 7s, due 1937
BOUGHT - SOLD \& QUOTED
YARNALL \& CO.
1528 Walnut Street
Philadelphia
A. T. \& T. Teletyp--Phila. 22

York as depositary under deposit agreement dated Sept. 21, 1928, will be
paid June 6,1936 , by checks mailed to holders of record May 16, 1936 .-
Comstock-Dexter Mines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department See list given on first page of this department.
Connecticut Power Co.-Earnings-
$\underset{\text { Gross earning. Mar. 31- }}{ }{ }^{\text {[No }}$
Gross earnings. Mar. $31-$
Oper. exp. © taxes.-.--
Int. chgs. \& lease rentals
Balance for
1936
$\$ 1,126,892$
dins. \& sor rolh s.
$-\nabla .{ }^{2} 42$, p. 1116.
\$482,118


 | $\$ 1,033$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 150,014$ |
| 508,269 |
| 37,160 | $\begin{array}{lllll}-- & \$ 82,118 & \$ 464,560 & \$ 495,790 & \$ 499,585\end{array}$ Consolidated Aircraft Corp.-Registers with SECpage of this department.

Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936

## Net income after provisions for income taxes, charges, \&cc

Consolidated Biscuit Co.-To List Stock-
W. L. Hampton, President of this corporation owning Davidson Biscuits Co. or Mount vernon, 1 , and Hampton oracker Co. of Louisvile, Ky. of tne company on vhe New York Curb applicatica to list common stock $\$ 250,000$. A banking group ieaded by F. S. Yantis \& Co. recently sold 108,000

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-New Law Allows Merger of Units in New YorkGovernor Lehman of New York has signed a bill permitting merger of The old law required $100 \%$. The measure, recommendied by the Joint Legislative Utilitios Investigat ing Committee, provides for the payment to any objecting stockholder of approval of the Public Service Commission.
The signature by Governor Lemmano of the new law to facilitate utility mergers wwith the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Floyd L. Car lisie, Chairman of the Board of the company, said June 1 .
Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board is
Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Boarr, isssued the orlowing statement: has signed Senator Dunnigan s bill permitting merger of public utilities when not less than $95 \%$ of the voting stock is owned. This will permit a merger of all gas and electricic companies now affiliated with Consolidated stockholders.
"As soon as possible it is our purpose to apply to the Public Service Commission for permission to begin the merger process which will ultimately
make one company out of the present operating utilities When that has been accomplished it will be possible tor in the group customers to transeact all their business at one of our offices. There wilt bee
only one bill instead of two and other phases of our customers transactions will be much simptifified.
admere will be a great reduction in bookkeeping and other economies of administration, which will contribute towards future reductions in rates. In the to this as a genuine step forward in supplying gas and electric service
Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp.-Annual Report-
Logan W. Cary. President. says in part:
The reorganization of Consolidated Gas Utilities Co.. pursuant to the
provisions of Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the National Bankruptey Act, was conprovisions of Section, $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the National Bankruptcy Act, was con-
summated on Oct debt was reduced from $\$ 12, \dot{5} 5,500$ to $\$ 9,135,267$. The changes in the out standing funded debt (viz, the cancellation of the $61 / \%$ convertible debs. of onsoldated Gas . the Larutan Gia ceffect. a reduction in inds, and the creation of the five-year
$6 \%$ notes) will ene annual interest requirement of
 requirements (not taking into account reductions arising from operations
of he sinking funds) are as follows, Interest on 1st matge. \& coll. $6 \%$ bonds series A, of Consolidated Gas Usilities CO., 8497,100 ;interest on Larutan Gas Corp. 1st mtge. (extended) 53\% 5inkirg fund bonds. $\$ 29,920 ;$ interest the fixed sinking fund requirements of the ist mtge. \& coll. $6 \%$ gold bonds series A. of Consolidated Gas Utilities Co, assumed by the corporation,
were eliminated and a percentage sinking fund substituted therefor: were eliminated and a percentage sinking Fund substituted therefor.
Furthermore, the $\$ 544,000$ of 1 lst mitge. $61 / 2 \%$ sinking fund bonds of extended to Dec. i , 1940 , the interest mate thereon reduced to ${ }^{\text {Len }}$, were the sinking fund requirements reduced from $\$ 25,000$ per month to $\$ 10,000$
per month, and the payment of these bonds, as so extended, assumed per month, and the payment of these bonds, as so extended, assumed As of Nov. 29 and Nov. 30,1935 , the corporation acquired the assets
of all its subsidiaries (the former subsidiaries of Consolidated Gas Utilities Co.) except those of Tonkawa Ice. OO These subsidiaries have since through the operation of the properties as one company.

Income Account, Year Ended Dec 31, 1935
[Incl. Consolidated Gas Utilities Co. during the period in trusteeship,
Operatingrevenues.
Amount of rate reduction ordered by the Corporation Com- $\$ 2,094,002$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Amount of rate reduction ordered by the Corporation Com- } \\ \text { mission of Oklahoma-order appealed to Federal Courto--- } & \text { 45,270 }\end{array}$

| Net operating | $\$ 2,048,731$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maintenance |  |
| Tax | 118,593 |
| Net earnings fro | $\begin{aligned} & 2,067 \\ & 1.115 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total |  |
| Interest deduction |  |
| Consol. Gas Util. Co. 1st mtge, \& coll. $6 \%$ bonds, series A-- |  |
| Five-year $6 \%$ notes |  |
| Other interest- |  |
| Provision for depre | 341,9 |
| Loss on retirement of capital assets | 63,304 |
|  | 3, |

Note-Unamortized debt discount and expense on the 1st mtge. bonds
of Consolidated Gas Utilities Co. and Larutan Gas Corp. was charged
against surplus in prior years, thus relieving the income account of annual applicable to the year 1935 was $\$ 75,541$. This comment applies only to the period prior to reo
account of Batance Sheet Dec 311935

## Assets_ a Plant, prop Investments_

e Deposit with trustee.-.-.
inver e Deposit with trustee
Cash
c Accounts recelvable-
Unbilled gas revenue.
Materials and supplies
Prepayments.-.
Tal
Total...
Total-..--------------
 excess of reduced rates ordered by the Corporation Commission of olkla-homa-ordered appealed to Federal Court., c After reserve of $\$ 25,265$.
d Net income from Oct. 14 to Nov. 30,11935 , as a holding company. and of the entire properties for the month of December, 1935 . e 1 st mtge.\&
coll. $6 \%$ bonds, series A, of Consolidated Gas Utilities Co. for property
rele
Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Powèr Co. of Baltimore-To I ssue $\$ 4,850,800$ Additional Pref. Stock-
Formal application was made June 4 to the $P$. $S$. Oommission of Maryland
by the company for authorization to issue $\$ 4,852,800$ additional, series " $A$ " by the company for authorization to issuo covers capital expenditures previously made. The company has made no arrangements for the disposition
of this stock and does not plan to dispose of it at this time.-V. 142, p. 3504 .

Consolidated Oil Corp.-Tenders for Preferred StockConsompany will until June 20 receive bids for the sale to it of sufThe company will until June 20 receive bids for the sale to it of suf-
ficient $\$ 5$ cumulative dividend sinking fund no par preferred stock to exhaust the sum
V. 142, p. 3670 .
Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended April 30- (after eliminating 1936
 General operat Provision for retirement



Int., amortiz. \& pref. divs. of subs.
Amortiz. of bond discount \& pref. stock expense-
Dividends on preferred stocks
Dividends on preferred stocks.-.-..................

## $3,893,48$ 276,98 $1,069,32$ 15,47

Equity of Cont. Gas \& El. Corp. in earns. of subs
Equity of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (excl. $\qquad$
\$5 192.25

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Interest on } 5 \% \text { debentures, due } 1958 & \text { and } \\ \text { Amortization of debenture discount } \& \text { expense--- } & 2,600,000 & \mathbf{1 6 4 , 1 7 2} & 164,172\end{array}$

 -V. 142, p. 3338.

Continental Motors Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period--V. 142, p. 2495
Continental Shares, Inc.-Court A pproves SettlementSettlement of claims in connection with Continental Shares, Inc., an investment trust in receivership in Maryland and Ohio, was approved
June 2 by Judge Robert Stanton at Baltimore.
The settlement calls for the dropping of a suit for $\$ 50,000,000$ brought The settlement calls for the dropping of a suit for $\$ 50,000,000$ brought payment of a compromise amount on the bank $s$ claim against the investment concern. in the compromise grew out of a loan of $\$ 30,000,000$ Claims involved in the compromise grew out of a collateral then valued
by the Chase Bank in 1930 which was secured by cole
at $\$ 58,000,000$, but which brought only $\$ 28,000.000$ when sold in 1933 to cover the loan. The judge pointed out in his decision that the bank's claim against
Continental Shares amounted to $\$ 5,100,000$, including interest of about
$\$ 1,900,000$ still due after the sale of the collateral. The suit against the $\$ 1,900,000$ still due after the sale of the collateral. The suit against the
bank was based on claims involving the validity of the loan. Under the settlement plan, the suit against the bank would be dropped upon payment of $\$ 3,600,000$ by the investment company's receivers
settlement of the bank's claim for $\$ 5,100,000$. bank's claim was a settled
Judge Stanton said in his opinion that the bat Judge Stanton said in his opinion that the bank's claim was a settled
and known liability, while the suit was based on a claim which many advisers informed the court was not likely to be pressed successfully. Of At the instance of the court, the original settlement plan proposing indebtedness has been modified and the receivers will continue to hold the securities and make part payment against the balance of the debt.V. 142, p. 2824 .

Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.-Capitalization Changes-Directorate-

The stockholders will vote June 15 on approving a proposed reduction in authorized capital stock by 145,500 shares $\$ 2.70$ preferred stock; creation increase by 40,487 shares common stock. They will also consider amending the certificate of consolidation to pro-
vide that number of directors shall be not less than four nor more than 12 .

Files with SEC-To Issue New Preferred Stock-
The company on June 3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-22.3, normar value, with warrant shares or $\$$ purchase of common stock; 56,250 shares of no par common stock
for the
to be reserved for the exercise of the warrants; and warrants for the purto be reserved for the exercise of the warrants; and warrants for the purchase of 56,250 shares of common stock.
The new preferred stock is to be offered in exchange on a share-for-share Holders of the old preferred stock will be afforded the opportunity to exchange the old preferred stock for the new preferred stock, with five-year
warrants attached, expiring June 30,1941 , for the purchase of common stock warrants astis of one-quarter of a share of common stock at a price of $\$$. per share for each share of old preferred stock exchanged. Such shares of the new $\$ 2.25$ cumulative preferred stock which are not necessary for the
exchange will be offered to the public, and such shares of the outstanding
$\$ 2.70$ cumulative preferred stock as are not exchanged will be redeemed at \$45 a share and accrued dividends. ceeds from the sale of the new, preferred stock for the redemption and receeds frement of the presently outstanding shares of $\$ 2.70$ preferred stock as are not surrendered for exchange development of the property of Acme Can used in connection with the developmely acquired by the company, and
Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary, recently for, other purposes.
The prospectus states that it is contemplated we the underwriters. Co. will be the underwriters.
The names of other underwiters, the underwriting discounts or com-
missions, the offering price of the new preferred stock, the price at which missions, the offering price of the new preferred stock, the price at which
the warrants are exercisable, and the expiration date of the exchange offer are to be
p. 3504 .

Cosden Oil Corp.-Proposed Reorganization Plan Filed by
Reorganization Committee-
A plan of reorganization dated May 25, , 1936, proposed by James Jay
 Texas, Fort Worth Division, pursuant to section
Act
Oopies of the plan may be obtained from A. Barclay Ulman, Secretary. Copies of the Are., N. Y. City.
597 Madison
Cosden Oil Co. (Del.) and its subsidiary companies, J. S. Cosden, Inc. of Oklaboma; Cosden Oil Co. (Ark.); Cosden Pipe Line Co. (Texas); and
Cosden Oil Co. (Ill.), were reorganized in a proceeding had in tne U. S. Cosden Oil Co. for the District of Delaware in 1932. As a result of the ceorganization of the Delaware company received first mortgage $6 \%$ serial bonds creditors of the
in the amount of $\$ 1,609,519$, maturing as to one-fourth thereor, respectively,
two years, three years, four years and five years from the date thereof. two years, three years, four years and five years from the date thereof. due five years after date in the amount of $\$ 1,624,355$. Tae holders of the preferred snares in the Delaware company exchanged these share-1or-share
for preferred chares in the Maine company; and the holders of common stock received oue share of co Dela ware company
share of common stock in tne
Under this arrangement the fixed charges of the new corporation were increased, and no new working capis to was supplee The object of the present plan is to reduce thed which to retire the bonded indebtedne the company, and co increase working capital, at the same time preserving the present equities to increase working capital, at the sas.
of the creditors and security holders.
New Company-A new corporation
New Company - A new corporation is to be organized under such name and
under the laws of such State as the bondholders reorganization committee under the laws of such State as the bondhoders reorganization commite shal determine. It is expected that the name of the incorporation will be
"Cosden Oil Corp. and the State of the
Delaware. The new company will become vested, eitner directly or Desaware. The new company will become vested, eitaer directly or
through subsidiary or sub-subsidiary corporations wholly or partially owned, through subsidiary or sub-subsidiary corporacions wholly or partially owned,
existing or to be organized, with the assets of the Maine company and its
trustees. The new company will be authorized to issue the following: First mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, due 1941 in
General lien $5 \%$ income bonds, due 1946

## -------------

Treatment of Creditors of the Present Company
First Mortgage Bondholders-The first mortgage bondholders are to receive
for each $\$ 1.000$ first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds now outstanding in the face for each $\$ 1.000$ first mortgage $6 \%$ gonds now outstanding in Nor. 15 . 1941, bearing interest from Nov. 15, 1936. These bonds will be secured by a mortgage and doed of trust covering all of the physical and ore thow included in the prosent mortgage or deed of trust securing the present first mortgage bonds. Provision will be made in the mortgage and deed of trust to set aside $50 \%$
of the net earnings of the company, commencing Nov. 15, 1936, and to of the net earnings of the company, commencing Nov. 15, 1936, and to retire the first mortgafe therns. The first mortgage bonds shall be callable. at par, on any interest dave, or by purchase in the market, or otherwise. The holders of the present first mortgage bonds shail also be entitied to
receive for past due interest on the bonds, as of Nov. 15, 1936, payment recelvef in the common stock of this company, at $\$ 10$ per share, said interest amounting in the aggregate snares of said new common stock
General Lien Bondholders-The
have a face value of $\$ 1.624,355$. is of Nov. 16,1936 . there will have accrued on the bonds interest in the sum of $\$ 194,923$, making ine aggregate claim on the bonds, as of that date, $\$ 1,819,278$. The holders of these
bonds shall be entitled to and shall receive $50 \%$ of their total claim in bonds shall be entitled to and shall recerve
new general lien $5 \%$ income bonds, maturing Nov. 15,1946 , said bonds to
se convertible into common stock of the new company at the rave of 100 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ bond. These bonds shall be secured by a new mortgage and deed of trust which shall embrace, subject and subordinate by the mortgage and deed of trust securing the present general lien $6 \%$
bonds. The new general lien $5 \%$ income bonds will not bear interest for the period prior to Nov, 15, 19:36. Interest thereafter is to be payable only to the extent earned in the preceding calendar year and only as and shall be cumulative. All unpaid cumulative interest shall be payable, in any event, at the maturity or so the new common stock prior to Nov. 15, 1936, and no such dividend shall be paid thereatter unless all arrears in interest and interest payable during the current year shall have been declared payable general lien $5 \%$ income bonds shall be callable, at par, on any int. date, or by purchase in the market, or otherwise.
shall be payable in new claims of the present general lien $6 \%$ bondholders shall be payable in new Unsecured Creditors-The total amount of unsecured creditors at the
date of the trustee's appointment was $\$ 334,941$. These creditors shall be entitled to receive $50 \%$ of their claims in new general $5 \%$ income bonds, amounting to $\$ 167,471$, and the remaining $50 \%$ thereof in new common making a total of 16,747 shares. (par $\$ 100$ ), of which 36,204 shares are now outstanding, shall be entitled
to and shall ly held by them, making a total of 109,467 ssares of new common stock, and warrants to purchase an additional three shares of comn
Cominon Stochholders-The holders of toe present commock. stock out-
standing in the amount of 409,095 shares shall be entitled to and shall standing in the amount of 409,095 shares shall be entitiled to and shall receive a warrant to purchase one-half share of new common stock for each
share presently held by them, making a total of 204,548 warrants to purshase new common scock.
Warrants-Warrants will be authorized for the purchase of a total of
314,015 shares of new common stock at $\$ 5$ per share until May 15, 1937 ; thereafter, at $\$ 6$ per share until Nov. 15, 1937 , thereafter, at $\$ 7$ per share share
until May 15, 1938 ; thereafter, at $\$ 8$ per share until Nov. 15, 1938; thereafter at $\$ 9$ per share until May 15,$1939 ;$ thereafter at $\$ 10$ per share until
Nov. 15, 1939 , at which time all warrants theretofore unexercised shall expire噱 warrants shall be applied to the purchase or redemption of the first mortgage bonds, at prices not exceeding the principal
amount thereof together with unpaid interest thereon. Said bonds, when purchased or redeemed, shall be canceled and no first mortgage bonds Management-The new company will have a board of directors of nine members. The first board of directors shall consist of three members to
be nominated by a majority of the first mortgage bondholders; two members be nominated by a majority of the first mortgage bondholders; two members to be nominated by a majority of the general lien bondholders; and four
members to be nominated by a majority of the stockholders. Said directors shall serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors have been duly selected and qualified; thereafter, the first mortgage bondholders and for each $\$ 500,000$ of bonds remaining outstanding, and the remaining directors shall be nominated by the stockholders, it being the intention that as and when the first mortgage bonds of a face value of $\$ 500.000$ are
purchased or redeemed and canceled, the number of directors which the purchased or redeemed and canceled, the number of directors which the
first mortgage bondholders will then be entitled to nominate shall be first mortgage bondholders will then be entitled to nominate shall be
reduced to two, \&c., and that if and when the general lien bonds are con-
verted into common stock, or purchased, or redeemed and canceled, in
the face amount of $\$ 500,000$, the number of directors which the general lien bondholders shall have the right to nominate shall be reduced to one, and \& $\dot{\text { Wrand }}$.
lien $5 \%$ income bonds are not to bear interest until Nov. 15, 1936, and payment of the interest on the new general lien $5 \%$ income bonds thereafter capital, together with such increase as will accrue thereto to Nov. 15,1936 , will be sufficient for the purposes of the new company.
Total operating revenue $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Costs of products sold, operating consts \& general expenses, } & 3,444,671\end{array}$

Gross income
Rental, $\$ 414$; abandonments \& dry holes, $\$ 4,302 ;$ provision for
bad debts, $\$ 26,881$; interest expense, long term debts to July count, $\$ 22,509$; loss on retirements $\&$ disposition of capital
assets, $\$ 89,102$; taxes, $\$ 35,068$..... assets, $\$ 89,102$; taxes, $\$ 35,068$
Depreciatio
Depletion.
Amortizatio

## Net loss

$\qquad$
Surplus adjustments, prior years $\qquad$
289,654
606,937
131,119
25,361

Earned deficit, Dec. 31, 1935 Cash
 Accrued tank car mileage rec.Adv. on crude oil purchases... Securities \& depposits------
Capitol Oil Corp. (stock \&
Eadvances, net)
 outstanding. ctis. of de
Reorg. surplus, June 1, 193 $\begin{array}{r}41,382 \\ 106,839 \\ \hline 166909\end{array}$
 a No bond interest acrued from July 1, 1935 to Dec. 31,1935 . b After
deducting depreciation, depletion and amortization reserves of $\$ 5,521,403$.

Management Also Proposes Reorganization Plan-
A proposed plan of reorganization presented by the management has
been filed also in the U. S. District Court at Fort Worth, Tex. of The management plan would leave unchanged the position of holders 1st mitge. $6 \%$
$\$ 10$ a 1 10 a share.
To holder
To holders of general lien five-year $6 \%$ bonds. the management would
issue 162,200 shares of class $A$ common stock, $\$ 10$ par, carrying issue dividend of 50 c . per share class A common stock, $\$ 10$ par, carrying a and setting aside $10 \%$ of the remaining net profit as a sinking fund to retire 1st mtge. bonds.
basis of three shares of such receive new class B common stock on the aggregate of 109,467 of such common $B$ shares.
General creditors would be paid 25 in
General creditors would be paid 25 c . in cash for each dollar of indebted-
ness and 75 c . in class B common stock, on the basis of $\$ 10$ per would call for an aggregate of approximately 10.000 shares The common stockholders would receive one share of new class B common for each two shares of present common or an agzregate of 204,547 shares.
The management, for proposing and promoting the plan, would receive 50,000 shares of new class $\mathbf{B}$ common stock.
In its plan of reorganization the management states that there has been
considerable improvement in the liquid position of the company, and considerable improvement in the liquid position of the company, and,
before depreciation, depletion and reserves, an audit shows a net gain in
such liquid position of $\$ 358,057$ as of May 30 , 1936-V. 142 , p. 3339

## Crescent Public Service Co.-Interest-

Interest for the six months' period ended April 1,1936 on the coll. trust
$6 \%$ income bonds, series B in the amount of $13 / 4 \%$ was paid June 1 . $6 \%$ income bonds, series B in the amount of $13 / \%$ was paid June 1 . forth in the trust indenture) were $\$ 135,552$, one-half of which amount is required, pursuant to the trust indenture, to be used for the retirement of
coll. trust $6 \%$ bonds, series $A$, leaving available for interest on the coll. trust $6 \%$. This amount is approximately interest on the Series B with the provisions of the indenture, interest is paid oniy in multiples of In\%, any excess to be added to the next succeeding interest distribution. Interest on series B income bonds is payable semi-annually on June 1 and remain outstanding approximately $\$ 22,300$ of series A bonds
no Last year an interest payment of 1 \% was made on June 1 and there was better earning months of the year, in that during such period sales of the tricity and natural gas are normally higher.
Consolidated earnings as shown by the books of the company and its subConsolidated earnings as shown by the books of the company and its subshow operating revenues of $\$ 622,782$, an increase of $\$ 57,360$ or $10.1 \%$ over before provision for renewals and replacements (depreciation), fixed charges,
Federal income taxes, $\& c$. , of $\$ 211,812$, an increase of $\$ 49,506$ or $30.5 \%$.

Crown Willamette Paper Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the \$7 cum. first preferred stock, no par value, payable on April 1, Feb. 15 and Jan, 1 last. Dec. 14, Oct. 1, Sept. 14, July 1, Apriil 1,
Feb. 1 and Jan. 1,1935 , and each quarter from July 1,1931 , to and incl.
Oct. 1,1934 . Prior to the July 1931 diridend the Oct. 1, 1934. Prior to the July 1 , 1931, dividend the company paid regu-
lar quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share.
Accumulations as of July $i$ after the payment of the current dividend lar quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share.
Accumulations as of July i after the paymen
will amount to $\$ 11$ per share. -V.142, p. 1637 .

## Curtiss-Wright Corp.-Listing-

The Now York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 802,109
dditional shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ), upon official notice of issuance for cash.
The directors on May 22 authorized the offer for subscription of a total share for every 10 shares of class a or common stock to the stockbolders of record of class A and common stock on June 12 , at a price of \$4 per share,
and in the event that the stockholders do not purchase all the stock offered and in the event that the stockholders do not purchase all the stock offered
to them for subscri, tion may sell all or part of the unsubscribed shares for
a period of 30 days only after stockholders' right to subscribe nes exper a period of 30 days only after stockholders' right to subscribe nas expired at a price of not less than $\$ 4$ per share.
The proceds of the 802,109 shares of common stock will be used for The proceeds of the 802,109 shares of common stock will be used for
v. 142 , p. 3672 . purposes in the discretion of the directors. See also
V.

Dallas Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
The company is notifying holders of its 1st mtge. $6 \%$ bonds, due 1941 second series), that there have been drawn by lot for redemption on
Jull $1,1936, \$ 2,500$ principal amount of these bonds, of which $\$ 3,000$
wedeemed at $1031 / 2 \%$ of face value, and $\$ 19,500$ at $103 \%$, with accrued interest in each case to the redemption date. Drawn bonds
should be surrendered to the Bank of the Manhattan Co. for payment should be surrendered to the Bank of the Manhattan Co. for payment
on and after July 1, when interest will cease to accrue.-V. 141, p. 3688.
Dayton Power \& Light Co.-Preferred Stock OfferedPublic offering by means of a prospectus of 100,000 shares
of cumulative preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series, was made June 3 by a group composed of W. E. Hutton \& Co.: Brown Harriman \& Co., Ine.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; White, Weld \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Lee Higginson Corp., and J. \& W. Seligman \& Co. The shares were offered at $\$ 102.50$ and int. A prospectus dated June 3 affords the following:
C1\% Company has agreed to apply for listing of the cumulative preferred stock,
Company-Company was organized March 23, 1911, in Ohio. Company, principally in the production, purchase, transmission, distribution and
 in the City of Dayton and in 18 adjacent counties in Ohio. For the year
ended Dec. 15 , 1935, approximately $65 \%$ of the total gross operating ended Dec. 15,1935 , approximately $65 \%$ of the to
revenues was derived from the sale of electric energy.

> Funded Debt and Capital Stock

## a Dayton Lighting Co. 1st \& ref. mtge. gold bonds, Authorized $\times$ Outstand'

 $5 \%$, due March 1, 1937 .- ist \& rep. mtge. bonds,ayton Power \& Light Con $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1960 Cumul. preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series ( $\$ 100$ par) c 150,000 shs. 100,00 shs.
Common stock (no par) a Company has covenanted in its indenture, dated Oct. 1, 1935, with rving Trust Co., as trustee, that it will not permit any ist \& ref. mtge b Bonds may be issued without limit as to amount subject to the restric ions of the indenture under which the bonds are issued. con May 14, 1936, an amendment to the articles of incorporation of the tock from 320,000 to 500,000 ; decreasing the authorized number of share of $6 \%$ preferred stock from 120,000 to 78,000 ; providing that any shares $6 \%$ preferred stock redeemed or paid off shall be canceled; and creating a new class of cumulative preferred stock, issuable in series, of 150,000
shares with a par value of $\$ 100$ each. On May 14,1936 a second amendment to the articles of incorporation of the company was filed, creating
the $41 / 2 \%$ series of such cumulative preferred stock in the amount of 100,000 shares. X Upon completion of present financing and redemption of outstanding preferred stock ( $6 \%$ ). Company intends to redeem all its then outstanding $6 \%$ preferred stock Earnings-Years Ended 31

| 1935 |  | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total gross revenues.-.------------ $\$ 10,851,901$ | \$10,296,530 | \$9,988,115 |
| Operation---------------------------3,-344,523 | 5,077.423 | 4,790,577 |
| Maintenance--------------------517,638 | 484,429 | 481,361 |
| Provision for retirements.-.-.------- 877.419 | 803.651 | 494,273 |
| Taxes other than Federal income taxes 890,984 | 889,034 | 903,025 |
| Provision for Federal income taxes..- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 258,719 | 238,118 | 221,676 |
| Net operating revenues----------- \$2,962,618 | \$2,803,874 | \$3,097,203 |
| Miscellaneous income..--.-.-.------ 212 | 12,693 | 9,365 |
| Gross income --.-.-.-.-.-.-- \$2,962,830 | \$2,816,566 | \$3,106,567 |
| Interest on funded debt, amortization of debt discount and expense, \&c.-- $1,134,830$ | 1,072,111 | 1,062,147 |
| Net income------------.------ \$1,828,000 | \$1,744,455 | \$2,044,421 |
| e |  |  | The total of fixed charges on funded debt outstanding on Dec. 31, 1935, to approximately $\$ 779,000$ per annum. Upon the completion of the sale of the cumulative preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series, and the redemption on July 1, 1936, of the outstanding $6 \%$ preferred stock, annual total dividend requirements on preferred stock will amount to $\$ 450,000$ Application of Proceeds-Of the $\$ 9,940,740$ estimated net proceeds from

the sale of the cumulative preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series, $\$ 7,800,000$ is to be applied by the company toward the redemption on July, 1,1936 , of all of its then outstanding $6 \%$ preferred stock at $\$ 110$ per share. The premium on on such stock, amounting to $\$ 39,000$, will be paid out of treasury funds. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of the cumulative preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series, will be used to reimburse the treasury of the company for and on account of certain uncapitalized capital expenditures previously made the company for the enlargement of its Millers Ford generating station. The additional cash necessary for these purposes (estimated at not more than
$\$ 1,500,000$ ) will be supplied from the sale of common stock to Columbia $\$ 1,500,000$ ) will be supplied from the sale of common stock to Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp., parent of the company, if such sale can lawfully be
effected. If such sale cannot lawfully be effected, such cash will be supplied from earnings, by loan from the parent corporation, or in some other manner not as yet determinable
dends on the $6 \%$ preferred stock (which-Is is to be redeemed to recelve, after divicumulative dividends at the rate of \$4.50 a share per annum and no more, payable quarterly, March, \&c. Holders of the cumulative preferred stock, payments are in arrears on the cumulative preferred stock of any series, which payments in arrears need not be successive, each share of such cumulative preferred stock in arrears shall have the same voting rights as each
share of common stock until all dividends in arrears are paid. Holders shall be entitled to receive, after payment to the holders of $6 \%$ preferred stock of the full par value of their shares and the dividends accrued thereon, but before any distribution to holders of the common stock, upon involun-
tary dissolution or liquidation, an amount equal to the par value thereof together with dividends accrued thereon, and upon voluntary dissolution, liquidation, winding up or reduction of the capital stock of the company, resulting in a distribution of assets to the stockholders, an amount equal to
the redemption price thereof. Cumulative preferred stock, $41 / 2 \%$ series, is redeemable in whole or in part by lot or pro rata at any time on at least is redeemable in thole or in part oy lot or pro rata
30 days' notice at $\$ 107.50$ a share plus dividends.
Underwriters-The underwriters have severally Underwriters-The underwriters have severally agreed to purchase



 Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
 Constructlon work in progress
Investments
 Common stock
Funded debt.
Acconnts $21,029,000$
18,293
48,35

Cash in banks and on hand Accts anticipation certificatesAccts. \& notes receiv. (net)Deterred char Unamort. debt disc. \& exp.....

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Accrued bond interest--.--- } & \mathbf{1 9 2 , 1 5 0} \\ \text { Due to affiliated companies-- } & 319,336 \\ \text { Consumers' service deposits } & 100\end{array}$




## Total-.-........-.

Deere \& Co.-Obituary-


Denver \& Salt Lake Ry.-Earnings.-

| - April- | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$162.019 | \$117,974 | \$79,388 |
| Net after rents. | 19,552 | 63,646 | 3,418 |
| Gross from railwa | 950,658 | 542,3 | 390,664 |
| Net from railway | 318,267 380 | 218,084 |  |
| Net after rents-- | 380,427 | 327,041 | 83,396 |

Diamond Match Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 x Includes $\$ 225,000$ accrued on pref. stock payable Sept. 1, 1936.-V. 142, p. 2152 .

Driver-Harris Co.-To Issue New Preferred Stock-
Two-thirds of the common shares outstanding, at a special meenore than June 2, authorized the issuance of 192,000 shares of a new $\$ 10$ par $5 \%$, stock. Proceeds from the sale will be used to retire the company's outstanding $6 \%$ bonds due June 1,1942 , and the outstanding $7 \%$ \% $\$ 100$ par
cumulative preferred stock. This will leave the company free of any funded debt.
Frank L. Driver Jr., President, appointed a committee representing Wright, Bergen \& Pistell to confer with the directors and underwriters, posed by certain minority stockholders. The committee is composed The principal amount of the 1st mtge. 6 s outstanding is $\$ 703$, 500 , and par value of the old $7 \%$ preferred outstanding is $\$ 1,023,200$. Dividend and interest requirements on the securities which are to be retired total
about $\$ 113,800$. An annual saving of $\$ 17,800$ will be effected. Premiums required in connection with the retirement of the bonds and stock total
approximately $\$ 123.000$. approximately $\$ 123.000$.
the rate of 50 cents a share annually, after which the issue as a class will participate equally with the common, stock atter the laterer has received
dividends equal to the regular payments on the new preferred. Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936
Net income after expenses, Federal taxes and other deductions.- $\quad \$ 53.390$ Earnings per share
$-\mathrm{V} .141, \mathrm{p} .2274$.

Duluth Missabe \& Northern Ry.-Earnings.$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { April- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway-...- } & \$ 168,264 & \$ 156,735 & \$ 116,709 & \$ 93\end{array}$
 Grom Jan. 1 Net from railway.....-def1, 537,432 def1,390,505 def1,622,652 def1, 173,1880
 -V. 142, p. $29 \overline{9} 3$, 3166 .

Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings.$\underset{\substack{\text { Aprili- } \\ \text { Gross from }}}{ }$ Nross from railway Net after rents. Gross from railway | Net from railway------ | 685,419 | 72,249 | 618,276 | 616,130 | 501,291 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 6,546 | 31,226 | def40,218 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net after rents.-.---- } & 6,023 & \text { def } 33,248 & \text { def } 63,402 & \text { def } 147,102\end{array}$

## Duro-Test Corp.-Registers with SEC- <br> See list given on first page of this department. <br> Durham Duplex Razor Co.-Earnings-

 Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935| Income from opera Repairs and maint |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Depreciation |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| th |  |
| Recovery |  |
|  |  |
| Credit from 1935 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Net loss for the Surplus, Dec. 31, 1 Deficit to Dec. 31, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Surplus_-_- |  |
| Net divs. paid durshare in cash. |  |
| Surplus-Dec. 3 |  |
| Assets- |  |
| Domestic deps. \& on hand |  |
| Forelgn deposits.- <br> Accts. \& notes rec. Inventories |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Cash surr. value of life insur. policy <br> $x$ Land, bldgs. \& equipment--- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Prepaid insurance, royalties, advertizing, razor stk. |  |
|  |  |
| Invests. in affil'd |  |
|  |  |
| Advs. to affil. cos. |  |
|  |  |
| not consolidated Goodwill, patents, |  |

AssetsForelgn deposits_ Inventories Cash surr. value of
life insur. policy $\times$ Land, bidgs. \& equipment_--.-royalties, adver-
tizing, razor stk
nvests. in aiffiid Advs., to affili. cos.
not consolidated Goodwill, patents,
trademarks, \&c.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31


| y1935 | 21934 | Liabilities- | y1935 | 21934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$20,322 | \$148,263 | Accts. \& accepts. pay. \& accruals. | \$29,898 |  |
| 2,478 | 2,471 | Adv. by affil. co., |  |  |
| 24,947 | 23,372 | Durham Duplex |  |  |
| 102,030 | 74,490 | Razor Co., Ltd |  |  |

$\qquad$
Total_--.-.-... $\$ \overline{1,219,492} \$ 1,688,834$ Total_-........ $\$ 1,219,492$ \$1,688,834 y Dufter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 153,562$ in 1935 and $\$ 143,076$ in 1934. Sales, Inc., consolidated. (Du Sales, Inc., a wholly-owned sub., was
a Represented by 30,000 no par shares. b Represented by 41,067 no par
shares. c Represented by 17 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 1288 . Duval Texas Sulphur Co.-Earnings-
 Period Ended- (incl. misc. oper. rev.), less freight, allowances, \&cc.-----:-
Cost of sulphur sold, incl. selling, shipping, \& loading expenses .... ping, \& loading expenses--.-------
Administrative \&eneral expenses-

Taxes, incl. prov. for Fed. inc. tax| $\$ 661,116$ | $\$ 232,840$ | $\$ 428,276$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 285,889 | 116,841 | 169,047 |
| 56,376 | 17,120 | 39,255 |
| 70,615 | 41,212 | 29,402 | Net rev. from oper. (before prop-

erty retire. \& depletion expense)
Other income.-Gross inc. (before property retire-
ment \& depletion expense) Prop. retire. \& depletion exp., based
 Gross surplus.Gross surplus --adjustment for sul-
phur on consignment, applic. to 1934 Surplus at end of the period........Balance Sheet


 | gana plant site_- | 4,973 | 12,425 | Accouned taxes | Ace- | 58,511 | 40,979 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Anv. in affil. cos | 12,500 | 25,000 | Miscellaneous | ac- |  |  |$r$ Inv. in affil. cos.-. Acc'ts receivable-: Inventories......-Prepayments.-..-

Misc. curr. assets Adv. royalties col $\begin{array}{rr}170,964 & 2950,903 \\ 80,054 & 219,\end{array}$ lectible from pro-duction------1 current-
Def. debit item.-.-. det. debit item.-. $\qquad$

## $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 248,235 & \$ 57,665 \\ 4,866 & 2,576\end{array}$

$\$ 190,570$
2,289

| $\$ 253,101$ | $\$ 60,241$ | $\$ 192,860$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 174,878 | 38,415 | 136,462 |

Total........... $\$ 1,526,665 ~ \$ 1,344,420$ Tốtal............ $\$ 1,526,665$ \$1,344,420 $x$ Represented by 500,000 shares (no par).-V. 141, p. 3224.

Eagle Picher Lead Co.-Declares 10-Cent Common Div.The directors on May 28 declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on This will be the first payment made by the company on the common stock. since April 10, 1930, when a dividend of 20 cents per share was distributed. The company stated that the current pay
nite dividend policy.-V. 142, p. 2152 .
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.-EarningsMonth of April-
Gross earnings. $\qquad$ 1935
$\$ 36,955$
12,055 Net earnings

## Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. April 30- } & \text { 1936-Month-1935 } & \text { 1936-4 } 4 \text { Mos. } & \text { 1935 } \\ \text { Railway oper. revenues_- } & \$ 574,280 & \$ 537,340 & \$ 2,478,353 & \$ 2,292,799 \\ \text { Railway oper. expenses_ } & 366,907 & 336,526 & 1,539,658 & 1,486,707\end{array}$ <br> Balance Other inco <br> $\qquad$ <br> Gross corp. income.-- <br> Interest on runded debt, rents, \&c, Deprec. \& equalization. <br> Net income* *Before provisi <br> $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 170,908 & \$ 173,059 \\ 8,408 & 10,461\end{array}$ <br> | 64,193 | 66,348 | 257,359 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 108,287 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}106,754 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Eastern Utilities Associates (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Ap
Gross earnings.
Operation.-.-.
Maintenance--
Retirem't res, accruals-
Taxes (incl. inc, taxes)--

## Balance

 Preferred dividenPreferred dividend $\begin{array}{r}83,287 \\ 44,155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Preferred dividend
Preferred dividend $\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{G}$. G. $\$ 138,488$
Co. of E . Co

- 122,542
 Applicable to minority interest

| 23,105 | 77,652 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30,547 | 49,500 | Applicable to Eastern Utilities Associates...- $\$ 1,631,236 \$ 1,544,846$

Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended May 28, 1936, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries 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: Incease $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating Subsidiaries of } & 1936 & 1935 & \text { Amount } & \% \\ \text { American Power \& Light Con-_- } & 107,178,000 & 88,254,000 & 18,924,000 & 21.4 \\ \text { Electric Power \& Light Corp--- } & 46,554,000 & 35,615,000 & 10,939,000 & 30\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Electric Power \& Light Corp.-. } & 46,554,000 & 35,615,000 & 10,939,000 & 30.7 \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co...- } 71,476,000 & 67,060,000 & 4,416,000 & 6.6\end{array}$

## Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.-Sales

 Month of January.--February--
March April The company had 94 stores in operation in May, against 88 during the

Electric Household Utilities Corp.-New DirectorsAt the regular annual meeting of stockholders held on May 28 , Edward were elected directors to serve for a term of three years. John T. Hume and Richard $G$. Chamberlain were elected to serve as directors for one year, filling vacancies created by resignations.-V. 142, p. 2316.

Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Government Loses SuitThe Government on May 25 in the U. S. Supreme Court lost a fight to ing commodities of other United States Steel subsidiaries. The Government, in a suit begun in 1930, charged that such transportation violated
the Interstate Commerce Act. It is stated that $60 \%$ of the road's tonnage comes from United States Steel subsidiaries and $40 \%$ from other shippers. The Government contended that the road had such an interest in the portation under the commerce clause of the Interstate Commerce Act was unlawful.-V. 142, p. 3674 .

Electric Power \& Light Corp. (\&Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues_-.- } \$ 24,365,443 & \$ 20,426,468 & \$ 81,943,210 & \$ 75,432,361 \\ \text { Oper. exps., incl. taxes-- } & 12,025,229 & 10,633,054 & 44,361,576 & 41,296,859\end{array}$
 Gross corp. income._- $\$ 12,310,854$
Int. to public \& other


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pletion res. approps-- | $2,550,830$ | $2,215,391$ | $8,946,725$ | $8,668,710$ | Balance_.-a

Pref. divs. to pūlic (füll
$\$ 5,894,550$
$\$ 3,732,381$
$\$ 12,996,257$
$\$ 9,976,007$ div. requirements ap-
plic. to resp'tive pe-
riods whether earned
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { or unearned) } \\ \text { Portion applic. to } \\ \text { min. }\end{array} & 1,980,874 & 1,980,892 & 7,923,496 & 7,923,560\end{array}$
ints. (based upon hold-
ings by the public of
com, stks. of subs. at of the re
spective periods)
Net equity of Elec.
Pow. \& Lt. Corp. in
income of subs
Pow. \& Lt. Corp. in
income of subs
Elec. Pow. \& Lt. Corp.-004,624 Elec. Pow. \& Lt, Corp
Net equity of Elec. Pow.
\& Lt. Corp, in income
of subs. (as shown


Balance carried to con
Balance carried to con-
sol. earned surplus.
S 2,568,474 $\$ 1,208,990 \quad \$ 3,164,214$ loss $\$ 83,679$ Note-All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the above
statement. Interest and pref. dividend deductions of subs. represent full requirements for the respective periods only (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 applicable to minority is the calculated portion of the balance of income applicable to minority
holdings by the public of common stock of subs. Minority interests have
not been charged with deficits where not been charged with deficits Where income accounts of subs. have so
resulted. The 'net equity of Electric Power \& Light Corp. in income of subsidiaries' includes interest and pref. dividends paid or earned on securi-
ties held, plus the proportion of earnings which accrued to common stocks held by Electric Power \& Light Corp., less losses where income accounts of individual subs. have resulted in deficits for the respective periods. The
statement for each period is entirely independent of the ststement for any
other period
her period.
Comparztive Statement of Income (Company Only)
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Mar. } 31- & 1936-3 \text { Mos. } & \text { 1935 } & 1936-12 \text { Mos } & -1935 \\ \text { Gross income: from subs_ } & \$ 325,901 & \$ 322,938 & \$ 1,660,416 & \$ 1,633,588 \\ \text { Other } & 627 & 1,239 & 3,160 & 8,563\end{array}$
Total income-_-...-
Expenses, incl. taxes.-.:-
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 326.528 \\ 39,534 \\ 397,243 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 $\$ 1,642,151$
410,985
$1,588,974$
Balance (loss) carried

 Earned surplus, March 31, 1936_ Balance Sheet March 31 Assets_-
Invests. in subs,
ect.- stocks,
bonds, notes, \&onds, notes,
Cash in banks--Cash in banks--
on demand
Cash in banks-time deposits_ U. S. Govt. secs. from subs.Accounts receliv
Reacquired cap stock ( 961 shs.
of $\$ 7$ pref. stk.
$\& 8351 / 2$ shares
of com. stock)
Deferred charges
Total_......-190,076,896 $\left.\frac{3,700,436}{190,251,895} \right\rvert\,$ Total........-190,076,896 $\overline{190,251,895}$ x Represented by: $\$ 7$ pref. cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a
share)
 share) ; pari passu with $\$ 7$ pref. and $\$ 5$ pref.; authorized 1,000,000 shares;
issued and outstanding (incl. $42-3$ shares of scrip) $255,4302-3$ shares. 2 d pref,, series A (\$7), cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a shares.
pari passu with 2 d pref., series AA ( $\$ 7$; a authorized, 120,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 82,964 shares. Common, authorized, $4,000,000$ shares;
issued, $3,422,089$ shares.-V. 142 , p. 3674 .
el Paso Natural Gas Co.-Securities offered.-For Details see page 3876.
Elmira Light, Heat \& Power Corp.-Earnings-

12 Months Ended March 31-

 Provision for retirements, renewals and replace-
ments of fixed capital


Gross income-are-
Interest on first mortgage bonds-Interest on $51 / 2 \%$ 3-yr. notes (owned by affil. cos.)
Interest on unfunded debt
Amortization of debt discount and expense----.-. Amortization of debt discount and expense-....--
Amortization of miscellaneous suspense...--
Interest charged to construction.



## Balance of income -V .142, p. 1288.

Empire Telephone Co.-Annual Report-
The assets of the company consist chiefly of all of the issued and outstanding stocks of its three subsidiaries, Southeastern Telephone Co., SounthGeorgia, together with the unsecured note of Southeastern Telephone. Co. pany's only source of income consisting of dividends upon such stocks and
interest upon such note.

The Empire Telephone Co., on March 16, 1935, filed in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, a petition for relief under Sections 77-A and 77-B of the Bank ruptcy Act, as amended,
and submitted with the petition a plan of reorganization, dated as of March
$15,1935$. On Nov. 16,1935 , the Court approved and confirmed the plan. The plan provided for relieving the company of fixed interest charges by the can-
cellation of its then existing note obligations and outstanding funded debt and capital stocks. and for recapitalization of the company by the issuance
of preferred and common capital stocks only, all on the following described bases of distribution:
(1) For each $\$ 500$ of first lien \& refunding $6 \%$ gold bonds, series A, held by the public, together with all interest coupons appertaining thereto $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of the reorganized company (par $\$ 25$ each)
dividends to be cumulative from Aug. 1934 and (b) 10 shares of common stock (no par) of the reorganized company. 1934; and (b) 10 shares of common stock (no par) of the reorganized company.
(2) For each $\$ 5001$ st lien \& ref. $6 \%$
American Uold bonds, series A, held by American Utilitios Service Corp., together with all interest coupons apper-
taining thereto maturing on and after Feb. 1, 1935, there be issued: (a) 10 taining thereto maturing on and after Feb. 1, 1935, there be issued: (a) 10
shares of class $\mathbf{B} 6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of the reorganized company (par $\$ 25$ each), dividends to be preferred stactive from Aug. 1 , 1934 ; and (b) 10
shares of common stock without par value of the reorganized company shares of common stock without par value of the reorganized company
(3) The only note ind ebtedness to be accorded participation in the plan
to be the amount of $\$ 70.650$ held by American Utilities accepted by it in payment of interest on the $\$ 471,000$ first lien bonds held by it, which interest became due on various dates from Aug. 1, 1932, to and incl. Aug. 1, 1934 . For each $\$ 50$ of $\$ 70,650$ note indebtedness there be reorganized company, dividends to $6 \%$ cumulative cumulative from Aug. 1,1934 ; and
(b) One share of common stock of the reorganized (b) One share of comy, dividends to tock of the reorganizized company. 1, 1934; and The remaining note indebtedness, and interest accrued or to be accrued thereon, to receive no participation,
common stock outstanding to be accorded In order to carry out the provisions of the plan, the articles of incorporation of Empire Telephone Co. were amended on Nov. 16, 1935 . The the Court by its final decree directed the debtor and all parties in interest to put into effect and consummate the terms and provisions of the plan. stocks under the officers of Empire Telephone Co. in issuing new capita special meeting held on Dec. 11, 1935. At the same time the board of directors adopted a resolution to the effect that amounts be allocated to
capital with respect to the new capital stocks issued, and to capital surplus, as follows: respect to the new capital stocks issued, and to capital surplus, as follows:
To $6 \%$ cumulative preferred capital stocks:



Consolidated Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935


$\qquad$


$\qquad$


 Nov. 30,1935 (effective date of plan of reorganization), transferred to capital surplus:
Deficit, Jan. $1,1935-\ldots$. 1901,840
Less net inc. for the period from Jan. 1 to Nov. $30,35-18,513$

Surplus charge-Earned surplus (net) of sub. cos., Jan. 1, 1935, $\$ 49,904$ taken up by parent company in the valuation of investments $\begin{array}{lll}\text { therein as determined by the board of directors.-....-.-....--- } & 24,279\end{array}$
Earned surplus, Dec. 31, 1935 \$25,625 Note-No deduction has been made for bond interest of $\$ 55,000$ from
Jan. 1 to Nov, 30, 1935, on funded debt of Empire Telephone Co.. or for interest of \$10,779, computed for the same period, on note indebtedness of Empire Telephone Co. to American Utilities Service Corp. The funded crued interest on such funded debt from Aug. 1, 1934, and that accrued on such note indebtedness from NoV. 1, 1934, were canceled and declared null
and void by the final decree of the District Court of the United Ster the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, entered on Nov. 29 , the Northern pistrict of for the reorganization of Empire Telephone Co.
under Sections $77-\mathrm{A}$ and 77 under Sections 77-A and 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended. Cumuof Empire Telephone Co. from Aug. 1, 1934 (as provided in the reorganization plan), to Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $\$ 45,502$.

| Assets- | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant, prop., franchises, \&c..-.\$1,084,204 | Accounts payable. | \$24,218 |
| Cash-------------------15, 408 | Accrued liabilitie | 18,510 |
| a Notes \& accts. receivable.-- $\quad 32,085$ | Due to affiliated comp | 1,712 |
| Materials and supplies | Deferred liability | 179 |
| Prepayments ------....-- 3,185 | Deferred credits | 746 |
| Due from Central Telep. Co. of Georgia. | Res. for retirement of plant property |  |
| Inv. in Amer. Util. Ser. Corp. 225 | Donations for telep. plant-- | $\begin{array}{r} 249,081 \\ 6,244 \end{array}$ |
| Miscellaneous assets..---.--- 314 | 6\% preferred stock- |  |
|  | Class A, 10,580 shs |  |
|  | Class B, 10,833 shar | 270,825 |
|  | Com. stock, no par. | 214,130 |
|  | Capital surplus. | 120,599 |
|  | Earned surplus. | 25,625 |
| Total-.-----------------\$1,196,371 | To |  |

a After reserve for uncollectible receivables of $\$ 5,308$.-V. 141, p. 3689 .
Empire Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Receivership was granted on application of Webster W. Holloway,
Kansas City, Mo., who filed the bill of complaint April 10. 1935. Kansas City, Mo., who filed the bill of complaint April 10. 1935.

Empire Power Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Calendar | 1935 | 193 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. \& divs. from securs., incl., bank interest | \$2,001,524 | \$2,096,534 | \$2,154,555 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross revenues <br> Oper. exps. \& taxes, incl est. Fed. inc. \& State ranchise taxes | \$2,001,524 | \$2,096,534 | \$2,154,5 | \$2,378,736 |
|  | 330,81 | 407,62 | 239,7 | 342.8 |
| Net after taxes <br> Int. on unfunded debt | \$1,670,7 | 688,9 | 14 | \$2,035,930 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}26,142 \\ \hline 1.885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13.93 | 2,2010 |  |
| Balance.-.----- | \$1,642,679 | ,613,609 | \$1,816,023 | 1;933,775 |
| Net loss on trading in Loss on sale of office Loss on sale | 88,855 | ,594 | 15,353 | 82 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for doubtful notes \& accts. receivable.- | 114 |  |  |  |
|  | 40,000 | 75,000 | 250,000 | 400,000 |
| Net income for year. Divs. on pref. stocks of sub. cos. in hands of public. | ,513,710 | \$1,517,014 | \$1,550,669 | ,533,693 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 413.449 | 451,206 | 467,028 | 477,710 |
| Min. com. stkhldrs. int in curr. inc of sub.cos | 3,051 | 3,046 | 2,211 | 2.516 |

Balance............ $\overline{\$ 1,097,209} \overline{\$ 1,062,763} \overline{\$ 1,081,430} \overline{\$ 1,053,467}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


## $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Equitable Office Building Corp.-Earnings- } \\ \text { Years Ended April 30- } & 1936\end{array}$


  Maintenance a
 Provision for doubtful accountsAl Altera
Other
Net
Other Net operatin
Other income.
Net inc. before int. on fund. dt, \&c Interest on funded debt.-...-.......
Net income-

| 90 | $\$ 3,867,060$ | $\$ 4,686,495$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 74,922 | 82,131 |  |
| 0 | 275,782 | 290,886 |
| 080,533 | 769,667 |  |
| 4 | 605,197 | 576,320 |
| 83 | 46,490 | 77,446 | Dividends per share-on $86 \overline{2}, 0 \overline{9} \overline{8}$ shares

Capital stock (no par)
$\$ 275,576$
-2
$\$ 546,671$
86,210 $81,244,1,60$ capital stock (no par) -_, against operations for the current fiscal year in accordance with rates allowed by the U. S. Treasury Department, the corporation has provided
as additional depreciation an amount of $\$ 213,747$ which has been charged directly to earned surplus. The total of $\$ 466,129$ is equivalent to the annual instalments of principal due on the funded debt.

$L$

 Misc. equipment-
Rights, priv., tenancies and going



Total …........52,115,179 $\overline{53,517,394}$, Total ...........52,115,179
Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31 (Company Onty)

$x$ Represented by 400,000 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 3342 .
Endicott-Johnson Corp.-Initial Preferred DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 41 2-3 cents per share The company states that this dividend is for the period from June 1,1936 V. 142, p. 3674.

Engineers Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30-
Gross earnings_-.-M
$\$ 3,827,564$ Gross earnings
Maintenanc
Balance
Balance_-_-_-

| $\$ 1,572,327$ |
| :---: |
| 58,878 |

\$1,432,408
$\begin{array}{ll}4,971,403 & 5,440,18\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\mathbf{6 6 5 , 4 5 7} & \mathbf{1 1 , 4 8 9 , 8 9 1} & 820,299,557 & 8,375,55\end{array}$
 Dividends on preferred stocks, declared---Cumulative pref. divs. earned but not declared.--
Bal. applic. to E. P. S. Co. before allow. for
unearned cum. pref. divs. of certain sub. cos_ unearned cum, pref. divs. of certain sub. cos-- V. 142 p. 3506.

European Electric Corp., Ltd.-Bonds Called-
The company has called for redemption on Aug. 1 all of its outstanding 35 -year $61 / 2 \%$ gold debentures, series due 1965 , at $105 \%$ of their principal amount and accrued interest to the redemption date. Payment will be Trust Co., 22 William Street, New York.
Directors of the company have authorized payment of the redemption price, without accrued interest, to all debenture holders who sold their
debentures to the corporation at $\$ 922.50$ flat per $\$ 1,000$ debenture under the company's offer which expired on May 19. Additional payment of $\$$ the company's offer which expired on May 19. Additional pe payment of the

## bank on Aug. 1.-V. 142, p. 3342. <br> Federal Reserve Life Insurance Co., Kansas City,

 Kan.-Receiver-Federal District Judge John C. Pollock at Kansas City, Kan., on May 25
appointed William $\mathbf{R}$. Baker temporary receiver. Jerome S. Koehler
was named attorney for the receiver.
Later Mr. Baker and John F. Rhodes, Kansas City, Mo., attorney,
were appointed as ancillary receivers for the company's affairs in Missouri.
share on class A and 38 cents a share on class B common stocks for the 6 months ended April 30, 1935.-V. 142, p. 3508.

Fort Smith \& Western Ry.-Earnings.-

April-
Gross from railway...--
Net from railway.
Net after rents.
From Jan.
Gross from railway....-
Net from railway
Net after. rents
-V .142, p. 2995.

| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 55,771$ | $\$ 49,607$ | $\$ 45,323$ |
| 2,709 | def1,325 | def3,198 |
| def5,600 | def 8,129 | def9,204 |
| 257,953 | 218,239 | 214,825 |
| 45,895 | 10,217 | 11,753 |
| 11,759 | def17,198 | def12,046 |

Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings.


Fort Worth \& Rio Grande Ry.-Earnings.-
 From Jan. 1-$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_-.-- } & 154,572 & 123,486 & 134,111 \\ \text { Net from railway--- } & \text { def56,691 } & \text { def76,497 } & \text { def69,919 }\end{array}$ Net after rents.-.
-V. 142, p. 3169.

Foundation Co. - No Action on Capital Cut-
Due to a lack of a two-thirds vote of stockholders of the company, no action was taken on the company's p
ing held May 25 .-V. 142, p. 3343 .

Fox Film Realty Corp.-Bonds Calledirst mortgage $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds due Jan. notifying holders of principal amount of these bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption or the sinking fund on July 1,1936 at $1011 / \%$ of their principal amount. The drawn bonds will be payable at the o
Franciscan Fathers, Order of Friars Minor, Province of the Most Holy Name, New York City-Bonds OfferedKenneth H. Bitting \& Co., Inc., St. Louis, are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 1,000,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. serial $3 \%, 33 \%$, $41 / 4 \%$ bonds.
Dated April 1, 1936. Coupon bonds in denom. of $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Principal and int. payable (A.\& O.) at St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., corporate trustee.
hotice at 100 and interest.

Maturities
$\mathbf{3 \%}$ Bonds
$\$ 25,000$
25,000 $\qquad$ Apr. 1
$1937 \$ 25,000$ $\qquad$ Apr.
Oct.
1,1938
1938 384\% Bonds
 \$26,000 $\qquad$ 1, 1939 $1939{ }^{\$ 27,000}$ $\qquad$

| \$29,000 | pr. 1, 19 |  | t. 1, 1946 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. 1, 1941 | 37,000 | , 1947 |
| 30,000 | Apr. 1, 1942 | 38,000 | 1, 1947 |
| 30,000 | Oct. 1, 1942 | 39,000 | Apr. 1, 1948 |
| 31,000 | Apr. 1, 1943 | 40,000 | Oct. 1, 1948 |
| 32,000 | Oct. 1, 1943 | 41,000 | Apr. 1, 1949 |
| 33,000 | Apr. 1, 1944 | 41,000 | Oct. 1, 1949 |
| 33,000 | Oct. 1, 1944 | $42.000-$ | Apr. 1, 1950 |
| $34,000$ $34,000$ | Apr. 1, 1945 | 43,000 | 1, 1950 |
| 36,000 | Apr. 1, 1946 | 43,000 | t. 1, 1951 |

The full faith and credit of Franciscan Fathers, Province of New York is
unconditionally pled completion of this financing the bonds will be further secured by first

George H.) Frederick Distilleries, Inc_-Register
(George H.) Frederick Distilleries, Inc.-Registers See list given on first page of this department.

Froedtert Grain \& Malting Co., Inc.-EarningsEarnings for the Year Ended Jan. 31, 1936

 notes and accounts and capital stock tax)----------------- $\frac{602,366}{}$
 \$1,032,27 counts previou




 of additional issue of 60,000 shares of pref. capital stock) ..... 120,000
 Balance Sheet



 Inventories.-....-1,
Cash surr. val. of ins. on lives of
K. R. Froedtert
K. R. Froedtert
and $\mathbf{W}$. A. Teipel
and W. A. Teipel
Notes \& accts. rec.
Investments ace
Wisc. unempil. for-
$x$ Dep. with State
x Dep. With State
74,358

Fixed assets......
56
94,495
45,83
16,36
23,14
2,14 reserve..--.-.....- 2,926
 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { pref. stock-c-- } & 2,100,000 & 2,100,000 \\ \text { Common stock--- } & 420,000 & 420,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Common stock-.- } & 1,320,000 & 420,000 \\ \text { Earned surplus_-: } & 1,555,103 & 1,122,451\end{array}$

[^2]Gabriel Co.-Registers with SEC-CorrectionSee list given on first page of this department.
In our issue of May 30 it was incorrectly stated that the loss for firs quarter tive figure $\$ 20,927$ was siven as net loss, excluding the subcomparative figure of $\$ 20,927$ was given as net loss, ellows
sidiary, for the 1935 period. Corrected statement follows $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net loss after interest, depreciation, taxes, \&c March } 31 & 1936 \\ \$ 8,022\end{array}$ $\stackrel{1935}{\substack{191,623 \\ \text { loss of }}}$ $\$$ For the four monthis en
Galveston Electric Co.-Earnings-
The plan of reorganization of Galveston-Houston Electric Co. and nd consummated pursuant to orders of the U. S . District Court for the
 court still retains certain limited jurisdiction. Figures appearing in this
report, except as otherwise noted, give effect to consummation of the plan.
 Operating revenues....
Operation_...----
Net income a-
Surplus (beginning of period)
$\$ 2,166$
$\$ 1,159$ Surplus

$\underset{827,957}{\underset{818}{\$ 18,513}}$| $\$ 13,342$ |
| ---: |
| 877,834 |
| 8 |

 ${ }^{\text {Balance }}$ -


Balance.
nterest on secured income bonds (to June 1,1935 )

a Interest on lst mtge. $8 \%$ income bonds due May $\$ 793,271 \quad \$ 827,957$ educted from surplus will be charged as they occur. The amounts so appropriated are less than the depreciation deductions claimed or to be claimed on Federal income tax returns which are based on a straight line method, and the resulting line method.

|  | Com | ive Bal | ce Sheet April |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | ${ }^{\text {Lid }}$ |  |  |
| Property, plant \& |  | 88 | Cap |  |  |
| Cash. |  | 33,020,006 | 158-19 | 210,000 |  |
| scts. reeelva | 2,753 |  | Secure |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 14,876 | 17,495 |  |  |  |
| Prepayments | 1,191 | 2,142 | Accts. payable | 7,086 |  |
| Misc. investments |  |  | Taxes accrued |  |  |
| in treas. | 100 | 150,000 | Retirement | $\begin{array}{r}756,647 \\ \hline 14,647\end{array}$ | 10,930 |
| in treas. |  | 150,000 | Surplus. | 793,271 | 827,957 |

Total_-......-83,137,324 $\overline{\$ 3,268,455}$ Total_-......--83,137,324 $\overline{83,268,455}$ a The above income statement and balance sheet do not give effect to (1) expenses incident to the plan, not yet determined; (2) the contemplated Gaplveston-Houston Co. within such period as shall be determined by the board of directors of Galveston Electric Co. b These amounts have been
appropriated to provide a reserve against which property retirements will be charged as they occur. The amounts so appropriated are less than the depreciation deductions claimed or to be claimed on Federal income tax is less than a depreciation reserve would be if based on such straight line reorganization procedin denied a Goveranment claim of $\$ 213,282$ plus interest of $\$ 39,162$ to April 6 1935, plus interest at $6 \%$ thereafter for additional Federal incone tax company, as a member of the group, has a contingent liability. The Government, however, has taken an appeal.-V. 142, p. 1467.
Galveston-Houston Electric Ry.-Earnings-
The plan of reorganization of Galveston-Houston Electric Co. and its
 and consummated pursuant to orders of the U. S. District Court for the the court still retains certain limited jurisdiction. Figures appearing in the court still retains certain limited jurisdiction. Figures appearing in the plan. Certan adjustments have been made in prior figures for comparative purposes.



Deficit (end of period).
Comparative Balance Sheet April 30
Assets - $1936 \quad 1935$
Sheet April
Assets-
Property, plant
equipment


 Acts. receivable Accts. receivabie-
Mat'ls \& supplles. Prepayments-Bonds in escrow Misc. spec. depos.Unadjusted debits
$-343$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Notes payable af- } & 108,50 & 511,44 \\ \text { filiated cos. } \\ \text { Accounts payable- } & \mathbf{1 9 8 , 5 4 5} & \mathbf{8 , 4 7}\end{array}$


Total_........- $\overline{\$ 5,172,344} \overline{\$ 5,333,040}$ Total \$5,172,344 \$5,333,040 1) The above income statement and balance sheet do not give effect to application of $\$ 60,000$ to the purchase of secured $6 \%$ income bonds o Galveston-Houston Co. Within such period as shall be determined by the board of directors of Galveston-Houston Electric Ry. b Created principally throughization.
Contingent Liability-The court, in the reorganization proceedings, denied a Government claim of $\$ 213,282$ plus interest of $\$ 39,162$ to April 6,1935 plus interest at $6 \%$ thereafter for additional Federal income 1931 assessed against the consolidated group; for which this company as a member of the group, has a contingent liability. The Government however, has taken an appeal.-V. 142, p. 1467.
General Mills, Inc.-New Director, \&c.-
James F. Bell, Chairman of the Board, on May 29 announced the election of J. S. Hargett to the board of directors of the company. R. Barry and L. N. Perrin as Vice-Presidents, and Waiter Mills as a member of the operating board.-V. 142, p. 1467.

General Printing Ink Corp.-Extra Dividend-
he directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in stock, no par value, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 17. An
extra of 50 cents was also paid on Dec. $31,1935,30$ cents extra paid on Dec.
31,1934, and 10 cents per share on Oct. 11934 . The regular quarterly Sx, 1934, and 10 cents per share on oct. 1 , 1934. The reguar quarterly
dividend was increased from 40 cents to 50 cents with the April 1.136
payand payament.

General Public Service Corp.-Accumulated Dividendssecurity profits a dividend of $\$ 5$ a share on account of accumulations on the
 of accumulations on the $\$ 5.50$ cum. pref. stock, both payable June 30 to
holders of record June 15. The last previous dividend on the preferred stock was paid on Feb. 1 , 1932 , and, including the dividend normally pay-
able on May 1,1936 , the cumulative unpaid dividends on that date amounted to $\$ 25.50$ a share on the $\$ 6$ dividend series and $\$ 23.37 \frac{1}{2}$ a share
on the $\$ 5.50$ dividend series.-V. 142 , p. 2667 .
General Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsTotal Moperaths Ended March 31-

 Aross income-- Anual int.\& Div.require on outstanding securities subsidiary companies-Interest on funded debt
nterest charged to construction
Amortization of deot distructiont \& ----------
Dividends on preferred stock
 General Gas \& Eliectric Corp.-Int. on $5 \%$ notes Balance.


$\$ 7,580,400$
54,658
\$7,476,084
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar

| Electric revenues $\qquad$ Gas revenues Miscellaneous revenues | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 8,844.329 \\ 861.13 \\ 769 ; 808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19344 \\ \$ 5,634,411 \\ 532,771 \\ 537,732 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1933 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1,228,288 \\ 627,173 \\ 517,878 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1932,74 \\ \$ 5,249,744 \\ 702,344 \\ 636,667 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total oper. revenues $\$$ | 10,475,272 | \$6,304,314 | \$6,373,339 | \$6,588,755 |
| Operating expenses | ,039,143 | 2,360,102 | 2,254,429 | 549 |
| Mrovenance | 641,218 | ,163 | 332,082 | 234 |
| Prov. for retirement- renewals $\&$ replacem'ts Taxes | $\begin{array}{r} 899,548 \\ 1,307,997 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 576,938 \\ 882,189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 559,571 \\ & 883,173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 631,006 \\ & 933,120 \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating inco Other income.- | $\$ 3,587,364$ Dr48,204 | $\$ 2,152,922$ <br> $\operatorname{Dr} 1099751$ | $\$ 2,344,084$ 12,006 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,704,846 \\ & 2,327,844 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross income------ | \$3,539,159 | \$2,043,171 | \$2,356,090 | \$5,032,689 |
| Int. on funded debt. | 2,135,918 | 1,248,381 | 1,266,483 | 1,475,712 |
| Int. during construc'n | Cr12,512 | ${ }_{\text {Cr7,156 }}$ | Cr4,704 |  |
| Divs. on pref. stock | 348,234 |  |  | 33,665 |
| and expense | 183,518 | 155,066 | 161,520 | ,90 |
| Accr'd divs, on pref. stk. of sub. co. held by the public. | 35,400 | 35,882 | 35,882 | 44,665 |
| Balance- | \$546,874 | \$363,993 | 8649,503 | \$3,200,463 |
| Gen. Gas \& Elec. Corp. deductions: |  |  |  |  |
| Int. on serial g. notes- | 430,247 | 476.547 | 471,011 |  |
| Other interest- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Amort. of debt disc't | 94,614 | 35,966 | 72,657 | 03,629 |
| and expense. | 37,253 | 50,858 | 68,91 | 66,90 |

Net loss for year.....- $\$ 15,241 \overline{\$ 199,378} \overline{\text { prof } \$ 36,921} \overline{\text { pf } \$ 2709,155}$

| idatca Balance Sheet D | $1935$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | , |
| Investments in other affiliated companies......-- 140 | 54 | 50,540,414 |
| Miscellaneous investments. |  | 14.848 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Sinking funds and other deposits with trustes, \&cc_ } & 241,353 & 14,185 \\ \text { Deposits for matured bond interest, \&c. (contra)-- } & 500,603\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Cash (including workin | 1,031,3 |  |
| Notes receivable-b | 3101 |  |
| Materials and sup | 1,301,651. | 206,670 |
| Appliance acco |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Balances in clos |  |  |
| Miscellaneous unadjusted deb |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Capital stock (in | ,06 | 10,069,258 |
| Corporate su | 2,588,537 |  |
| Capital surplus----------------------------83,853,082 73,741,781 |  |  |
| tal stock |  |  |
| nded debt-General Gas \& Electric Co |  |  |
| bsidiary compa |  |  |
| Mates and accounts payabie to affinated cos----- $12,500,60310,210,833$ |  |  |
| tured bond in |  |  |
| Advances from affiliated companies.-.---.----- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| counts paya |  |  |
| Dividends declar |  |  |
| Taxes accrued |  |  |
| Interest and misceilaneous accruals------------ |  |  |
| Guaranty of appliance accounts receivabie soidi--- 157,056 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Reserve for doubtful accounts receivable---.---.- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Reserve for unpaid cum. pref. divs. op subss------- 270,828 116,011 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Contribution for extensions, non-refundable | ${ }_{3141}$ | ${ }_{92,040}^{98,652}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Income Account (Parent Company Only) for the Years Ended Dec. 31 |  |  |
|  | 1935 |  |
| Income from subsidiary (non-oper.) companies: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| General expenses |  |  |
| Provision for taxes | 18,052 | 30,139 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Amortizest on unfunded debt | - ${ }^{94,614}$ | 8 |
|  |  |  |
| et los | \$370,840 | \$406,091 |

Assets- Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1935 (Parent Company Only)
Anvestments in two wholly owned subsidiary (non-operating)
Common stocks:
Southeasterns: Electric \& Gas Co
Southern Electrict Utilitites
\%ouncrest-bearing convertible obligations
Southeastern Electric \&\& Gas Co-....
Southern Electric $\begin{gathered}\text { som subsidiary (non-oper.) companies.-. }\end{gathered}$
Cash
Accounts
 $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 83,098,778}$

Notes and accounts payable to affiliated companies Accounts payable.
Interest accrued---
Reserves and miscellaneous unadjusted credits.
Capital surplus
Capital surplus.

## Total.---1 $\overline{2} 9 \overline{9} \overline{0}^{-}$

General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Charges of sub. cos.-Int. on funded debt----
Divs. on $G$. P. U., Inc.,

| 4,110 | 2,667 | 60,652 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 34,479 | 36719 | 422,360 |
| 72,835 | 72,966 | 871,653 |
| 3,242 | 3,242 | 38,910 | 29,469

45999
875,602

Bal. avail. for common $\$ 15,781$ -V . 142. p. 3169 . $\$ 15,781$
$\$ 17,384 \quad \$ 343,442$
\$293,083
General Telephone Allied Corp.-Bal. Sheet Dec. 31 '35.
Assets-
Investment
estments in pref. stocks of operating telephone cos. (stated
at values, approved by the board of directors, as of July 17 ,
1935, based on an appraisal made in 1934 by independent
14,450 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of

$\$ 1,170,450$
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{9 , 4 0 0} \text { shares (no par) } \$ 6 \text { cum, pref. stock of Interstate Tel. } \mathbf{C o}-1 & 518,315 \\ 940,000\end{array}$ Invest. in com. stock of General Telephone Corp. (parent co.):
$82,175.4$ shares ( $\$ 20$ par)-stated at book value as of July 17 ,
rights \&c a recorded necessita ed by

$2,965,722$
33,067
14,100
Divs, receivable on pref. stock of Michigan Associated Tel. Co-
1:4
Tiabilitie-
\$5,656,105
Liabilities-
$\$ 6$ pref. stock ( 38,580 shares, no par), at stated value......... $\$ 4,108,770$
Common stock (100 shares, no par)
Surplus, representing:
Excess of the recorded value of the assets acquired as of
July 17, 1935, over the stated value of the preferred and
 Period prior to date of acquisition of such stocks --------
Period subsequent to date of acquisition of such stocks.-.-
$-\mathrm{T} .142, \mathrm{p} .1642$
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Dr38,580 } \\ \hline\end{array}$

## General Telephone Corp.-Annual Report-

The General Telephone Corp. is the new company created by the plan of
corganization of Associated Telephone Utilities Co., which was confirmed May 13, 1935. On Jsuly 17,1935, it acquired all of the assets of the estate of Associated Telephone Utilities Co., debtor, except the preferred stocks of tssociated conpanies and a smaall amount of cash, which were accuired by
tree
General Telephone Allied Corp., a subsidiary of General Telephone Corp., General Telephone Allied Corp., a subsidiary of General Telephone Corp., as provided by the plan.
Upon receipt of the assets of the estate of Associated Telephone Utilities
Co., debtor, the corporation issued for distribution to the former stockCo., debtor, the corporation issued for distribution to the former stockof that company its come with the provisions of the plan of reorganization and General Teiephone Allied Corp. issued its $\$ 6$ preferred stock to the former secured note holders of Associated Telephone Utilities Co. Of the purchase rights issued, 73,513 were exercised, calling for the issuance of of common stock for which the corporation received cash in the amount of $\$ 3,675,650$.
As a result
As a result of these distributions, the corporation and its subsidiary,
General Telephone Allied Corp., had outstanding as of March 31, 1936, the following amounts of securities:

 a Includes 82,175 shares held by General Telephone Allied Corp. and by General Telephone Corp.
General Telephone Corp. is a holding company which owns, directly or
indirectly, the common stocls telephone companies and one and certain other securities of 1o operating The entire General Telephone System, including the five subsidiaries of one holding company which is in reorganization, serves approximately
380,00 telephone stations.
The sulsidiary operating companies of General Telephone Corp. are as follows: subsidary operating companies of General Telephone Corp. are Associated Telephone Co., Ltd., a California corporation, conducts its
operations in various territories in the southern part of California. This company also owns the common stocks of Lindsay Home Telephone \& Telegraph Co., Reedley Telephone Co. and Fowler Independent TeleCommonwealth Telephone Co., a Wisconsin corporation, operates in
various parts of the State of Wisconsin. various parts of the State of Wisconsin. an Illinois corporation, operates in a large number of communities in various parts of the State of operates in Indiana Associated Telephone Corp., an Indiana corporation, provides
telephone service to 27 communities and surrounding territory in the State of Indiana. Lexington Telephone Co., a Delaware corporation, provides telephone
service in Lexington, Ky., and in certain cities and towns suburban to service in Lexington, Ky,, and in certain cities and towns suburban to
Lexington. The companys subsidiary is Woodord Telephone Co.
Ohio Associated Telephone Co., an Ohio corporation, provides telephone Ohio Associated Telephone Co., an Ohio corporation, provides telephone
service in Ohio.
Pennsylvania Telephone Corp., a Pennsylvania corporation, provides telephone service to areas in the State of Pennsylvania. and throughout the Adirondack region of northern New York.

General Telephone Corp. also owns the Tel-Ad Publishing Co., which publishes telephone directories for certain of the companies in the system General Telephone Corp. owns all of the unsecured debt of Indiana of its common stock. Indiana Central Telephone Co. is in reorganization proceedings under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act in the Federal Court
of the District of Delaware. This company is a holding company owning (1) Interstate Telephone Co., an Idaho corporation, which, with its subsidiary, Farmers Indenendent Telephone Co., operates in the States of
Washington, Idaho and Montana. Washington, Idaho and Montana.
(2) Michigan Associated Telephone Co., a Michigan corporation, operating in the State of Michigan. Telephone Co., a Delaware corporation, which, with its subsidiary, Haskell Telephone C
Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Louisiana
Voting Control Held-The following indicates the respective percentages of voting power of each of the subsidiaries held by General Telephone Corp.
as of March 31, 1936, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries:


 Rediey Telephone Co----.
Commonwealth Telephone 0 Illinois Commerclal Telephone- 0 Indiana Associated Tel. Corp. c Ohio Associated Telephone Co
Pennsylvania Telephone Corp Upstate Telephone Corp, of N. N Indiana Central Tel. Co. (in reorg. 97.12 shares of common stock and. owns 122,511 shares of the total of 136,485 stock. Both classes of stock have equal voting power. b General Telephone Corp. owns all of the 121,237 shares of common
stock and 3,131 shares of its 21,336 shares of preferred stock. Both classes of stock have equal voting power.
$c$ The preferred stocks of these
c The preferred stocks of these companies have voting rights when divi-
dends thereon are in arrears to the extent specified in their respective dends thereon are in arrears to the extent specified in their respective stocks of these companies now have voting rights. If such voting rights are counted, the percentages of voting power held directly or indirectly by the corporation in said companies are as $93.2 \%$; Interstate Telephone Co. $98.7 \%$. Michigan Associated Telephone Co., $99 \%$; Southwestern Associated Telephone Co., $99.2 \%$; Union United Telephone Co., $78.9 \%$. ment of assignment acks of these companes are first lien collateral agree ment of assignment and pledge securing the first lien collateral 10 -year
$5 y / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series 1928 of Indiana Central Telephone Co., which
bonds are now in default under the terms of the agreement. The trustee bonds are now in default under the terms of the agreement. The trustee
of the agreement, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, has caused the stocks to be registered in its name or in the name of its nominee and holds voting power of such stocks, If the voting rights thus held by the trustee of the agreement are excluded from the voting power of the preferred stocks of the companies (see cabove) are included in such voting power, the percentages of voting power held directly or indirectly by the corporation are as follows: Interstate Telephone Co. $28.6 \%$; Michigan e Owned by 12 subsidiary operating companies.

Income Account (Corporation and Subsidiaries) [Excluding General Telephone Allied Corp.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ephone Alled Corp.] } \\
& \text { Jan Year Ended Dec. } 31,1935- \\
& \text { July } 16 \\
& \text { July } 17 \text { to } \\
& \text { Jec. } 31
\end{aligned} \text { Total }
$$

Operating revenues-
Exchange revenues

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,766,575 \\ 983,340 \\ 205,372 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total operating revenues.-.----
Balance.
Maintenanc
Traffic.--
 perating expenses of holding cos Operating rents.-.-...-.
Taxes (incl. Federal income tax for
year of $\$ 48,256$ )

 $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 4,102,977 & \$ 8,869,553 \\ 934,025 & 1,917,365 \\ 187,315 & 392,688\end{array}$ $\overline{\$ 5,224,319}$\begin{tabular}{|c}
16,569 <br>
$\$ 11,179,608$ <br>
45,313

 

\hline <br>
\hline \& $\$ 5,207,749$ \& $\$ 94,297$ <br>
\& $\$ 1,134,294$ <br>
$1,902,287$
\end{tabular}

| 421,179 | 428,107 | 849,286 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Net operating income
nterest on funded debt-
Amortiz. of debt discount and exp-Interest charged to construction sidiary cos held by public of subProv. for sub. cos. undeclared cum. pref. dividends in arrears-------Minority common stockholders' interest in net income of sub. cos.-....-
$-\$ 494,534-\$ 491,415-\frac{31,899}{\$ 985,949}$ Note-The statement of consolidated income from July 17 to Dec. 31, rom Jan. 1 to July 16, 1935, is of the estate of Associated Telephone Utilities Co, debtor (the a

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1935
$$

Assets[Excluding General Telephone Allied Corp.]
Assets
Telepho
 $229,576 \quad 193,221 \quad 422,798$ $52,136 \quad 43,877 \quad 96,013$ 25,382 17, 188 42,570 Telephon stock of General ther investments Corp.--Debt discount and expense i process or amortzation -cash _........................ Working funds. Notes and accounts recelvMaterials and supplies
$-\quad$
$\quad$
$1,373,930$
 $\$ 3,675,650$

$13,744,463$ | $, 247,358$ |
| :--- | 372,960 8,470,103 419,576 066,800

40,097
90,000
629 629,627
242,897 $\begin{array}{r}572,131 \\ 32,459 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ 196,102
88,153

Total_..................-- $\$ 79,378,709$ Total.......................... $\$ 79,378,709$
a Stated at book value as of July 17, 1935, after adjustments necessitated ay exercise of purchase rights, less accumulated undeclared dividends on preferred stock at that date. This subsidiary company, in turn, owns
$82,175.4$ shares of common stock of General Telephone Corp., carried on


## Genessee River RR.-Bonds Called-

A total of $\$ 54,000$ 1st mtge. $6 \%$ - 50 -year s. f. gold bonds, due July 1,1957 , at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.-V. 142, p. 2500 .

Georgia \& Florida RR.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30-
Railway oper. revenue--
Net rav. from ry. oper-1936-Month- 1935 Ralway oper. ry, oper--
Net rev. from ry
Net ry. oper. deficit.---
Gross deficit.
Gross deficit.....--
Def. applic. to int...--

## Gross earnin

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Third Week of May } & \text { - Jan. } 1 \text { to May } 21 \text { 193 } \\ 1936 & 1935 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 17,450 & \$ 19,925 & \$ 406,983 & \$ 389,998\end{array}$

## Georgia RR.-Earnings.-

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { April- } & 1936, \\ \text { Gross from railway...-- } & \$ 293,669 \\ \text { Net from railway_-.... } & 51,665\end{array}$

| Net from railway.....- | $\$ 293,669$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Net after rents..... | 51,665 |


$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...-- } & 1,137,693 & 1,022,160 & 1,084,657 & 964,066 \\ \text { Net from railway..... } & 17,407 & 152,671 & 182,797 & 124,406 \\ \text { Net after rents } \\ \text { We, } & 183,632 & 172,488 & 182,448 & 127,422\end{array}$ Net after rents.
$\qquad$ 1936-4


Glidden Co., Cleveland (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{rlll}\text { 6 Mos. End. Apr. 30- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Net sales. } & 1933\end{array}$




Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd.-To Issue Stock to Officers-
The stockholders have approved the issuance of 800 shares of stock to
officers as compensation.-V. 142, p. 2159
Graham-Paige Motors Corp.-ShipmentsShipments to date of 1936 model Graham superchargers are $243 \%$ above
shipments of the 1935 model supercharger for the entire model year, ing to Robert C. Graham, Executive Vice-President. The Graham 1936 model equipped with supercharger sells in the $\$ 865^{5}$ to $\$ 1,170$ list price range, while last year's supercharger model was a la
$\$ 1,095$ to $\$ 1,215$ list price range.-V. 142, p. 3171 .

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting \& Power Co., Ltd,-Dividend -
The directors have declared a second interim distribution of $\$ 2$ per share
on the $\$ 100$ par common stock, payable immediately on stamping of cer on the $\$ 100$ par common stock, payable immediately on stamping of cer-
tificates on June 10. An $\$ 8$ liquidating dividend was paid March 10 last. A capital distribution of $\$ 5$ per share was made on Dec. 2 , 1935 , this
latter being the first payment made on the common stock since Feb. 1932, when a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share was paid.-V. 142, p. 1291 .

## Grand National Films, Inc.-Listing Approved-

 The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 200,000 out-standing shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par.-V. 142, p. 3345 .
(W. T.) Grant Co.-Sales-


## Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd.-New Company Formed -

## Personnel

C. H. Carlisle was on May 26 elected President of the new Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd. Ontario on April 3 , 1936 , for the purpose of acquiring af all the assets and undertaking of the old company known as Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd. Secretary. Other directors include: A. D. Cobban, L. E. Aldrich, John W. McCury, Harry Murphy and Ray Aawson
A ninth director is to be appointed at an early date, according to an or-
ficial notice from the company, and will be named by American publishers who have entered into 10 -year contracts with the new company.
Election of officers practically winds up affairs of the company in so far as the reorganization struggle and other changes made necessary under reincorporation and once more st
of business.-V. 142, p. 1643.

Great Northern Ry.- $\$ 94,000,000$ of Bonds SubscribedFollowing the expiration June 1 of subscription rights to $\$ 99,422,400$ gen. mtge. $4 \%$ convertible bonds, series $G$ and $H$, maturing July 1,1946,
the First National Bank, New York, as agents for the company, announced
hat approximately $\$ 94,000,000$ of these bonds had been subcribed for that approximately $\$ 94,000,000$ of these bonds had been subscribed for by the stockholders and subscriptions for exchange received from holders oubstantially in excess of the difference.
The company had offered its stockholders of record on March 16, 1936, of each series, on the basis of \$ $\$ 0$ aggregate principal amount of bonds for of each sharies, on the basis of $\$ 40$ aggregate principal amount of bonds for
each share held. Holders of the company's gen. mtge. 7 s later were offered the privilege of exchanging their holdings for a like amount of The new issue, together with funds otherwise in the company s treasury.
will provide for meeting the maturity on July 1, 1936, of the gen. mitge. 7 s .
The company has arranged to pay immediately and on proper presentation at the office of ing July 1, 1935, except such as may be deliverable pursuant to subscriping Juns exchange for the con
tionds, series G and series H .
$\$ 4,935,000$ Bonds Offered by RFC-Bids Asked by June 18The Reconstruction Finance Corp. called for bids on June 1 to be received until noon on June 18 at its offices in Washington on 45 issues of securities 300 and on one issue of Great Northern Ry. secured serial bonds of $\$ 4$,-935,000 . All the securities were bought by the Reconstruction Finance
Corporation from the Public Works Administration, and each pays $4 \%$ int. Corporation from the Public Works Administration, and each pays $4 \%$ int.
The railway issue will mature as follows: $\$ 309,000$ semi-annually from Oct. 1, 1936, to Oct. 1, 1939; $\$ 308,000$ semi-annually from April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1944. The bonds are not redeemable. They are secured by
$\$ 7,000,000$ Great Northern Ry. gen. mtge. $6 \%$ bonds, series $F$, due July 1 ,
1953 . Any tax on the transfer of the bonds from the RFO to the succesful 1953. Any tax on the transfer of the bonds from the RF
bidder must be paid by the latter.- $\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3677$.

Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 23 issued a certificate permitting the company to abandon lines of railo line between the United States and Canada, 3.55 miles, all in Rolette County, N. Dak., and (2) the Walhalla segment, extending northerly from
Walhalla to said boundary line, 5.32 miles, all in Pembina and Cavalier Walhalla to said boundary line, 5.32
counties, N. Dak.-V. 142, p. 3677 .

Great Western Sugar Co.-New President-
Directors on May 27 elected Frank A. Kemp President and reappointed
(H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Sales-

February of-
Februar
March.
April.
May.
The company had 130 stores in operation during May, as compared with 132 stores in May, 1935.-V. 142, p. 3676.

## Green

Grosf rom railway
Net from railway
Net after rents.
From Jan.
Gross from railwa
Net from railway
142, p. 2996.
Grigsby-Grunow Co.-Hearing on Purchase Bidfiled by Frank R. McKey trustee in bankruptcy for June com a petition
 West of Austin Ave, Chicago, which consists principally of all of the new
plants of that company. In his petition the trustee asked that an order peents or that company. In his petition the trusteo asked that an order
benitered requiring all creditors of Grisby Grunw to show cause why the
Zenith bid should not be accepted. Zenith's latest bid is $\$ 410,000$, or Zenith bid should not be accepted. Zenith's latest bid is $\$ 410,000$, or
$\$ 35,000$ more than the last bid submitted by the company which was $\$ 35,000$ more than the last
rejected. V . 142 , p. 1817 .
Guana juato Reduction \& Mines Co.- Filing of Claims The trustees give notice (see advertising pages, that the U. S. District
Court for the District of New Jersey by order entered May 25,1936 has direct ted that proofs of claims and interests of creditors and stockholders shall be riled with the trustees at their office, 425 N . Delaware Ave., Camden, N. J., on or before July 31, 1936, and that no claim or interest which shali
not have filed by said date shall be allowed to participate in any plan of reorganization except on order of the Court for cause shown
The debtor is directed to fire a proor or interest on behalf of stockholders
of the debtor. Individual stockholders mat, if they so desire, file inof the debtor. Individual stockholders may, if they so desire, file inThe trustees will file with the Clerk of the Court on or before Aug. 15 ,
1936, a report of all such claims and interests filed with them on or before, July trisusteesare: William G. Moore, George M. Flint and David Baird Jr.
Guarantee Co. of North America-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share in stock, par $\$ 50$, payable in Canadian funds on July 15 to holders of record June 30 . Similar distributions have been made each quarters since and
including Jan. 16, 1933. Non-residents of Canada are subject to a $5 \%$ neluding Jan. 161933 . Now
tax.-V. 142, p. 1987.
Guardian Investors Corp.-Bal. Sheet March 31, 1936Cash Accounts receivable
Dividends receivable Due by wholly-owned sub. coless Deferred charges and prepaid
expense




Total_-....... $\overline{16,035,578} \overline{16,796,401}$
Consolldated Balance Sheet Jan. 31 b Deficit in earned surplus as at Jan. $31,1935, \$ 542,841$, applied against
paid-in surplus.-V. 140, p. 3389 .
Hamilton By-Products Coke Ovens, Ltd.-Bonds Offered-Public offering of $\$ 750,000 \quad 6 \% \quad 20$-year general mortgage bonds was made recently in the Canadian market at 99.50 by a syndicate composed of W. C. Pitfield \& Co.; Nesbitt, Thomson \& Co.; Dominion Securities Corp.; Wood, Gundy \& Co., and Midland Securities Corp
The purpose of the issue is to replace previous issue of $\$ 1,000,0006 \%$
gen. mtge, bonds, due July 1,1936 , and held by Union Gas Co . as security for loans. Of the former issue of $61 / 2 \%$ gen. mtge. bonds the company redeemed $\$ 250,000$ and issued present bonds in exchange for balance.

Handley Page, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The company has authorized the full fixed $10 \%$ dividend on its preference shares for 1935, plus an additional $10 \%$, making $20 \%$ for the year. Directors propose to capitalize the $£ 116,965$ reserves, and pay a bonus to
shareholders of five shillings in common stock for each two shares of eight shillings preference stock owned.-V. 141, p. 2117 .

Harbauer Co.-2 $1 / 2$-Cent Extra Dividend- $10 \%$ Stock Div. The directors have declared an extra cash dividend of $21 / 2$ cents per 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, all payable July 1
to holders of record June 17 . An extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on to holders of record June 17. An extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on
Jan. 2, 1935. See also V. 138, p. 2093 for detailed dividend record.-V. 141 , Jan. 2,
p. 2278 .

Total..........-.-........-- $\$ 3,640,738$


John Nickerson, President, says
The following has occurred within the period from Dec. 31,1935 to
April 1, 1936 : Indicated market value of investments has increased April 1, 1936: Indicated market value of investments has increased year 1935 . The cover behind the capital obligations increased from ture. The value for each share of 1st pref. stock has increased to $\$ 16.44$.
It had no asset value Dec. 31,1935 .-V. 137, . 1249 .

Gulf Oil Corp.- 25 -Cent Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15 . A common stock, par made pan April 1 , last, this latter becing the first dis-
like payment was meder
bursement made since Oct. 1, 1931 when a quarterly dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share was distributed. This rate had been maintained since and

Gulf States Steel Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of July 1 to holders of record June 15 . A like payment was made on April 1 and Jan. 15 last, this latter being the first payment made on the preferred | stock since April 1,11931 , when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per |
| :--- |
| share was distributed.-V. |

Hamburg Electric Co.-Offer Extended-
The company announced the extension to June 15,1936 of its offer to the maturity of the debentures to Nov. 1,1938 , at a reduced interest rate of 6\%, or to accept payment in blocked Richsmarks as the only medium of payment permitted by the Reich's foreign exchange regulations. The
debenture loan matured Nov. 1, 1935. The embargo on the transfer of funds from Germany prevents the company from paying debenture holders
in New York in dollars. Bank of the Manhattan Co. is depositary under in New York in dollars. B
(W. F.) Hall Printing Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Years Ended Jan. 31- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross profit from oper } \\ \text { Gen., admin., selling \& }\end{array} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 6 3 6 , 8 4 8} \begin{array}{lllll} & \$ 2,040,812 & \$ 1,289,383 & \$ 2,079,721\end{array}$
 Sundry charges (net) Disc. on bonds acquired
for sinking fund

Net profit from oper--
Miscell. earns. (net) Gross earnings.
Interest charges.-------
Prov. for credit losses...cess profits taxes_....-
Net loss - -ivi--.......--
Preferred dividends.--

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 894,325 \\ 91,490 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{loss} \$ 42,433 \\ \text { d153,437 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \$ 11,299 \\ & \text { c } 518,781 \end{aligned}$ | a\$751,025 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$985,815 | \$111,003 | \$530,080 | \$751,025 |
| 441,170 392,302 | 415,585 | 397,680 | 420,067 |
| 76,464 |  |  |  |
| 89,078 | ------ | ---- |  |
| \$13,200 | \$304,582 | \$132,400 | a $\$ 330,957$ |
|  |  | 42,000 | 48,000 |
| \$13,200 | \$304,582 | sur \$90,400 | sur \$282,957 |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 307,807 \\ \mathrm{Nil} \end{array}$ | 373, Nil | 3 \$0.24 | 37923 | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Balance, deficit_--10) } & \$ 13,200 & \$ 304,582 & \text { sur } \$ 90,400 & \text { sur } \$ 282,957 \\ \text { Shs.cap.stk. .out. par } \$ 10 & 367,857 & 373,833 & 374,333 & 379,223 \\ \text { Earned per share } & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.24 & \$ 0.74\end{array}$ a Net profit is after depreciation of $\$ 853,343$ in 1934 ( $\$ 834,565$ in 1933 ). sinking fund. c Sundry credits, incl. $\$ 106,606$ discount on first mortgage bonds acquired for sinking fund and a dividend of $\$ 24,180$ from Chicago Rotoprint Co, a directly controlled company not consolidated. d Including

equity of $\$ 39,651$ in curent earnings of Chicago Rotoprint Co., a directly

| 3 Months Ended March 31- | 1936 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue | \$589,861 | \$551,365 |
| Operating expenses, including | 643,442 | 592,843 |
| Net operating loss | \$53,581 | \$41,478 |
| Non-operating revenue | 162 | 121 |
| Operating deficit | \$53,419 | \$41,357 |
| Interest and other charges_* | 178,406 | 173,455 |
| Deficit (before deducting dep | \$231,825 | \$214,81 | * Includes interest accrued for period on $51 / 2 \%$ gold debentures, series of

1926, interest on which has not been paid subsequent to March 1, 1931.142, p. 3172 .

## Hillcrest Natural Gas Co.-Bonds Called-

All of the outstanding 1st mtge. $6 \%$ gold notes have been called for re-
demption on July 1 at par and interest. nemption on July 1 at par and interest Payment will be made at the
(R. M.) Hollingshead Corp.-Succeeds Old Company-
See R. M. Hollingshead Co. below.

Consolidated Income Statement Years Ended Dec. 31

|  | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit on sales | \$971,629 | \$970,916 |
| Operating expenses | 895,543 | 816,917 |
| Net profit on operations (standard costs) | \$76,086 | \$153,999 |
| Other income | 13,858 | 8,342 |
| Net profit (standard co | \$89,945 | \$162,342 |
| Real estate operations | Dr2,120 | Dr732 |
| Net unabsorbed factory burden | 44,949 | 32,294 |
| Net consolidated income from operations | \$42,875 | \$129,315 |
| Items set up Dec. 31, 1934, as development exp. of |  |  |
| new sales units and now written off through |  |  |
| surplus account. | 18,393 |  |
| Net credit to surplus. | \$24,481 | \$129,315 |

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935

| Assets- |  | Llablittes- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$49,183 | Notes payable-banks | 820,000 |
| Notes and | 4,574 | Trade acceptances payab | 78,772 |
| Accounts receivabl | 145,230 | Accounts payable-trade | 167,892 |
| Debit balances-acc'ts payable. | 2,935 | Accounts payable-employees_ | 4,587 |
| Inventories | 439,742 | Accts. receivable-credit bals | 3,170 |
| Value of life insurance | 20,154 | Res. for Fed. \& State excise taxes | 3,378 |
| Miscellaneous asse | 10,112 | Accrued payroll, \& | 35,045 |
| Total investments | 26,202 | Res. for Fed. inc. \& cap. stk. tax | 19,032 |
| Fixed assets (net) | 205,864 | Deferred liabilities. |  |
| Deferred charges | 51,118 | Res. for fluctuation in for. exch: | 2,188 |
| Advances to bondholders' protective committee. |  | Mortgage payable-real estate.2 d pref. stock (par \$25) | $\begin{array}{r} 30,800 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| Goodwill, pats., tr.-marks, \&c-- | 1,501 | Class A common stock |  |
|  |  | Class B common stock | b200 |
|  |  | Surplus | 276, | a Represented by 2,000 shares (no par). b Represented by 500 shares

## (no par).

(R. M.) Hollingshead Co.-Report-

The bondholders' protective committee for the 1st mtge. 15-year 7\% $7 \%$
sinking fund gold bonds due Feb. 1, 1938, has submitted a report on matters concerning the company since the plan of reorganization was submitted and approved in the early part of the year 1934. The committee says in part:
incorp, in New the terms of the plan, the R. M. Hollingshead Corp, was incorp. in New Jersey and took over al of the unmortgaged assets of the
$\mathbf{R}$. M. Hollingshead Co. All of the other provisions of the plan were carried
out and the business was continued under the management of the officers out and the business was continued under the management of the officers
and directors as in the plan provided. of thder the plan of reorganization for the R. M. Hollingshead Co., a period of three years from Jan. 1, 1934, was provided within which the exchange of sary in order that the new company might accumulate from earnings new in the reapital necessary for its operation, as no new money was provided Considerable progress in the rehabilitation has been achieved, although
owing the banks on Jan. 1, 1934, have since been paid, substantial additions to the machinery and equipment have been made and the account recervable and inventory have been considerably increased. ness and has made numerous suggestions which bave been adopted by the management.
The company has paid all rental determined in the plan, for the use of the buildings and equipment covered by the mortgage, security for the
bonds. This fund has been applied by the committee toward the payment
of taxes and of taxes and expenses.-V. 139, p. 1404.

Homestake Mining Co.-\$2 Extra Dividendto the directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share in addition to the regular monthly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the capital stock, par
$\$ 100$, both payable June 25 to holders of record June 20 . Similar distributions were made in each of the 23 preceding months. The company paid extra dividends of $\$ 1$ per share and regular dividends of $\$ 1$ per share tion a special extra of $\$ 20$ per share was paid on Dec. 5 last.-V. 142, p. 3172

Hoskins Mfg. Co.-25-Cent Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in no par value, both payable June 26 to holders of record June 11 . An extra 25 cents paid in each of the six preceding quarters. The regular quarterly dividend was raised to 50 cents from 25 cents with the Sept. 26, 1935, pay

Hotel Taft, N. Y. City-ReorganizationThe formation of Hotel Taft Reorganization Committee for the protection certificates guaranteed by the Prudence Co., Inc. has been announced. On July 1, 1933 , the Taft Hotel Corp., holder of the title to the mortgaged property and owner of the furniture used in the operation of date. The amount of mortgage and mortgage certificates outstanding is \$4, the amount of $\$ 249,530$, plus interest penalties. Taft Hotel Corp. was not mortgage. Bank of Manhattan, the depositary to which the mortgage on the hotel had been assigned, instituted foreclosure proceedings on or about July 5,1933 , and thereafter, in order to hold together the buiding and th tion of the hotel, an assignment of rent agreement, effective as of June 1 , 1933, was accepted by Bank of Manhattan without prejudice, and the property has continued under such assignment of rents to the present time ating experience under the assignment of rent agreement is presented as follows:
Oper. inc. (before rea
estate taxes)
Jan. 1 to May 31 (prior
to assign't
to assign't of rents)-
June 1 to Dec. 31 . ${ }_{\substack{133,985 \\ 197,287}}$
 $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Net profits (before depreciation)- } & \$ 181,612 & \$ 234,811 & \$ 248,213 \\ \text { Ratio of net profits to mtge. indebt_ } & 4.44 \% & 5.74 \% & 6.07 \%\end{array}$ There are no tax arrears at the present time.
For the early months of 1936 both gross revenue and operating profit are olding up to 1935 figures, with a tendency to increase. cooperation of certificate holders holding approximately $25 \%$ of the out tanding certificates. The committee conducted negotiations with the of delinquent taxes then remaining to be cleared up through operating profit, it appeared unwise to put forth a reorganization plan at that time. By the summer of 1934, a plan had been prepared and was about to be pu Section 77-B of the United States Bankruptcy Act and claimed the right o reorganize the Hotel Taft mortgage in that proceeding. The Circuit Co. Inc. which had guaranteed payment of the Hotel Taft mortgag certificates, also filed a petition under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Ac and also sought the right to reorganize the Hotel Taft mortgage under such proceedings. A subsequent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in this was not until March 1, 1936 that the foreclosure proceeding against Hote Taft was allowed to proceed. During April the committee completed o be consummated in the foreclosure proceeding. Thereupon the pom mittee adopted a deposit agreement dated April 7,1936 and intervened in he foreclosure proceeding for the purpose

Plan of Reorganization
Certificate holders who consent to the plan and deposit their certificate he deposit agreement will receive new bonds bearing $4 \%$ interest payabl crip certificates representing interest arrears computed at the rate $2 \%$ rom Jan. 1, 1933. [The recent payment amounting to $3 \%$ of the outtanding certincates was not specifed oy proposed reorganization plan desig nates this as an interest payment.] One-third of the surplus earnings over the $4 \%$ interest rate, will be used to pay the scrip certificates representing new bonds. When the scrip certificates are paid and until the mortgage is reduced to $\$ 3,000,000$, two-thirds of the surplus earnings will be used to etire bonds. After the scrip certificates have been paid and after the mortgage has been reduced to $\$ 3,000,000$, then one-half of the surplus payment of the new bonds will be a lien upon both the real estate and hotel urniture and furnishings.
The members of the committee are: George V. McLaughlin, Chairman Pres., Brooklyn Trust Co.); Walter L. Pate (attorney), IVor B. Clark
(Pres., Ivor B. Clark, Inc., trustee, series B-1, N. X. Title\& Mortgage Co.),
David H. Lanman (Pres., Brooklyn Savings Bank), Edward C. Delafield Vice-Pres., City Bank Farmers Trust Co.), Sherman S. Rogers (formerly Mortgage Co.), with John'R. Walsh, Sec., 215 Montague St. Brooklyn
N. Y. and Cullen \& Dykman, counsel, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y

Houston Belt \& Terminal Ry.-Tenders-
The Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., will until 12 noon June 9, receive ids for the sale to it of sufficient 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds due July 1 , 1937 to
xhaust the sum of $\$ 50,783$ at prices not exceeding 105 and interest.-V 40, p. 3899 .
Houston Electric Co.-Earnings-
The plan of reorganization of Galveston-Houston Electric Co. and its The plan of reorganization of Galveston-Houston Electric Co. and its
subsidiaries dated as of March 1, 1935, as amended has been confirmed and
consummated pursuant to orders of the U. S. District Court for the District consummated pursuant to orders of the U. S. District Court for the District
of Masschusetts in the reorganization proceedings, although the court still etains certain limited jurisdiction. Figures appearing in this report. except as otherwise noted, give effect to consummation of the plan. Certain Period End. April $30-$
Operating revenuen
Operation revenues.-.---------------
Maintenance---
Taxes-:- nterest on bonds-
Other interest, \&

a These amounts were appropriated in Dec. 1934 and in Dec. 1935 to provide a reserve against which property retirements will be charged as than the allowable depreciation agreed upon with the Internal Revenue Bureau for income tax purposes for that year; the appropriation for the calendar year 1935 is anticipated to be somewhat greater than the corre appropriated during recent years is less than depreciation deductible for Federal income tax purposes on a straight line basis and the resulting reserve
is less than a depreciation reserve would be if based on such straight line is less th
method.

| 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 36 | $\stackrel{1935}{8}$ |  | 36 | 1935 |
| Prssets- |  |  | Cap.stk $\$ 100$ par) |  |  |
| equipment | 6,995 | 1,189,566 | 1 st mtge. ser, B6s | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000,000 \\ & 3,863,200 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ash. | b773,152 | 575,979 | 1st mtge. ser. A 6 s |  | 3,923,200 |
| Notes recelvable.- | 302 |  | Secured Inc. 88, ${ }^{\text {'35 }}$ |  | 300,000 |
| Accts. recelvable.- | 20,934 | 17,299 | Equipment notes. | 116,863 | 108,171 |
| Materials \& supp- | 88,678 | 98,493 | Accounts payable. | 66,891 | 68,753 |
| Prepayments | 17,503 | 13,812 | Interest accrued | 96,580 | 96,58 |
| Misc. investments |  |  | Taxes acerued.- | 54,074 | 68,078 |
| Sinking funds | 219 | 219 | Misc. liabilities_-- | 13,826 | 13,482 |
| Special deposits. | 726 | 1,174 | a Retire. reserve.. | 2,380,503 | 2,171,253 |
| Unamortized debt |  |  | Operating reserves | 74,928 | 61,274 |
| discount \& exp. | b59,380 | $3,347$ | Surplus | 481,026 | 509,10 |

Total _.....-1 $\overline{12,147,894} \xlongequal[12,319,895]{ }$ a See note (a) on preceding page. b The above income statement and
balance sheet do not give effect to: (1) Expenses incident to the plan, no balance sheet do not, give effect to: (1) Expenses incident to the plan, not
yet determined. (2) The contemplated application of $\$ 200,000$ to the
retirement of bonds within one year from May 1,1936 .
a government claim of $\$ 213,282$ plus interest of $\$ 39,162$ to April 6,1935 , plus interest at $6 \%$ thereafter, for additional Federal income tax for the ya a member of the group, has a contingent liability. The government however, has taken an appeal.-V. 142, p. 1471 .

Houston Oil Co. of Texas-Bonds CalledThe Maryland Trust Co., as trustee, announced that $\$ 592,000$ principal amount of 10 -year secured. $51 / 1 \%$ sinking fund series A, bonds, due 1940
have been drawn for redemption at $1011 / 2$ on Aug. 1,1936 . Payment will be made at Maryland Trust Co., Baltimore, Bankers Trust Co., New York,
Hupp Motor Car Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Sales <br> Cost of sales |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 193 | 1933 |  |
|  | 6,868,052 | \$7,196,373 | \$6,118,929 | \$8,750,565 |
|  | 8,586,549 | 9,656,288 | 7,253,021 | 11,309 |
| Gross lossther income | \$1,718,497 | \$2,459,915 | \$1,134,092 | \$2,5 |
|  | 53,514 | 159,599 | 118,047 |  |
| Loss | \$1,664,983 | \$2,300,316 | \$1,016,044 | \$2,410, |
| terest paid---7-- | 15,116 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,938 |  |  |  |
| Res've for depreciation. Idle plant expense. | 438,610 | 542,997 | 635,153 | 802,29 |
|  | 119,985 | 177,953 | 126,391 |  |
| Extraord. charges from inventory adjustment |  |  |  |  |
| Losses of subs <br> Red of carry. val. of dies, tools, jigs \& patents_ |  | 120,236 |  |  |
|  | 271,827 | 891,288 |  |  |
| Prov. for loss in respect of loans \& commitm'ts |  | 8 |  |  |
| Losses on sales of aband't of surplus equip., \&c. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63,385 |  |  |  |
| Foreign exchange losses- | 1,265 |  |  |  |
|  | 16,199 |  |  |  |
| Loss on sale of cap. assels |  | 16,059 |  |  |
|  |  | 44,537 |  |  |
| Net loss | \$2,607,115 | \$4,398,445 | \$1,777,588 | \$4,515, |
| 3 Mos.End. Mar. 31 Net sales. Costs and expenses | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
|  | \$191,116 | \$1,658,805 | \$712,042 | \$1,576,071 |
|  | 384,987 | 2,192,425 | 1,302,893 | ,892, |
| Operating loss Other income | \$193,871 | \$533,620 | \$590,851 | 316,32 |
|  | 2,914 | 42,915 | 52,284 |  |
| Loss <br> Depreciation <br> Idle plant expenses <br> Loss of Hupmobile Mich <br> Sales Corp | \$190,957 | \$490,705 | \$538,567 | 309 |
|  | 58,842 | 116,742 | 127,995 | 179,00 |
|  | 16,166 | 52,936 | 75,964 | 34,13 |
|  |  | 27,870 |  |  |
| Net loss | \$265,965 | 688,253 | \$742,526 |  |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net loss__.-......-. } & \$ 265,965 & \$ 688,253 & \$ 742,526 & \$ 522,997 \\ \text { Current assets as of March } & 31,1936 \text {, including } & \$ 161,166 \text { cash and market- }\end{array}$ Current assets as of March 31,1936 , including $\$ 161,166$ cash and market-
able securities, amounted to $\$ 1,002,45$ and current liabilities were $\$ 622,153$. Inventories amounting to $\$ 720,879$ include $\$ 214,230$ for inventory of service parts being repurchased under agreement, amount owing per
contract, $\$ 150,313$. Total assets as of March 31 , 1936, aggregated $\$ 6$,087,404 and deficit from operations was $\$ 7,837,154$.

|  | 1935 | 1934 |  | 35 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | S | Liabilttes- |  |  |
| $\times$ Land, bldgs.,ma- |  |  | Capital stock | 13,186,280 | 13,291,280 |
| chinery, \&c- | 4,964,526 | 7,380,568 | Accounts payable. | 181,351 | 369,816 |
| Investments | z1 | 274,957 | Taxes payable. | 214,138 | 23,919 |
| G'dwill, tr. names, \& C . |  |  | Amt. owing on repurch. of invent. |  |  |
| Cash. U.S.ctis., ©e | 63,616 | 1,035,010 | service parts..- | 191,621 |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. | y164,542 | 310,654 | Owing to a former |  |  |
| Adv.pay. on mat'ls ordered | 26,135 |  | officer on settle. of claim under |  |  |
| Mtge. rec. at amt. |  |  | employ. contract | 12,500 |  |
| realized thereon in 1936------ |  |  | Owing to sub. not |  |  |
| in 1936--.---- | 179,000 |  | consolidated | 1,537 |  |
| Accrued int. rec-- |  | 1,125 | Prov. for undeter- |  |  |
| Inventories------ | 837,560 | 1,495,172 | mined taxes |  | 104,156 |
| Cash on depos. in closed banks | 119,390 | 241,809 | Prov. for undetermined expenses. |  | 148,783 |
| Deferred charges.- | 115,167 | 144,312 | Accruals--.--- | 120,533 |  |
|  |  |  | Dealers' dep., \&c. | 46,411 | 62,387 |
|  |  |  | Accrued wages.- | 10,635 | 29,263 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | a76,125 |  |
|  |  |  | Deficit | 7,571,189 | 3,145,995 | x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 6,820,317$ in 1935 and $\$ 7,301,349$ in y Accounts receivable only

z Investment in subsidiary not consolidated: The investment in a subcapital stock of the Commonwealth Alcorn Co. Except for all small bank balance and a small amount owing by the parent company the only assets principal amount of $\$ 210,000$. which matured on Jan 30 1935, and in respect of which the company is in default. Hupp Motor Car Corp. and
its other subsidiaries desclaim liability on the mortgage. Hupp Motor Car ts other subsidiaries desclaim liability on the mort lease. Hupp Motor Car the rental payable being $\$ 32,000$ per annum plus property taxes. As of Jan. 28, 1935 the lease was canceled by mutual agreement between Hupp Motor Car Corp. and the Commonwealt Al Alcorn Co. The mortgagee, Motor Car Corp. of the original terms of the lease. Derformance by Hupp
During the year 1935
Motor a cash dividend of $\$ 18,000$ was received by the parent company from the a Excess of par value over cost of 10,500 shares of capital
company acquired during the year $1935 .-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3511$.

Huyler's of Delaware, Inc.-Preferred Stockholders' Protective Committee - Files Under 77-B-
In view of the filing on June 3, 1936 by the company in the U. S. District 77B of the Bankruptcy Act, stating that it is unable to meet its debts as they mature, and that it deosires to effrect a plan of reorganization, and in view of the fact that a similar petition was filed on the same day. in the
same Court, by Schulte Retail Stores, Corp the thasrantor of dividends
 No deposits of stoct the interests of the holders of said preferred stock. mittee roquests all holders of preferred stock to authorize the committee to Stockent ders.
of their respective holdings to the send their name, addresses and the amounts can send them the form of authorization to the committee and may be able is required
hilhe members of the committee are: s. K. Young, Chairman (Hempcal Bank ${ }^{8}$ Trust Co.); Bernard St., New York, and O'Comnor \& Farber, Counsel. who state that they epresent holders of substantial block of the preferted stock announce that they have reta
of preferred stock.
Preferred Dividend Passed-
The company stated that no consideration will be given to the payment stameed and unstamped. A dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid ons. par pissue.
on April 1 , last, and each three months previously.-V. 141, p. $116 ; \mathrm{V}$.
39, p. 118
Hydro-Electric Corp. of Virginia-TendersThe City Bank Farmers Trust Co. is inviting tenders for the sale to it the sum of 87.92, available in the sink sing fund fund Tenders will be received
on or before 12 o'clock noon, June 12. 1936.-V. 139, p. 3643 .
Hydro-Electric Securities Corp.-Earnings-
 Retained as invests. \&
val. at mat. prices
prevailing on dates
prevailing on dates
divs. were received.
Other income.
nt. paid or accrued.----
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { differences of exch., \&c } & 34,242 & 33,413 & 39.388 & 92,956\end{array}$


| Total surplus_-.-.-. |
| :---: |
| Amt. allocated to writing |
| $\$ 2,417,017$ |
| $\$ 2,535,853$ |
| $\$ 2,448,294$ |
| $\$ 2,459,847$ | off investments,---

Remuneration directors

Surplus, Dec. $31 \ldots \overline{\$ 2,015,500} \overline{\$ 1,897,083} \overline{\$ 1,976,495} \overline{\$ 1,764,060}$





Total.$20,062,8801 \overline{17,990,313}$ Total. $\qquad$ $-\frac{2,015,500}{20,062,880} \frac{1,897,0 \overline{3} 3}{17,990,313}$

## $\times$ Represented by $1,476,393$ shares, no par.-V. 140, p. 4236.

Hygrade Sylvania Corp.-Acquisition-
The company has acquired the Economic Lamp Co. of Malden, Mass. no par common shares which are to be exchanged for all the properties and assets of the Economic Lamp Co. including the company s lamp license agreement with the General Electric Co. not
the Economic Lamp Co.-V. 142, p. 1292 .

Illinois Commercial Telephone Co.-Accumulated Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the $\$ 6$ payable July 1 to holders of record June, 15 . Similar distributions were made on April 1 and Jan. 2 last, Oct. 1 , July 1 and April 1, 1935, and on Oct. 15 , July 14 and April 14, 1934, prior to which regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share were disbursed. Accumulations
Illinois Zinc Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.-Final DividendThe directors have declared a final dividend of $87-10$ th cents per share on the American depositary receipts for orfinary shares payable June 8
to holders of record April 17 . An interim dividend of like amount was paid on Nov. 9, 1935.-V. 141, p. 3074.

Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp.-EarningsThis company is successor to Indiana Consumers Gas \& By-Products Co. through reorganization.


Will be contested by the State in the higher court the liability is allowed to
stand as contingent. $y$ Shares of no par value $\$ 6$ dividend stand as contingent. y Shares of no par value $\$ 6$ dividend, cumulative by 16,700 no par shares.

India Tire Co.-Ordered to Liquidate-
The company has been ordered to liquidate by Federal Judge Samuel West, sitting at Cleveland. The company had sought to reorganize under
the Federal Bankruptcy Act. A special master appointed to investigate the Federal Bankruptcy Act. A special master appointed to investigate
the case reported that reorganization seemed impossible and recommended liquidation. The report was accepted by the court. J. T. Fisher, Secretary of the company, has been appointed trustee under iquidation.-

## Indiana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings-

Calendar Years
Railway oper. reve
 1933
$\$ 7.765 .719$ $9 \quad \begin{array}{r}1932 \\ \hline 7,298,62\end{array}$ Expenses-
Maint. of way \& struc.
Maint. of equipment.--
 General_Total expense-_-..--
Net rev. from ry. oper--
Per cent of exp, ro revs.-
Railway tax accruals.Railway tax accruals.--
Uncollectible ry. revs.--


| 425,027 | 560,465 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 789.321 | 643,464 |
| 38,363 | 45,135 |
| $3,053,777$ | $2,891,840$ |
| 105,759 | 150,996 |
| 210,101 | 240,899 |
| 148 | 6 |
| $\$ 4,622,200$ | $\$ 4,523,795$ |
| $3,143,519$ | $2,774,826$ |
| $59.52)$ | $(61,98)$ |
| 608,361 | 527,044 |
| 248 | 341 |

 debint facility rents, ne
Net ry. oper. income- $\frac{333,117}{\$ 1,808,503} \frac{259,244}{\$ 2,278,799} \frac{371,409}{\$ 1,894,006} \frac{426,095}{\$ 1,527,315}$ Inc. from lease of road. Misc. from rent income..Miscellaneous non-oper. physical property Inc. from funded secur--
Inc. from unfunded sec. and accounts.-....-
Miscellaneous income Total non-oper. inc... Rent for leased roads.Miscellaneous rents Int. on funded debt. Int. on undunded debt, funded of discount on Miscell. income charges. Total deductions
Net income...
Dividends

 4 ,

| Assets | $\stackrel{1935}{195}$ | $1934$ | Liabilutes- | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1934}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vest. in ro |  |  | Capital stock | 7,600,000 | 7,600,000 |
| equipment --- | ,640,054 | 22,738,201 | Gov't grants | 47,969 |  |
| Improves.on leas'd |  |  | Funded debt un- |  |  |
| Misc. phys. prop | $1,514,880$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,488 \\ 1,560,668 \end{array}$ | Traffic \& car-serv | 9,505,000 | 9,590,000 |
| Invs. in affil. cos | 286.774 | 300,929 | balances payable | 928,398 | 603,459 |
| Other investments | 18,766 | 19,051 | Audited acts. \& |  |  |
| Cash | 777,597 | 2,629,955 | wages payable -- | 582,106 | 77 |
| Special deposits. | 360 | 25,528 | Misc. accts. pay | 115,334 | 25,725 |
| Loans \& bills rec.- | 9,720 | 6,671 | Int. matured unpd | 197,360 | 197,135 |
| Traffic \& car-serv. |  |  | Unmat. int. accr'd |  | 521 |
| bals. receivable- | 73,844 | 109,710 | Unmatured rents |  |  |
| Net bals. receiv'le from agents \& |  |  | accrued.------ | 1,189 | 109 |
| from agents \& |  |  | Other curr. liabs.- | 230,841 | 170,343 |
| conductors. | 296,423 | 223,237 | Other def. liab | 252,300 | 77,947 |
| Misc. accts. rec'le | 430,932 | 548,871 | Tax liability | 709,648 | 812,181 |
| Material \& supplies | 411,450 | 384,701 | Ins. \& casualty res. | 103,831 | 20,883 |
| Rents receivable |  | 23,264 | Accrued deprec'n |  |  |
| Other curr. assets. | 186,274 | 131,465 | (equipment) | 2,672,263 | 2,557,934 |
| Working fund advs | 1,967 | 1,967 | Other unadjusted |  |  |
| Other def. assets.- | 183,011 | 207,385 | credits | 435,567 | 455,653 |
| Rents \& ins. prems paid in advance | 699 | 699 | Add'ns to property through inc. \& | , 5 | , |
| isct. on fund |  |  | rplus | 69,513 | 67,237 |
| debt .-.-.-- | 203,600 | 214,395 | Profit \& loss-bal. | 5,794,635 | 6,010,649 |
| ther unadj. debits | 106,450 | 116,047 |  |  |  | -V. 142, p. 3347 $9,247,123 \overline{29,347,237}$

Total_......... $\overline{29,247,123} \overline{29,347,237}$
Indianapolis Water Co.-Plans $5 \%$ Preferred Financing The company has filed a petition with the Indiana Public Service Commission for authority to sell 1,810 shares of series A $5 \%$ cumulative pre-
ferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) at not less than $\$ 100$ a share, to finance part of expenditures for improvements made from Dec. 1, 1930 to March $31 ; 1936$. rustee, and delivered to the company, but not to be sold until further order by the Commission. The petition states that $\$ 903,095$ was spent on
improvements from current funds.-V. 142, p. 1123 . mprovements from current funds.-V. 142, p. 1123.

$$
\text { Inland Steel Co.-Registers with } S E C-\text { - } \text { See list given on first pgae of this department.- } 142, \text { p. } 2998 .
$$

International Great Northern RR.-Earnings.-April-
Gross from railwa



International Power Co., Ltd.- $\$ 1.50$ Preferred Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. 1st pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July 2 ,
to holders of record June 15. A like payment was made on April 1 , last, to holders of record June 15 . A like paymment, war made on April 1, last,
and compares with $\$ 1$ per share paid on Nov. 1 , July 2 and April 3, 1935, and compares with \$1 per share paid on Nov. 1, July 2 and April 3 , 1935 ,
this latter being the first payment made since Oct. 1,1931 , when a regular this atter being the first payment made since Oct, 1,1931 , when
quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was paid.-V. $142, \mathrm{p}, 958$.

International Rys. of Central America-Earnings-



International Power Securities Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account of accoumulations on the no par $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred series A stock, pay-
able June 20 to holders of record June 5 . This compares with $\$ 3$ paid on

Dec. 30, 1935; \$2 on June 15, 1935; \$3 on Dee. 31, 1934; \$2 on June 15,
$1934 ; \$ 3$ on Dec. 15, 1933 and $\$ 2$ on June 15, 1933.-V. $141, \mathrm{p} .4018$. International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. (\& Subs.) Income Account for Quarter Ended March 31 [Excluding Postal Telegraph Corp. and Subsidiaries]
gross profit on sales of manufacturing companies. $\$ 11,936,541 \$ 10,881,450$
Interest, dividends, \&c.: Interest, dividends, \&c.:
Companis Telefonica
fees for services) Other companies

| 687,403 |
| :---: |
| 5644 |
| 646 |

Int.from miscell. invert't, deferred rec'les, \&
$4 \overline{7} \overline{3}, \overline{8} \overline{3} \overline{6}$
799,484
342,825
262,502
Operating,
 Net earnings after depreciation. $\$ 4,030,960 \$ 3,846,584$ Charges of subsidiary companies:
Int. on funded debt (incl. amortization of bond
discount and expenses. discount and expenses.............-.-. Divs. on pref. stk. outstanding in hands of public (incl.cum. pref. divs, accrued but not declared) Min. com. stockholders' equity in net inc.- (net) cos. endorsed by Int' 1 Tel. \& Tel. Corp. to bks. General int. charges of Int'l Tel \& Tel. Corp., incl.

$\begin{array}{rr}177,161 & 177,089 \\ 2,988 & 74,009\end{array}$
$254,345 \quad 290,478$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { amortization of bond discount and expense.,--.- } & 138,772 & 138,945\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Net income before deducting int. on deb. bonds } & \$ 3,051,188 & \begin{array}{l}\text { N2,671,195 }\end{array} \\ \text { Interest on debenture bonds...-.-..........-- } & 1,442,437 & 1,442,437\end{array}$

Net income....................................... $\$ 1,608,750 ~ \$ 1,228,758$ Note-A substantial part of the operations is carried on in currencies
other than U. S. dollars, and in preparing the foregoing income statement such currencies have been converted in terms of $U$. S. dollars at average rates of exchange for the period. Open market rates have been used for exercise exchange control but allow for both an official and free market, the lower free market rates have been used. In countries having various exchange categories, rates have been used approximating the rates at which
transfers of funds can be effected. Such exchange rates have been used for conversion in terms of U. S. dolars of all items of revenues and expenses except that depreciation has been calculated at the rates of exchange at the time of acquisition of the properties. This, in the aggregate, results in the conversion in terms of U. S. dollars of that expense item at higher in plants as at dates of acquisition. No profit or loss resulting from conversion in terms of . S. dollars of net current assets of subsidiary comgoing statement.
Telefo provision for depreciation (excluding the accounts of Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana not consolidated herein) for the first three for the same period of 1935 . In the annual report for 1935 a full explanation is set forth of the policy followed by the corporation with respect to depreciation, which states that with certain specified exceptions, a straightline composite rate of at least 4\% was applied for 1935 for telephone operyear 1936 .
The accounts of the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana (Spanish Corporation's equity in the net income of that been consolidated. The for depreciation and amortization at the minimum rates as set forth in the contract with the Spanish Government, was in excess of dividends accrued. ing scale of minimum rates for depreciation provides for a gradually ascending scale of minimum rates for depreciation and amortization which, at

Investors Royalty Co., Inc.- $11 / 2$-Cent Dividendcommon stock, par $\$ 1$, payable June 30 to holders of record June 15. An initial payment of like amount was made on March 31 last Prior to this latter date the par value of the common stock was reduced from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 1$
and the new stock was exchanged for the old stock on a ten-for-one basis. The old common stock had paid regular quarterly dividends of 10 cents per share up to and including Dec. 20, 1934. In addition an extra dividend of
10 cents was paid on the common stock on this latter date.-V. 142, p. 3174 .

Jamaica Public Service Ltd. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. Apr.30- 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935
Gross earnings Gross earnings
Oper. exps. and taxes.--
Interest $\&$ amortization

Jersey Central Power \& Light Co.-Offer for StockSee Public Service Corp. of N. J. below.-V. 141, p. 1100.
Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-

 $\$ 5$ per share.

## Jersey Central Power \& Light Co. <br> $51 / 2 \%$ Preferred Stock

BOUGHT SOLD QUOTED
Eastman, Dillon $\&$ Co.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
15 Broad Street New York A T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-752
a In foreign banks and claim against liquidating trustee of domestic
(Mead) Johnson \& Co.-Extra Dividendaddition to the regular quarterly extra dividend of 75 of 50 cents per share in common stock, no par value, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. A similar extra was paid on April 1 last, and one of 75 cents was paid on Jan. 2 last. In each of the seven preceding quarters the company
distributed extra dividends of 25 cents per share.-V. 142, p. 1820 .
Kalamazoo Stove Co.- $50 \%$ Stock Dividendcommon stock, payableciared a stock dividend of $50 \%$ on the new $\$ 10$ par common stock, payable in
June 13.-V. 142, p. 2999.

Kansas City Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., as successor trustee, is notifying
holders of first mortgage gold bonds, $5 \%$ series due 1946 , that there has been called for rede:nption on Aug. 1,1936 , at 102\%, $\$ 17,000$ principal amount of these bonds for account of the sin
Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross earns_--.-.....-- } & \$ 1,310,546 & \$ 1,252,877 & \$ 16,056,619 & \$ 14,997,610 \\ \text { Operating expenses....- } & 621,339 & 584,367 & 7,711,157 & 6,971,781 \\ \text { Interest charges } & 134,050 & 147,044 & 1,629,698 & 1,766,767\end{array}$ Interest charges-.-.--
Amortiz. of disct. and
premiums
Depreciation
Fed land State inc. tax
$\begin{array}{rrrr}9,115 & 10,967 & 111,161 & 131,609 \\ 184,161 & 184,838 & 2,214,631 & 2,208.071 \\ 63,850 & 47,561 & 635,891 & 593,905\end{array}$

- Balance $-\overline{\$ 298,030} \overline{\$ 278,099} \overline{\$ 3,754,079} \overline{\$ 3,325,474}$

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earns.




 Interest---| Federal income taxes.-.- | 203,000 |
| :--- | ---: | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net profit for year.-- } & \$ 1,041,234 & \$ 818,793 & \$ 342,148 & \text { loss } \$ 555,958 \\ \text { Previous balance. } & \mathbf{9 , 8 1 9 , 0 2 3} & 9,400,776 & 9,234,219 & 10,076,780 \\ \text { Disc. on pref. stk. pur-- } & -\ldots-2 & \ldots-\ldots & 400 & 7,890\end{array}$ Disc. on pref. stk pur--

Refund on Fed. income
 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Common } & 594,786 & 339,878 & 113,273 & 226,479 \\ \text { Preferred } \\ \text { Miscellaneous charges-- } & 51,777 & 57,750 & 62,720 & 68,014\end{array}$ Miscellaneous charges_-
Balance at Dec. 31
$\$ 10,133,008$$\frac{80.685}{} \frac{16,925}{\$ 9,819,023} \frac{-\cdots--}{\$ 9,400,776} \frac{-\cdots-\cdots}{\$ 9,234,220}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shs. com. stk. outstand- } & 566,463 & 566,463 & 566,363 & 566,363 \\ \text { ing (\$12.50 par) } \\ \text { Earnings per share_-.-- } & \$ 1.75 & \$ 1.34 & \$ 0.49 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ Earnings per share_...- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | Liabilities- |  |
| a Property accoun | 7,258,956 | 7,432,271 | Pf. stk. (par \$100) 664,800 | 750,000 |
| Outside property- | 500,009 | 515,771 | Comon stock (par |  |
| Goodwill | 5,500,000 | 5,500,000 | \$12.50) .......-. 7,080,787 | 7,080,787 |
| Investments | 184,275 | 228,004 | Mortgages _.-.-.- 1,200,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 3,728,284 | 3,379,202 | Notes payable---1 300,000 | 500,000 |
| Inventories | 3,303,641 | 3,100,400 | Res. for insur. and |  |
| Cash | 632,038 | 825,464 | contingencies.-- 76,548 | 73,702 |
| Prepaid accounts. | 47,232 | 94,529 | Dividends payable 153,258 | 127,730 |
|  |  |  | Acc'ts payable, \&c. 1,546,035 | 1,124,398 |
|  |  |  | Surplus-...------10,133,008 | 9,819,023 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total ….......21,154,436 21,075,642 Total $\qquad$ $21,154,43621,075$
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp.
The directors have declared a dividend Resumes Pref. Div.cumachich payment made on the made on April 1 last, this latter when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was paid.-V. 142, p. 3174 :

Ken-Rad Tube \& Lamp Corp.-Admitted to Listing and
Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration
the class A common stock, no par.-V. 142, p. 2999.
Kimberly-Clark Corp.-Bonds Called-
The company announced that it Will redeem on July 1, 1936, \$1,702,000 principal par value of its first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds series A due Juiv 1 , 1943, at their principal amount and accrued interest, together with a on that date at the offices of Hallgarten \& Co. in New York, at First Wisconsin Trust Co, corporate trustee, in Milwaukee, or at the First
National Bank of Chicago in Chicago.-V. 142, p.3175.

King-Seeley Corp.-Registers with SEC-

Kingston Products Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings| Three Months Ended March 31- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit after depreciation, Federal taxes, $\& \mathrm{c}$.-. | $\$ 936$ | 1935 |
| Earns. per sh. on 721.931 shs. com. stk. (par $\$ 1$ )- | $\$ 0.05$ | $\$ 42,298$ | Earrs. per sh. on 721

-V. 142 , p. 3513 .

Kirby Lumber Co.-Would Reorganize-
A petition for the reorganization of the company was filed in the Federal
Court at Houston, May 20, proposing a new Delaware corporation having Court at Houston, May 20, proposing a new Delaware corporation having 50,000 shares of common stock. The petition states the proposed reorgani-
zation has been approved by over $50 \%$ of bondholders and $80 \%$ of stockholders and holders of notes and claims.
Under the plan, stock in the new com
holders for $\$ 15$ a share and the exchange of stock on a share for share basis.

- V , holders for \$15 a si
(S. S.) Kresge Co.-SalesMonth ofManuary os Fanuary
March Februa
March
April.
May On May 31, 1936, the company had 726 stores in operation, including
678 in the United states and 48 in Canada, against 688 American stores
and 47 Canadian stores at the end of May 1935.-V. 142, p. 3175 .
Laclede Power \& Light Co.-To Delay Financing-
The company has asked the Securities Exxchange Commission to permit it to withdraw a registration statement filed Nov. 6. 1935, under the shares of preferred stock.
The company points out that the issue was approved by hissouri P. S in Aprission last Nov., but an order was secured in Circuit Court in Missouri in April secting aside the Commission order as arbitarary and unreasonable result from carrying the case oo a nigher court, the company has decided
to delay financing for the present.-V. 142, p. 463 .
Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings.-April-
Gross from railway-
Net after rents_-
Gross from railway. Net from railway-.


## Lehigh Valley Transit Co.-To Pay Bond InterestJudee William H Kirkpatrick, of the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia

 has signed orders allowing the company to pay semi annual interest totaling$\$ 243,375$ due June 1 on several outstanding bond issues and the Easton Transit Co., a subsidiary, to make a $\$ 5,000$ sinking fund and the Easton
Girard Trust Co, for the to the Girard Trust Co. for the refunding of $\$ 205,000$
\& South Bethlehem Transit Co., its predeceasor.
Reorganization Plan Approved-
The Pennsylvania P. S. Commission on June 4 reversed its own decision subsidiary, the Easton Transit Co. At the same time, the Commission withheld judgment on a contract between the Transit company and the Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co. providing for the sale of power and rental of transmission lines to the Power company.
The reorganization plan still must be passed upon by the Federal court. -V. 142, p. 2505.


Lexington Water Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended March 31-
Operating expense


 $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 1,954,329 \\ 432,374 \\ 21,292 \\ 262,330 \\ 312,440 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 79 | $\$ 1,803,605$ |
| 74 | 210,859 |
| 14,943 |  |
| 30 | 262,330 |
| 40 | 298,408 | $\$ 925,891$ \$1,017,063

 Balance of income
V.

$\$ 45.444$

| Co. (\& Subs.) - | Earnings- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1935 | 1934 |
| $\$ 437,917$ | $\$ 175,623$ |
| 1933 |  |

$\$ 122,186$ Earnings per share-..-


| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 267,026 \\ 54,514 \end{array}$ | $\$ 32,531$ 11,267 | $\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{loss} \$ 66,293 \\ 20,843 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{loss} \$ 57,320 \\ 41,134 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$321,539 | \$43,798 | loss\$45,450 | loss\$16,186 |
| 21,238 | 14,167 | 25,675 | 20,126 |
| 11,011 | 14,237 | 21,049 | 25,611 |
| $5 \overline{0}, \overline{5} \overline{3}$ | 5,283 |  |  |
| \$237,237 | \$10,111 | loss\$92,174 | loss\$72,000 |
| 50,940 26,953 |  |  |  |

Nil ${ }^{\text {Nil }}$

## Assets Cash on

In banks . Cash denk. in escrow
$\mathbf{y}$ Notes accts. Unpaid subscrip' n to capital stockAccrued int. rec.Cash surrender va life insur. net.Investments -...-ت Deferred assets. equip., Coorred assets....

|  | $\begin{array}{r} 161,972 \\ \$ 0.80 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{Nil}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| 1935 | 1934 | Accounts payable |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5290,802 \\ 3,247 \end{array}$ |  | Accounts payable- |
|  | \$114,513 | Dividends payable |
|  |  | Accrued llabilities_ Uncl. wages \& divs. |
|  |  |  |
| 207,719 | 195,512 |  |
| 1,535 | 1,889 | Deferred liab-..-- |
| 1,790 | 1,980 | $\$ 3.50$ cumul. div. 7\% cumul. stock |
| 18,642 | 9,448 |  |
| ,195 | 72,870 |  |
| 111,701 | 136,231 | b Common stock.-Cap. stk. subser-- |
| 100,457 | 109,861 |  |
| 12,395 | 234,277 | Earned deficit. |
|  | 629,825 | Corp. cap. surplus Paid-in surplus. |
|  |  |  |

Total.....-.-. $\$ 824,487$ \$1,506,409 Total...-.....- 8824,487 \$1,506,409 x Includes bills payable. Y After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 21,346 \mathrm{in}$
1935 and $\$ 19,244$ in 1934 . $\mathbf{z}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 418,260$ in 935 and $\$ 405,065$ in 1934 , a Represented by 30,564 no-par shares.
Represented by 161972 no-par shares in 1935 and 164,219 no-par shares b Represented by 161,972 no-par shares in 1935 and 164,219 no-par shares
in 1934.-V. 142, p. 2505 .
Little Schuylkill Navigation RR. \& Coal Co.Dividend Reduced-
The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, par $\$ 50$, payable July 15 to holders of record June 12 . each six months.
The company stated that the reduction in the rate to $\$ 1$ was due to
increased taxation.-V. 141, p. $756 ;$ V. 138, p. 4129.
ncreased taxation. - 141, p. 756
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.-Listing-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the rights of holders of capital stock to subscribe at \$6 per share to additional shares of capital stock in the ratio of one additional share for each
seven shares held. The Exchange will also list 63,535 additional shares of

Profit \& loss surplus-- $\overline{\$ 14,648,679} \overline{\$ 12,137,294} \overline{\$ 9,836,130} \overline{\$ 10,656,565}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Shs. of stock outstanding } & 5,368,548 & 5,376,623 & 5,380,723 & 5,382,723 \\ \text { (no par)--------- } & \$ 0.77 & \$ 0.59 & \$ 0.53 & \$ 0.71\end{array}$ x Includes $\$ 1,056$ in 1935 and $\$ 165$ in 1934, dividends on common stock of subsidiary company

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1935$ | $1934$ | Liabliti |  |  |
| Property acct.-1 | ,427,591 | 142,547,107 | Stock of subs. | 111,336 | 2,936 |
| Securities owned | 6,240,231 | 6,168,940 | 61/2\% cum. pref. |  |  |
| Sink. fund, cash | 692 | 69,542 | stock_----- | 7,998,500 | 8,000,000 |
| Indemnity dep. |  |  | $6 \%$ conv. pf. st | 6,415,954 | 6,436,750 |
| in connection |  |  | $x$ Common stock | 64,348,116 | 64,399,455 |
| with supersed's |  |  | Funded debt | 19,693,500 | 20,968,500 |
| bond | 79,949 | 188,271 | Notes payable.- | 2,249,250 | 1,650,000 |
| Cash. | 2,383,255 | 3,089,089 | Accts. payable | 737,540 | 649,971 |
| Notes \& warra |  |  | Funded debt of |  |  |
| receivable--- | 77,108 | 59,660 | subs. co. ma- |  |  |
| Accts. receiv'le_ | 3,114,347 | 2,837,443 | turing 1935-- |  | 1,708,500 |
| Advances to em- |  |  | Customers' deps | 1,767,996 | 1,733,072 |
| ployees for exps | 7,816 | 8,324 | Accr. taxes \& int | 2,0 | 1,747,383 |
| Material \& supp. | 1,139,587 | 1,306,884 | Accr. for divs. |  |  |
| Due from officers and employees |  |  | on pref. stock |  |  |
| and employees | 382,944 | ,585 | Miscell. reserves Deferred liabil_- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,324,398 \\ & 4,570,696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,447,839 \\ 2,676,952 \end{array}$ |
| gas properties | 406,100 | 427,120 | Res, for deprec. |  |  |
| Prepaid accts... | 96,334 | 92,998 | and depletion | 24,195,916 | 23,371,005 |
| Deferred charges | 1,085,216 | 1,304,860 | Capital surplus. Earned surplus | $\begin{array}{r} 8,386,420 \\ 14,648,679 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,615,608 \\ 12,137,294 \end{array}$ |
| Total | ,541,173 | ,503,824 | Total |  |  | Total -...-158,541,173 158,503,824 Total ......-. 158,541,173 158,503,824 x Represented by $5,368,548$ sha

shares no par).-V. 142, p. 2505 .

Long Island RR.-2c.-a-Mile Fare Ordered-
Supreme Court Justice George Furman of New York, in Brooklyn, June 4, issued a temporary injunction compelling the road to adhere to a two-centsThe road has been charging three cents a mile for trips within the State.

| Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April- | 1936 | 1935 | 193 | 1933 |
| Gross from railwa | \$472,439 | \$389,554 | \$349,520 | \$317,107 |
| Net from railway | 176,711 | 123.652 | 109,720 | 113,485 |
| Net after rents | 111,911 | 80,591 | 73,996 | 71,207 |
| Gross from railway | 1,791,537 | 1,424,234 | 1,388,502 | 1,255 |
| Net from railway | 660,875 | 429,582 | 465,754 | 461,525 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| April- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Gross from railway | \$109,049 | \$75,685 | \$77,615 | \$61,250 |
| Net from railway | 31,154 | 10,901 | 17,277 | 7,921 |
| Net after rents | 10,766 | def3,004 | 883 | def4,323 |
| Gross from railway | 385,323 | 294,972 | 319,180 | 226.372 |
| Net from railwa | 92,257 | 39,506 | 77,610 | 5,946 |
| Net after rents | 16,823 | 16,357 | 8,541 | def44,338 |

capital stock, \$1 par, upon notice of issuance. The rights will expire
June $9 .-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 3681$.
Lone Star Gas Corp. (\& Subs.) -EArnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}9,306,851 & 9,131,466 & 8,864,079 & 9,338,373\end{array}$

 Gross income--Interest charges.--.---
Prov. for losses on funds in clorsed bankss, \& c. - -
Misc. income charge Misc. income charges.-.
Pref. divs. of subs....-
$\begin{array}{r}13,726 \\ -\quad 133,369 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net earns. for the year $\$ 5,055,104$ Divs. on pref. stock---- $\times 1,902,580$
Common divs., cash.-common divs., stock... Balance, surplus
Previous surplus.--
Surplus credit



## uisiana \& Arkansas R

 Arossil-from railway.....
Net from railway Net from railway....... From Jan. 1
Net from railway-....-
Net after rents


McMillan Gold Mines, Ltd.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935 Cassets $\quad$ Cand and in bank... Settlement receiv Miss. accounts receivable-.Accrued intererst receivabie-:Prepaid insurance.......... Recover. from Hydro-Electric Power Commission for con
struction of electric trans mission line. .m Bulldings, plant and equip--
Mining property Mining property-
 The" income account for year ended Dec. 31, 1935, was given in "Chronicle" of May 23, page 3514 .
(R. H.) Macy \& Co., Inc.-Injunction Against Use of Name Attempt by Irving H. Bernett and Irvin Rosenfeld, Philadelphia drugStore" Was blocked May 29 by the opinior of Justice Buffington of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, granting a permanent in-
junction to R. H. Macy \& Co., Inc. This is the first case of many of a similar type which has reached, a decision in an Eastern appellate court, and it is expected to have far-reaching effect upon merchants in other
cities attempting, by misappropriation of the Macy name, to create the cities attempting, by misappropriation of the Macy name, to create the
impression that they are connected with the New York store, which happens to be the largest of its kind in the world.
MThe opinion of the court vacates an order of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania which had denied a motion by the New
York store for a preliminary injunction, and grants a permanent injunction. York store for a pre.
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .2506$.
Mangel Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earning
Net sales Ended Dec. 31 -
Net sales--F-

$\begin{array}{ll}1935 & 1034 \\ \$ 8,665,717 \\ 224,781 & \$ 8,543,879 \\ 387,476\end{array}$

${ }_{\text {Total }}$
8207.399
6.775

Other charges
Wonsolidated net profit transferred to surplus $\begin{array}{r}10,848 \\ \times 20,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Earnings per share on 125,000 no-par shares $\begin{array}{r}\$ 182,327 \\ \$ 0.55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $x_{j}$ Federal income taxes only.
$\underset{\substack{\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash hin banks and }}}{\text { and }}$
 Mdses. reserve)--
Other asentary-Other assets$\mathbf{x}$ Real estate-
y Furniture $\&$ fix Furniture \& fixt., and truck--.-.:

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Consclidated Batance Sheel Dec. } 31 . \\ 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Ltablities- }\end{array}$ | $\$ 764,399$ | S630,415 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Accts.pay. } \\ \text { less discounts. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lect |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}25,165 & 26,71 \\ 793,961 & 633,71\end{array}$ | 7,521 | 19,6 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 175,249 | 177,8 | Customenses, credits

Cutge matge. payable
on real estateon real estate-
due June 23, , 35
Mtge. install. pay.
within
$1935 \quad 1934$ $\$ 445,932$ \$158,933 $\begin{array}{rr}177,537 & 224,356 \\ 18,120 & 17,110\end{array}$
$\$ 377,669$
8,568 $\$ 386,237$
5,778
50,00 $\begin{array}{r}5,778 \\ 50,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 330,459$ $\$ 1.73$ . automobile tire pumps and mufflers and other finished products fabricated from steel tubing. Company's customers include, in addition to leading
manufacturers of automobiles and automobile accessories, manufacturers of agricultural implements, air conditioning equipment, bicycles, business machines, metal furniture, oil burners, scales, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and numerous other products.
Dividends-Dividends were inaugurated on common stock in 1921, and with the exception of 1923, were paid in varying amounts in each year to and including 1931. No dividends were paid in the years 1932 to 1934 , inclusive. On Sept. 10 and Dec. 10,1935 , the company paid dividends of 25 cents per share on its then its present common stock). On March 10 ,
to $121 / 2$ cents per share on in to $121 / 2$ cents per share on its present common stock) con conarch 10 , 19 cents per share. The directors have declared a quarterly dividend o 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 10, to holders of
record May 30 .
Listing Themmon stock has recently been approved for listing by
the New York Curb Exchange. Common stock is now listed on the Detroit the New York Curb Exchange. Common
Stock Exchange. Earnings for Calendar Years

$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3179$.
Midvale Co.-50-Cent Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 A similar parment was on one. 7, 1935, and on Nov. 7, 1934 . A dividend of 50 cent was paid on Jan. 1, 1933; ${ }^{5}$ cents on Oct. 1, 1932, and from Jan. 1 , 1930,
to and including july 1932 , quarteriy distributions of $\$ 1$ per share to and including July $1,1932$.
were made.-V. 142, p. 2674.
Midland Oil Corp.- Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cum. conv, preference stock, no par value,
payable June 16 to holders of record Jume 10 . ${ }^{\text {A }}$ like payment was made payable June 16 to horers ${ }^{\text {on }}$ March 16, last, and on Dec. 23, 1935, and compares with 25 cents paic on Nove 15 , Sep. 16, June 15, and March 15 , 1955 , 50 cents paid on Feb 15, 1935, and on Dec. 15, 1934, and with 25 cents per share distributed
 ment of 50 cents ser shas made on May 15 , 1934 . This company was formerly

Minneapolis Gas Light Co.-Bonds Called-
Co. bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series, due 1950 , have been called for redemption on July 1 at $1031 / 4$ and interest. Payment wil be made at the Ba
Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earnings of System-
April Gross from railway.. Net from railway

..... \$ $\begin{array}{cc}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 1,976,707 & \$ 1,832.936 \\ 329,157 \\ 62,398 & 183,204 \\ \text { def72,203 }\end{array}$ $\xrightarrow[\substack{1934 \\ \$ 1859.57 \\ 322,226 \\ 59}]{\substack{10303}}$ | 1933 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,70,957$ |
| 305.810 |
| 125.733 | Net after rents-

From Jan. 1-
 Not from railway-
Net after rents

- $-142, ~ p, 3683$.
Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-New Plan Submitted to RFC-Bondholders' Group Proposes $\$ 6,000,000$ Loans to Save Road-
A bondholders' plan for reorganization of the road through a loan of
$\$ 5,000,000$ from the Reconstruction Finance
Corporation and a private $\$ 5000.000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a private loan of $\$ 1,000,000$ was proposed June 1 to Jesse H. Jones, Chairman, of the RFC, by Philip Roosevelt of New York, Chairman of a bondhoiders comof a Seenate Interstate Commerce subcommit
a proposal to sell and dismember the road.
a proposal to sell and dismember the road. The phan, as outined by senator Shipstead, calls for issuance of \$17,
 $4 \%$, bonds to be issued to the RFC as security for its loan. The holders place of the old.
In addition, Mr. Roosevelt wrote, Frederick $H$. Prince of Boston, an investor in the road, had agreed to, lend $\$ 1,000,000$ on 10 -year notes at $41 / 2 \%$. The RFC loan would go toward lifting the receivership under which
the road has been operating since 1923 and the Prince loan would be turned over to an operating company for equipment and operating needs.
The plan contemplates formation of separate ownin and operating The plan contemplates formation of separate owning and operating
companies, the former to be known as the Minneapolis-St. Louis RR., companes.
and the latter as the Minneapolis-St. Louis Ry.
The $\$ 6.000,000$ obtained from loans, Senator Shipstead said, would be the only fixed charges the road would have to carry until the loans were paid After thain out that the road had carried bonded indebtedness of $\$ 46$. 000.00 from 1912 to 1923 and had paid all interest charges during that period, the Seenator asserted that "it should be evident to every one that under the present management and present increased borrowed money but auter that to pay a reasonable return on the $\$ 12,000.000$ additional bonds
and continue to render service to the communities of Minnesota and keep and continue to render sen the road in continued employment.".
the men now employ on
The road also serves parts of Iowa. South Dakota and Illinois

The road also serves parte last weak concluded hearings on the resolution by Senator Beeson of Minnesota, asking a Senate investigation of the plan to dismember the rood. The dismanting proposal, advanced by a group
of competing carriers organized into the Associated Railways, was predicated
隹 of competing carriers organized into the Associated Railways, was predicated
on receipt of oan of $\$ 7,200,000$ from the RFC for purchase or the line.
It was on recest planned then to partition the road to the competitors and abandon
It was
approximately one-third of the present trackage.
"It became apparent at the hearing," Senator Shipstead said, "that the mFO had no reliable information about the road since the inspection they
made in 1933 . Mr. Jones has promised that he will have an examination made by impartial engineers and that he will have it done very soon. "I am confident that when he has done so he will have no hesitancy in
deciding that the proposed bondholder's plan is far more in the public deciding that the proposed bondholder's plan is far more in the public Would remove a competitor, leave 47 communities without rail service and
put 1,800 to 2,600 men out of work." L. C. Sprague, co-receiver of the road and a witness before the Ship-
stead committee, said he believed the plan of Philip Roosevelt the "best stead committee, said he bat
that could be put forward.
RFC Turns Down Proposed PlanThe Reconstruction Finance Corporation on June 3 flatly refused to Roosevelf, chairman of a reorganization committee.
The plan, under which RFC would furnish $\$ 5,000,000$ to lift the M. \& St . L. receivership and F. H. Prince of Boston would underwrite a $\$ 1,000,000$ ioan to a new company to operate the properties, "makes
entirely too easy practises employed all too often with respect to some of our railroads in times past,"' Chairman Jones of the FRO said in a letter to hopes to everyone interested in the road.

Chairman Jones outlined his objections as follows:
except It gives control for 99 years to an operating company with no capital except $\$$ a first charge on any profits after actual operating expenses.
(2) The operating company will have no responsibility (2) The operating company will have no responsibility except to operate period, making the road a pawn, subject to abuses and manipulations. We do not question the motives of Mr. Prince or those who may be associated with him in lending $\$ 1,000,000$ to the operating company, but 99 years is
a long time, and our memories need not run very far back to illustrate my point. The device of giving RFC first mortgage on the railroad, and Mr. Prince a first lien on income of the road for interest on his loan of $\$ 1,000,000$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { mortgage. } \\ & \text { (4) The }\end{aligned} 1,000,000$ loan to the operating company, underwritten by Mr . Prince, not only gets a $41 / 2 \%$ interest as a first charge on earnings $000,00041 / 2 \%$ income bonds of the railroad company and all stock of the operating company, a rather heavy toll for a loan of $\$ 1,000,000$.
Stating that the RFC wir appeared desirable that the Interstate Commerce Commission continue hearings on the dismemberment plan now pending "in expectation that some constructive suggestions, will come from the commission when the hearings have been completed," The IOC, he said,
can be relied to act "wisely and fairly toward the property" if a better can be relied for all concerned is presented.
F.H. Prince Replies to RFC Head-
F. H. Prince has written a letter to Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, protesting against the criticism advanced by Mr. Jones on the proposed
plan of reorganization. In his letter, Mr. Prince maintained that the RFO would receive better security on the $\$ 5,000,000$ proposed to be advanced the RFC has offered to lend to various western railroads to divide the properties of the Minneapolis \& St. Louis.
"The question or the Minneapolis \& St. Louis is not one which so especially interests me as it is to adopt a system which I believe to be the easiest
and best method of reorganizing our railroads, and one which would take us
out of the difficulties in which we are today," Mr Prince said. out of the difficulties in which we are today," Mr. Prince said
Senator Shipstead Offers Plan for Road-
A substitute proposal was adyanced June 4 by Senator Shipstead of
Minneapolis for the bondholders' plan to reorganize the company, which Minneapolis for the bondholders defects." reorganize the company, which In a letter to Philip J. Roosevelt, the Senator said, however, he considered
the bondholders' plan 'far better" than the dismemberment proposed by the bondholders' plan "far better" than the dismemberment proposed by Senator Shipstead, as chairman of a Senate Interstate Commerce sub-
committee inquiring into the road's affairs, indicated that hearings might be resumed as a result of the rejection of Mr. Roosevelt's, plan.
He suggested that a reorganization could be effected "without a bonus in additional bonds to any one, without stock ownership and control in one
individual, and very likely without a complex dual corporate set-up (separate owning and operating companies), the exact necessity for which is not readily apparent, although their purposes are not altolether obscure.
The Senator wrote to Mr. Roosevelt that the bondholders' committee should have no trouble in borrowing the entire $\$ 6,000,000$ from the RFO
It addition, he said "and thus eliminate paying a bonus of $\$ 1,000,000$. It addition, he said, "such a plan would have the advantage of keeping control of the railroad in 120,000 shares at $\$ 10$ a share to raise $\$ 1,200,000$ more if needed." The senator expressed the opinion that the road could be reorganized in
bankruptcy for less than $\$ 6,000,000$.-V. $142, p .3683$.
Mississippi Central RR.-Earnings.-


## Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings.-

$\begin{array}{cccrr}\text { April-1 } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway....- } & \$ 85,646 & \$ 41,092 & \$ 81,109 & \$ 72,596 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 20,731 & 12,310 & 17,045 & 13,624 \\ \text { Net after rents_-.-.- } & 8,845 & 7,459 & 5,716 & 3,155\end{array}$ Net from railway
Net after rents
From
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents
-V. 142, a

## Missouri Pacific RR.-Trustee Files Suit-Loss Put at

 $\$ 3,200,000-$Guy N. Thompson, trustee for the road, filed suit in Federal Court at lost to the road throush interlocking diriectorships of the Alieghany Corp. and Terminal shares, Inc. The ITve named are O. P. Van Sweringen,
Leonard P. Ayres, Alva Bradey, John Sherwin Jr. and George A. Tomsingenghny Corp. the petition states, acgired the railroad through ar
stock control plan that caused losses to To Terminal shares and the latter company saddled the losses on the Missouri Pacific RR. This was done,
 no use, and causing paymen of of, 200,000 to dopositors of the Guaranty
 legal action to invalidate a contract between Missouri Pacific and the
Alleghany Corp. for the purchase of properties throush Terminal Shares Alleghany Corp Hor the purchase of propertes throut
and to recover the 83,200 ,000 payment made therefor.
and to recover the $83,200,000$ payment made therer
The five men are directors or mileghany Corp.
Protest Made to ICC-Stock Group Opposes Features of Bondholders' Proposals-
Criticism against a plan suggested by the stedman Bondholdors' Oomletter to the Interstate Commerce Commission May 25 , by a representative of stock interests. Charles H. Thornton, of Fond du Lac, Wis., attacked features of a alan suggested by the Committee, Thornton recently sought unsuccessfully to obtain authority from the ICC for the creation of a committee to represent the holders of the road's junior securities in connection with the reorganization.
The Stedman plan would wipe out stock interests in
The stedman plan would wipe out stock interests in the railroad, giving shareholders only the right to make certain purchases of new stock.
Writing to O. E. Sweet, Commission Finance Director, Mr. Thornton
said:
"To deny to shareholders of the Missouri Pacific RR., as proposed by might have a value would be a crime., that some day their piece of paper Besides stock held by the Van Sweringen interests, including the Allepublic holds $\$ 115,000,000$ of MOP common, preferred and convertible stock. V. 142, p. 3684.

## Missouri Illinois RR.-Earnings.-April- Gross from Gross from railway....- Net from railway..... $\begin{array}{crr} & 19, & \$ 9,965 \\ \text { Net after rents_-..... } & \$ 92,817 & \mathbf{2 5 , 5 4 1} \\ \text { From } & 5,675 & 12,287\end{array}$ Net from railway Net after rents- $-\mathrm{V} .142, ~ p .3002$.

## Mobile \& Ohio RR.-Asks RFC Loan Renewal-

The company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to renew, for three years, Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $\$ 877,599$, due be renewed.
The road, in its application, estimated 1936 net income of $\$ 382,851$, and
orecast a cash balance of $\$ 1,195,715$ at the end of Dec. 1936 . Expenditures forecast a cash malance of $\$ 1,195,715$ at the end of Dec. 1936. Expenditures arainst $\$ 1,971,500$ spent in 1935 . Maintenance of ways and structures
axpenditures were estimated at $\$ 1,207,322$ against $\$ 1,379,759$ last year. expenditures were
 x Reduced to $\$ 3,200,000$ as of May 27, 1936. y Represented by 276,000 shares at $\$ 4$ per share and 139,465 shares at $\$ 10$ per share less 439 shares in
treasury at cost of $\$ 3,918$.-V. 141, p. 2743 .

"Montecatini" (Societa Generale per I'Industria Mineraria Ed Agricola)-Earnings| Calendar Years- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Grose profit | $126,401,532$ | $114,128,113$ | $64,004,286$ | $63,332,963$ |  |
| Divs. on partic. \& int | $-\ldots$ | - | $-\cdots$ | $46,562,312$ | $40,808,733$ |

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Taxes..-1 } \\ \text { Allotment to employees, } & 16,655,883 & 12,808,841 & 12,431,242 & 18,147,247\end{array}$ pension fund.-....-

 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net avail. for distrib-- | $67,482,707$ |  | $66,966,547$ |  | $65,672,031$ |  |  |  |$)$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Directors' participation- } & 749,654 & \frac{672,364}{} & \frac{813,440}{} & \frac{561,994}{24,858,590} \\ \text { Surplus for year....-- } & 15,733,053 & 18,294,183 & \\ 24,537,730\end{array}$ $x$ Included in general expenses.



Total $140, \mathrm{p} .372 \overline{-1}$
Munson Steamship Line-Dealings Suspended-
Junn 1, 1936 was the final date within which hallorst of the $61 / \%$ gold debinwites rue ain.
 York, the trustees, Edward P. Farley and Morton L. Fearey, had the following to say regarding the prospects of reorganizing the company: be completed asire of the trustees that the reorganization or the entire estate

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propose to build up such of the operations as can be continued at a profit, discontinue or to dispose of the remainder.
It seems apparent that two factors musi be known before any reorganiable fairness. These are, first, it must be known to what extent the Government is prepared to share in the maintenance of the South American service and, second, what security the Government is willing to take for
its present claim, or to what form of reorganization it would be willing to agree. Until these fundamental factors are known, bondholders, debenture-
holders and other creditors are in no position to know what part of the estate will be left and therefore, what, if any, reorganization can be effected. Congress, and no one can say what form the Government aid will take and to what extent. As regards the second essential conditition to a reorganiza-
tion, the trustees have discussed with the shipping Board Burea o the Department of Commerce the question as to a form of reorganization that
would be acceptable to it and the form of securities it would be willing to take. The information received to date has been to the effect that the
Government would not agree to any form of reorganization which did not Government would not agree to any form of reorganization
provide for the construction of new vessels for this servic.
could earn on the investment involved in their construction and, on the contrary. it appears quite clear that no ships in this service wil be self-
supporting if operated under the American flag without subsidy. All of the evidence points to the fact that no new ships could be built which, after allowing for even the minimum capital costs. could make as favorable
showing as the vessels now in the service, which are adequate for both a showing as the yessels now in the service, which are adequate for both the passengers and"cargo available in the trade. These e ships, as previously
mentioned, were built by the Government and were certified by the Government as being suitable for the service for a period which has not yet been
completed. They are the largest and fastest ships in the trade, and it would seem that, if on account of the national interest involved the Govbe economically justified, the additional cost involved should be borne
by the Government, without the sacrifice of the interests which have built by the Government, without the sacrifice of the interests which have built
up and maintained this service for so many years, and without the sacrifice up the experience and good-will which is the property of the creditors of Munson Steamship Line.-V. 142, p. 3516 .
Narragansett Electric Co.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding first mitge. gold bonds serises A and B 30 -year $5 \%$ due Jan. 1. have been called for redemption on Dec. 1 next at 105 and interest. Trust Co., Providence, R. I. the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass.; Trust Co., Providence, $R$. N. Y. City, or the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank,'
the Chase National Bank,
Chicago.
$\$ 34,000,000$ Issue Exempted by SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission granted on May 29 an applicaregistered holding company, for exemption from filing a declaration in be used as collateral for bank loans preliminary to refinancing the retirement of outstanding obligations.
Under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 such exemption may be granted by the commission to the issue or sale or any security by a subsidiary of a registeres holding company if the operation is soley
to finance the business of such subsidiary and has been authorized by a State commission.
The issue has
Rhose Island. The only condition was that the applicant company shall file with the Commission, within 10 days arter the sale of any of the notes, a statement that their issue and sale have been effected in accordance
with the terms under which the application was made.-V. 142, p. 3351 .
National Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsComparative Statement of Consolidated Income
Period End. Apr. 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935


 Gross corporate inc- $\$ 8,429,913 \$ 8,238,669 \$ 32,415,169 \$ 32,629,003$ Interest to public and
other deductions Int. chgd. to construc-:-
 div. require applic. to
resp. periods whether

| resp. periods whether |  | 150 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| earned or unearned. |  |  |  |  |
| Port. applic. to min. int. | $1,515,830$ | $1,515,842$ | $6,063,345$ | $6,063,405$ |
| 3,969 | 12,056 | 16,162 |  |  |

Net equity of Nat'1
Pow.
income of subs..-- $\$ 2,344,147$ \$2,253,757 $\quad \$ 7,849,850 \quad \$ 7,761,646$ Net euity of Natil Pow.
\& Lt. Co. in inc. of


$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Bal. applic. to int. \& } \\ \text { other deductions. }\end{array} \$ 2,344,584 & \$ 2,262,837 & \$ 7,721,746 & \$ 7,667,033\end{array}$ Interest to public and 340,340 340,354 1,355,93 1,3
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Bal. carried to consol. } \\ & \text { earned surplus.--- } \\ & \$ 2,004,244 \\ & \$ 1,922,483 \\ & \$ 6,365,812\end{aligned} \$ 6,310,971$ Note-All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the sidiaries represent full 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 to minority interests" is the calculated portion of the balance of income sidiaries. Minority interests have not been charged with deficits where income accounts of 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 accrued to common stocks held by National Power \& Light Co., less losses where income accounts of individual sub-
sidiaries have resulted in deficits for the respective periods.-V. $142, \mathrm{p}$ sidiaries
3684.

National Public Service Corp.-Offer for Stock-
See Public Service Corp. of N. J. below.-V. 142, p. 305.
National Bellas Hess, Inc.-Earnings-


|  |  | e St | Jan. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks. | \$318,298 | ${ }^{1935} 5048$ | Accts. pay., mdse. | \$161,834 | \$170,556 |
| Cash on hand and |  |  | Note payable to |  |  |
| postage.--- | 20,279 | 15,424 | bank. | 100,000 |  |
| Accounts receiv., |  |  | Accts. pay., cata- |  |  |
| less reserve...-- | 295,331 | 47,528 | logue costs_ | 56,257 | 22,631 |
| Inventory | 666,750 | 645,227 | Misc. exp. accruals | 36,506 | 41,658 |
| Prepaid costs of catalogues | 79,592 | 43,175 | Customers' refund checks outstdg. | 50,501 | 45,397 |
| Prep'd ins., rent, |  |  | Due to customers. | 23,912 | 21,614 |
| investments, \&c. | 54,916 | 593,641 | Fed. income taxes |  |  |
| Other assets....-- | 715,852 |  | payable.------ | 1,356 | 14,108 |
|  |  |  | Note pay.to receiv. without interest | 59,947 | 45,531 |
|  |  |  | Res. for old co. retund checks.- |  | 16,987 |
|  |  |  | Capital stock | 1,373,601 | 1,368,101 |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | 286,102 | 118,501 |

Total_-...-\$2
$\$ 2,150,0 1 8 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 8 6 5 , 0 8 5 }$
Total
2,150,018 \$1,865,085

Nash Motors Co.-Shipments-
Shipments in May fell off sharply from April. In the month just closed April Company currently is turning out about 250 cars a day and expects to increase its production rate in the near future.
Nash total shipments of 16,637 cars for the three months ended May 31 , the second quarter in its fiscal year, were the largest for any quarter in the last five years, comparing with
1935 period.-V. 142, p. 3180 .
National Refining Co.-Earnings-

| Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catendar Years- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| Gross earnings_---ä-pie- | $\$ 658,237$ loss $\$ 616,546$ | $\$ 514,937$ | $\$ 51,083$ |  | $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { tion, tax, \&c., } & 52,962 & \text { a548,373 } & 855,823 & 931,074 \\ \text { Other deductions.-.-. } & 16,125 & -\ldots-\ldots & -2\end{array}$

 Deficit............-sur $\$ 112,150 \overline{\$ 1,364,375} \overline{\$ 340,886} \overline{\$ 1,336,813}$ a Depreciation and depletion only. b Preferred dividends.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1934}$ | Liabilities- | ${ }_{¢}^{1935}$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1934}$ |
| Cash | 2,347,731 | 1,904,710 | Accounts payable. | 636,662 | 599,982 |
| Scrip. | 12,661 | 12,910 | Accrued taxes.--- | 379,491 | 246,908 |
| Bills \& acets. rec | 1,089,864 | 885,344 | Res. for workmen's |  |  |
| Inventor's \& goods |  |  | compensation -- | 83,203 |  |
| in transit | 2,359,362 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,640,037 \\ & 1,469,598 \end{aligned}$ | Reserve for tax. contingency | 713,980 | 782,417 |
| a Fixed assets.---1 | 11,442,009 | 11,700,736 | Pf. stk. (par $\$ 100$ ) | 4,986,400 | 4,986,400 |
| Treas. com. stock | 9,646 | 9,646 | Com.stk.(par \$25)1 | 1,582,300 | 11,582,250 |
| Deferred charges | 163,820 | 98,053 | Scrip.- | 3,010 | 3,061 |
| Prep'd State gas \& kerosene tax... | 88,601 |  | Surplus | 2,263,334 | 2,190,017 |
| Good will, trademarks, \&c.-.- | 1,670,000 | 1,670,000 |  |  |  |
| Miscell. notes \& accounts receiv. | 255,188 |  |  |  |  |

Total-.-------20,648,383 20,391,034 Total_-.-.-.--20,648,383 20
a After depreciation and depletion reserves.
National Steel Corp.-Obituary-
John C. Williams, Vice-President of this company, and President of
Jeirton Steel Co., a subsidiary, died on June 1.-V. 142, p. 3685 . National Tea Co.-Sales-

 The National Tea Company, on May 23 last, had 1,221 stores in opera-
tion, compared with 1,219 in the previous month and 1,225 a year
previous.-V. 142 , p. 3353 .
National Transit Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Rev. from pipe lines. \&
Divs., int. \& misc. inc $\qquad$ 1933 $\$ 2,027,416$
31,762 ${ }^{\text {sitide }}$

 Balance, surplus.-.
Earns. per sh. on 5090 $\$ 47,911 \overline{\$ 135,275} \overline{\text { def } \$ 159,579} \overline{\operatorname{def} \$ 412,230}$ Earns. per sh. on 509,000

| shs. cap. stock (par | $\$ 0.84$ | $\$ 1.01$ | $\$ 0.44$ | $\$ 0.09$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 | 19 |
| $x$ Inv. in plant and |  |  | Capital stock--- | ,362,500 | \$6,362,500 |
| equipment.-.... | 2,530,918 | \$2,823,485 | Res, annuities... | 421,496 115,000 | 583,995 115,000 |
| Res. fund \& other investments ....- | 1,948,123 | 2,293,147 | Other reserves-.- \% Res. for oper. | 115,000 |  |
| Invest. in wholly- |  |  | contingencies.-- | 783,059 |  |
| owned subs---- | 2,544,750 | 2,544,750 | Current liabilities. | 89,227 | 139,353 |
| adjusted debits. | z128,124 | 114,304 | Other deferred cred | 230,394 |  |
| Cash | 248,670 | 176,662 |  |  |  |
| Acts. receivable-- | 136,444 | 15 |  |  |  |
| Empl. annuity 1 d . <br> Inventories | $\begin{array}{r} 421,490 \\ 43,151 \end{array}$ | 14,052 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



Naval Stores Investment Co.-5-Cent Extra DividendThe company paid an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly of record May 28 . A Asimilar extra was paid on March 2 last. An extra dividend of 15 cents was paid on Dec. 2, 1935, and an extra of $21 / 2$ cents was distributed on Sept. 3, 1935. The regular 15-cent dividend paid on Dec. 2, 1935, was an increase over the $121 / 2$ cen
share previously distributed each three months.-V. 142, p. 1478 .

Neisner Brothers, Inc.-Sales-


New England Gas \& Electric Association—Suit Against Hopson Dismissed-
Judge McCoole at Dedham, Mass on June 1 dismissed a bill in equity seeking removal of 14 officials of the New England Gas \& Electric co.,

Howard C. Hopson, John J. Mange, Daniel Starch, Stanford Magee and
Row 25-Cent Preferred Dividend-
of accumulations on the $\$ 5.50$ cumulative preferred stock share on account


Nevada Northern Ry.-Earnings.

New England Power Association-Preferred DividendsThe directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1$ per share on the $6 \%$ cumu-
lative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ and $331-3$ cents per share on the $\$ 2$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, both payaber share on the to the $\$ 2$
of record June 10 to similar payments were made in each of the five pre-
ced ceding quarters.-V. 142, p. 3685 .

## Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Apr. 30- Gross oper. earnings. Oper.\& gen. exps.\& taxes  Other miscell. additions <br> | Mos. 1935 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 5,10,763$ |
| $2,84,293$ |
| $\$ 2,26,470$ |
| 123,333 |
| $1,45,813$ |
| 626,729 |
| 102,556 |
| 121,826 |
| 25,678 |

 $\begin{array}{rr}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 43,728 & 198,732 \\ 18,184 & 3,813 \\ 13,071 & 988 \\ 178,789 & 116,870\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}178,789 & 116,870 \\ 74,753 & 16,983 \\ 55,166 & 5,901\end{array}$ Surplus avail. for re-demption of bonds,

- V. 142 ivends, \& 3685

Newman-Dick Mining \& Development Co.-Registers with SEC-

| New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Gross from }}^{\text {April- }}$ | ${ }^{1936}$ | \$1935 | 1934 |  |
| Net from railway | 886,505 | \$48,503 | \$203,261 | - |
| Net after rents | 66,406 | 46,163 | 108,261 | 5,84 |
| Gross from railway | 811,187 280 | 614,619 | 650,403 | 472 |
| Net after rents | 223,655 | 212,373 | -272,571 | 81,141 144,282 |


| Newton Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calendar Years- } \\ & \text { Gross sales (less returns } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| and allowances) (exel. of expenses specifically | 87,944,608 | \$7,959,495 | \$6,084,395 | \$3,840 |
| Selt forth below) - - - | $7.837,921$ 174588 | 8 | 6,052,736 |  |
| Prov. Oor doubtful accts. | 19,747 | 32,502 |  |  |
| or State income traxes) | $\begin{array}{r} 4,549 \\ 484,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,868 \\ & 460,785 \end{aligned}$ | 117,941 425,583 | 111,647 389,115 |
| Net loss from trading, mfg. or extracting-ncome from other than | \$494,746 | \$644,192 | 8714,609 | 696,9 |
| ons | 15,017 | 12,700 | 5,177 | 4,173 |
| Total gross loss Bond interest | $\$ 479,729$ 233180 | \$631,492 | \$709,431 | \$692,790 |
| Other inte | 69.736 | 64,867 | 4r,927 | 7.953 |
| oxperse deductions. | 12,944 | $\begin{gathered} 22,511 \\ 75,531 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,625 \\ 17,551 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,500 \\ & 22,627 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net lo | \$827,139 | \$1,004,402 | \$998,534 | \$949,850 |



 Pat. parsticipation ${ }^{\text {Pat. }}$ Darticipation.


New York Railways Corp. Reorganization ApprovedAbandonment of the trolley lines of the corporation and their replace-
ment by buses became a fact June 3 after more than a year of litigation mhen Federal Judge Goddard signed final orders for the reorganization of the company as the New York City Omnibus Corp.
Although all but the $86 t \mathrm{th}$ St. line of the company
it Alas compelled to continue the operation of ampany has been motorized it was compelled to continue the operation of a single trolley car every day
on all its lines to preserve franchise rights during reor
under under the Bankruptcy Act. that the last line would be ofandoned on on Junve 8, provided a dexpected to to that effect can be filed with the New York secretary of statectaration
He said a fleet of 28 bues He staid a fleet of 28 buses awaited the signal to take the places of the obsolete
86 sth trolley cars. 86 th St. trolley cars.
The filling of the
Transit Commission abandos ivment declaration, which will be done after the
the trolley tracks and repave manyement, wil enable the city to tear up the trolley racks and repave many thoroughfares
lines would cost about $\$ 11,2000000$. This was motorization of the surface to be raised from equipment obiligations, about $\$ 1,280,000$ fro by $\$ 7.550,000$ of New York Railways, other cash, securities and proceeds from the salvag
of materials. He troley company's income bonds will get under the plan
1 Holders of the thater of new tock for each $\$ 1.000$ of their bonds
12 additional shares at $\$ 10$ each.-V. 142 , p. 3355 .

## New York State Electric \& Gas Corp

| New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ${ }_{\text {Toperating revenues. }}^{\text {Operating expenses }}$ |  | ${ }_{\$ 13,293,421}^{1935}$ |
| Maintenan | 7.803.178 | 6,975.097 |
| Provision for retirements, renewals and replace |  | 1,032,929 |
| Federal income taxes | 656,851 |  |
| Other taxes |  | 301,272 |
| Operating in |  |  |
| Other income. | $\$ 3,188,808$ 176,934 | $\$ 3,712,029$ 151,431 |
| Gross income |  |  |
| Interest on funded d |  | 1,586,986 |
| Amortization of debt discount and expen | 214.283 | 184,294 |
| Amortization of miscellaneous suspense | + 713,563 | 111,476 |
| Interest charged to construction | Cr7, 120 | ${ }_{C r 6,958}^{72,313}$ |
| Balance of incom | 378,364 | \$1,915,348 |

-V .142, p. 3685.
New York Trap Rock Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Calendar Years-
Net operating profit

## Net operating profit.... Other income.

Gross income
Interest
charges

bonds and debentures.
Prov. for deprec. \& depl.
Prov. for doubtful accts.
Prov. for deprec, \& depl.
Prov. for doubtful accts. Prov.for Fed. \& State tax
Loss on prop. retired.Loss on prop. retired
Portion applic. to minor-
ity stockholders.

ity stock
Netet loss surplus--...--
Profit on bonds and debentures retired
Refund of Cancollyation of liab. for

| $\begin{array}{r} 43,780 \\ 314,730 \\ 83,793 \\ 28.384 \\ 3.343 \\ 8,385 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 320,49 \overline{2} \\ 77.363 \\ 30,994 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 234,07 \overline{7} 0 \\ 38.093 \\ 42,098 \end{array}$ | $53 \overline{2}, 3 \overline{2} \overline{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}66,406 \\ 81,197 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $17.37 \overline{4}$ | 1 $16,6 \overline{6} \overline{6}$ | ,105 |
| Cr619 | Cr668 | Cr2,087 | Cr753 |
| + ${ }_{\text {4,364,695 }} \mathbf{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { prof. } \$ 2,691 \\ 4,458,813 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 517,989 \\ 4,874,771 \\ \hline 20,868\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 190,951 \\ & 6,254,475 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ------ | 26,868 | 149,132 |
|  |  |  | 12,972 | Crecitued adiustmen prior years.

Tividend surplus on

| 18,194 <br> 24,654 | 29,642 | 153,986 | 60,075 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$4,091,219 | \$4,491,147 | 84,537,635 | \$6,285,703 |
| --:---:- | ------: | -----:- |  |
| 129,970 |  |  |  |
|  | 1778, $\overline{4} 5 \overline{3}$ | $7{ }^{7} \overline{8} 8.82 \overline{2}$ | 2,67\% | of unpaid Othererred dividends

Profit \& loss surplus_- | $\$ 3,961,250$ | $\frac{178,45}{} \frac{78,822}{} \frac{2,670}{\$ 4,458,813}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 4,874,771$ |  | Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Cashets-

Crushetable securities.-.
Mane and lime dust
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Dec. } 31 & 35 & \text { Dec. } \\ \$ 307,822 & 31,34 \\ 809,155 & \$ 30,606 \\ & 720,249\end{array}$
Materials, supplies lime dust.-.-
$\begin{array}{ll}-77,270 & 47948 \\ 398,824 & 400,381 \\ & 40,51\end{array}$
Trade notes and accounts receivable, not due
Amount deposited with State insurance fund under Wsimated amount recoverable from carriers of ex cess insurance on workmen's compensation of exCompany's bonds and debentures Securities deposited with Industrial Commissioner, Property, plant and equipment.

## 48,803 100,864

50,28
33,34
11,34
54,78

| 33,349 |
| :--- |
| 11.340 |
| 54,78 |

$\begin{array}{rr}156,462 & 167,237 \\ 4,468,690 & 14,798,951\end{array}$
Deferred debit items
88,5̄45
$\overline{63}, \overline{5} \overline{4} \overline{1}$
Total
$\overline{\$ 16,675,465} \overline{\$ 16,886,857}$
Liabililities-
Notes payable


$\$ 254,825$
$\$ 7,000$
$\mathrm{~h} 275,650$

$\overline{18,000} \quad \overline{18,000}$
terms of contra, \&c-1.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.
16,404
------
Est. liability for workmen's comp-ins, claims
arising during corp's term as self-insurer
Liability for Liability for additional payments to holders of

Equity of minority stockholders of Carbonate o
43,780
$5,159,000$
c Preferred stock
c Preferred stoc
d Common stoc
Capital
$\begin{array}{rr}\mathbf{- 2 6 0 , 0 0 0} \\ -\cdots-\cdots & 93,357\end{array}$

Capital surplus....---
Profit and loss surplus.
$\begin{array}{rr}25,237 & 31,726 \\ 5,000,000 & 2,000,000 \\ 5,875,925 & 5,875,925\end{array}$

$3,961,249$
876,580
$4,3 \overline{12} \overline{6} \overline{9} \overline{4}$
$1,006,550$
Total.
$-\frac{600}{\$ 16,675,465} \frac{600}{\$ 16,886,857}$
c Represented by 20,000 no par shares. d Represented by 180,000 no
par shares. e 9,570 shares in 1935 and 10,900 shares in 1934 . After par shares. e 9,570 shares in 1935 and 10,900 shares in 1934 . f After
reserve of $\$ 91,470$ in 1935 and $\$ 76,183$ in 19344. g 60 shares. h Includes
accrued liabilities, including workmen's compensation insur payable within one year and insurance premium of $\$ 32,013$ applicable to
1935 .-V. 140 , p. 4243 .

Volume 142
New York Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 Oncollectible oper. rev Operating expenses...--
Operating taxes

Financial Chronicle
3863
$\$ 15,415$; and that the cash deficit anticipated by the trustee of the Westchester for 1936 is 8512,225 ; that even in the extreme and improbable event revenue and reducing its wage-bill or othise expenses, it will incur in 1936 12,225."-V. 142, p. 2333 .
New York Woman, Inc.-To Start Operations"The New York Woman," new weekly magazine to be published in the
interests of the women of Greater New York, will publish its first number interests or he women of Greater New York,
on Sept. 9 , according to an announcement made on June 1 by William E.
Wheoler, President and General Manager Wheeler, President a the ganeral Manager. 150,000 voting trust certificates representing the common stock of the corporation, which has been held in escrow by the
Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co. pending the completion of the escrow agreement, will bereleased to the publisisherg on June 30 , Mr. Wheeler escrow and publishing operation will begin on July 1 . This amount is one-
said, and
halfor the authorized publico offering of the corporation stock. half of the authorized public offering of the corporation s stock. with the International Paper Co and an agreenvent effected with Alco Gravure, Inc., assuring the New York Woman, Inc., partial but substantial credit
on paper and printing during the nextto years.
J. Mora Boyle has resigned as advertising counsel of the Hearst organiza, J. Mora Boyle has resigned as advertising counsel of the Hearst organiza,
tion to become Vice-President and publisher of The New York Woman., The other officers are: J. Wilfrid Megargee, Vice-President and Advertis-
ing Manager; Syd J. Hughes, Vice-President, and Melville M. Groig, Treasurerand secretary. a trust consisting of Arthur J. Morris, Alan G. Rinetart and William E. The original offering of 300,000 shares of Now York Woman, Inc. voting trust certificates was made by Brow
a share. See also V. 142, p. 1129 .

## Niagara Falls Power Co.-Files with SEC-

The company on June 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commisssion of 1933 covering $\$ 32,493,000$ 1st \& ref mtge bonds $31 / \%$ series o ties Act of 1933 covering $\$ 32,433,000$ st e rer. mtge. Donds of the issue, to
1936 , due March 1, 1966. The proceeds from the sale of gether with treasury funds, are to be used to reimburse the company for
funds used in the redemption of the following outstanding bonds:
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Prin. Amt. } & \text { Date of } & \text { Redemp- } & \\ \text { of Bonds } & \text { Proposed } & \text { tion } & \text { Cost of } \\ \text { Outstanding } & \text { Redemption } & \text { Price } & \text { Redemption }\end{array}$ Name of Issue-
Hydraulic Power Co. of
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Niagara Falls: } & & & & \\ \text { 1st \& ref. mtge. bonds. } \$ 3,465,000 & \text { Jan. } & 1937 & 110 & \$ 3,811,500 \\ \text { Ref \& impt. mtge. bds. } 6,366,500 & \text { Oct. } 11936 & 105 & 6,684,825\end{array}$ Ref. \& impt. mtge.
Niagara Falls Power Co.:
1st \& consol. mtge bds.:


| Niagara Gorge coll. trust |
| :--- |
| $5 \%$ gold bonds |
| 936,000 |
| 936,000 | | $\$ 32,493,500$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 34,244,625$ | *This entire issue of bonds has been calied for redemption on June 1, 1936 . 1 .

The price at which the bonds are to be of tered, the names of the principal
underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions and the redemp underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions registration state-
tion provisions are to be supplied by amendment to the res. tion provisions are to be
ment.-V. 142, p. 3355.
North Continent Utilities Corp. (\& Subs.) - Report-

| Opera | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \mathbf{1 9 , 4 7 6 , 5 9 8} \end{aligned}$ | \$3,385,713 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Retirement expe | 213,259 | 208,718 |
|  | 201,588 | 172,316 |
| Net | \$649,491 | 635 |
| n-o | 105.041 | 106,2 |
| Gross inco | 8754,532 | \$741,7 |
| Subsidiary utility co | 293, |  |
| eest oneous int |  |  |
| Amortization of debt discount and expen | 30,544 |  |
| Miscellaneous deductions from gross in |  | 4,06 <br> 6,60 | Provision for Federali income tax of subsidiary companies not consolldated....Dividends declared and paid during year on cumu-



12,077
10,073 32,36 year on cumulative preferred stocks of subs-ortion of year 's losses (ner) or subs. applicable to


200,760
32,366 Miscellaneous interest deductions----1.-Amortization of debt discount and expense.
Miscellaneous deductions from gross income. Cr7,831 Cr 6

Net loss for year.
Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


O Crganization exp-
Accts.e- notes rec.
${ }_{\text {Inv }}^{\text {Pre }}$
I

## \section*{}

$\qquad$ —V. 142, p. 3686.

## New York Westchester \& Boston RR.-Abandonment Asked-

Early abandonment of the road was indicated May 28 in a hearing in the
U. S. District Court at New Haven, Conn., when Winthrop M. Daniels One of the three New York New Haven \& ' Hartford RR. trustees, told Judge Carroll O. Hincks that "continuance of this unremunerative property is an injustice to the security holders of the New Haven."" Wercher." Daniels added, "and the trustees of the New Haven urge that steps should be immediately taken to liquidate the property."
W. Weyer, counsel for the trustees of the New Haven, told the court . W. Meyer, counsel for the trustees of the New Haven, told the court
that $\$ 49,380,000$ has come out of the New Haven estate in protection of the Westchester property in an attempt to make something out of it.",
The net income in the peak year, he said, was $\$ 616,000$ short of the road's interest obligations.
Counsel for the Westchester bondholders' protective committee alleged that the New Haven's rentals, power charges and equipment trust obligations are exorbitant, and should be subject to requew, but Mr. Meyer brought forth statistics to prove that were the New Haven to furnish these
services entirely without charge the Westchester still would be unable to meet its interest obligations.

Mr. Daniels in a statement to the court said in part:
"The trustees of the New York New Haven \& Hartford RR. are advised May 21, 1936, shows that the anticipated cash available for paying rentals May 21,1936, shows that the anticipated cash available for paying rentals
of $\$ 373,500$ and equipment trust installments of $\$ 154,140$, both admittedly
due in 1936 to the New Haven and amounting to $\$ 227,640$, will be only

Norfolk Southern RR.-Annual Report-
Traffic Statistics Years Ended Dec. 31
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Average miles operated. } & 920.11 & 932.20 & 932.40 & 932.66\end{array}$ No. of passengers carried
No. pass. carried No. pass. carried 1 mile Average miles carried each passenger--..-. each passenger (cts.)-Freight Traffic-
No. of tons carried No. of tons carried 1 mi
No. of tons carried
No. of tons carried 1 mile $i^{1}{ }^{1}$ $\underbrace{1,}$ Average miles haued,
each ton.-.-.-.
Average amount received
from each ton. from each ton. .
Avage recipts per ton

per (cents) 146.98 |  | 279,874 | 271 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$63.34 \quad 81.5$

$$
\text { Dec. } 3
$$

---

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { All Lines (Incl. Elec.) } \\
& \text { Frreight revenue.....- } \\
& \text { Passenger revenue-...- } \\
& \text { Mail and express.-.--. } \\
& \text { All other transportation. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ears Ended

Maint. op oper. revenue Transportation.-......... Total oper. expenses
Net rev. from ry. oper Equin ruals, \&c Joint facility rents --.-

Miscell. rent income cal niscell. non-oper. physi-
Dividend income--.----
Inc. from funded securs securities \& accounts
Inc. from sinking and
and
other reserve funds..
Gross income. Rent for leased roads. Miscellaneous rents Interest on funded debt Amortization of discount

Net loss for year.
as (new) non-cumulative preferred stock (no par) and 250,000 shares are
classified as (new) common stock (no par). The shares of $7 \%$ preferred stock were changed and reclassified into
shares of new non-cumulative preferred stock and new common shares of new non-cumulative preferred stock and new common stock at the rate of new common stock for each share of $7 \%$ preferred stock and one The shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock were changed and reclassified into the new non-cumulative preferred stock and new common stock at the rate of one share of new non-cumulative preferred stock and one share of new
common stock for each share of $6 \%$ preferred stock issued: The shares of class A stock were changed and reclassified into shares of new common stock of class A stock issued. each share of class A stock issued
stock at the rate of one-fourth share of new common stock for each share of common stock issued.
by reducing the amount of capitan real reduced from $\$ 7,808,557$ to $\$ 4,129,099$ cy reducing the amount of capital represented by (a) its issued shares of
common stock from $\$ 1,522,109$ to $\$ 30,879$, and (b) its issued shares of common stock from $\$ 2,287,848$ to $\$ 99,620$ and the sum of $\$ 3,679,457$, being the amount of such reduction of capital, was transferred from the capital
North American Match Corp.-Proposed Mergerof considering and voting upon the adoption or rejection of for the purpose of consolidation, dated as of May 15, 1936, providing for the consolidation of the corporation and Ohio Match Co. into the Ohio Match Co., a new corporation to be formed by means of such consolidation.
In a letter to the stockholders L. H. Meade, President,
"In the report submitted to stockholders at the annual meeting on the management of Ohio Match Co.-a holding company-with the object in view of attaining some satisfactory, practical and economic simplificapossible, of all handicaps associated with the operation in the future of cer tain allied operating and holding companies. The directors are now pleased to anounce that as a result of these negotiations a merger of Ohio Match Deiaware corporation (holding company), became effective at the co, a of business April 30, 1936. All of the outstanding stock of Ohio Match Co-
(Del.), the surviving company, consisting of 60,000 shares (no par) common stock, is owned by North American Match Corp.
"As a further step in the simplification of the caputal structure of the company, a plan has been developed whereby Ohio Match Co. and the North American Match Corp. will be consolidated into a new company to Match Co. In this company will be vested title to all the properties business and goodwill of the consolidating companies. The authortized, capitailzation of the new company will be 300,000 shares (no par) common
stock. Directors of Ohio Match Co. have approved the plan. Directors stock. Directors of Ohio Match Co. have approved the plan. Directors
of North American Match Corp, have also approved the plan, and in
accordance with the general corporation law accordance with the general corporation law of the State of Delaware have upon the adoption of this agreement of consolidation. "'The agreement of consolidation as approved by the directors provides for an exchange of stock in the ratio of four shares of stock in the new company for each share of stock in the North American Match Corp." "The net cash earnings for the year 1935 were $\$ 61,779$, as compared with $\$ 83,208$ for the preceding year. The earned surplus, after giving effect to 349 at the year end. A dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid March 2 The net cash earnings for the year were $\$ 1.30$ per share on the capital stock outstanding, as compared with $\$ 1.75$ per share for the preceding year and it During the year directors have been working on a plan of simplification of the capital structure of company. The capital stock of Smokers Match Corp., a subsidiary, was increased, and on Dec. 12,1935 , following certain acquisitions, a dividend was declared payable Dec. 27,1935 , in the no par half share of stock for each share of stock outstanding of North American Match Corp.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935 Assets-
Mash on hand

Accountable securitie-............ $\qquad$ | $\$ 98,851$ | Accrued fiscal expense.--- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 80,038 |  |
| Due to assoclated companie |  | Accounts receivable.

Notes receivable.
$\qquad$
Total. $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 3,481,430}$ Total.-
 $3,388,017$
91,350
a 60,000 shares Ohio Match Co. (Del.), $\$ 3,000,000$ and all $\$ 3,481,430$ capital stock of Midlands Chemical Co. and American Foreign Match


North German Lloyd-Earnings-

| Years Ended Dec. 31- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rev. derived from the |  |  |  |  |
| shipping bus. after de- |  |  |  |  |
| ducting the direct ex- |  |  |  |  |
| pend. for the upkeep, |  |  |  |  |
| repairs \& wkg. of the ships \& after adjust. |  |  |  |  |
| under the pool'g agree- |  |  |  |  |
| ment------------- | 86,176,864 | \$354,257 | \$2,261,743 | \$5,296,809 |
| Revenue from particip'n | 13,143 | 4,012 | 15,052 |  |
| Other capital revenue--- | 49,870 944,027 | 47,887 | 103,974 | 155,217 |
| Exraordinary revenue.- <br> Withdrawal from special | 944,027 | 6,221,356 | 9,798,491 | 1,405,905 |
| reserve- | 2,624,772 |  | 4,081,063 |  |
| Distribution reserv |  | 10,697,180 |  |  |
| Total revenue | \$9,808,676 | \$17,324,692 | \$16,260,322 | \$6,773,280 |
| Salaries \& wages for shore |  |  |  |  |
| ) employees | 1,410,801 | 2,138,542 | 2,198,011 | 2,234,820 |
| Social welfare charges for shore employees |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation on plant-- | 5,925,726 | 10,101,798 | 9,718,998 |  |
| Other allow, for deprec'n | $\begin{array}{r}464,126 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,004,578 | -665,383 | 906,001 |
| Interest | 749,539 | 1,333,064 | 3,240,963 | 2,666,164 |
| Property taxes | 192,451 | 227,555 | 328,884 | 290,470 |
| Other expenditures | 431,937 | 2,963,021 | 217,810 | 3,661,309 |
| Net loss. |  | \$5,247,131 | \$849,907 | ,100,462 |



North Shore Gas Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating revenues.
Oper. exps., maint. gen, taxes (incl. retirement 1935
$\$ 1,339,270$ $\stackrel{1934}{\$ 1,341,851}$ Oper. exps., maint. \& Fen . taxes (incl. retirement
provision, 1935, $\$ 108,159 ; 1934, \$ 107,817$ )....
Net operating income $1,215,224$ 1,206,363
 Gross income--
Interest on funded debt Amortiz. of debt discount \& expense
 Provision for F

Net income. Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 $\$$ $\$ 23,903$ loss $\$ 30,186$ Assets-
PI't, prop., rights,
franchises, \&c.franchises, \&c--
Cash
Notes \& warr. rec. Accts. rec., less res Accr. int. rec-.-.-
Materials \& Materials \& sup-
plies at cost. Prepaid insurance, rent, \&c-a--Inv.
affiliated
cos. Miscell. assets Deferred debits--Reacquired first
mtge. bonds-.-193
$\$$
, 862
480
277
6
73
5
5
45
2
7
24 8
862,422
480,677
818
277,274
6,389
73,874
5,928
450,467
21,064
74,050
24,400

Total-.......-1
Northeastern Water \& Electric Corp.-EarningsGross rev. End March 31-
Gross revenue --
Net earnings after depreciation
Total income

$\qquad$

\section*{tha

## tha <br> Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings.-

 Gross from railway Net from railwayNet after rents. Net after rents
From Jan. 19
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 1936
$\$ 271,018$
def12,482
d 1935
$\$ 242,525$
def18.001 1934
$\$ 236.646$
9.954 1933
$\$ 201.041$
$\operatorname{def} 6.777$ Net from railway.....-. $\begin{array}{rrrrr}1,054,320 & 881,370 & 884,628 & 697,925 \\ \text { def } 48,216 & \text { def9. } & \text { def178,025 } & \text { def } 8,989 & \text { def } 163,884\end{array}$ Net after rents

## Nova Scotia Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Larger Div.-

 stock, no par value, payable July 1. This compares with dividends of er sharee months from July 3, 1933, to and including April 1 April 1, 1933.-V. 141, p. 4021 .
## Ohio Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. April 30- | 1936-Mo | h-1935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | 45,311 | \$2,975,200 |  |  |
| Operating | 1,938,150 |  |  |  |
| Operating taxes | 448,884 | 372,451 | 1,814,003 |  |
|  | \$852,515 | \$754,3 | \$3,173,7 | ,79 |

Net operating income
Oil States Royalty Co.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department.
Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co.-Annual Report-
 Oper, expenses, maint. $\begin{array}{llll}6,044,968 \\ & 5,785,291 & 5,349,084\end{array}$ 5,497,881
 Total earnings..... Total earnings.....-
Debenturest interest...-$---12$ Other interest ---.-Other income deductions
Int. charged to construc $5,330,202$
$2,197,668$ $\$ 5,178,448$
$2,200,983$
 $\$ 5,426,131$
1,739193
433,020 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { nnt. charged to construc } & 28,705 & \overline{C r} 3,370 & \overline{C r} \overline{2}, \mathbf{4} \overline{9} \overline{9} & \overline{C r} \overline{4}, \overline{3} \overline{6} \overline{8} \\ \text { Amort, of debt discount } & \overline{C r} \overline{3}, \overline{5} \overline{3} \overline{1}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Amort. of debt discount } & 200,000 & 200,000 & 200,000 & 200,000 \\ \text { approp. for rensetire. res.- } & 1,025,000 & 1,025,000 & 950,000 & \mathbf{9 5 0 , 6 3 1}\end{array}$ Net income.Pref. stock dividends--
Common stock dividend $\$ 1,849,556$
$1,159,248$
690,308 $\$ 1,697,025$
$1,158,944$
538,081 $\$ 1,763,253$
$1,160,289$
602,965 $\$ 2,019,717$
$1,159,717$

Balance, surp. Dec. $31 \overline{\$ 3,617,732} \overline{\$ 3,640,432} \overline{\$ 3,677,363} \overline{\$ 3,684,848}$

## Balance Sheet Dec. 31

$\begin{array}{lcc}\text { Assets } & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Cash on hand and } & \$ & \$\end{array}$
Cash on hand and demand deposits
Cash deposited for
bond interest bond interest.---
$\times$ Accounts \& Accounts \& notes
rec. (customers) Materials \& sump. (at cost) Indebt. of officers.
Indebt. of affiliates Indebt. of affiliates
Accts. \& notes rec. (other) -----.-. Investments. (est.) Other assets......--
eferred charges.- $8,944,044 \quad 1,47,926$
Total_....-.-. 89,672,109 $\overline{88,892,574}$ Total...... $\overline{89,672,109} \overline{88,802,574}$
x After reserve of $\$ 98,663$ in 1935 and $\$ 106,704$ in 1934.- $V$. 142, p. 3518
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.-Files to Offer Preferred Issue Exchange Comp hission under the securities act covering 22,200 shares of $6 \%$ convertible prior preference stock and 133,200 shares of common stock tock reserved to be issued to Gas Uurposes. Tilities Co. The shares of prior preference
sotes of for $\$ 2,220,0005 \%$
notes of Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., which are to be canceled

Co. will sell the prior proference stock to Stone \& Webstor and Blodget,
Inc., and their associates who is turn will offer the shares to the public Inc., and their associates who is turn will offer
The offering price will be filided by amendment.
Company also Company also filiod an application covering an unstated amount of com-
mon stock to be offered to the public, mon stock to be offered to the public. Underwriters for these shares
offering price to public will be filed by amendment.-V. 142 , p. 3686 .

Oklahoma Power \& Water Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
Total operating revenues Operationa
Power, gas Maintenance
Provision for amortizarion of leasehola Provision for amortization of power-lat....-.....

解
Net earnings from operation.
Otner income (net)
Net earnings before interest
Interest and funded debt
Other interest
Amortization of debt discount and expense........


Net income before preferred dividends_*........ $\$ 32,515, \$ 5,000$ *Dividends on the outstanding $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, all of
Which is owned by the Niidcle west Corp., ave been omitted entirely

Old Colony RR.-Interest not Met-Claims FiledThe June 1 coupon on the $5 \%$ first mortgage bonds, due 1945 , was not paid, no funds for this purpose having been provided by the New York
New Haven \& Hartford RR., lessee. There is a grace period provided under New Haven \& Hartford RR., Ressee. There is a grace period provided under
the indenture before the bonds are technicall in defaltit.
In a statement sent out to the stockholders, President Arthur P. Russell outlines the situation as follows:
on In view of the recent default in the payment of the dividend rental due on March 31 , 1936 , under the lease from your company to the New York to pay dividend on Aprill 1, your directors have concluded that they should adise you as to the present situation.
aithe New RR, on Oct. 23 . 1935 , filed its
ark New Haven $\&$ Hartor petition in the U. Se. District Court for the District of Connecticut for
reorganization under the provisions of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. Since their appointment the trustees of the New Hew Heven have continued to operate an the property of that system, including the properties leased to
it by Old Colony RR. The dividend rental due Dec. 31 , 1935 , from the New Haven was paid to your company on Jan. 15, 1936 , and all other payments due under the lease up to March 31, 1936,' Were paid when due. not paid when due and, prior to the expiration of the 30 -day period of grace, provided in the lease for the payment of that rental, the trustees of further order of the Court. The payment has accordingly not been made "Non-payment of this rental by the trustees of the New Haven is attributable to a study, made at the direction of the trustees, of the revenues and expenses arising from the operation of the Old Colony RR.'s properties.
This study segregated revenues and expenses as between the old Colony's properties and the balance of the New Haven system, and intimated that the lines of the Old Colony RR. are being operated at a loss. Your trustees propose thoroughly to analyze the study, as it is obviously of tremendous power of your company's properties."
The directors, through counsel, have already filed in the U. S. District
Court at New Haven claims against the New Haven as a result of failure to live up to terms of the lease. Specific claim is asserted to the rental paygeneral claims are contained in the bill, designed to save the old Colony rights under the lease.

New Haven Disaffirms Lease-
U. She Now York New Haven \& Hartford RR, on June 3 filed with the U. S. District Court, New Haven, notice of disaffirmance and rejection The trustees of the New Haven asserted that operation of the Old Colony division,which runs from Boston to tape Coped Cod is unprofitable" and that rental payments under the terms of the lease are not being earred. Last month Judge Hincks permitted the trustees to withhold rental

Files Petition for Reorganization-
The company, following notice of disaffirmance of the lease of the road
by the New Haven, filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy, Act. Federal Judge Hincks at New Haven approved the petition. The order of Judge Hincks authorizes the New Haven to will be held June 18 before Judge Hincks on the question of appointment of trustees.
New Director-
Wilson Gordon Wing on May 27 applied to the Interstate Commerce to his position as director of the Albany \& Susquehanna RR. Co.-V. 142 .

Oliver Farm Equipment Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Net sales } \\ \text { Cost } & & 1931\end{array}$
 Deprechon-........ -

 Net deficit
$\$ 482,006 \overline{\$ 7,383,596} \overline{\$ 2,907,106} \overline{\$ 4,164,974}$ a Special charges consist of $\$ 1,926,005$ for receivables $81,069,988$ for
inventory, $\$ 1,190,343$ adjustment of properties not used, and $\$ 871,543$ accrued interest written off.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dcc. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sts- $\quad{ }_{8}^{1936}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1954 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{935}$ |  |
| Fixed assets.---7, 7,56,9 | 7,248,647 |  |  |  |
| Patents, good-will, Con |  |  |  |  |
| so |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  | 4,821,803 | Acerued pay taxes, do- | 3,3 |  |
| d Unused property 545,471 | 579,222 | Note |  |  |
| ort acct |  |  | 0 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,492, \\ 93 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Surp |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| a After deducting reserves for depreciation. -- l Represented by 621.805 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| operations; after reserve for depreciation and reserve for reduction to |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| reserve for fluctuation of foreign exchange returned to surplus. f Common stock, no par, stated value, $\$ 40$ per share, authorized, 800,000 shares: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| stock, no par, stated value, $\$ 40$ per share, authorized, 800,000 shares: outstanding, $269,352.4125$ shares, $\$ 10,774,096.50$ Reserved for con-version of 271,982 dividend certificate units, $2,719.82$ shares, $\$ 108,792.80$; |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

 year ended Dec. 31,1935 .-V. 142, p. 306 .
Orange \& Rockland Electric Co.-Earnings

| Period End. Apr. 3 | 1936-Month-1935 |  | 1936-12 Mos.-19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$56,510 | \$54,392 | \$719,710 | \$73, 236 |
| Operating expenses | 34,884 888 8 | 34,354 6,697 | 416,429 88,781 | $\begin{array}{r} 417,849 \\ 81,390 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Operating inco Other income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 13,043 \\ & 2,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 13,341 \\ 3,194 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 214,500 \\ 35,199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 222,0 \\ 43,2 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income | 15,603 | \$16,535 | \$249,699 | 266 |
| Int. on funded deb |  | 5,208 | 52,08 |  |
| Amortization deductions. |  |  |  | 8930 |
| Other deductions | 525 |  |  | 13,9 |
| Divs accrued on pref.stk. | 6,694 | 8,573 | 96,176 | 102,878 |
| Balance------- | \$4,352 | \$2,666 | \$ 96,310 | \$87,156 |
| in oper. expenses.... | 4,000 | 2,000 | 17,1 | . 32,400 |

## Pacific Greyhound Corp.-Earnings-


Pan-American Airways Corp.-New Directors-
Three- new directors, Wallace M. Alexander, Herbert Fleischacker, and
John W. Hanes weerected at the stockholders annual meeting held May
Paramount Pictures, Inc.-EarningsConsolidated Earnings First Quarter 1936
Operating earnings, after applying $\$ 800,000$ of the inventory


$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Interest on debentures of Paramount Pictures Inc.-.............-:- } & \left.\begin{array}{r}143,674 \\ 392,544 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)\end{array}$
 The above results do not include results of operations of olympia, and whose operations, therefore, do not affect the current earnings of Paramount Pictures Inc. Operations of partially owned companies not received therefrom. Paramount's net interest as a stockholder in the combined undistributed earnings of such partially owned companies, available to it if, when, and to the extent that dividends are paid to it therefrom,
amounted, for the quarter, to approximately $\$ 480,000$.-V. 142, p. 3687 ,
Pennsylvania Bridge Co.-Withdraws ApplicationThe Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted the company to
withdraw its registration statement filed under the Securities Act for withdraw its registration statement filed under the securities Act for
$\$ 0,000,000$. $6 \%$ mortgage bonds. The application was filed with the SEC on sept. 9, 1935.
Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities-Balance Sheet-

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ Cash and amount on dep. with Fed. Res. Bank | Mar. 31, '36 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash and amount on dep. with Fed. Res. Bank-- 80,957,316 85,025,730 |  |
| United States Government securities- | 44,206,106 | 47,092,744 |
| Loans upon collat | 41, 5666.174 |  |
| ans upon cociar | 41,468, 089 | 41,'390, 435 |
| Call loans to brok | 13,269,000 | 10,260,000 |
| Commercial |  | 18,369,044 |
| Reserve fil |  |  |
| Real estate |  |  |
| Miscellaneou |  | ,7998,977 |
|  |  |  |
| Bank building, vaults and equipme | 1,890,216 | 1,893,405 |
| and accepted, executed | 475,839 | 20,414 |
|  |  |  |
| Capital |  |  |
|  |  | 12,000,000 |
| Undivided | 2,129,135 | 2,070,461 |
| Reserve for divi |  |  |
| Reserve for | 1 |  |
| Letters of credit and acc | 475,838 | 120,414 |
| D |  |  |
| rve for contingencies | 1,273,515 | 569,307 |
|  |  |  |

## - Total. 142 - p. 134. <br> Pennsylvania Container Corp.-Registers with SEC- <br> ,

 Deficit for year--- $\$ 37,553$ (Under Agreement with the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \&

| Catendar |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railw | $1,2,8,717$ $, 770,215$ | \$2.217,744 | \$2,310.713 |  |
| Net rev.from ry .opers. | \$508.502 | \$45 | \$5 | \$285. 687 |
| Railway tax accruals..Uncollectible ry revs |  |  | 157 |  |
| ailway | \$400,833 | \$322,395 | \$42 | \$118.750 |
| Jt, facil rents, net deb | 139,631 | 134,38 62,40 | 104,7 |  |
| Netrery, oper. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 195 \\ 33 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8125,673 \\ 36,655 \end{array}$ | 97,441 40,369 | loss 873,900 |
| Miscell. rent income |  |  |  |  |
| cal property- | 4,005 | 4,237 | 4,845 | 3,13 |
| come from |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous income | 64 | 842 | $75 \overline{3}$ | 71 |
| Gross incon | \$234,1 | , | 43,407 | def ${ }^{28,286}$ |
| Miscellaneous rent |  |  |  | 11,750 |
| Int. in unfunded debt |  |  |  |  |
| iscell, income char | 1,990 | 2,147 | 2,141 | 2,0 |



Electric ap or was recently announced by the Federal Power Commission Both concerns are subsidiaries of Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-V. 142, p. 3687.

Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding ( $\$ 8,669,000$. 1 st \& ref. mtge. $6 \%$ gold bonds,


## Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

[Not including Beaver Valley Traction Co. (in receivership) and its subs.]

Net over. rev. (before approp. for retirement and depletion reserves)
Other income (net)
Net over. rev. \& other income (before approp. Appropriation for retire. \& dele. reserve) Gross income
Rents for lease
 $\underset{6}{24,0837,805} 6$
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Amortization of debt discount \& expense -0-- } & 6,455,634 & 7,0961,095 \\ \text { Guaranteed dive } & 492,510 & 403,002\end{array}$
 Appropriation for special reserve
Net income
Total surplus.
Duquesne Light Co.-Approp. from surplus for
special reserves Dividends-Cash
Duquesne Light Co. pref. stock--
Philadelhpia Co. pref, stocks-
Kentucky West Virginia Gas Co. com. stock

Adjust. of charges prev. made against surplus
arising from reval. of prop., representing un-
amortized debt dist. \& exp. \& proms. on bonds

Surplus, end of period
11,005,829

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Trustees Made Per-manent-
The appointment of the six trustees for the company was made parmations of the underlierr. Judge Welsh after he had considered the objec-
$\$ 50$ He \$rustees. Wis is is $\$ 33000000$ more than he required of them as temporary
 remuneration of the others will he fixed by the Court rom time to time. the
second decree dismisses the exceptions of the underlies to the trusteeship. The new development ousts permanently from office the three trustee directors named by Judge He d Harry S . MeD levitt in 1931 and keeps the com-
pants many's stockholders, dominated by the Mitten Bank Securities Corp., from-
The trustees, besides Mayor Wilson, who has been made Chairman, are Albert M, Greenniilld, John A. McCarthy o former been maperesentative James
J. Connolly, Edward W.' Wells (Sec' y) and David E. Kaufman.

> Supreme Court Denies Rent Appeal of Underlies-
P. The T. S. Sundereme Court on May 18 checkmated the final effort of P. R. T. underliers to collect rents while P. R. T. is being reorganized. an appeal from the important decision handed down by the U. S. Circuit Court o of Appeals last December.
not entitle them to rents, now that the the underliers' 999 -year leases do not entitle them to rents, now that the $P$. R.T. is in Federal Court. If actually using their property and they must prove the value of that property. The Supreme Court took exactly the same stand and refused even to effect of this is to shut of r all revenue to the underliers.
Technically, the underliers still have the legal right to collect money as "use and occupancy payments" "if they can show both the Federal District court and the
definite value.

## Underliers' Claims Rejected-

Judge George A. Welsh of the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia on
May 21 rejected the claim of P. R. $\mathbf{T}$. underlies for a $\$ 3,000,000$ payment May 21 rejected the claim of $P$. R. T. underliers for a $\$ 3,000,000$ payment
on account of approximately $\$ 12,000,000$ owed them in back rents under on account of
The decision probably will throw the matter back into the U. S. Circuit Court for an interpretation of two seemingly conflicting rulings on the rights of the underliers to payment. Judge Welsh adheres to his original position are entitled to receive anything for their use and occupancy or on account of delinquent rents, and holds that their presentation of an inventory of the property, contract, leases, franchises and other documentary evidence is
Underliers Agree to $\$ 84,000,000$ for P. R. T. Sale to City-
It was reported in press dispatches from Philadelphia on May 9 that th P. R. T. underlies had agreed on $\$ 84,000,000$ from the city for its that the ties. The arreersent, it Was sid was wean reached at a conference or Mayor-
Wilson and P. R. officials with Federal Judge George A. Welsh. The deal, it was reported, was made along suggestions by Albert $M$. Greenfield, leases and physical properties and $\$ 35,000,000$ to clear outstanding P. R. T.underlies bonds.
$4 \%$ city bonds, according to the plan, and this raises a puestent in 50 -year

has been suggested that city officials would attempt to utilize the unused authorizations for the proposed P. R. T.purchase. Whether this procedure
Philippine Ry.-Earnings-

D. $142, \mathrm{p} . \overline{3} 359$.

Pictorial Paper Package Corp. -Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Pittsburgh \& Shaw mut RR. -Earnings.$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { April- }}$
Gross from railway....-
Net from railway-


| Gross from railway...- | 357,439 | 347,115 | 382,934 | 276,679 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway | 61,414 | 52,271 | 74,312 | 30,612 |
| Net after rents |  |  |  |  |

Net after rents.
Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.—Earnings April-
Gross from
Net from railway Net after rents-
Gross from railway Net from railway...-.Net after rents-
$\square$

Plough, Inc. -Listing-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 300,000 out standing shares of common stock, no par, and will list 70.000 additional
Portland Electric Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

## Gross earnings CalendarYears

 Gross earn ing
## Provtenance-li- uncolietible accounts <br> Prov. for depreciation

Net earnings from operations. Other income (net)
 --- 1 Net earnings Int. on funded de Amertiz interest ---1.-.-.-.-. Taxes on bonds \& on bond interest. Balance before income deductions
of Portland Electric Power Co-Portland Electric Power Co.:
Interest on $6 \%$ coll trust inc. bonds General interest. on deb. interest---------------Net loss (subject to the adequacy of $x$ Exclusive of Willamette Valley Ry. Co. now in process of reorganiza-
ion. $y$ The basis of computing the annual provision for depreciation (major companies is stated as follows: Portland Electric Power Co. -pro-
vision for the calendar years 1933 and 1934 limited to automobile equipment and no provision has been made thereafter. Portland Traction Co Co $-6 \%$ of gross operating revenues for each year. Portland General Electric.- Co. $\frac{1}{2}$
or the calendar years of 1933 and 1934, $9-10$ of $1 \%$, and for the calender for the calendar years of 1933 and 1934, $9-10$ of $1 \%$, and for the calendar year $1935,11-10 \%$, of the book value of properties used and useful in
public service, to such provision an annual interest accrual (based on $4 \%$ of the balance in the reserve for depreciation as of the end of each calendar year) has been added. $y$ Restated for comparative purposes. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{cc}
\text { Non-oper. property } 5,891,534 & 5,893,206 \\
\text { Invests. \& long- } \\
\text { term }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lrr}
\text { term receivables } & 2,504,373 & 4,196,364 \\
\text { Special deposits. } & 7,510 & 9,013 \\
\text { namort. debt dis } & 7,
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Special deposits--- } \\
\text { Unamort. debt dis- } \\
\text { count }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { count \& expense } \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Prepaid acct. and } \\
\text { deferred }
\end{array} \\
4,714,459
\end{array} \quad 3,931,996 \\
& \begin{array}{lrr}
\text { Preserved charges } & 69,887 & 254,251 \\
\text { Cash } & 1,-595,677 & 1,358,771
\end{array} \\
& \text { b Notes \& accounts } \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { receivable......... } & \mathbf{1 , 1 8 2 , 2 8 8} & 1,320,287 \\
\text { Materials \& sups. } & 650,781 & 639,779
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$




Total_......... $98,588,766100,016,514$
Total.
$98,588,766100,016,514$ a Exclusive of Willamette Valley Ry. Co. now in process of reorganiza ton. $b$ After reserve for uncollectible notes and accounts. © Represented
by 32,499 no par shares in 1935 and 36,198 in 1934.-V. 140, p. 3398.


Calendar YearsTotal open. revenues

Total gross earnings. Operation..-
Prov for uncollect -acts Provision for deprec.---
Net earnings-
Interest on funded debt Interest on funded (incl. coll. note) -.... Miscellaneous interest-and expense ......... Federal \& State-----bonds \& on bond int.-

Net income.-.-.-.--

| $\$ 239,094$ | $\$ 164,874$ | $\$ 313,621$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Liabilities-
$\underset{\varepsilon}{\text { a1935 }} \quad 1934$ pref. 5,679,900 $\quad 6,364,300$ $\begin{array}{lll}6,186,750 & 6,229,750\end{array}$ $6,186,75$
$3,049,13$ , $3,060,845$ 55,000 55,000
176,800
$8,83,504$ 55,000
176,800 $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 774,418 & \$ 855,506 & \$ 709,774\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}\mathbf{9 5 8}, 200 & \mathbf{9 5 8 , 2 0 0} & \mathbf{9 5 8 , 2 0 0} \\ \mathbf{7 , 8 8 6} & \mathbf{9 , 4 4 3} & \mathbf{9 , 9 5 8}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}47,42 \overline{6} \\ \begin{array}{r}11.000 \\ \text { z41,737 }\end{array} \begin{array}{r}13,500 \\ \mathbf{z 4 1 , 7 3 7}\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ stock ( $\$ 100$ par $\begin{array}{r}1933, \\ \$ 10,116,202 \\ 3,291,154 \\ 848,728 \\ 198,353 \\ \mathbf{y} 762,496 \\ 1,400,043 \\ \hline \$ 3,615,428 \\ \hline D r 19,672 \\ \hline \$ 3,595,756 \\ 2,610,907 \\ 32,377 \\ 237,898 \\ 4,800 \\ -7 .-2 \\ \hline \$ 709,774 \\ 958,200 \\ 9,958 \\ 13,500 \\ \mathbf{z 4 1 , 7 3 7} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 10,746,399$


|  |
| :---: | | 1932 |
| :---: |
| 67,28 |
| 27,30 |



| Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 |  |
| Assets | \$ | \$ | Liabilities- | \$ |
| Plant, property, |  |  | Cap. stock (236,819 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 18,414,287 |
| Non-oper. property 4,865,800 4,862,280 |  |  | Earned surplus---. ${ }_{\text {Min }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Min. int. in com. |  |
| Invests. \& term leceivables |  |  | stock and surpl |  |
|  | 2,015,463 | 3,653,087 | of subsidiary |  |
| Special deposits... | 1,972 | 2,396 | Funded debt $-\ldots-53,116,000$ | ,598, 361 |
|  |  |  | Deferred liabilities 142,830 | ${ }_{2}^{1514,388}$ |
| Unamort. debt discount and exp.. | 4,023,836 | 3,923,922 | Current liabilities_ $2,007,028$ |  |
| Prepatd accts. anddeferred charges |  |  | Deferred credits-- 111,141 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1643,722}$ |
|  | 53,975 | 148,744 | Reserves--------- $3,220,848$ | 2,743,722 |
| Cash |  |  |  |  |
| Notes \& acets. reo Matls. \& supplies | ,136,899 | 1,262,685 |  |  |
|  | 1,472 |  |  |  |
| otal | 76,044,819 | 7,101,110 | Total.-.------76,044,8 | ,101,110 | Total_-142, p. 3011 .

## Potrero Sugar Co.-To Be Added to List-

The New York Curb Exchange will list 69,920 additional shares of com
P, Il 1
Powdrell \& Alexander, Inc.-To Redeem Pref. StockJoweph W. Powdrell, President of the company, announced that the
remainder of the companys $7 \%$ preferred stock outstandinn $, 2,145$ shares
will be redeemed July 1 at 115 plus accrued dividend of $13 \% \%$.-V. 142 , w. 2682 .

Prudence Corp.--Payment on Bonds-
Bank of the Manhattan Co, as trustee, is notifying holders of bonds of the rudence Corp., firfth series, guaranteed by Prudence Co.. Inc., that
they are entitled to receive payment in cash or $3 \%$ or the principal amount
upon trent upon presentation of the bonds at the corporate trust department of the
$\underset{\text { Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Acquisition }}{\text { Pum }}$ Finding the acquisition by the company of securities of New Hampshire
ower C . to be a step toward the economical and efficient development Power Co. to be a step toward the economical and efficient development
or an integrated public utility system, the Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order approving the acquisition.
The securities to be acquired are: (1) Al of the common stock (5, 214
shares), no par value; (2) 1,800 shares of $8 \%$ cumulative preferred stock shares) no par value; (2) 1,800 shares of $8 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
(par $\$ 100$ ), comprising approximately $46 \%$ of the preferred stock outstandings and (3) $\$ 100.000$ of 1st mtate. $6 \% \%$ sinking frend gold bonds
maturing Dec. 1,1943 , of which $\$ 724,600$ is outstanding. maturing Dec. 1, 1943, of which $\$ 724,600$ is outstanding. Thid is $\$ 697,000$. The purchase money is to be raised throration to be tamporary bank loans at archase raw rate of interest. No raised through effectiong are to be paid in connection with the acquisition.
All of the securities proposed to be acquired are now owned by the Midale west Corp. and Electrical Securities Corp., the atter company two owners in equal propertions except that three bonds held by the
Middee West Corp. have been called by the operation of the sinking fund.
Public Service Corp. of New Jersey-Makes Conditional Offer for Jersey Central Power \& Light Co.-Would Pay $\$ 5,000,000$
The corporation has addressed a letter to the protective committee for holders of National Pubicic service Corp. $5 \%$ debentures expressing a will-
ingness to submit a bid of $\$ 5,000,000$ for $68 \%$ of the common stock of the Jersey Central Power \& Light Co., the only important collateral securing the debentures, in the event that the committee decides to offer it at auction The Associated Gas \& Electric System previously acquired from the
Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., $32 \%$ of the Jersey Central Power \& Light shares which the bank had reduced to possession following default on their bank loans by the Insull utility companies.
At the time the protective committee for At the time the protective committee for National Public Service deben-
tures advised holders that it had been $n$ nerotiatina with important utility interests who have been seeking control of Jersey Central Power \& Light Co." and urged deposits of debentures as it was "more important than ever that the $68 \%$ of this stock, , epepresenting control of the property such control as soon as possible."'
The protective committee has been meeting regularly, but no statement was available June 2 beyond a reference to the plan of Miay 10,1933 , under posed, upon deposit with it of $80 \%$ of the outstanding debentures, "to direct the trustee to sell the collateral at public auction and to agree with he trustee on the terms of sale." The plan continued.
judgment and discretion would constitute an advantageous purchase of property zed whose directors and officers in the first instance the committee shall name; which new company shail have an authorized capital stock in tirn Fillissue to debirs, olders voting trust certificates for the whole pro rata expenses and cost of minority interest. 0 , The $^{\circ}$ "'th $\$ 20,000,000$ debentures, One of the condition of the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey's offer
was that the collateral be put up for sale before Oct. 1 .-V. 142, p. 3521 .

Puget Sound Power \& Light Co.- Accumulated Div.ccumulations on the $\$ 5$ cumulative prior preference stock, no par value. payable July 16 to hers of record June 20 . This will be the first dividend paid since October 1932 when a regu
was distributed.--V. 142 . p. 3185 .

Pure Oil Co.-Notes Called-
A total of $\$ 2,500,00015$-year $41 / 4 \%$ s. f. notes due July 1, 1950, have


Initial Preferred Dividends-
The directors have declared initial quarterly dividends on the new preferred stocks a follows: $\$ 1.25$ on the $51 / \%$ stock, $\$ 1.50$ on the $6 \%$
stock ant $\$$ ger share on the $8 \%$ stock. Ald ividends are payable July 1
to holders of record June 10 .-V. 142 , p. 2683 .

Railway Express Agency, Inc.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years } & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932\end{array}$


$\times$ Rail trans. revenue. $\overline{53,169,611} \overline{50,529,639} \overline{44,467,750} \overline{53,085,260}$
$\mathbf{x}$ Payments to rail and other carriers-express privileges
 Revenues and income.
Operating expenses.
Express taxes -
Int.e disc. on funded det.
Other deductions
Rail transport. rev.x.x
x Payments to rail and other carriers
$\$ 5,11,7,715,367$
express privileges.
${ }_{1935}^{\text {General Balance Sheet Dec. } 31}$

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Property }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}1935 \\ 8\end{array}$ | 1934 |


 Trattic notes rec. Trattic bal. ree--
Net bal. rec. from Net ban. rec. rom
acencies
Acts. .reeceivabie-
Mat'ls $\&$ supplies Mat'ls \& supplies
 receivable- - -
Working tund
Odv. Working fund adv.
Other urre assets.
Unadjusted debits

 $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { Matured funded } \\ \text { debt unpaid }\end{array} & 7,000 & 4,000\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Mat ct int., divs. } \\ \text { rents unpald. }\end{array} & 3,639 & 2,600 \\ \text { Unmat'd int and }\end{array}$


Total_........47,165,417 $\overline{48,632,317}$ Total_........-47,165,417 $\overline{48,632,317}$ -r $142, \mathrm{p} .3185$.
Rapid Transit in N. Y. City-Unification Outlook Im-proves-60-Day Extension for Study-
Negotiations on rapid transtt unification are proceeding satisfactorily and conferences between city officials and members of the Brooklyn-Manseeming misunderstandings, according to Charles Hayden, Chairman of the committee. He announced the committee had agreed to a further 60-day
extension of time for completion of unification from June 1 to Aug. 1.1936 . -V. 142 , p. 135 .

Reading Co.-New Directors-
Carle C. Conway was on May 28 elected a director, succeeding the late William A Law. Las S . Blagden was elected a director to fill a vacancy
On June 2 Augustuis $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3690$.
Reed Roller Bit Co.-Initial \& Extra Div. on New StockThe directors hare quarh payable June 30 to holders of record June 19. The stock was on May 16 last split on a three-for-one basis. The old stock was receiving quarterly
dividends of 25 cents pr share In addition an extra diviend of 25 cents
was paid on March 30 last and an extra of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 26 , was paid on March 30
(Robert) Reis \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Selilingexpenses-ī---............-------
General and administrative expenses. Profit from operation,................
Depreciatiom
Interest paid iess interest received.-.
 $\begin{array}{r}186,514\} \\ 156,451\} \\ \hline\end{array}$ Miscellaneous deductions .............-
Net loss Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Cash on hand, in transit \& in in ins.
treivables. a Receivables--.a Mdse. inventory Deps. . with mutual
insur. cos Other lassets, less reserves....... b Lesend, buildings. machry, \& equip
ment, furn. and fixtures. F . F ${ }^{\text {c F Furn de }}$ Deferred charges.:-
Goodwill......
 a After reserves. b APter reserve for deppreciation of $\$ \$ 65,800$ in 1935
and $\$ 245,084$ in 1934 . The fixed assets are subject to a 1 st mike. securing the notes payable to the Textile Industry Credit Corp. c After reserve for depreciation. d Also payable to Textile Industry Credit Corp. secured by fixed assets, due Aug. $22,1937-$ payable, subject to the terms of cerrain
agreements, in semi-annual installments equal to not less than one-half of the net profits of the Ford Mfg. Co., before depreciation. All trademarks, and trade names of the Ford Mifg. Co, including the trade name "Reis,", the goodwill of the Ford Mrg. Co., and the right to use its name. have been
nortgaged to the Textile Industry Credit Corp. $e$ Represented by 99,145 mortgaged to the Textile Industry
Reliance Mfg. Co. of Illinois-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on
the common stock, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21 . Preferred Stock Called-
Directors authorized officials to call 750 shares of the $7 \%$ preferred at call price of $\$ 110$ a share plis accrued dividends, Redemption date
has been fixed as Aug. $15,1936$. This will leave 15,000 shares of prehas been fixed as Aug. $15,1936$.
ferred outstanding.-V. 142, p. 3361
Reynolds Spring Co.- $100 \%$ Stock Dividend-
The directors on June 2 declared a stock dividend of $100 \%$ in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable June 29 to holders of record Jue 15 . Regular quarterly dividends of 25 eents per share have bee distributed since
and including Sept. 30 , 1935 , prior to which dividends of 10 cents per hare were pane June 29, 1935.-In addition an e.
June 29,
1935.-V.
ent p.
Robbins Bros. \& Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings.-

| April- | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 515,783 \\ \substack{137,043 \\ 45,326} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 472,237 \\ 155.465 \\ 100.590 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1934, \\ \$ 50,669 \\ .82, .37 \\ 95,035 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1933 \\ \$ 436,100 \\ \text { 170,949 } \\ 80,629 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rallway |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Fross from railway | 2,219,44 | 1,871,977 | 1,859,468 | 1,597 |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 433,942 | 408,886 | 38,205 | 309 |

[^3]The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as corporate trustee under the
first terminal and unifying mortgage bonds is communicating with the
bondholders, calling their attention to a situation which may substantially
affect their rights in any possible reorganization of the road
 pre-war francs and marks in their respective European countries. Recently a foreign holder of matured coupons, by to de decision of the Federal Court specified in the coupons, the rate of exchange in that case resulting in a judgment against the railroad company of approximately $\$ 1.60$ for each
$\$ 1$ face amount of coupons held. The United States supreme Court early In face amount of coupons held. The United Statese Supreme Court earil presumably stands. As the holder of a $\$ 1$ oon bond has the option to demand 2, ,990 guilderss, the thought is that it ithe bondholders are option to
in proving their bonds in the reorganization in guilders that in proving their bonds in the reorganization in guilders, that they would The Court has fixed Aug. 1 , 1936, as the last day on which proofs of claim in the reorganization proceedings can be filed, and it is the intention of the corporate trustee to file proofs of claim on behalf of all bondholders and
to silnairy in their behalt the election to receive payment in guilders. The
trust trustee, however, particularly desires to celll the thenent in in guilders. The
holders to the fact that there is considerable doubt whether tie will be allowed to exercise the guilder option as, technically, it is not actually a is their wish to elect to receive any other currency than guilders. It has suggested to the bondholders the importance of immediately considering what steps they should take in their own behalf with respect to making they should not file individual proofs of claim.
ment in in cuildensiderabable doubt as to whether any one desiring to elect payment in gurpose of making a demand in guilders in that city.-V. 143 , p. 3690 for the
St. Louis-San Francisco Texas Ry.-Earnings.-
 Gross from railway
Net from railway Net after rents
-V. $142, ~ p .3186$
San Antonio Public Service Co.-Earnings-

San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings.-




San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.-Pays Extra Dividend-
The company paid an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in addition
The regular monthly dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10. on May 15 to holders of record May were as follows. 50 cents on Jan. 15 last and on Aug. 15, 1935 . 80 cents 50 cents per share paid on Oct. 15, Aug. 15 and May 15; 1933.-V.141,
p. 3702 .

## Schulco Co., Inc.-Files Under 77-B-

See Schulte Retail Stores Corp.
The New York Stock Exchange issued the following notice: Schulco Co.,
nc., reports that an order has been made approving the petition filed Inc,., reports that an order has been made approving the petition filed pany.-V. 142, p. 3523.
Schulte Retail Stores Corp.-Committee for 8\% Preferred Stock-Company Files Under Bankruptcy Act-
A committee has been formed to protect the interests of holders of the
$8 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) , with Richard L . Morris of
 are Hearn W. Streat
company June 2 in the thes as a result of the filing of a petition by the
District Court for the Southern District of New York, under Section T7-B of of the Bankror the the Act, Act, stating that
it is unable to meet its debts as they mature and that it it is unable to meet its debts as they mature and that it desires to effect
a plan of reorganization. Three subsidiaries joined in the petition. These were D. A. schulte, Inc., of Del.; D. A. Schulte, Inc., of New York, and The Schulco Co., Inc.
The committee is
The committee is not requesting deposits of stock certificates at present, of holdings to the secretary of the committee, George M. Gillies, 25 Broad
. St. New York, and authorize the committee to represent them.

## Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co.-Earnings-

 Calendar Years-Operating revenues Operating revenues - ---
Maintenance.-General taxes
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Gross corp. income_- } \\ \text { Interest paid or accrued }\end{gathered} \$ 2,828,148 \xlongequal{\$ 2,936,844} \xlongequal{\$ 3,151,058} \xlongequal{\$ 3,299,684}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { on funded debt } \\ \text { Miscell. interest charges } & 1,713,412 & 1,607,100 & 1,664,590 & 1,750,080 \\ \text { Reserved for retirements } & 28,848 & 113,355 & 76,890 & 18,183\end{array}$ replacements \& Fed'l
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { deductions......-.-. } & 352,464 & 379,492 & 372,823 & 391,894\end{array}$ Net income.-.-.-.-- $\quad \$ 733,423 \quad \$ 836,897 \quad \$ 1,036,754 \quad \$ 1,139,528$


Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Construction-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 22 issued a certificate
uthorizing Legh R. Powell, Jr. and Henry W . Anderson, receivers to authorizing Legh R Powell, Jr. and Henry fr. Anderson, receivers, to and extending in a southwesterly direction approximately 10 miles to the


Securities Acceptance Corp.- Files with SEC-
The corporation, successor to the Securities Investment Corp. of Omaha,
.has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Comhas filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission covering an offering of $\$ 500,000$ 10-year 5 . and $\$ 300,000$ of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 25$ par) carrying dentures, stock purchase warrants. The debentures will be offered at at $99 \%$ or pon
and the prefrred stock at $\$ 25$ a share, by Barney Johnson \& Co., principal Holders of the predecessor company's $7 \%$ preferred stock, outstanding in the amount of \$250,000, have been granted the privilege of exchanging Their shares for the new. preferred on a par for par basis. before June 1,1938 ; into 80 shares thereafter but on or before stune 1 on or and into 65 shares thereafter up to and including June 1, 1941, when the privile the comm.
version of the bonds and 30,000 shares were deliverable upon exercise 0 the common stock purchase warrants which accompany the $6 \%$ preferred stock. Each of these warrants entitite the holder to purchase common $\$ 10$ to $\$ 15$ a share. The available cash proceeds are to be used by the company for the preferred stock, expansion of its business and working capital:
The Securities Acceptance Corp. is one of the largest locally
controlled automobile finance companies operating between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. Its principal executive office is in Omaha, Neb., and a number of branches are maintained in and around this vicinity, The corporated in 1924 as the successor to the National Finance Co. was in-
 eceivables purchased by the company has shown consistent growth during he last three years. Receivables purchased in 1935 amounted to $\$ 8,800$. 779 which compares with $\$ 5$, , recorsed in 1934 , and $\$ 2,900,227$ in 1933. .
Corresponding increases were dends. Such earnings amounted to $\$ 137$ nes in in 1935, $\$ 81$, 665 in 1034 . and $\$ 43,498$ in 1933 . The predecessor company has uninterriptedrly paid
dividends on the preferred stock since issuance commencing in October, 1927 . Delaware on May Acceptance Corp. was incorporated under the laws of ies Investment Corp. (Neb.). This change was deemed advisable in that it would allow the company, whose character remains unchanged, to to enjoy under the laws of its orizinal ntate of vincormes which it is unable The company has agreed to make application in due course, for the listing on the Chicago Stock Exchange of the 132.550 shares of common stock to

## Sharon Ry.-Earnings-


 Rents receeivabie-Deterred assets.
Disct. on
fund.
Total_.....-. $\overline{\$ 1,840,356} \overline{\$ 1,839,215}$ Total_.........-\$1,840,356$\overline{\$ 1,839,215}$ -V 141, p. 2904.
Shamrock Oil \& Gas Corp.-Stock Increase, \&c.At a special meeting held April 27 the stockholders unanimously approved
a plan to reate an issue oo $\$ 1.145,006 \%$ cumulative pref. stock (par $\$ 10$ ) convertible into common stock at the rate of two shares of common stock and callable at any time after July 1 , 1939, at time on or before July 105 and divs. Holders of
preferred stock are to have preferred stock are to have equal voting rights, share for share, with the
holders of the common stock. The proceeds from the sale of this issue will be used (1) to retire company's outstanding bonds: (2) to pay in full all of treasury for eutxtanding note indebtedness; ( 3 ( 3 to reimburse company's
properties; properties; (4) to provide for anticipated expenditures in in oconnection with
an industrial gas
contract which management expects to an industrial gas contract which management expects to close shortly;
(5) to provid a dditional working capitali, 6 . to fortify co conpany with a
substantial cash fund for use in obtaining additional outlets for the sale of natural gas.
The corporation began operations Sept. 1, 1935. Net earnings after all charges, including estimated Federal income taxes, for the firnive mater ant
period ending Jan 1,1936 , were $\$ 12,945$ or at the rate of approximately 4.3 times the dividend requirement on this issue.
for substock will be offered to the common stockholders of record May 1 , of preferred stock for each 100 shares of common stock held. The directors will offer for sale at not less than par such of the new preferred stock as is not subscribed for by the stockholders.
says in part. During the year 1935 company was reorganized. The net result of this
move was the cancellation of $\$ 2,122,040$ worth of bonds This necessitated an increase in the amount of common stock outstending of 780,210 shares. In addition, by authority of a special stocktholders' meeting held Dec. $6,1935,200,000$ shares were issued, to bo sold to officers and employees. As a result of these changes corporation now has issued shs, The bonds have boen called for payment Jume 20, 1936 , $1,26,410$
From Jan. 1, 1935 to the present time the efforts of corporation have been largely centered on increasing and developing its natural gas holdings and argely centered on increasing and developing its natural gas holdings and
finding outlets for this gas. The sour gas acreage now consists of leases on 18,353 acres, on which are 12 producing gas wells with a d diily open t flow
of $437,000,000$ cubic feet, and of a one-half interest in 5,400 acres, on which
ond there are located seven producing gas wells, with a daily open flow of $216,-$
000,000 cubic feet. The corporation has acres in addition, on which there are located 15 gas wells with a daily open flow of $281,000,000$ cubic feet. The total, therefore, through lease ownership and gas purchase contracts, available, as a reservere, amounts to 27,213
acres, and 34 producing gas wells, with an open flow of $970,000,000$ cubic feet. Three of the above wholly-owned wells produce a total of about production McKee gasoline plant has been enlarged until it now has a daily capacity of 70,000 gallons of natural gasoline. Gas at the discharge end
of this plant is available for sale for the manufacture of carbon black or
ondus industrial uses. At the present time corrorataion has conrtancts for the
sale of $60,000,000$ cubic feet of gas daily for the manufacture sale or $6,000,000$ cubic feet of gas daily for the manufacture of carbon
black
the middiese plants should be in full operation by the end of July. By the middie of October corporation also expects to be selling $5,000,000$ cubic
feet of gas daily to an industrial plant.

Earnings this year to date are substantially in excess of earnings for these earnings should be increased still further.

Income Account Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1935 (Including Subsidiaries)
 Total Reserves for deprec.-- depl. and intangible development costs.Incorest applicable to minority interest

Net profit for period. $\qquad$ Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935 (Including Subsidiaries)

| Assets-Cash in bank-...........-- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Accts. receivable recoverable only from future production |  |
|  |  |
|  | Other accts. and notes recelv'le |
| cks in other |  |
|  |  |
| Lease purchase obligaticontra-a |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Assets-ash in bank Notes and accts. receivable.Inventories Accts. receivable recoverable only from future production Other acots. and notes recelv'le Fixed assets (net) Lease purchase obligations- |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Federal income taxes (estimated).

Total.-.................-.-.
Sheep Creek Gold Mines-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of two cents per share
payable July 15 to holders of record June 30 .-V. 139, p. 3165 .
Siemens \& Halske A. G.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Years Ended Sept. 30- } & 1934 \\ \text { Sales after deducting raw material \& supplies used_ } & 162,691,553 & 119,044,339 \\ \text { Income from investments }\end{array}$

## In German Marks]

 Exceme of interest received over amounts paid oncurrent liabilities (i. e., excluding interest on



Wages, income-p---1aries, directors' fees, incl. bonuses to

Dopuntary-- properiation and plan
Other depreciation and write-offs.
Amortization of investm
 Taxes on net worth and incomed charges-...-All other expenditure with the exception of outlays


 $\begin{array}{r}70,542,484 \\ 4,734,847 \\ 4,498,577 \\ 1,360,479 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $2,716,18 \overline{6}$
$5,082,183$ Net profit
Previous surplu Total surplus.-. 4, $, 384,178$

$2,162,491$ 35,820,923 | $-2,255,050$ | $6,863,563$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-\quad 3,366,337$ | $2,764,419$ | -- $\overline { 1 1 , 6 2 1 , 3 8 7 } \longdiv { 9 , 6 2 7 , 9 8 2 }$

Balance Sheet Sept. 30
[In German Marks]

| [In German Marks] 1935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets and .-- | $\begin{aligned} & 14,{ }_{2}^{1933}, 548 \end{aligned}$ | $13,996,371$ |
| Buld | 28,698,400 | 29,245,971 |
| New build | 9,746 | 1,042 |
| Machinery |  |  |
| Plant, heating \& lighting equip |  |  |
| Tools factory and office equipment---aran |  |  |
| Concessions, patents, licenses, trade marks and other similar rights. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| In |  |  |
| arketab |  | 82,747,385 |
| Shares in trea | 0 | 7,062,540 |
| Mortgage loans | 79 | 123 655,305 |
| Accounts receiv | 6,844,762 | 123,324,741 |
| Bills | $\begin{array}{r} 1,134,378 \\ 147,192 \end{array}$ | $1,323,620$ 42,354 |
| Cash on hand, incl. cash with Reichsbank and 1 208,663 1,049 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Cash with other |  | 27,488,366 |
|  |  |  |
| Total | ,690,348 | 467,070,802 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 6,500,000 | 6,500,000 |
| Statutory reserve | 0,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Special reserve.----------------------------------10,500,000 8,-000,000 |  |  |
| Premium received | 00,000 | 9,500,000 |
|  |  |  |
|  | .4,412,145 | 4,412,145 |
| Specific reserves \& accrued liabilities.---------- $28,547,019 \quad 27,906,980$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Employees' savings and deposits by Sparbank <br> $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Siemensstadt G } \\ m\end{array}, \mathrm{~b}$ H |  |  |
| Deposited by pensions' widows \& orphans' fund |  |  |
| Deposited by pensions' widows' \& orphans' fund |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tota |  |  |

## 

## Skelly Oil Co.-Meeting Again Adjourned-

The adjourned special stockholders meeting called to authorize a new issue of preferred stock to be used to refund the outstanding $6 \%$ preferred
stock was adjourned again on June 1, this time to July 1.-V.142, p. 3187 .
(L. C.) Smith \& Corona Typewriters, Inc.-Registers with SEC -
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 3692 .
Simms Petroleum Co.-Quarterly Statement-
Alfred J. Williams, President, says in part: has been added as of March 31,1936 , to the "reserve for contingent loss in
title and other litigation, income and excess profits taxes, \&c." and this amount has been charged against profit and loss surpluses, \&his., addition to to developments in litigation against Simms Oil Co., for which company is responsible under its agreement with Tide Water Oil Co. It should also be noted that, although the fixed property held on March 31 ,
1936 had no net value on the books after deducting reserves, there should be a substantial realization when this property is sold, currently estimated at about $\$ 125,000$. Likewise, although the preferred A stock of Pantepec Petroleum Co. held on March 31,1936 , had no net book value after reser ve,
it has since then been sold for $\$ 65,000$ of which $\$ 50,000$ was represented by it has since then been sold for $\$ 65,000$ of which $\$ 50$.
notes maturing at various dates to Dec. 31,1936 .
Following is an analysis of the change in the consolidated cash position
during the three months' period:

Oash, Dec. 31, 1935
\$712,265
Additions-
Instalments from Tide Water Oil Co. for three
months on account of contingent portion of sale price of Simms oil Co. stock-.......--
Realization from sale of fixed property Reading sale of Dallas refinery) property (inReduction in deferred charges.
\$131,042 130,067
3,888

Deductions
$\qquad$

Excess of expenses over income for three months-
Increase in notes, accounts and accruals receiv-
\$11,173 able (principally deferred payments on prop-
erty sold) Reduction in current payables and reserve for
 21,963

Oil Co. stock
10,146
$\$ 977,262$

Less-dividend in liquidation of $\begin{gathered}\text { Balance per share paid Jan. } \overline{2} \overline{7}, 19 \overline{3} \overline{6}\end{gathered}$
$\$ 888,344$
463,650 $\$ 424,694$
Cash, March 31. ${ }^{193}$
Sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron Co.-Earnings-
Galendar Years-

Gross income.-........... Deprec. - d depletion-:-| 1935 | 1934 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{x} \$ 1,205,809$ | $\$ 1,882,964$ |
| $1,04,053$ | 134,468 |
| $1,019,508$ | 959,123 |
| 127,468 | 205,211 | 1933

$\$ 785,058$
179,295

969,005 | 1932 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 67,844$ |
| 200,521 |
| 823,636 |

 $\mathbf{x}$ After expenses and losses incidental to Alabama coal strike.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { b Securities owned } & 355,003 & 347,503 \\ \text { Inventories } & \text { Common stock --. } 10,000,000 & 10,000,000\end{array}$

 Notes, accounts \&
trade accept rec
Deferred charges
$\begin{array}{rr}579,582 & 378,886 \\ 18,596 & 20,510\end{array}$
awards \& claims.
Reserves_-

Total

$$
. \overline { 2 4 , 3 6 3 , 2 8 3 } \longdiv { 2 5 , 3 0 9 , 7 3 7 }
$$

24,363,283 25,309,737 $\mid$ Total........-. 24,363,283 25,309,737 a After depreciation and depletion and after deducting underlying liens
on purchased property maturing May 1, 1938, not assumed. b Includes on purchaseck property maturing May 1, 1938, not assumed. -V. 142, p. 3013.
Snia Viscosa (Societa Nazionale Industria Applicazione Viscosa)-Earnings-

| (All figures given in Lire) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |


Depreciation $\&$ various
amounts set aside...-
$\qquad$
$25,000,000 \xrightarrow{24,000,000} \xrightarrow{23,000,000} \xrightarrow{21,500,000}$
$34,138,859 \underset{26,152,918}{23,047,920} \frac{22,305,640}{}$ Balance Sheet Dec. 31
(In Italian Lire)

Furniture buildings ---Freehold land ---.-..-Producing factories...--
Subsidiary factories.--
Workmen s houses, $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Workmen s houses, dor- } & 16,106,957 & 15,139,447 & 13,665,626 & 12,502,619 \\ \text { mitories, \&c.---.--- } & 14,515,000 & 14,515,000 & 14,515,000 & & \end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Shareholdings and in-
terests in associated
cos., \&c., Italian and
 raw materials goods,
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { at factories \& depots } \mathbf{y} 85,313,806 & \mathbf{y} 55,008,202 & 23,923,034 & 37,952,021\end{array}$
 Govt. securs. and Govt. securs. and debs.,
Italian and foreign-.;
Debs. of "snia Viscon Debs, of "Snia Viscosia",
purchased on the mark purchased on the mark
Bills receivable
Shares of "Snia Viscosa." Bills receivable-7.--".
Shares of "Snia Viscosa,
Securities deposited.-. $4, \overline{007}, \overline{9} \overline{3} \overline{7} \quad 5, \overline{600}, \overline{1} \overline{8} \overline{0}$

Total
otal_-
Liabilities-
Capital stock-Reserves---------------Profit brought for Nard-
Reserve for taxes. Reserve for taxes--..--
Res. for indem, to em-
ployees, payable on
ployees, payable on
dismissal_--.-.-.-
Res. for reconstruction

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Depreciation reserve_- } 115,000,00 \overline{0} & 90,000, \overline{0} \overline{0} \overline{0} & 66,000,0 \overline{0} \overline{0} & 43,000,0 \overline{0} 0 \\ \text { Sundry creditors-Assoc. }\end{array}$

 Total_...........-659,241,066 $\overline { 6 4 9 , 7 9 5 , 5 3 9 } \longdiv { 7 2 6 , 8 1 2 , 1 8 5 } \overline { 7 2 2 , 9 5 5 , 6 3 4 }$ x. After reserve of $10,000,000$ lire. y After reserve of $7,500,000$ lire.-
V. 3735 .

Southern Pacific Co.-Issue Expected-
If present plans materialize, it is reported that Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. are expected to underwrite an issue of $31 / 2$, not contemplated, it is stated, as the
to $\$ 60,000,000$ Public offering is not
is notes, due in five to 10 years.
Proceeds of the sale of the notes would be used to fund short-term obligations including $\$ 16,500,000$ demand bank loans, $\$ 17,000,000$ Reconstruction
Finance Corporation debt and $\$ 18,000,000 \mathrm{St}$. Louis Southwestern loan the road has guaranteed.

Reconstruction Loan-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 29 found the company not to be in need of financial reorganization in the public interest at thi
time and approved the extension of time of payment for a period ending no
later than Nov. 1, 1936, of loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
to the company in the amount of $\$ 5,200,000$, maturing June 1, 1936.
April-
Gross from railway_
Net from railway_ Net from railway $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_-..-- } & 42,764,709 & 36,055,266 & 32,342,978 & 26,124,306 \\ \text { Net from railway_--. } & 9,696,795 & 8,090,857 & 6,922,880 & 3,068,517\end{array}$ Net from railway-
Net after rents.

## Period-

Snider Packing Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 preciation-...-adminis.
Sell., adver., adm.
\& gen. expenses......
 $\begin{array}{lllll}4,662,701 & 4,004,874 & 3,166,116 & 3,229,248\end{array}$ Profit before other inincome, int. \& deprec-
Other inc. (net) after
carrying charges on carrying charges on
inactive properties.--
 Net profit for period.- $\begin{aligned} & \$ 330,244 \\ & \$ 591,627 \\ & \$ 402,746 \\ & \text { loss } \$ 397,217\end{aligned}$ Cashets Cassh.-............ accentances rec-
d Due fr. farmers d Due fr. farmers
for seeds, \&c.-Inv. nin attil. co--c Real est., plants,
equipment, \&c. equipment, \&c.
Deferred charges, $640,003 \quad 618,956 \quad 540,464 \quad 535,520$ $\$ 939,793 \quad \$ 935,270 \quad \$ 671,220$ loss $\$ 201,098$ e Sheet March 31
repaym's,
Total. Total_-...-.-\$4,263,042 $\overline{\$ 4,781,705}$ aiter reserves for Total --.-.-.-- $\$ 4,263,042 \$ 4,781,705$ and $\$ 26,609$ in 1935 . b After reserves of $\$ 15,943$ in 1936 and $\$ 11,119$ in 1935. c After reserves for depreciation, \&c. of $\$ 5,373,520$ in 1936 and
$\$ 5,369,128$ in 1935 . d Represented by 210,000 no par shares.-V. 140 ,
p. 4081 . p. 4081 .

## Southern Pacific SS. Lines.-Earnings.-

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { April- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway-..-- } & \$ 501,491 & \$ 466,919 & \$ 368,640 & \$ 293,117 \\ \text { Net from railway_-...- } & \text { def2,240 } & 18,414 & \text { deef49,338 } & \text { defon,853 } \\ \text { Net after rents } & 17,713 & \text { def48,792 } & \text { def82,287 }\end{array}$



## Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 Operating expenses.--Operating expenses.-.-.
Rent for lease of op.prop.
Operating taxes...-. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net oper. income_..- } \\ & \text {-V. } 142, \text { p. } 3363 . \\ & \$ 1,632,604 \\ & \$ 1,440,956 \\ & \$ 6,306,230 \\ & \$ 5,680,992\end{aligned}$

Southwestern Light \& Power Co.-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share on account to holders of record June 15 . A dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on quarters, 75 cents on July 1,1933 , and $\$ 1.50$ per share previously each three

Spencer Chain Stores, Inc.-Stock Offered-Hammons \& Co., Inc., and Childs, Jeffries \& Thorndike, Inc., are offering at $\$ 10$ per share 91,250 shares of common stock (no par). A prospectus dated April 8 affords the following: Business-Company and wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely, Tri-Plex
Shoe Co. and Daly Bros. Shoe Co., Inc. are engaged in the manufacture and sale of low-priced shoes. A chain of 54 retail stores, 41 of which are operated directly by Spencer Chain Stores, Inc., and 13 of which are oper-
ated by, its subsidiary, Tri-Plex Shoe Co., handles a complete line of men's. ated by its subsidiary, Tri-Plex Shoe Co, handles a complete line of men's,
women's and boys'shoes as well as rubiber footwear, slippers, hosiery and
allied products. The chain maintains uniform allied products. The chain maintains a uniform retail price on each of the three classes of shoes handled, i. e. men's, boys' and women's, and has
thus established its business in a definite price field. Bros. Shoe Co., Inc.) produce low-priced men's and boys' shoes. About Bros. Shoe Co., Inc. produce low-priced men's and boys shoes. About
$90 \%$ of Daly Bros. Shoe Co. Inc.'s production is sold direct to large retail organizations (including one of the largest mail order companies in the output of these plants is purchased by Spencer Chain Stores, Inc., for distribution through the Spencer and Tri-Plex chains.
The principal field of operations is in the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania. Of the 54 stores in the chain, 19 are located in Mass.,
in Rhode Island, 11 in Conn., 1 in New Hampshire 1 in Maine, 7 in New York, 10 in Pennsylvania, 1 in New Jersey and 2 in Virginia.
Company was incorporated the assets of a chain of retail shoe stores formerly operated by Isaac Prouty \& Co., Inc. It subsequently acquired all the stock of Daly Bros. Phoe Co. Inc., the present manufacturing subsidiary, which was organized in 1922 to engage in the development, manufacture and wholesale distribution of boys' and men's shoes, In '1930 the company acquired from Rice \&
Hutchins, Inc., and others all the stock op the Tri-Plex Shoe Co.

```
Capitalization as of April 8,1936
```

Class A stock (\$100 par) $\qquad$ Authonized Outstanding
 $x$ Part of the proceed of the present financing will be applied to the re-
tirement of the class a stock, which, together with the sinking fund and the amounts to be set aside under a repurchase agreement, should result in the redemption of this issue on or before July 1,1936 .
Note-Subsequent to by the company, in the following order: the following actions were taken 5,000 shares to the amount of such stock issued and outstanding at the from of such reduction, namely, 3,305 shares. ng the capital and without amending or impairing the capital stock provisions, changed into 187,500 shares
(3) The authorized common stock
no par) to 350,000 shares (no par). was increased from 187,500 shares (4) 50,000 shares and 12,500 shares of unissued common stock authorized
but unissued are reserved for sale to Hammons \& Co., Inc., and to Ohilds,

Jeffries \& Thorndike, Inc., respectively, pursuant to the terms of an underwriting agreement. Guaranty Trust Co., New York, for the common stock Purpose-Of the shares of stock offered, 18,750 shares already issued and outstanding are being sola by five of the present stockholders, 62,500 share
authorized but unissued are being sold by the company and all of the 10.000 shares which may be borrowed by the principal underwriters and offered are already issued and outstanding and are beneficially owned by John J
Daly. The principal underwriters are, however, under obligation to return Daly. The principal underwriters are, however, under obligation to return
the number of such shares so borrowed on or before Dec. 31,1936 . The estimated net proceeds from the sale of the 62,500 shares of common stocl when sold by the company will amount to approximately $\$ 485,158$. Ap-
proximately $\$ 121,200$ of the net proceeds will be applied to complete the proximately $\$ 121,200$ of the net proceeds will be applied to complete the
retirement at par ( $\$ 100$ ) by July 1, 1936, of the outstanding class A stock The remainder of the net proceeds will be used to increase working capital All of the net proceeds from the sale by the company of 62,500 shares of sto part of the proceeds from the sale of 28,750 shares of common stock owned by stockholders will be received by the company.

Underwriters
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Principal Amt. } & \text { Principal Amt. } \\ \text { Underwritten with } & \text { Underwritten with } \\ \text { Spencer Chain } & \text { John J. Daly and } \\ \text { Stores, Inc. } & \text { Associates } \\ 50,00 \text { shares } & 15,000 \text { shares }\end{array}$
Hammons \& Co., Inc., New York.-
Childs, Jeffries \& Thorndike, Inc.
3,750 shares Hammons \& Co., Inc., and Childs, Jeffries \& Thorndike, Inc., are respective names,
Inc
is Inc., is limited to $\$ 520,000$, and t.

Income Statement Years Ended Nov. 30 (Incl. All Sub. Cos.)
Gross sales, less discounts, returns and
allowances Cost of goods sold

| $\$ 6,646,694$ | $\$ 5,806,542$ | $\$ 4,277,202$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $5,499,473$ | $4,925,066$ | $3,589,219$ |
| 849,546 | 762,034 | 577,050 |



Net income.................----- $-\frac{39,408}{\$ 230,916} \frac{15,424}{\$ 90,314}-\frac{11,639}{\$ 83,545}$

| Assets- |  | Liablittes- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$83,774 | Notes payable-bank | \$350,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 181,894 | Accounts payable (trade | 225,834 |
| Due from office | 1,771 | Accrued liabilities | 51,470 |
| Other accoun | 9,944 | Due officers. | 12,350 |
| Inventories | 1,086,488 | Other current | 9,575 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,288 | Class A stock | 190,800 |
| Investments | 54,000 | Common stock | 537,586 |
| Fixed assets (net) | 479,917 | Capital surplus | 220,725 |
| Intangible assets | 200,500 | Earned surplus | 522,192 |
| Deferred charges | 14,956 |  |  |
| Total | \$2,120,533 |  |  |
| Spokane International Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |
| April- | 1936 | 1935 193 |  |
| Gross from railwa | \$55,983 | \$38,989 \$37,614 | \$30,051 |
| Net from railway | 9,994 | def4,463 def1,646 | def 10,469 |
| Net after rents | 373 | def10,426 def7,492 | def17,462 |
| Gross from railwa | 204,460 | 145,396 140,749 |  |
| Net from railway | 37,846 | def13,299 def9,215 | def47,146 |
| Net after rents | 6,623 | def34,411 def33,064 | def73,802 |

Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry.-Earnings.-


Springfield Havana \& Peoria RR.-Sale-
tion by Chicago \& Commercee Commission on May Midland Ry, of the railway approverd the acquisifranchises or the springfield, Havana of Peoria RR.
The report of the Commission says in part:
"The entire capital stock of the Midand Company, except directors' qualirying shares, is owned by the Commonwealth subsidiary Corp. The The Midand Cock onany, incorporated in 1llinois in 1905, owns a line of railroad extending easterly from Compro to Taylorville, a distance of approxi(1) the springrield By corto accuire and operate that portion of the line of railroad formerly owned and operated by the Chicazo, Peoria \& St. Louis RR. extending southerly from Pekin, through Havana, to Springfielis.
77.02 miles, and to issue $\$ 1,960,000$ of 1st-mtge. bonds and $\$ 500,000$ of
 field Co. .by purchase of itt capital stock, (b) issue $\$ 4,600,000$ of 1 st-mtge. bonds and $\$ 600,000$ of common stock, and (e) operate under trackage
rights over the Ilininois Central RR. between Springfield and Pawnee Junc tion, approximately 15 miles. By supplemental report and order ( 105 ICC
567 ), we authorized the Midand Co. to acquire control of the springfield Co, and to operate its railroad properties ander the terms of a 30 -year lease trackage rights over the Peoria \& Pekin Union Ry, between Pekin and Peoria, approximately 9 miles. The total length of all lines operated by
the Midland Co. is 131.64 miles. Connections are made with various the Midan
All the securities of the Springfield Co are owned by the Midland Co "The Midland Co. now proposes to acquire the entire properties, rights, consummated by delivery to the Midland Co. of a deed, or other instrument, rights and franchises Co. to the Midland Co., conveying all such properties, the stock and bonds of the Springfield Co. and discharge all of the latter's at the present time, owing to certain legal technicalities involved. It is said that the proposed acquisition will simplify the capital structure of the
carriers in question and result in economies arising from the elimination of carriers in question and result in economies arising from the elimination of
unnecessary accounts, records, reports, \&c. "There is pending before us an application for authority to recapitalize
the Midland Co. The financial plan contemplates the issue of new bonds and debentures in lieu of the outstanding bonds to be retired, and the issue

## Square D Co.-Class B Dividend-

The directors on June 3 declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the A dividend of 25 cents plus an extra dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on March 31. last. This stock has since then been split up on a three-for-one
basis. The March 31, 1936 payment was the firrt made since Dec. 31,1930
when the company when the company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on the class $\mathbf{B}$
stock.-V. 142 , p. 3528 .
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard $93,377,437 \mathrm{kwh} .$, an increase of $22.6 \%$ compared with the corresponding
week last year.-V. 142, p. 3693 .

Standard Oil Export Corp.-To Redeem Pref. StockThe company will redeem on June 30, 1936, the next semi-annual dividend cumulative non-voting guaranteed preferred stock, par value 100 , at 810 per share. Dividends have been paid currently on this stock since it was
issued, and payment of the June 30 , 1936, dividend will be made on or issued, and payment of the June 30 , 1936, dividend will be mors these shares are requested to surrender them for redemption to Guaranty Trust Co. of V. 142, p. 3363.

Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)-Profits Holding a $1935 \%$ Level-
Earnings of the company for the first four months of this year are about
 told stockholders at the annual meeting, June 2. He added that the volume
has increased somewhat so that from a standpoint of that increase has increased somewhat so that from a standpoint of that increase it
might be that we earned slightly more than we did in the same period last year.'" statistical position of the industry isn't as sound as it might be at the
The
present time Mr. Teagle stated. "There is too much crude around and there is too much gasoline in storage. We hope that there will be some let-up, Stocks of gasoline are up about $10.000,000$ barrels since the first of the year."
Regarding refinery capacity, Mr. Teagle said that there was too much Regarding refinery capacity, Mr. Teagle said that there was too much
throughout the entire industry, 'The refining branch of the business for Standard oil of N . J. for 1935
did a little better than in 1934. My impression is that refining at present is on about the same basis as last year," said Mr. Teagle. situation. At two different times during the past two months it soemed as though it might possibly get out of hand. Fortunately, there has seeen, with the exception of one or two operatars, there a very sincere desire to co-
operate and I feel that unless something unexpected develops and that if operate and I feel that unless something unexpected develops and that if
they keep on as they have in the last 10 days or two weeks that situation will not be a menace . The Mosul (Iraik) situation is satisfactory. Something over 80,000 barrels maintained. It isn't necessary to do any extensive drilling because weil maintained. It isn necessary to do any extensive ariling because
of the very large wells to keep reserves sufficient to that 80,000 barrels will
come along for an indefinite period."-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3693$.
Standard Products Co.-Files Registration Statement for Common Stock Offering-
filed with the Seciderities of the company, announces that the company hafiled with the esecurities and Exchange Commission a registration states
 used in automobiles, having produced more than $75 \%$ of the amount used
by the aut by pre automotive industry in 1935. .
approximately $\$ 30$, the
an
1929 and 1930 , the business has grown to net Forth of more than $\$ 1,000,000$ at present, according to a statement by the company.
Capitalization consists of 300,000 common shares authorized and outstanding. The offering contermplated would not represent new financing,
including onny shares accuired from present holders.
ter incluaing onylication for listing the stock on the New York Curb Exchange Net in ome is reported as $\$ 16,379$ for the company's fiscal year ended
June $30,193, \$ 168,808$ for $1934 \$ 30000$ for 1935 and $\$ 644.31$ for the
first 10 months of the current fiscal year to April 30,1936 . $\mathrm{V} .128, \mathrm{p} .2650$.

Standard Tube Co.-Earnings-
Net income after all charges. Months Ended April 30, 1936 $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { P share on } 270.000 \text { shares class B stock }\end{array}$
(Frederick) Stearns \& Co. (Mich.)-Stock Offered-As previously announced, Watling, Lerchen \& Hayes, Detroit, offered on May 4, at $\$ 100$ per share, 13,250 shares of participating preferred stock, $5 \%$ cumulative (par $\$ 100$ ). A prospectus affords the following:
 preferred stock, $5 \%$ cumulative, as are required therefor, included in
this offering, in exchange on the basis of share for share together with the redemption premium at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share on the preferred stock so surrendered in exchange. The underwriter is offering to the public
shares not so utilized and a sufficient additional number of such shares to make, the total issue of participating preferred stock outstanding upon hereby Hisiory and Business- Company was founded in 1855 by Frederick Stearmenced the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. In 1871 the manufacturing end of the business had grown to a point where it was deemed wise to separate it from the retail business and a manufacturing
 may be further extended by appropriate stockholders' action pursuant to the Michigan Corporation Law. In 1884 the company's operations incorporated as Frederick stearns \& Co. of Canada, Ltd., under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.
The manufacture and distribution of Nyal products, which are sold only to selected agents, grew to a point where to handie the business with a separate organization and the Nyal co. was addisabale to consolidate the operations of the several companies and
Frederick Stearns \& Co. acquired all the outstanding stock of Frederick Frederick Stearns \& Co. accuired all the outstanding stock of Frederick
Stearns $\&$ Co. of Canada, Ltd., and approximately $88.7 \%$ of the common stock of the Nyal Co. This ownership in the Nyal Co. has been gradually increased so that at the present time Frederick Stearns \& Co. owns $973 / 2 \%$ of the business consists of the manufacture and distribution of pharma-
Thices specialties. Company also manufactures the ceutical and medicinal specialties. Company also manufactures the
Nyal line of remedies and cosmetics which are distributed to the retail yal line of remedies and cosmetics which are distributed to the retain
trade by the Nyal Co., a subsidiary. trad ey the Nal Cond, a subsidiary \& Hayes, Detroit, have agreed to
underwrite and watling Lerchen $5 \%$ cumulative (par $\$ 100$ ), less such shares as shall be exchanged with holders of outstanding preferred stock.
Purpose Purpose Net proceeds recelved wil be used by the company for the
retirement of the preferred stock, $7 \%$ cumulative, now outstanding remainder if any is to be used as additional working capital and for other
corporate purposes. corporate pu

|  | 1035 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales, less disc.,.returns \& allow. | ${ }^{1935}$ | ${ }_{\text {\$4,349,788 }}^{1934}$ |  |
|  | 2,653,953 | 2,431.531 | 2,022,538 |
|  | 1,656,472 | 1,648,214 | 1,4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maint. \& repairs, deprec. \& taxes } \\ & \text { (other than income taxes) \& rents } \\ & \text { Income deductions. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{56,695}$ | 53,706 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total income <br> Prov. for U. S. \& Austrailan inc. taxes |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  Portion of income orestto minority interest | \$279,695 | \$146,271 | \$22,75 |
|  | 2,601 | 1,2 | Sss1 |
|  |  | 8 |  |

## Total


Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
Laabluties-

## -V. 142, p. 2004, 3363

(A.) Stein \& Co.-Earnings- 1932 Calendar Years-
Gross profit from oper
Operating expenses Net profit--
Other income Total income-.....--
Other doductions--
Prov. for Fed. taxes (est.)
Net profit (carried to
surplus)
1935 Divs. from sub cos
$\$ 392,601$
$\$ 337,610$
$\$ 281,453$ loss $\begin{array}{r}\$ 97,159 \\ 20,778\end{array}$

| Total combined net profits | \$392,601 | \$33 | \$281,453 | loss \$76,381 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Preferred dividends.-.-- | 70,759 | 87,554 | 91,503 | 101,206 |
| Common dividends | 174,225 | 116,114 |  | 60,000 |
| Balance, surplu | \$147,617 | \$133,942 | \$189,950 | \$237,587 |
| Earns. persh. on 240,000 | \$1.34 | \$1.04 | \$0.79 | Nil |

Cashets-Cash---...-..... Accts. \& notes rec. Inventories.-....Unlisted stocks \&
bonds owned Duends owned-Co's capital stock \& adv. to empl. x on co.'s stock.-. chinery e., machinery, eq., \&c.
nvent. of supples
Prepaid insur Prepaid insur., \&ec.
Advances to salesmen, \&c. .-...-.
Goodwill, patents, Goodwill, patents,
trade-mks., \&c. trade-mks., \&c-

| Comparative Bala |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1935 | 1934 |
| $\$ 644,262$ | $\$ 723,214$ |
| 588,055 | 744,594 |
| 506,917 | 472,876 |
| 984,720 | 992,519 |
| 756,786 | 800,310 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 16,232 | 31,302 |
|  |  |
| 84,242 | 110,204 |
| 618,083 | 655,129 |
| 12,711 | 13,149 |
| 25,153 | 23,846 |
|  | 5,528 |
| 1 | 6,325 |
| 1 | 1 | $\$ 4,240,689$ Total_........... $\$ 4,240,689$ \$4,573,471 $x$ After deducting $\$ 871,182$ reserve for depreciation in 1935 (1934,

139). y Represented by 240,000 shares (no par).-V. 142, p. 2845 .

Sterling, Inc.-Transfer Agent-
The Manufacturers Trust Co. is transfer agent for 40,000 shares of
preferred and 750.000 shares of common stock.-V. 142, p. 2845 . 142, p. 2845
Stone Mountain Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Storkline Furniture Corp.-Listing-
The Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the corpora-
tion to list 100,000 shares of common stock ( $\$ 10 \mathrm{par}$ ). V . Sullivan Machinery Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ Gross profit from operations
Selling and administrative expense-
Net operating profit................... $\$ 89,264$
ther income. Unavailable Other income-..-
Other deductions


Net profit before depreciation.-
$\underset{206,665}{\$ 126,564}$ loss $\$ 143,578$ loss $\$ 309,386$
Net loss for year $\qquad$ $\$ 80,102$ loss $\$ 355,761$ loss $\$ 590,680$ x The provision for depreciation for the year 1933 includes $\$ 77,106$ for patterns, drawings, and patents. Since
capitalized, but have been charged currently to expense.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-
Cash in banks and

U. S. Govt H. H U. S. Govt. H. O. | 1935 | 1934 | $\$$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | Labilities- | certificates treas.

$$
3,250
$$ certificates-...recelvable rnventories

material
of
raw material, work
in process, and in process, and Other assets-....-
Deferred charges. Deferred charges-Real estate as ap-
praised in 1913 praised in 1913,
plus subsequent additions, at cost
Dies, jigs \& fit Patterns and drawWater power rights Office furniture \& equipment.....
Total -
Total …......- $\overline{7,771,482} \overline{7,770,986} \mid$ Total ........... $\overline{7,771,482} \overline{7,770,986}$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 100,251$ in 1935 and $\$ 120,718$ in
1934. b After reserve for depreciation. $\mathbf{c}$ Represented by $186,774.3$ no par shares.-V. 142, p. 2845.
Sunray Oil Corp.-Rights-
Holders of common stock of record May 25 were offered the right to
ubscribe to a new issue of $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, subscribe to a new issue of $51 / \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock,
par value $\$ 50$, at $\$ 50$ per share in the ratio of one share of such stock for par value $\$ 50$, at $\$ 50$ per share in the (subject to effective registration under the securities Act of 1933 of the shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible
preferred stock offered for subscription). The rights to subscribe will preferred stock offered for subscription). The rights to subscribe will expire 15 days after the effective date of the registration statem.
with respect to the $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock.

Registers with SEC-
Registers wist given on first page of this department.
Consolidated Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936

(K.) Taylor Distilling Co., Inc.-EarningsEarnings for 4 Months Ended April 30, 1936
Net profit atter amortization of reoganization expense, ac-
crued bonus, Federal and State income taxes

(The) Temblor Oil Co.-Registers with SEC-
Tee list given on first page of this department,
Texas Pacific Land Trust-Report-


 tificate of deposit and $\$ 1115,08$ or for toreasury binis and certificater ime cer- 1933
and $\$ 55,000$ for certificates of deposit and $\$ 60,052$ for treasury bilis and and $\$ 55,000$ for certificates of deposit
certificates in $1932 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3015 .
Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings.

| ${ }_{\text {April- }}$ | 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$114,460 | \$109,054 | \$92,2 | \$54,737 |
| Net after rents. | 30,934 <br> 18,374 | ${ }^{41,159}$ | 31,168 22,639 | deff ${ }_{\text {def,983 }}^{\text {def }}$ |
| Gross from railw | 428,332 |  |  |  |
| Net from railwa | 117,623 | 157.949 | ${ }_{50,605}^{82}$ | def16,059 |

## Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings.-

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net after rents.--..--:- } & 342,607 & 514,642 & 3,556,855 & 185,860 & \text { def87,855 }\end{array}$ def97,675 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_--- } & 12,812,469 & 10,972,284 & 10,026,711 & 8,614,653\end{array}$


Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Net income from con-
struction operations--lossx $\times 158,957$ lossx 230,204
Miscell. inc., incl. inc.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { from investments. inc. } & 173,333 & 34,031 & 85,661 & 123,484\end{array}$
Restoration of provision
(orev. chd. hhereto)
for death claims set-
thed during year......-
Other income




Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable July 2 to holders op record
See V. 139, p. 3337 , for detailed dividend record.
Transcontinental \& Western Air, Inc.-EarningsTotal operating revenuenuer 4 Months Ended April 30, 1936

Truax-Traer Lignite Coal Co.-EarningsEarnings for Nine Months Ended Jan. 31, 1936
Net profit after expenses depreciation, depletion and other
charges including Federal taxes...............
$\$ 26,025$

| Tubize Chatillon Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Dec. 31- |  |  |  |
| Nepreciation--. |  |  |  |
| Aeprectiation- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - inta |  |  |  |
| Writeorf of capital assets not fuilydepreciated at time of disposal or |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7,55 | 6,567 |
| esear |  |  |  |
| Extraordinary charges | 133,956 | 87,635 338,244 | 137,604 |
| Net income for the year Previous earned surplus. Miscellaneous credits or debits |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dr31,3 | 29 |
| Mivsellaneous credits or declared on $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock |  |  |  |


| Condensed Batance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assels- | ${ }_{9}^{1935}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1934}$ | Liabilitie | 35 |  |
| Cash on hand and |  |  | Notes pay.-banks |  |  |
|  |  | 1,422,751 | Acets. pay.-trade | 198999 | 175, 354 |
| Inventories | ${ }_{71}^{617,159}$ | - 87938888 | Accts. due others | 61.059 | 13,792 |
| Other recelvablesdue atter Dec. |  |  | Divs. payabie--3-4 | - ${ }_{95,914}^{43,63}$ | 97,983 |
|  |  |  | 1st mtge. 7\% vil- |  |  |
| Investments |  |  | age |  | 528,000 |
| Patents, licenses \& other intangible | 1,350,001 |  | ${ }_{\text {7 }}^{\text {7\% cumul }}$ (tock (par si00). | 2,494,500 | 2,494,500 |
|  |  |  | \$7 non-cu |  |  |
| Deferree deharges:- |  |  | cl |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{y}$ Plant and village properties...-. |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Capital }}$ Surplus |  |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 381,836 | 退,726,289 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 50.000$. y After reserve for

depreciation of $\$ 4,979,003$ in 1935 and $\$ 9,402,735$ in 193 . -V .142, p. 3530 .
Tulloch Gold Mines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has Couthorized the listing of not exceeding issuance upon the exercise of rights by holders of com of on stock or sale to underwriters, making the total applied for to date 763,479 shares. The directors on May 28 authorized the proper officers to offer to the haditional shares of scomm on stock in the ratio of one additional share tor each 10 shares of such stock outstanding at the price of $\$ 75$ per share.
There will be issued to holders of common stock of record on June 15 , There will be issued to holders of common stock of record on June 15 , right, of such stockholders to subscribe to such additional shares at the
price of $\$ 75$ per share payable in three instalments. price of $\$ 75$ per share, payable in three instalments, viz., $\$ 25$ per share
at the time of subscription, $\$ 25$ per share on Sept. 4,1936 , and $\$ 25$ per share the time of subscription, $\$ 25$ per share on Sept.4, 1936, and $\$ 25$ per share
on Nov. 4 , 1936 .
Holders Holders, of such fractional subscription certificates aggregating one or
more integral shares will be entitled to subscribe to such integral shares. No interest will be paid by the company on any instalment. Tayment of the second and last instaiments may be anticipated, and certificates for
common stock paid for in full will be issued promptly after such payment
in full. Tubscription privilege will be given to stockholders of record June 15 The net proceeds from the sale of the common stock will be added to the general funds of the company and $\$ 3,381,250$ of such general funds wiltile usea to redeem, as soon at practicable, 27,050 shares of the preferred
stock (par $\$ 100$ ) $7 \%$ cumulative, of the company. The redemption stock (par $\$ 100$ ) $7 \%$ cumulative, of the company. The redemption
price of such prefrred stock is $\$ 125$ per share, plus dividend accrued to the date of redemption.
Hayden, Stone $\&$ Co. has guaranteed to the company the purchase by
the members of a syndicate to be formed by Hayden, Stone \& Co., of the the members of a syndicate to be formed by Hayden, stone \& Co, of the
unsubscribed portion of such 66,644 shares so offered to stockholders.

Union Compress \& Warehouse Co.-Bonds OfferedFormal offering of a new issue of $\$ 1,100,0001$ st mtge. series A bonds was announced June 2 by Equitable Securities Corp.,
L. K. Thompson \& Co. and Federal Securities Co. The bonds are dated July 1, 1936, and due serially from 1937 to 1951. Coupon rates vary from $2 \%$ to $5 \%$, with the prices at a level to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $4.85 \%$, according to maturity. Proceeds of the issue will be used for redemption on July 1 of $\$ 1,126,000$ of first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds.
These bonds constitute a first mortgage on all of the company's 12 cotton compress warehouse properties , Moccted in in Alabama, Arkansan, Louisiana,
Mississippi and Tennessee, and are redeemable at 104 for the first two Mississippi and Tennessee, and are redeemable at 104 for the first two years, at 103 for the next two years, at 102 for
for the next four years, and at 100 therearter
 the consumer. and in compressing the loose bales that come from gins into a size that can be economically shipped. This business is a necessary adjunct
to the handling and marketing of cotton, since the commodity must be stored to protect it from the weather and must be compressed before
be shipped economically by either rail or water.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3530$.
_Union Sugar Co.-Earnings-
 Add' earns. under contr.
with Am. Crystal Sug.
${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {Oo. covering sale of }}$
1933 beets-ing sale of
applic. to prior years.
Mise. items applyin to
ipior
Mrior years' ${ }^{\text {peperatitons }}$
Mscollan
Total surplus. Depreciation- ${ }^{\text {Miscellanoous }}$ debits.-.-:-
Profit \& loss surplus

| 39,043 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9,502 |  |  |  |
| 2,428 407 | 1,6\%24 | 2,2̄19 | 9,5311 |
| \$115,733 7 | def $\$ 41,926$ 79.880 | $\$ 32,099$ 83,949 | $\$ 94.662$ 87.011 |
| 26,298 | 481 | 1,352 | 2,541 |
| \$12.589 | der\$122,287 | Pf\$3,201 | \$5,110 |


| Assets | 19 | 19 | littes- | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$136,453 | \$25,228 | Accounts payab | \$51,188 | \$46,355 |
| Notes \& accts. rec. | 191,080 | 67,985 | Rents payable. | 26,404 | 22,076 |
| Refined sugar, \&c. | 427,578 | 825,860 | 2d install. taxes | 12,705 | 12,945 |
| Farms products.-- | 6,313 | 9,505 | Notes payable to |  |  |
| Mat'l \& supplies.- | 66,833 | 44,287 | banks. | 602,524 | 854,105 |
| Merchandise acct. | 11,318 | 10,445 | Deferred credits | 68,501 |  |
| Deferred assets \& |  |  | Preferred stock | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| prepaid exp | 96,918 | 47,208 | Common stoc | 2,509,375 | 2,509,375 |
| Def'd accts. rec | 33,619 | 63.709 | Surplus | 12,589 | ef122,287 |
| Capital assets | 2,687,213 | 2,691,295 |  |  |  |
| Investments. | 25,958 | 1,063 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{To}$ | 83,683,286 | 786, | otal | 83,28 | ,786,588 |

-V.141, p. 1608
Union Electric Light \& Power Co. of IIl.-Bonds Called
 have been drawn for account of the sinking fund for redemption at par and accrued interest on July $1,1936, \$ 1125,000$ princi pol amount of these bonds.
Drawn bonds will be redemed on that date at the Corporate Trust DeDrawn bonds will be redeemed on that date at the
partment of the bank, 11 Broad St.-V. 142, p. 3696 .
Union Pacific RR.-New Public Relations Man-
The appointment of Edgar C. Schmidt as Assistant to the President, in charge of public relations, was announced by President Carl R. Gray
United Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31
 Interest eared
Dividends received or accrued......-
Total income-......-.-.-.-.- \$1,415,699 $\overline{\$ 1,403,429} \overline{\$ 1,292,534}$
Operating exxenense and taxes, incl.
prov. for Fed. income taxes. Introvest dor deductions income taxes-.....-
Prov. for doubtul
Potes accts. rec. Loss on sale of investments. $\qquad$ $-\overline{n g}$ Divs. on pref. stocks (after e-limina-ing

Divs. on common stock or Upited stik.
 Excess of par value of pref. stocks or
United Gas \& Elec. Corp. and subs. acquired during current year over Balance, surplus x Subsidiary company preferred stock only.

$\times$ Represented by 310,464 no par shares.-V. 140, p. 3568 .
United States Steel Corp.-SEC Exempts Corporation and Some Units from Holding Company Act-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has exempted the corporation
and several associated companies from the Public Utility Holding Company and several associated companies from the Pubic Utility Holding Company these companies was only "incidental" to their other operations and that they were not important in the utility industry . \& The other companies included in the exemption were the American Sheet Co. and Illinois' Steel Co.
Merges Subsidiaries-
O. W. Bennett, President of the American Sheet \& Tin Plate Co., retired on May 27 from that position, as plans were completed to merge that sub-
sidiary of this company with another subsidiary, the Carnegie-Ilinois sidiary of this company with another subsidiary, the Carnegie--llinois
Steel Corp. The merger became effective on June
it The name of American sheet \& Tin Plate will be dropped, and all mills

Fairless, President of Carnegie-Illinois, announced. Important plants of and McKeesport. $\$ 500$ ombined assets of the merged companies are estimated to exceed The principal officials of the new company will be:
L. H. Burnett, Vice-President: O . V. Kimball, Exacutive Vice-President: M. H. Burnatt, vice-President; of Sales; J. H. McKown, Assistant Vice-President and Assistant Genaral Manager of Sales; WW. I. Howlant Jre- Vice-President Western sales; J. W. Hamilton, Secretary; F. O. Harper, Treasurer; William Donald,
Comptroller: J. E. Lose, Vice-President in charge of operations; Comptroller; J. E. Lose
Appoints Publicity Officer-
The company on May 229 announced that J. Carlisle MacDonald had
become an assistant to Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Board, in respect to public relations. The corporation never has had a public relations department, nor has any executive been charged exclusive past, although the Carnegie steel Co. had a press representative before the
United States steel Corp. was formed in 1901. Several months ago the corporation artopted a more aggressive advertising policy and appointed
Batten, Barton, Durstine \& Osborn, Inc., as its advertising agents.-- 142, p. 3365.

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-
 -V. V. 142, p. 3697.
United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Twelve Months Ended April 30-
 Provision for retirement $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Provision for retirement } \\ \text { General taxes and estimated } & 7,788,842\end{array}$
 Total income of subsidiary and controlled cos.-. $\$ \overline{\$ 24,262,345} \xlongequal{\$ 21,369,190}$
Int., amort. \& pref. divs. of sub. \& controlled $\cos :$


Equity of the United Light \& Power Co. in earn-
 Income of the United Light \& Power Co. (exclusive
$-\quad 14,325-\quad 9,295$



Balance transferred to consolidated surplus...-- $\frac{200,299}{\$ 348,320}-\frac{242,924}{\$ 747,517}$ X Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City Gas Co. rate reserve.
United Light \& Rys. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Twelve Months Ended April 30- 19361935
 General operating expenses.............................. Provision for retirement
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { General taxes and estimated Federal income taxes. } & 6,671,010 \\ 8,068,389\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}30,831,284 \\ 3,837,166 \\ 6,293,760 \\ 7,827,950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net earns. from oper. of sub. \& controlled cos... $\$ 19,373,520$
Non-operating income of sub. \& controlled cos..-
$1,977,945$ Total income of subsidiary and controlled cos--- $\$ 21,351,466 \$ 18,983,822$ Int., amort. \& pref. divs. of sub. \& controlled cos.: Amort. of bond discout \&\& pref. stock expense-Proportion of earns, attributable to min. com. stock
Equity of the United Light \& Rys. Co. in earnIncome of the United Liight \& RYys. Co. (exclusive
of income received from subsidiaries)

85,831,158
83,810,553


 | Holding company deductions- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest on 513, debentures, due 1952 | $\ldots$ | $1,375,000$ |
| Amortization of debenture discount and expense- | $1,375,000$ |  |
| 42,988 | 42,988 |  | Balance transferred to consolidated surplus...... $\$ 4,813,431 \$ 2,223,726$ Prior preferred stock dividends-

$7 \%$
$6.36 \%$ prior preferred -series of 1925 -...........$\begin{array}{ll}275,002 & 275,002 \\ 346,212 & 346,212 \\ 619 & 619\end{array}$

$\times$ Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City Gas Co. rate reserve.v. 142, p. 3531.

United Shoe Machinery Corp. (\&Subs.)-EarningsYear Ended- $\qquad$ Year income arter taxe
Preferred dividends Preferread dividends-
Common divs., cash. Common d
Previcitit.

 Surplus net credit--1-2- $2,708,778$
Addit. prov. for conting
\& prior years taxes ..-Dr1,750,000 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total surplus.......- } \\ & \text { Earns. per sh. on com-- } \$ 15,930,857 \\ & \$ 4.28 \$ 15,459,487 \\ & \$ 3.65 \$ 16,192,261 \\ & \$ 14,519,488 \\ & \$ 2.42\end{aligned}$ $x$ Dividends received from certain associated companies from accumulated ments of this corporation in associated companies, $1935, \$ 1,500,000$ invest$\$ 1,400,000)$ ) y Includes $\$ 2.50$ per share regular and $\$ 2.50$ per
sIncludes $\$ 2.50$ per share regular and $\$ 2$ per share special.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet


 Patent rights....- $\quad 1,500,000 \quad 1,400,000 \quad$| Accounts payable |  |
| :--- | :--- | Cash............... 7,436,042 3,152,038 \& accrued taxes

 | Investments | $-\ldots-\mathbf{H}^{2}, 883,894$ | $45,672,658$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Deferred assets | 341,259 | 321,148 |

$\times$ Stock of United
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Shock Mach.Corp } & 5,227,003 & 5,218,359 \\ \text { Snentories. ---- } & 8,499,122 & \mathbf{7 , 8 4 1 , 5 7 7}\end{array}$
Total........-. $96,362,06293,876,013$ Total........... $96,362,06293,876,013$ $\mathbf{x} 126,531$ shares preferred and 38,651 ( 37,525 in 1935) shares common.
-V .141, p. 3876 .

United Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30-1936-3 Mos.-1935. 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Subsidiaries-
perating revenue

| Natural gas.........- | $\$ 7,903,942$ | $\$ 6,699,133$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Crude oil. | $\$ 25,860,065$ |  | Crude oil

Gasoline
Sulphur---
Total oper. revenues_
Oper. exps. incl. taxes_-
Net revs. from oper
Other income (net)
Gross corporate income $\$ 5,920,91$
nt. to public \& other
Int. chgd. to construc-:-
Prop retire. \& depletion
reserve appropriations
Balance -------- $\$ 4,322,13$
Pref, divs. to pubilic-:-
Port. applic. to min. ints
Net equity of United
 United Gas Corp--
Net equity of United Gas
Corp in inc. of subs.

 $\begin{array}{lllll}-\quad 752,625 & 699,762 & 2,953,675 & 2,869,812\end{array}$
Bal. carr'd to consol.
earned
earned surplus...-- $\$ 3,490,585 \quad \$ 1,763,590 \quad \$ 7,362,225 \quad \$ 4,410,942$ Note-All intercompany transactions have been eliminated from the
above statement. Interest and preferred dividend deductions of subsidiaries represent full requirements for the respective periods only (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 to minority interests", is the calculated portion of the balance of income
applicable to minority holdings by the public of common stocks of subsidiaries at the end of each respective period. Minority interests have not been charged with deficits where income accounts of subsidiaries have so resulted. The "net equity of United Gas Corp. in income of sub-
sidiaries" includes interest and preferred dividends paid or earned on securities held, plus the proportion of earnings wher accrean accounts of ndividual subsidiaries have resulted in deficits for the respective periods.-

Universal Gas Co.-Earnings-
Period-

Total cost of sales incl. administrative expenses.-.
Insurane-
Insurance----
Taxes-Property
Indian gross sa
Intangibless



| Balance Sheet March 31, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |
| Cash in bank | \$8,463 | Accounts payable | \$16,440 |
| Accounts recelvab | 22,446 | Accrued taxes, prop'y, current | 3,607 |
| Notes receivab | 1,833 | a Accrued tax., Ind. gross sales | 249 |
| Prepaid expenses | 243 | Fed. ine. \& excess profits.-- | 634 |
| Special deposits. | 159 | Accrued interest on bonds..-- | 500 |
| Corporate trustee service fund | 500 | Accrued payroll |  |
| Deferred charges. | 1,058 | Accrued compensation insur.- | 8 |
| Gas franchises |  | 10 year 6\% mortgage bonds | 298,000 |
| Cost of work in progress not |  | d 6\% cum. preferred stock | 100,000 |
| allocated. | 2,419 | Common stock (par \$100) | 100,000 |
| $b^{\text {autos, }}$ truc | 618 | Capital surplus | 2,160 |
| c Pipe | 493,392 | Surplus from operations | 8,425 |
|  | 3531,135 |  |  |

a Includes accrual of $\$ 162$ for gross sales taxes on interstate shipments which the lower courts of Indiana have held as not taxable. As this ruling will be contested by the state in the higher court the liability is allowed reserve for depreciation of $\$ 43,865$. d Represented by 1,000 no par
shares. shares.
Union Water Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
12 Months Ended March 31-

General expense charged to construction
Provision for
Maintenance
General taxes



Net earns. before provs. for Fed. inc. tax \&

Gross corporate income
Amortization of debt expense
Interest charged to constructio

Net income. Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31
Assets-
Plant, prop., rights
franchises, \&ce.- $\$ 5,2$
Plant, prop., rights
franchises, \&e.- $\$ 5$,
Invest. (at cost)


 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { working funds.- } \\ \text { Notes \& warr rec }\end{array}$ | 162,550 | 104,929 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Accounts payable- } \\ \text { Due to affil. cos }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Notes \& warr. rec-
x Accts. receivable
Acer. unbilled rev.
stated at average
cost_--........--
Sec \& organ. exps
Def'd chgs \& pre-

## 放

34,07 Reserves.-.-...-. $13,115 \quad 14,466 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { z Common stock } \\ & \text { Z }\end{aligned}\right.$
\$270,93


## $\$ 86,199$


$\$ 77,296$

Sitian win

Total_......... $\$ 5,602,639 \quad \frac{15,069}{\$ 5,535,294}$ Earned surpio- $\frac{243,869}{\$ 5,602,639}-191,099$ x After reserve for uncollectible accounts of $\$ 11,815$ in 1936 and $\$ 8,697$ no par shares.-V. 142, p. 3016 .
Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Net profit after d

Utah Ry.-Earnings.-

| April- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$69,800 | \$66,991 | \$38,503 | \$49,416 |
| Net after railway- | 9,623 | 12,265 | def381 | 8,273 |
| Net after rents | 3,125 | def1,746 | def 19,959 | def8,002 |
| Gross from railwa | 430,596 | 345,923 | 219,755 | 417.752 |
| Net from railway | 143,998 | 104,027 | 41,331 | 170,295 |
| Net after rents | 79,301 | 33,167 | def32,960 | 78,314 |

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit anter taxes, depreciation } & 1906,784 & \text { x } \$ 719,015 & \$ 790,799\end{array}$
 out of 1034 income.-V 142 , 3192
Wagner Electric Corp.-Dividend Doubled-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the comcompares with 25 cents paid on March 20, last; 50 cents on Dec 1 . This 25 cents on July 20,1935 , and 50 cents on Dec. 20, 1934. Prior to this atter date no payments were made since Sept. 1 , 1932 , when a regular
quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share was paid.-V. 142, p. 1491 .
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. (\& Subs.) Earnings-

 Provision for loss in cos.
in euity rececivership
17,193
44,000

| Other income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,150,465 \\ & 267,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \overline{\text { loss } 854,974} \\ 177,568 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { loss } \$ 63,351 \text { loss } \$ 3600001 \\ 138,200 \\ 159,069 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |



Net profit.........-. $\overline{\$ 1,976,245}$ loss $\$ 133,515-\$ 38,85510 s s \$ 3442326$ ( $\$ 240,651$ in in 1935) in respect of studio properties charged to film costs. of studio depreciation. Consolidated Balance Sheet

|  | $\mathrm{Feb} . \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{s},}{ }^{\prime} 36$ | 「eb. ${ }_{8}{ }^{23}$, 3 | Liabulttes | Feb. 22.136 | $\text { Feb. } 23,{ }^{\prime} 35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  | bPreterred stock |  |  |
| \&0----.-.-. | 137,112,937 | 137,069,620 | c Common stock | 19,006,723 | 19,006,723 |
| Cash. | 3,575,491 | 4,182,604 | Notes payable | 2,073,690 | 402,580 |
| Notes receivable |  | ${ }_{4}^{45,268}$ | Purch.money ob. |  | ${ }^{378,254}$ |
| Accounts recelv. | ${ }_{1}^{1,702,3866}$ | 1,410,336 | Acets. payable- | 3,688,325 | d0,312,606 |
| Inventories | 14,813,736 | 12,201,775 | Funded debt due |  |  |
| Rights \& scenes |  |  | Within 1 yr \&e | ${ }_{3}^{3,633,723}$ |  |
| unproduced-- | 1,341,431 | 993,308 | Sundry accruals | 3,210,373 | 3,713,849 |
| Producers \& alty adv- |  | 5,043 | Due to atrill cos. Royalties pay-- | 1,201,978 | $208,718$. 648,529 |
| Mtge. \& special | ,941 | 91,628 | Res. for Federal | 1,189,408 | 253,252 |
| Dep. to sec. con- | 87,941 |  | Adv. pay. filim, |  |  |
| tract and sink. | 1,513,868 | 1,889,776 | deprec., \& \& - -- | 776,944 $1,576,266$ | 486,654 $1,956,624$ |
| Invest. \& ${ }^{\text {adv }}$ | 1,344,599 | 1,268,649 | Remit.trom for'n |  |  |
| Deferred charges | 8,227,483 | 8,234,020 | subs., held in |  |  |
|  | 1,284,339 | 902,802 | abeyance--- | 743,885 | 541,782 |
|  |  |  | Notes pay. current) | 1,489,160 |  |
|  |  |  | Purch. money or conting. obli- |  |  |
|  |  |  | gat'n, \&o.,ma- |  |  |
|  |  |  | turing arter 1 | 664,663 | 895,089 |
|  |  |  | Mtge. and fund. | 79,604,059 |  |
|  |  |  | Min. int. in cap. |  |  |
|  |  |  | ot subs | 574,206 | 3 |
|  |  |  | pitai surplus | 56,650,505 |  |
|  |  |  | Operating defiticit | ${ }_{12,275,678}$ | 16,178,723 |

Total_......171,004,211 $\overline{168,304,829} \mid$ Total_......171,004,211 $\overline{168,304,829}$ a After depreciation and amortization. b Represented by 103,107 no par shares. c Represented by $3,801,34$ shares, par $\$$. din Includes
$\$ 43,287$ past due interest on funded debt of subsidiaries. e Includes $\$ 43,287$ past due interest on funded debt of subsidiaries. $\mathbf{e}$ Includes standing demand and other mortgages, and $\$ 2,955,000$ instalments maturing within one year, subject in part to renewal.-V. 142, p. 3366
Weirton Steel Co.-Obituary-
See National Steel Corp, above.-V. 140 ,
Western Dairies, Inc.-Accumulated Dividend-
The company paid a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the $\$ 3$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, on June cumuladions on ecord May 30 . A like payment was made on Dec. 20,1935 .
to holders of reat 42, p. 3699.

| Western Ry. of Alabama.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$124,902 | \$112.716 |  | \$103,007 |
| Net after rents. | 6,964 | def7,468 | def11,024 | - |
| Gross from railwa |  |  | 452,748 |  |
| Net from railway |  | def21, 389 | +4,511 | def14,424 |
| V. ${ }^{\text {after }}$ rents |  |  |  |  |

## Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Earnings-

|  | 1936-M |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,499,9 | \$7,289 |  |  |
| Uncoil. oper. revenues | 56,566 | 511,025 | 158.949 |  |
| Taxes assign. to oper- | 328,216 | 283,333 | 985,821 | 850,000 |
| Operating income... Non-operating income | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 1,196,110 \\ 94,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 866,426 \\ & 93,268 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 2,677,535$ 353,875 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,931,690 \\ & 352.547 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ceductions | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,290,330 \\ & 685,464 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ \$ 959,693$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,031,410 \\ & 2,066,725 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,284,237 \\ 2,080,137 \end{array}$ |
| Net income | \$604,866 | \$267,170 | \$964,686 | \$204.100 |

[^4]Western Pacific RR. Co.-Earnings-
General Statistics and Equipment for Catendar Years
Mi. of road oper.
Locomotives-r.
Pass.train cars:-
Freight traincars
Rev. pass. carr'd

| 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,207 | 1,213 | 1,210 |
| 169 | 169 | 173 |
| 9,39 | 9,39 | 89 |
| 56,753 | 95,396 | 99,416 |
| $24,236,631$ | $18,411,569$ | $15,800,204$ |

$\begin{array}{rrrr}1,53 \mathrm{cts} & 1.57 \mathrm{cts} . & 1,77 \mathrm{cts} & 2,01 \mathrm{cts} . \\ 3,127,385 & 3,211,013 & 2,756,672 & 2,670,612\end{array}$
per mile pass.
Rev Rev. tons carried ,418,068,675 1,293,669,670 1,132,531,024 1,014,818,753

|  | . 86 cts. | 7 cts. | 0.88 cts. | 0.95 cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Account for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Revenue- | 1935 | 193 | 1933 | 1932 |
| Freight | ,200,245 | 11,292,542 | 10,011.782 | \$9,656,224 |
| Passen | 371,758 | 288,513 | 279,937 | 382,055 |
| Mail | 46,377 | 47,694 | 49,332 | 59,357 |
| Expr | 76,425 102,169 | 64,806 105,934 | 44,869 | 104.809 74.342 |
| Incidental | 104,398 | 499,219 | 377,376 | 485,098 |
| cill | 5,699 | 4,195 | 5,789 | 6,827 |

Operating income $\ldots \overline{\$ 12,907,071} \overline{\$ 12,302,903} \overline{\$ 10,868,312} \overline{\$ 10,768,713}$ Maint. of way \& struc.

| Maint. of way \& struc | \$2,369,169 | \$1,898,165 | \$1,658,7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ain | 2,147,458 |  | 1,895,711 | 30 |
|  |  | 643,267 | 650,96 | 67 |
|  |  |  |  | ,331,602 |
| General |  |  |  |  |
| Transp. for invest.-Cr- | 10,490 | 11,193 | 41,155 | 58,663 |
| Operating expenses.-. | ,594,942 | \$9,780,792 | \$8,818,306 | 9,031,922 |
| Net from ry. operations. | 2,312,129 | ,522 | 2,050,006 | 1,736,791 |
| Railway tax accruals | 678,878 |  | 51,195 | 8,027 |
| ncollectibler | 7076 | 5,42 | 700 | 2,077 |
| Total |  | \$797,770 | 851.89 | 000 |
| perating income | 1,626,176 |  |  | 736,687 |
| Non-Operating Incom |  | 88, | , | 17 |
| Joint facil rent income-- | 397,294 | 885,6 |  |  |
| Inc. from lease of roa | 3,556 | 3,538 |  |  |
| Miscell. rent income <br> Miscell. non-oper. phys. | 1960 | 26,019 | 31,138 | 3,41 |
| property <br> Dividend income | 77,417 | 69,882 | 68,271 | 1 |
| Inc. from funded | 706,981 | 76 |  |  |
| Inc. from unfunded secs. |  |  |  |  |
| and accounts Miscellaneous income | $\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 5,392 124 |  | 117 |
| -par |  | \$1,876,3 | \$1,828,967 | 1,890,832 |
| Dess income- | ,517,16 | 3,600,647 | 3,027,079 | 2,627,520 |
| Equipmentions- |  | ,317 |  |  |
| Joint facility ren | 263,084 | 234,053 | 218,693 | 225,954 |
| Rental of leased | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 |  |
| Miscellaneous ren | 36,805 | 45,138 | 47,122 | 43,230 |
| Miscell. tax accrued | 48,582 | 46,313 | 38,045 | 27,400 |
| Interest on funded debt_ | 3,301,478 | 3,318,319 | 3,385,979 | 3,128,574 |
| Int. on unfunded debt ${ }^{\text {Amort. }}$ - | 38 | 42.214 | 69,435 | 73,734 |
| Amort. of disc. on fd. ${ }^{\text {dt }}$ |  | 143 | 146,1 | 144,214 |
| Mep. oper. props.-Loss_- | 34,308 | 39,711 | 22,423 39,047 | 18,049 69,736 |


| Total deductions.--- | $\$ 5,309,889$ | $\$ 5,200,114$ | $\$ 5,114,887$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net deficit.-. | $\$ 4,857,697$ |  |  |  |
| -- | $1,792,725$ | $1,599,467$ | $2,087,808$ | $2,230,177$ |


| ets | $\underset{\$}{1935}$ | $1934$ | Liabilities- | $1935$ | ${ }_{8}^{1934}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Road \& equip | 37,689,739 | 137,307,127 | Preferred stock. | 28,300,000 | 28,300,000 |
| Invested in affil. |  |  | Common stock. | 47,500,000 | 47,500,000 |
| cos | 17,615,364 | 17,477,674 | 1st mitge. bonds. | 49,290,100 | 49,290,100 |
| Miscell. physical properties | 3,856,128 | 3,854,073 | Equip. tr. ctfs - <br> Baldwin Loco. | 2,305,000 | 2,960,000 |
| Dep. in lieu of |  |  | Works-Lease | 377,598 | 31 |
| mtge. prop'ty |  |  | Notes payable | 7,962,800 | 8,062,800 |
| sold.----- | 102,960 | 68,310 | Traffic, \&c., bals | 589,213 | 529,080 |
| Sinking fund--- | 326 | 326 | Loans \& bills pav | 2,524,907 | 2,551,267 |
|  | 101,349 4787 | 104,173 | Due to affill cos. | 6,951,441 | 6,572,873 |
| Special deposits- | 4,787 | 125.617 | Accts. \& wages | 755,713 | 666,600 |
| Trash--e--7- | 1,729,635 | 1,467,347 | Accrued interest | 874,020 | 884,401 |
|  | 288,360 | 233,925 | Matured interest | 5,770,384 | 5,665 |
| Int. \& divs. reo. | 869,155 41368 | 863. | Misc. accts. pay | 53,452 | 172,755 |
| Oth. curr. assets | 17,841 | 22 | accrued |  |  |
| Disc. on fd. debt | 1,393,271 | 1,518,332 | Oth. curr. liabs- | 195,917 | 40,093 |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 1,719,907 | 1,775,648 | Tax liability --- | 246,501 | ${ }_{296,703}$ |
| Agents and con- | 156,898 | 5,016 | Accrued deprec. | 10,707,746 | 9,950,043 |
| Unadj. debts. | 871,132 | 814,516 | oth. prop. pur |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other defer } \\ & \text { assets_-- } \end{aligned}$ | 129,501 | 119,641 | Unadj. credits-- | 77,408 | 85,191 |
|  |  |  | Oth. def'd liab- | 692 | 2,864,048 |
|  |  |  | Add'ns to prop. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Fund. debt ret'd | 10,922,012 | 10,213,888 |
|  |  |  | thru. income |  |  |
|  |  |  | and surplus.- | 649,674 | 49,674 |
|  |  |  | Sinking |  | 26 |
|  |  |  | Deflicit.. | 16,270,235 | 13,233,100 |

Total_-...-. $166,960,038 \overline{166,078,349} \bar{T} T_{\text {tal........-166,960,038 }}^{166,078,349}$
$\qquad$
Earnings for April and Year to Date
April
Gross fr
$1936 \quad 1935 \quad 1934$
Net from railway
Net from railway...
Net after rents.
From
Fromer Jan. $1-$
Gross from rail
Gross from railway.-
Net from railway
Net after rents-
-V. 142, p. 3366.

> Western Pacific RR. Corp.-Annual Report$\begin{aligned} & \text { Interstentenar Years } \\ & \text { Miscellañöisincome--- }\end{aligned}$
Miscellaneous charges.-
Net income_-.-.-.--loss\$509,471 \$598,793 \$607,595 \$803,128
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Note-The income account for } 1935 \text { does not include accrued interest of } \\ & \$ 902,649 \text { receivable by the corporation on bonds and other indebtedness of }\end{aligned}$
the Western Pacific RR. Co and its affiliate, and $\$ 262,550$ on obligations
$\begin{aligned} & \text { of the Denver Rio Grande Western RR. Co. inasmuch as the named com- } \\ & \text { panies are now in process of reorganization under Section } 77 \text { of the Federal }\end{aligned}$
pankes are now in process of reorganization under section 77 of the Federal
$\begin{aligned} & \text { dependent upon the plans of reorganization finally adopted. No deduction } \\ & \text { has been made in the above income account for } 1935 \text { for } \$ 2,568,873 \text { (before }\end{aligned}$
elimination of $\$ 902,649$ intercompany interest) reported net losses of wholly owned subsidiaries.
x Includes $\$ 1,050.542$ in 1934 ( $\$ 617,827$ in 1933) interest accrued, not
received. not paid. y Includes $\$ 427,478$ in 1934 ( $\$ 68,921$ in 1933) interest accrued,


Total …....- $\overline{\$ 3,384,877} \overline{\$ 3,455,093}$ Total $\overline{\$ 3,384,877} \overline{\$ 3,455,093}$ a After depreciation. c Represented by 27,376 ( 34,376 in 1935 ) shares of
class A and 160,583 shares of common stocks, both no par value.-V. 142 ,
(George) Weston, Ltd.-Larger Common DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stok,
por



Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.-Earnings-

## Period-

Net sales-2--1--1


Wiedemann Brewery, Newport, Ky.-Sale-
The property will be sold on June 18, 1936 at Newport Court House for estate, machinery, equipment and supplies will be sold at a going concern. rehabilitated after repeal with modern machinery. Its capacity is at least rehable
300,000 barrels yearly, Conservatively appraised, its assets aggregate
$\$ 1,116.419$. Its goodwill, the trade marks and trade names now used in $\$ 1,116,419$. Its good will, the trade $m$
me business will pass to the purchaser.
Wisconsin Hydro-Electric Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account June 1 to holders of record May 21. A dividend of 75 cents was paid on June 1 to holders of record May 21 . A dividend of 75 cents was paid on
Feb. 10 last, this latter being the first payment made since Oct. 2,1933
when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was distributed. when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was distributed. Accumulations after the paym
$\$ 14$ per share.-V. 142, p. 976 .

Wisconsin Power \& Light Co.-Exempt-
the company from the provisions of the Utility Act for its $\$ 11000005 \%$ the company from the provisions of the Utility Act for in and refunding mortgage bonds.-V. 142, p. 3701.
(H. F.) Wilcox Oil \& Gas Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsNet profit after depreciation, depletion, and other changes..... $\$ 51,705$ -V. 142, p. 3701 .
(F. W.) Woolworth Co.-Sales-

Month of-
January-:


Wisconsin Public Service Corp.-Bonds Offeredhe-T final step in the corporation's plan for the consolidation of certain properties located in Wisconsin, simplification of the corporate structure and reduction of interest charges was taken June 4 with the public offering of $\$ 25,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $4 \%$ series due 1961 , at a price of $991 / 2$ and int. The group offering the issue consists of First Boston Corp., H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., Bancamerica-Blair Corp.,
 \& Co., Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Securities Co. of Mil-世 Co., Halsey, stuart \& Co., Inc., Securities Co of MilInc., Edgar, Ricker \& Co., Morris F. Fox \& Co., and Granbery, Safford \& Co.
Dated June 1,1 1936. to mature June 1 . 1961 . First Wisconsin Trust
Co., trustee.
Principal payable either at office of the truste in Milwaukee.

Wis., or at agencies of the company in New York or Chicago, and interest
payable J. \& D. either at the office of the trustee in Milwaukee or at agencies of company in New York or Chicago in lawful money of the United States of America. Bonds will be in coupon form in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ registerable as to principal only and interchangeable with fully registered
bonds of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ or such multiples of $\$ 10,000$ as the company may determine to issue. Redeemable (other than for sinking 30 days notice, at par and int., plus a premium as follows: $71 / 5 \%$ if red.
prior to June 1,1941 ; the premium thereater decreasing $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ per
annum prior to June 1 , 1952 the premium thereafter annum prior to June 1,1952 ; the premium thereafter decreasing $1,4 \%$ of $1 \%$
per annum prior to June 1,1956 . There shall be no premium if redeemed on or after June 1, 1956 . Company will on June 1 of each year commencing
June 1, 1937 , deposit with the trustee, as a sinking fund, a sum in lawful money of the United States equal to the amount required to redeem for
sinking fund purposes $\$ 250,000$ of bonds of the $4 \%$ series due 1961 on the first day of August next following. Indenture will further provide that deemed equivalent to an amount equal to the amount required to redeem for sinking fund purposes the bonds so delivered on Aug. 1 next following such delivery and that if any bonds of the $4 \%$ series due 1961 have been drawn or credit taken under any of the provisions of the indenture on account of the redemption or retirement of such bonds, the company may deduct from any payment for the sinking fund an amount equivalent fund on Aug. 1 next following. Indenture will also provide that the trustee shall apply the moneys in the sinking fund to the purchase of bonds of the $4 \%$ series due 1961 in the open market at the lowest price or prices obtain-
able not exceeding the redemption price then in effect for redemption bonds for sinking fund purposes and if, after 20 days, the sum remaining in the sinking fund shall exceed $\$ 25,000$ the trustee shall apply such sum to the redemption of bonds of the $4 \%$ series due 1961 on Aug. 1 next follow-
ing. Bonds of the $4 \%$ series due 1961 may be called for redemption for the
sinking fund on 30 sinking fund on 30 days' published notice at par and int. to date of redemption, plus a premium on the principal amount thereof as follows: $21 / 2 \%$
if red. prior to June 1 , 1940, the premium thereafter 1\% for each two-year period thereafter elapsed prior tocreasing $1 / 10$ of
Thereshall be no premium if redeemed on or 1, 1956 . as provided in the indenture, will reimburse to any owner of bonds of the $4 \%$ series due 1961 , any taxes, other than estate, succession, income and
inheritance taxes that are or may be imposed and paid under the laws of Pennsylvania upon such bonds or upon such owner as a resident of Penn sylvania, not exceding, however, in any year five mills upon each dollar
of the taxable value of such bonds. Company will also reimburs to of the taxable value of such bonds. Company will also reimburse to any
owner of bonds of the $4 \%$ series due 1961, any income or corporation taxes owner of bonds of the 4\% series due 1961, any income or corporation taxes banks or trust companies having savings departments, measured by the amount of deposits invested in such bond or bonds), which such owner may of the ownership of such bonds or on account of the interest thereon not exceeding in the aggregate in any year $6 \%$ of the interest thereon.
Issuance- Authorized by the Public Service Commission
Purpose of Issue-All of the net proceeds of the issue $\$ 24,050,725$ (estiallowance for $\$ 199,275$ estimated expenses), together with other funds of the company in the estimated amount of $\$ 1,886,264$, will be used to redeem of each issue and proposed redemption dates and prices, including accrunt interest to redemption dates, are set forth below:
$\xrightarrow[\text { Issue- }]{\text { Is lien }}$ \&
ref.mtge.gd.bds
Outstanding Redemption Date \& Price Prin. \& Int.
A-6\%; due Oct. 1,52
$\mathbf{4 , 7 9 2 , 0 0 0}$ Aug. 8, 1936 at $105 \% \quad \$ 7,275,364$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { C,51/2\%, due Mar.1,'59 } \\ \text { Wis. P.S.Co. 1st mige. } & 7,000,000 & \text { Aug. 8, } 1936 \text { at } 105 \% & 7,517,903\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { \& ref. } 5 \text { s, Jan. } 1, ' 42 . & 2,438,000 & \text { July } 1,1936 \text { at } 105 \% & 2,620,850 \\ \text { Wis. Valley Elec. Co. 1st } \\ \text { mtge. gold bonds, } 1942 \text { - }\end{array}$
mis. alley Elec. Co. 1 st
A- bonds, $1942-$

## $\begin{array}{rrr}1,152,000 & \text { Nov } 1,1936 \text { at } 102 \% & 1,203,840 \\ 1,000,000 & \text { Nov. } 1,1936 \text { at } 102 \% & 1,047,500 \\ 800,000 & \text { Nov. } 1,1936 \text { at } 102 \% & 836,000\end{array}$

## Wis. Valley Pow. Do. 1st mtge. gold bonds, ser. of 1925 . $51 /$ \% 1950

600,000 Dec. 1, 1936 at $102 \% \quad 628,500$ Company \& Business-Incorporated as a Wisconsin corporation on
July 17,1883 . Company is engaged principally in the production, trans-
mission and sale of electricity and the manufactur mission and sale of electricity and the manufacture, transmission and sale over an area of approximately 10,400 square miles located in north-central and northeastern Wisconsin. In addition, the company is engaged, to a limited extent, in the operation of street railway and bus properties. Comances, and is empowered by its articles of incorporation to engage in other ances, and is empowered by its articles of incorporation to engage in other
activities and may elect in the future to engage in some or all of these activities.
The com
Light \& Traction Co., which owns and operates electric prinee \& Marinette Marinette, Wis., Menominee, Mich., and contiguous territory. It also owns gas properties serving Marinette and Menominee. In addition the
subsidiary merchandise electric and gas appliances and is empowered by subsidiary merchandise electric and gas appliances and is empowered by
its articles of incorporation to engage in other activities and may elect in the future to engage in some or all of these activities.
The company furnishes one or more classes of utility service to 210 energy at wholesale for redistribution by the municipalities. The territory served has an estimated population, based upon the 1930 Federal census of 382,000 . In addition, the company furnishes electric service at retail
to industries located in the cities of Manitowoc and Kewaunee Wi is to industries located in the cities of Manitowoc and Kewaunee, Wis., where
all other electric service is furnished by municipal plants. The subsidiary serves 1 community in Wisconsin and 9 in Michigan, having an estimated aggregate population, based upon the 1930 Federal census, of 30,000 , including 2 municipalities in Michigan to which it sells electric energy at Property-The plants and important units of the company include steam
and hydro-electric power plants, sub-stations, electric transmission and distributing facilities, gas-generating plants, gas transmission and districentral and northeastern part of the properties, all located in the northAs of May 31, 1933, the company acquired the properties of Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. and its former subsidiaries which had shortly before been The hydro plants owns 17 hydro-electric and 4 steam electric power plants. The hydro plants have an aggregate installed capacity of 38,616 kw. and the steam plants have an aggregate installed capacity
a total of $80,616 \mathrm{kw}$. of installed electric capacity.

## Capitalization After Giving Effect to Present Financin

1st motge. bonds, $4 \%$ series due 1961_.............. Nothorized Outstanding 1st mtge. bonds, $4 \%$ series due 1961 ............


Summary of Earnings Year Ended Dec. 3
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues } & \mathbf{x 1 9 3 3} & 1934 & 1935 \\ \text { Oper. exps., incl. taxes other than } & \mathbf{\$ 6 , 7 7 5 , 7 8 0} & \$ 6,974,133 & \$ 7.232,534\end{array}$ Oper. exps., incl. taxes other than $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { income taxes, but excluding approp-- } \\ \text { riation for retirement reserve }\end{array} & 3,761,444 & 4,159,068 & 4,141,457\end{array}$
 Inc. before inc. taxes, appropria-
 Net inc. before inc. taxes, int. \&
 Co. and its subsidiaries for the five months onded May 31, 1933 , the date
as of which said properties were acquired by the

The annual interest requirement of the $\$ 25,000,000$ first mortgage bonds, $4 \%$ series, due 1961 , to be outstanding upon the retirement of the presently
outstanding funded debt will be $\$ 1,000,000$. Management and Control-Corporation is a unit in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system.
Underwriters-The Underviters-The name of each underwriter and the respective principal
amounts of the bonds severally to be purchased by each, are as follows:







Yellow \& Checker Cab Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Earnings for the Year Ended Oct. 31, 1935
elimination of unrealized profits on intercompany trans (After elimination of unrealized profits on intercompany transactions)
Revenue from cab operations...-. $\$ 2,539,006$


 ..... $\$ 327,259$
22,298
24,443
9,636
Losses on investments-1
Federal income and State franchise taxes for current year.
Depreciation of cab and other property and equipment ..... 17,150
158,592
Consolidated net profit ..... $\mathbf{9 9 5 , 1 3 6}$
49,986
Net surplus gain
Surplus as recorded ..... ${ }_{2}^{851,1.100}$
Total
Adjustme ..... ${ }_{\substack{\text { S67,106 } \\ 440,739}}$
Deficit Oct. 31, 1935 \$373,633

|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1935 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabilities- | 1935 |  |
| Cash. | \$78,403 | \$108,235 | Notes payable | \$214,447 | \$341,200 |
| Aects. \& notes rec. | 34,586 | 135,966 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& supplies | 14,733 | 37,059 | \& accr. payroll. | 75,530 | 67,401 |
| Due from officers- | 14,376 |  | Fed. \& state taxes |  |  |
| Prop' \& plant equip | ${ }^{624,219}$ | 736,902 | current year $-\ldots$ |  | 1.113 |
| Intangible assets * | 1,847,309 |  | Other accr. items. | 3,668 |  |
| Prepaid expense-- | 23,554 | 49,720 | Due to officers | 615 |  |
| Def'd expense on lease contract... | 24,508 |  | instalments...- | 157,605 | 45 |
| Commissiononcap- |  |  | Equipment purch. |  |  |
| ital stock.. | 225,000 |  | contracts. | 92,962 |  |
| Return. dep. with |  |  | Dep. mtge. notes |  | 34,398 |
| ins. cos. \& others | 21,395 | 22,116 | Deferred credits- |  |  |
| Stand. Oil of Calif. |  |  | Unred. cab scrip | 7.763 |  |
| stock dep. as coll. |  |  | Reserves | 49,986 | 12,257 |
| on garage lease, |  |  | Capital stoc | 2,695,060 | 1,704,441 |
| at cost ----- | 25,747 | 42,084 | Deficit | 373,633 | sur21.956 |
| Cash val. of officers life insurance | 450 |  |  |  |  |
| Franchise costs.-- |  | 2,170 |  |  |  |
| Leasehold contr. \& |  |  |  |  |  |
| organiz. exps.-- |  | 483,549 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill. |  | 589,708 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total_-.-....-. $\$ 2,941,276$ \$2,207,511 Total_...........82,941,276 $\$$ * Franchise costs, goodwill a
amortization.-V. 140, p. 4253 .

American Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsSubsidiary Companies Consolidated (Interco. Items Eliminated)



El Paso Natural Gas Co.-Securities Offered-Public offering of new issues of $\$ 7,500,000$ of 1st mtge. bonds, series A, $41 / 2 \%$, and $\$ 3,750,000$ of $43 / 4 \%$ convertible debentures was made June 5 by means of a prospectus by White, Weld \& Co.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Lehman Brothers; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Aldred \& Co.; Hayden, Stone \& Co., and others. The 1st mtge. bonds, dated June 1, 1936, and due June 1, 1951, were priced at $981 / 2$ and int., and the debentures, dated June 1, 1936, and due June 1, 1946, were priced at $100 \%$ and int. A prospectus dated June 4 affords the following:
First mtge. bonds. series A 41/2\%. Dated June 1, 1936; due June 1, 1951.
Interest payable J. D. in New York. Chase National Bank, New York. and Carl E. Buckley, trustees. Issuable as coupon bonds in denom. op
 30 days notice ampthe thy asow a whole or in in percentages at any time upon at the principal amount thereof

 during the first five days of February and August in each year upon at
least 30 days notice at the following percentages of the principal amount
thereof with accrued interest in each case: 1020 to and incl Feb 5 , 1947,
 Company has agreed to make application to list and register the series A
bonds on the New bonds on the New York Curb Exchange.
Tax Refunds-Company will agree to reimburse the holders of series A bonds for Pennsylvania personal property taxes not exceeding five mills,
Marylland personal property or securities taxes not exceeding ty, mills
and Connecticut personal property taxes not exceeding four mills, each
per annum on each dollar of the taxable value or principal amount of such
bonds, and Massachusetts taxes based on or measured by income not
exceeding $6 \%$ per annum on the interest payable thereon. Security-Series A bonds will int the opinion of counsel be secured by a
first mortgage on the present pipe line system, other than the portion in Mexico, and certain other assets including the stock of the subsidiary
owning the portion in Mexico, subject only to certain liens, and by the owning the portion in Mexico, subject only to certain liens, and by the
pledge of the company's interests in certain contracts for the purchase and sale of gas.
Additional b
Additional bonds ranking equally with the series A bonds may be issued
under the mortgage to the extent of $662-3 \%$ of the cost or fair value, under the mortgage to the extent of $662-3 \%$ of the cost or ining, bafo, provision for retirement reserve, of the company and its subsidiaries for
a period of 12 months within the preceding 15 months period have been at a period of 12 months within the preceding 15 months period have been at ieast three times annual interest requirements upon all outstanding bonds. including the additional bonds, and certain other obligations. Additional
bonds may also be issued for refunding purposes. The amount of bonds outstanding under the mortgage may not exceed $\$ 8,500,000$ at any one time. The mortgage will contain provisions for the release of portions of
the mortgaged property and for the cancellation or modification of pledged contracts on certain conditions described under said heading.
Sinking Fund-Under the provisions of the mortgage the Sinking Fund-Under the provisions of the mortgage the company is
required to pay to the corporate trustee semi-annually the sum of $\$ 337.750$ required applied to the extent necessary to the payment of interest on the
to beries A bonds, and any balance to be applied as a sinking fund for the retirement of such bonds, but the company may surrender series A bonds
at $100 \%$ and interest in lieu of the portion of such paye at $100 \%$ and interest in lieu of the portion of such payments not required
for interest. The company has the right to anticipate such payments to the extent and in the manner provided in the mortgage. It is calculated
that the sinking fund will be sufficient to retire approximately $\$ 6,592,000$ that the sinking fund will be sufficient to retire approximately $\$ 6,592,000$
or about $88 \%$ of the $\$ 7,500,000$ series A bonds before maturity. or about $88 \%$ of the $\$ 7,500,000$ series A bonds before maturity.
43/4 $\%$ Convertible Debentures-Dated June 1,$1936 ;$ due June $1,1946$.
Interest payable J. \& D. in New York. Manufacturers Trust Co.,trustee. Interest payable J. \& D. in New York. Manufacturers Trust Co., trustee. principal only. Red. at the option of company as a whole at any time,
or in part on any int. payment date, upon at least 30 days' notice at the orlowing percentages of the principal amount thereof with int. in each
case: $105 \%$ to and incl. May 31,$1938 ; 104 \%$ thereafter to and incl. May 31,$1940 ; 103 \%$ thereafter to and incl. May $31,1942,102 \%$ thereafter
to and incl. May 31,$1944 ; 101 \%$ thereafter to and incl. May 31,1945 ;
and $100 \%$ thereafter to maturity. Company has agreed to make application to list and register the new
debentures on the New debentures on the New York Ourb Exchange.
Tax Refunds-Company will agree to reimburse the holders of new Tax Refunds-Company will agree to reimburse the holders of new
debentures for Pennsylvania personal property taxes not exceeding five
mills, Maryland personal property or securities taxes not exceding mills, Maryland personal property or securities taxes not exceeding five
mills, and Connecticut personal property taxes not exceeding four mills mills, and Connecticut personal property taxes not exceeding four mills,
each per annum on each dollar of the taxable value or principal amount each per annum on each dollar of the taxable value or principal amount
of such debentures, and Massachisetts taxes based on or measured by
income not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum on the interest payable thereon. income not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum on the interest payable thereon,
Conversion Features-Convertible into common stock at any time on or Conversion Features- Convertible into common stock at any time on or
before May 31, 1944 (if called for redemption, at any time on or before the tenth day prior to the date fixed for redemption), as follows:
Period in Which New Debentures Actually Pasic Conversion Receiped for Conversion by
On or before May 31, 1937 Thereafter and of Common Stoc Thereafter and on or before $M$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Thereafter and on or before May 31, } 1941- & 52.63 \\ \text { Thereafter and on or before May 31, } 1943- & 58.55 \\ \text { Thereafter and on or before May 31, 1944- } & 62.50\end{array}$
No. of
Shares of
Each $\$ 1,000$
Debenture
20
19
18
17
16

Protective Provisions-The indenture under which the debentures are Protective Provisions-The indenture under which the debentures are
to be issud is to contain provisions limiting the issuance by the company
of additional funded debt and the creation by the company of mortgages and other liens on its properties.
Business and Property-Compa
Business and Property-Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the gas field in southeastern New Mexico from producers in the Lea County system and selling it at wholesale to public utility and industrial customers
located principally in or near El paso located principally in or near El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Bisbee, Tucson,
Superior, and Phoenix, Ariz.; and Cananea, Mexico. Company and its Subsidiaries own and operate over 800 miles of pipe line.
Earnings-The following table showing net operat
Earnings-The following table showing net operating income after provision for retirement reserve has been prepared by Main \& Co. from companies.
Gross operating revenue_-_
Operation_-.-.......---
Maintenance
Taxes(including provision

| os. |  | Ended Dec |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$2,451,091 | \$2,327,209 | \$2,029,769 | \$1,362,829 |
| 715,736 | 712,450 | 596,822 | 378,139 |
| 94,800 | 93,373 | 51,106 | 25,180 |
| 112,153 | 105,999 | 111,763 | 91,477 |

Balance
Prov. for retirement res.
Net operating income-
Ann. int. requirements
on new secs. to be out-
tion of present financ' g :
Series A bonds....-
New debentures...- $\qquad$
Total ann. int.-require'ts
$\$ 515,625$
(as above) times earned
Before provision for retirement reserve
After provision for ffer provision for
(5) Less portion of amounts returnable to the company through
payment of debt of and under contract with El Paso

802,500 Total

- \$10.629,425


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Walton R. Dunn, son of Charles R. Dunn, Fiscal Agent for the Federal Land Banks, will be an officer in the new investment firm of Mackey, Dunn \& Co., Inc., with the main office at 1 Wall street, New York, and a branch office at 123 So. Broad Street, Philadelphia. The firm will deal exclusively in State, municipal, and Land Bank bonds. Officers of the firm will be Robert L. Bouse, president, Donald D. Mackey, vice-president and treasurer, Mr. Dunn, vice-president and J. Brooks Diver, secretary. Messrs. Mackey and Dunn will be resident in New York and Messrs. Bouse and Diver in Philadelphia, the two offices being connected by private telephone. Kenneth K. Mackey will be associated with the firm in its trading department in New York and Allen
McCone and Samuel Fleming in Philadelphia. McCone and Samuel Fleming in Philadelphia.
-Nichols, Gregory \& Van Rensselaer, Incorporated, with offices at 49 Wall Street, New York, has been formed to do a general business in investment securities with institutions, trusts and dealers. Ernest T. Gregory is president of the new company. Its directors are Mr. Gregory, William B. Nichols and Bernard S. Van Rensselaer. The company is affiliated with William B. Nichols \& Co., Incorporated, who are engaged in corporate reorganization and management.
-Engel \& Co., members New York Stock Excnange, announce the opening of two offices at Atlantic Beach, Long Island. One office will be located in the Atlantic Beach Club with Robert R. Guthrie as resident partner and Herbert N. Rawlins as manager, and the other in the Nautilus Beach Club with David F. Engel, as resident partner and Vining Miller as manager.

Chas. E. Quincy \& Co., 24 Broad St., New York have prepared an interest table for U. S. Treasury issues accrued during the month of June, 1936, on each different $\$ 1,000$ bond or note, together with an interest table for Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Federal Farm Mortgage bonds.
-Dominion Securities Corporation announces the appointment of F . Taylor Root as its Buffalo representative. For the past three years he has been manager of the Buffalo office of Gertler \& Co., Inc., prior to which he was the Buffalo representative of L. F. Rothschild \& Company for about four years.
-Lebenthal \& Company, specialists in Odd Lot Municipal Bonds' announce that Edmond Huerstel has become associated with them. Mr. Huerstel has a background of 14 years in the municipal bond business, having been associated in the past with the New York offices of Seasongood \& Mayer and the former Detroit Company
-Following the announcement of the dissolution of the firm of Barry \& Hughes, John Hughes and John F. Hughes, member New York Stock Exchange, announce the formation of the new firm of Hughes \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange. The new company will have its offices with Harriman \& Keech at 11 Broadway, this city.
-E. J. Coulon \& Company, Members New York Stock Exchange, 50 Broadway, New York City, have issued their monthly stock digest containing a partial statistical description of important common stocks, as well as an analysis of the Domestic Air Transport Industry.
-Alfred J. McGowan, formerly with Joseph Walker \& Sons, has become associated with B. W. Pizzini \& Co. as manager of their Trading Department. Don Bradstreet has also become associated with the Walker firm and will represent them in the New Jersey territory.

- H. C. Wainwright \& Co., 50 Broadway, N. Y. City, have prepared a new table on taxable bonds, which, computed in the form of the conventional yield table, shows the equivalent money prices on taxables over a wide range of tax brackets, coupons and time elements.
-J. P. Arms \& Co., with offices in the Rand Tower, Minneapolis. Minn., have been appointed Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota Sales Representatives for the Continental Credit Corp. of Jackson, Mich., to sell short-term collateral trust notes.
-"Canada's Mining Industry is Still in its Infancy" is the title of a booklet being distributed by Cameron, Pointon \& Merritt, 44 Adelaide St., West, Toronto. This booklet reviews, in brief form, a number of mining developments in Canada.
-Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., 131 Cedar St., New York, has prepared a 24-page booklet of various types of announcement advertisements presented as a guide in the selection of treatment, wording and typography.
-The June 1st issue of The New Jersey Municipal Bond Market including tax collection data and complete financial figures as of March 31 is now teady for distribution by J. B. Hanauer \& Co., 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
-McAlister, Smith \& Pate, Inc., 67 Broad St., New York, has prepared a study showing the receipt and disbursements and other pertinent facts regarding the financial structure of the City of Montgomery, Alabama.
-Gertler \& Company, Inc., announce that Richard Stearns and Wilbur E. Johnson will become vice-presidents. Mr. Johnson will be resident vice-president in charge of the company's Pittsburgh office.
-Harriman \& Keech, members New York Stock Exchange, announce that Edwin J. Barry, a member of the firm of Barry \& Hughes, dissolved, has been admitted to general partnership in their firm.
-Campbell, Phelps \& Co., Inc., 70 Pine St., New York City, are distributing a circular discussing the bonded indebtedness of the State of West Virginia.
-Pask \& Walbridge, members New York Stock Exchange, announce that Christopher Street has become associated with them in their investment department.
-Homer \& Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York, has prepared for distribution its fortnightly circular on the high-grade railroad bond market.
-Bernard, Winkler \& Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, New York City, announce that Joseph Billings is now associated with them.
-William M. Bellamy and Bernard W. Groening have become associated with Stranahan, Harris \& Company, Inc., in their sales department.
-William Happersett, formerly with Dunne \& Co., is now associated witb $\% 1$ oan \& Sloan and will specialize in New Jersey municipal bonds.


# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN-PROVISIONS 

PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 5, 1936.
Coffee-On the 1st inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points lower for Santos contracts with transactions of 3,500 bags. Rio contracts closed 1 to 4 points lower with sales of 1,250 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures closed 25 to 50 reis higher while the official No. 7 price was 200 reis higher at 13 milreis per 10 kilos. Some cost and freight offers from Brazil were 10 points lower but the range still remained about 8.30 to 8.60c. The Havre market was closed for the holiday On the 2d inst. futures closed 4 to 6 points lower for Santos contracts with transactions of 12,000 bags. Rio contracts ended 2 points lower with sales of 1,750 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 75 to 100 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 5 points lower with Santos Bourbon 4s at from 8.30 to 8.60 c. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to $13 / 4$ francs lower. The first official estimate of the Sao Paulo Institute estimating $14,500,000$ bags, which would mean slightly over $20,000,000$ for all of Brazil, against private estimates of $22,000,000$. During the present 1935-36 season $13,494,000$ bags moved from Sao Paulo plantations, $11,020,000$ during $1934-35$ and $19,742,000$ bags during the record 1933-34 season. On the 3d inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points lower for Santos contracts and the same declines 16,750 bags of Santos and 2,250 bags of old Rio. New Rio contracts climbed 8 to 13 points on commission house buying, with transactions totaling 4,500 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 100 to 125 reis lower and the No. 7 price was 300 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged with Santos 4 s at from 8.30 to 8.60 c . Havre futures were $1 / 2$ to 1 franc higher.
On the 4th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to unchanged with transactions totaling 10,000 bags for the Santos contract. Old Rio contracts closed 1 to 2 points lower with sales of 2,250 bags. New Rio contracts started 7 points higher and closed 1 to 3 points lower with transactions totaling 2,000 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 reis higher. Santos 4 s in the cost and freight market were unchanged to 5 points higher with the general range 8.25 to 8.60 c . Havre futures were again active and unchanged to 1 franc higher. Today futures closed 2 points up for the July contract and unchanged to 1 point down for the rest of the list for Santos coffee. Sales of Santos contracts totaled 32 contracts. Old Rio contracts closed unchanged to 1 point down with sales of 22 contracts. The new Rio contracts closed 1 point up with sales of six contracts. Braziliane exchange was also slightly easier. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 75 reis higher. The open market exchange rate was 40 reis weaker at 17.240 . Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged with Santos 4 s at 8.25 to 8.60 c . Havre futures were active but prices were $13 / 4$ to 2 francs lower with sales of 25,000 bags.

Rio coifee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

ber--


Cocoa-On the 1st inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points higher. This market continued its upward trend of the past couple of weeks. Manufacturers found spot offerings very scarce, except at much higher than current prices. It was reported that importers found it difficult to solicit offerings from producing countries. In the market for futures prices were very sensitive, and buyers were forced to bid the market up. New York warehouse stocks continued to dwindle, with a decrease for the day of $3,272 \mathrm{bags}$. Total sales of futures contracts were 207 lots, or 2,774 tons. Local closing: Sept., 5.61; Dec., 5.70; Jan., 5.71; Mar., 5.78; May, 5.83. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points up. Transactions totaled 358 lots, or 4,529 tons. The market continues to maintain a firm undertone, with the Wall Street speculative interest broadening. London cash cocoa Street speculative interest broadening. London cash cocoa
was 6 d . to 3 d . higher. Futures there were unchanged to was 6d. to 3d. higher. Futures there were unchanged to
$11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. up. Local closing: July, 5.54 ; Sept., 5.63 ; Oct., 5.65 ; $11 / 2$ d. up. Local closing: July, 5.54; Sept., 5.63; Oct., 5.65;
Dec., 5.73; Jan., 5.74; Mar., 5.81; May, 5.86. On the 3rd inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points lower. Profit taking was the feature of the session. Primary markets remained firm in their offerings prices, and London was also steady. Sales on the local exchange were 133 lots, or 1,782 tons. Local closing: July, 5.49; Sept., 5.59; Oct., 5.60; Nov., 5.69; Dec., 5.68; Jan., 5.70; Feb., 5.69; Mar., 5.76; May, 5.81.

On the 4th inst. futures closed 2 points lower. There was further light liquidation by longs and hedge selling. Manufacturers were reported the principal buyers. Sales for the
day totaled only 99 lots, or 1,327 tons. Cash cocoa in London was $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 3 d . lower. Futures there were 3d. to $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower with sales of 350 tons. Local closing: July, 4.12d. lower with sales of 350 tons. Local closing: July, 5.47; Sept., 5.57; Oct., 5.58; Nov., 5.63; Dec., 5.66; Jan., 1937, 5.67; March, 5.74; May, 5.79. Today futures closed
4 points up for the entire list. Trading was fairly active with July selling at 5.51c. a pound. The market absorbed profit taking from many sources with apparent ease on a scale-up. Warehouse stocks decreased 3,820 bags and now are down to 766,000 bags, the lowest in two years. Offerings from primary markets continued limited. Local closing: July, 5.51; Sept., 5.61; Oct., 5.62; Dec., 5.70; Jan., 5.71; March, 5.78; Мау, 5.83.

Sugar-On the 1st inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points higher, with July at 2.88 c., within 2 points of the year's top. Sales were 3,250 tons. In the market for raws nearby Puerto Ricas, which have been offered at 3.75 c . and less for the past few weeks, were withdrawn, and Cuban sugars were not on offer. Duty freees were at 3.80 and 3.85c., with refiners showing little interest. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that on April 30 stocks of raw sugar in refiners hands were 146,678 tons lower than on the same date last year, while stocks of refined were 71,195 tons more, indicating the backlog of refined built up to care for a heavy demand in the event of a tax being put on sugar. London was closed for Whit-Monday. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points down. Sales were 1,250 tons. There appears to be no disposition to trade until action is taken on the pending Jones-O'Mahoney resolution and the possible accompanying tax. In the market for raws there was little change, and no interest displayed on the part ${ }^{\dagger}$ of refiners. One parcel lot of Puerto Ricos was on offer at 3.75 c ., while other duty frees started at 3.80 c . Cubas, for July shipment, might be available at 2.88 c ., it was reported. In London the demand for raw sugar picked up and sales were made at 4s. 9d., or about .91c. f. o. b. Cuba. This followed a reduction on refined of $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per hundredweight. Futures there were $1 / 2$ to 1 d . higher. On the 3 d inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 2 points higher. Sales were 6,850 tons. In the raw market two sales were reported, the first since May 25. McCahan of Philadelphia paid 2.85c. (up 3 points) for 3,000 tons of Cubas, prompt; and an operator bought 23,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, due late June, at 3.74c. Offers after the sales were believed to include duty frees at 3.80 c . and better, and Cubas for July shipment at 2.90c. The trade has been studying the effect of the new sugar measure, with possibly a processing tax of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound on withdrawals of refined and operators are loath to make committments in a substantial way until this prospective legislation is out of the way. London futures closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. It was estimated that about 20,000 tons of raws sold at 4s. 9d. equivalent to .91c. f. o. b. Cuba.

On the 4th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points lower. Sales totaled 4,450 tons. Refiners still show no disposition to make commitments, apparently until legislation at Washington is out of the way. Offers included Philippines, June-July and July-August shipment; Puerto Ricos, June and July shipment, and 1 lot of St. Croix at from 3.80 to 3.85c. A New Orleans refiner was reported shopping for bargain lots, while prompt sugars could probably be obtained at 3.75 c . Cubas were not on offer. Refined withdrawals were reported slightly better. Resale sugars were reported were reported slightly better. done at 4.80 c ., which compares with last refiner contracts at 4.85 c . and the present quoted price of 5.00 c . London futures closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, while raws were offered at $4 \mathrm{~s} .81 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. or about $0.901 / 2$ c., f.o.b. Cuba. Today prices closed unchanged to 1 point down. The market was relatively quiet, with the undertone steady. With the deadlock in the raw market continuing, and Washington news lacking, there was no incentive to trade. The raw market was inactive, with refiners also in a waiting mood. In London only 1,000 tons of futures were traded; prices there were unchanged at $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Raws were wanted at $0.901 / 8$ e., f.o.b. Cuba.
Prices were as follows:
July-
March
Mat
The Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in issuing on May 28 its monthly sugar statistical statement covering the first four months of 1936, consolidating reports obtained from cane refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others, said that total deliveries of sugar during the four-month period amounted to $2,252,368$ short tons raw sugar. value. The data, the Sugar Section said, were obtained in the administration of the JonesCostigan Sugar Control Act, which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to determine consumption requirements and establish quotas for various sugar producing areas.
The following is the report issued by the Sugar Section of the AAA on May 28:

Volume 142
Financial Chronicle
3879

SUGAR STATISTICAL REPORTS
Vol. 3, Report 4, Period: January-April, 1936
TABLE 1-RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS, APRIL, 1936 a $\quad$ (In Short Tons, Raw Sugar Value)

| Source of Supply | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks on } \\ & \text { Jan } 1, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Receipts | Meltings | Deliverics for Direct Consumption | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lost by } \\ & \text { Fire, } \& \in c \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks on } \\ \text { April } 30, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 91,039 | 819,181 | 728,954 | 2,065 | 0 | 179,201 |
| Hawaii .-. | 28,900 | 300,955 | 301,986 | 1,014 | 0 | 26,855 |
| Puerto Rico | 45,873 | 324,329 | 317,204 | 1, 3 | 0 | 52,995 |
| Philippines | 3,194 | 255,628 | 224,018 | 521 | 0 | 34,283 |
| Continental_b.-. | 67,308 | 67,778 | 125,988 | 454 | 0 | 8,644 |
| Virgin Islands... |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Other countries.- | 19,583 | 13,610 | 21,657 | 0 | 0 | 11,536 |
| Miscellaneous (sweepings, \&c.) | 36 | 1,138 | 1,174 | 0 | 0 | $\cdots 0$ |
| Total. | 255,933 | 1,782,619 | 1,720,981 | 4,057 | 0 | 313,514 |

a Compiled in the AAA Sugar Section from reports submitted on Form SS-15A by 16 companies representing 22 refineries. The companies are: American Sugar Refining Co.; Arbuckle Brothers; J. Aron \& Co., Inc.; California \& Hmerailan Sugar
Retining Corp., Ltd.: Colonial Sugar Co.; Godchaux Sugars Inc. Willam HenderRetining Corp., Ltd.; Colonial Sugar Co.; Godchaux Sugars, Inc.; William Hender-
son; Imperial Sugar Co.; W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining \& Molasses Co.; National Sugar Refining Co. of N. J.; Ohio Sugar Co.; Pennsylvania Sugar Co.; Revere Sugar Refinery; Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.; Sterling Sugars, Inc., and Western Sugar Refinery.
b Includes sugars recelved at refineries in Loulsiana from their own su
and not chargeable to continental quota until marketed as retined sugar.
TABLE 2-STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERS AND PROCESSORS, JANUARY-APRIL, 1936
(In Terms of Short Tons Refined Sugar as Produced)

|  |  | Domestic Beet | Refiners and <br> Factories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beet Factories |  |  |  | Compiled by the AAA, Sugar Section, from reports submitted by refiners. Commerce reports of exports of refined sugar amounted to $\mathbf{1 6 , 6 4 6}$ tons during January-Aprill, 1936

e Larger than actual de
through reprocessing, \&c
TABLE 3-STOCKS, RECEIPTS, AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CON-
SUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS, JANUARY-APRIL, 1936

| Source of Supply | Stocks on Jan. 1, 1936 | Recelpts | Delineties or Usage | Stocks on April 30, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | a122,748 | 171,570 | 155,408 | a138,910 |
| Hawall |  | 6,547 | 6,547 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 1,908 | 54,736 | 37,341 | 19,303 |
| Phillppines | 6,817 | 29,674 | 20,233 | 16,258 |
| England. | 509 | 50 | 449 | 110 |
| China and Hongkong | 0 | 49 | 49 | 0 |
| Other foreign arcas.. | a2,239 | 903 | 2,505 | a637 |
| Total | 134,221 | 263,529 | 222,532 | 175,218 | Compiled in the AAA Sugar Section, from reports and intormation submitted

on Forms SS-15B and SS-3 by importers and distributors of direct-consumption on For
sugar.

## ${ }^{\text {sugar. }}$ a Includes sugar in bond and in customs custody and control.

TABLE 4-DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-GONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM Dellveries of direct-consumption sugar by Loulsiana m
tons in terms of refined sugar, during the period January-April, 1936. to 49,221
A previous report covering the first quarter of the year was given in our issue of May 23, page 3425.
Lard-On the 1st inst. futures closed unchanged to 7 points higher. Lard supplies during the month of May increased $12,067,525 \mathrm{lbs}$. This increase was considerably larger than expected by the trade generally. Total stocks were $40,613,483 \mathrm{lbs} .$, against $34,230,782$ last month and $44,490,427$ on May 31, 1935. Total hog receipts for the Western run were 73,700 , against 43,700 for the same day a year ago. Closing hog prices at Chicago were unchanged to 10 c . higher. The demand for hogs the past few days increased somewhat. The foreign demand for lard continues slow. Liverpool lard market was closed in observance of Whit Monday. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points down. The statistical position of lard is held accountable in large measure for the sagging tendency of prices. The top price for hogs at Chicago was $\$ 10.10$, and the bulk of sales ranged from $\$ 9.60$ to $\$ 10$. Total receipts for the Western run were 62,000 head, against 58,300 for the same day last year. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York Tuesday were 229,700 lbs. for Liverpool and Southampton. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d. higher at the close. On the 3d inst. futures closed firm at 17 to 30 points higher. This pronounced strength was attributed to short covering for foreign account and new buying by speculative interests. Packers were conspicuous on the selling side. Hog prices closed 10c. higher at Chicago and the demand for fresh meats is reported to be slightly better. The top price was $\$ 10.25$, and the bulk sales ranged from $\$ 9.70$ to $\$ 10.15$. Receipts at the principal Western markets were moderately heavy and totaled 52,900, against 46,300 for the same day a year ago. Liverpool lard futures closed irregular, 3d. lower to 3d. higher. No improvement in the foreign demand for spot lard was reported. Clearances from the Port of New York as reported yesterday were 16,800 lbs. for Glasgow.

On the 4 th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points higher on the near months, and unchanged on the distant deliveries. Trade interests and covering by speculative shorts were held responsible for the strength displayed in lard. Final held responsible for the strength displayed in lard. Final
receipts at Western markets. Total marketings for the Western run were 56,100 , against 37,400 for the same day last year. The bulk of sales as reported ranged from $\$ 9.60$ to $\$ 10.50$. There were no export clearances of lard from the port of New York reported. Today futures closed unchanged to 10 points down. The heaviness of the market was attributed largely to the heavy run of hogs, and lack of any appreciable support to prices.
DAILY CLOSING PRIGES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## July Septemb October Decemb

- Holi-

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 65 contracts. Crude, S. E., $71 / 2$ c. Prices closed as follows:

Pork-Quiet. Mess, $\$ 30$ per bbl.; family, $\$ 29$, nominal, per bbl.; fat backs, $\$ 19.50$ to $\$ 24$ per bbl. Beef: quiet. Mess, nominal; packer, nominal; family, $\$ 15$ to $\$ 16$ per bbl., nominal; extra India mess, nominal. Cut meats: firmer. Pickled hams, picnics, loose, c.a.f., 4 to $6 \mathrm{lbs} ., 15 \mathrm{c}$.; 6 to 8 lbs., $141 / 2$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 14c. Skinned loose, c.a.f.: 14 to 16 lbs., $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 22 to $24 \mathrm{lbs} ., 191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, clear, f.o.b., New York; 6 to 8 lbs., $213 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to 10 lbs., 21c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 20c. Bellies, clear, dry salted, lbs., 21c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 20c. Bellies, clear, dry salted,
boxed, N. Y.: 14 to 16 lbs., $143 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $14 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ boxed, N. Y.: 14 to 16 lbs., $143 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $14 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$
to $25 \mathrm{lbs},. 137 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 137 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter, creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks, $253 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $281 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese, State, whole milk, held, 1935 , fancy, 22 to $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Eggs, mixed colors, checks to special packs, $181 / 2$ to 23 c .

Oils-Linseed oil markets firmer, this improvement being attributed to the perilla tax and weather in the Northwest. Quotations: China wood-Tanks, forward, 18.0c.; drums, spot, 181/2c. Cocoanut: Manila, tanks, April-June, 4c.; coast, $35 / 8$ c. Corn: crude, tanks, West mills, 8c., nominal. Olive: Denatured, spot, Spanish, 75 to $76 c$.; shipment forward, 73 to 74c. Soy bean: Tanks, mills, 6c.; C.L., drums, 7.6 c .; L.C.L., 8.0c. Edible, 76 degrees, $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Lard, prime, 111/2c.; extra strained winter, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cod, crude, New$111 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ extra strained winter, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. cod, crude, New-
foundland, nominal; Norwegian yellow, $353 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Turpentine, foundland, nominal; Norwegian yellow
38 c. to 45 c. Rosins, $\$ 4.85$ to $\$ 5.90$.

Rubber-On the 1st inst. futures closed 1 to 4 points lower. Transactions totaled 250 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets in New York remained unchanged at 15.62. London and Singapore were closed for a holiday. Certificated stocks of rubber in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased rubber in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased
330 tons to a total of 23,430 tons. Local closing: June, 330 tons to a total of 23,430 tons. Local closing: June,
15.54 ; July, 15.58 ; Aug., 15.63 ; Sept., 15.68 ; Oct., 15.73 ; Nov., 15.75 ; Dec., 15.78 ; Mar., 15.89 . On the $2 d$ inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher. Sales totaled 640 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets remained unchanged at 15.62. London and Singapore closed unchanged. Local closing: July, 15.60; Sept., 15.71; Dec., 15.80. On the 3d inst. futures closed 9 to 13 points higher. Transactions totaled 1,950 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets advanced to 15.75 from 15.62 on Tuesday. London and Singapore to 15.75 from 15.62 on Tuesday. London and Singapore Dec., 15.91; Mar., 16.01.

On the 4 th inst. futures closed 6 to 8 points lower. Transactions totaled 620 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets declined to 15.68 from 15.75 . London and Singapore closed unchanged. Local closing: July, 15.64; Sept., 15.73; Oct., 15.75; Dec., 15.83; March, 15.93. Today futures closed 3 to 4 points up. Trading was fairly active and transactions totaled 93 contracts. Certificated stocks of rubber decreased 1,420 tons to a total of 21,710 tons. The London and Singapore markets closed quiet and easier. It was and Singapore markets closed quiet and easier. It was
estimated that the United Kingdom stocks decreased 1,300 estimated that the United Kingdom stocks decreased 1,300
tons. Local closing: July, 15.67; Sept., 15.76; Oct., 15.79; Dec., 15.86; March, 15.96; May, 16.04 .

Hides-On the 1st inst. futures closed 4 to 6 points lower. Sales totaled $1,040,000$ pounds. During the session there were 120,000 pounds tendered for delivery against June were 120,000 pounds tendered for delivery ag in stocks of certificated hides in warehouses contracts. The stocks of certificated hides in warehouses hides. Domestic spot market was quiet and without feature. Local closing: June, 11.36; Sept., 11.70; Dec., 12.01; Mar., 12.30; June (1937), 12.60. On the 2d inst. futures closed 6 to 9 points higher. Transactions totaled 400,000 pounds. Stocks of certificated hides remained unchanged at 865,913 hides. Nothing of interest happened. in the spot hide market. Local closing: June, 11.43; Sept., 11.76; Dec., 12.08; Mar., 12.39; June, 12.69. On the 3rd inst. futures closed 5 to 9 points higher. Transactions inst. futures closed 5 to 9 points higher. Transactions
totaled $1,200,000$ pounds. In the domestic spot markets sales totaled 46,400 hides, with May light native cows selling at 11c. to $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against the last sales at 11c. Heavy native steers sold at $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: June, 11.52; Sept., 11.85; Dec., 12.14; Mar., 12.44; June (1937), 12.74.

On the 4th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points lower. Transactions totaled 80,000 pounds. In the domestic spot markets June light native cows sold at $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sales totaled 47,700 hides for the various grades. In the South American spot market 4,000 Uruguay frigorifico steers sold at $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. spot market 4,000 Uruguay frigorifico steers sold at $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
Local closing: June, 11.49; Dec., $12.12 ;$ Sept., $11.83 ;$ Mar., Local closing: June, 11.49; Dec., 12.12; Sept., $11.83 ;$ Mar.,
12.43 ; June (1937), 12.73. Today futures closed 5 to 8 points
down, with transactions totaling 240,000 pounds. Certificated stocks increased 79 hides to a total of 866,966 hides in storage. Local closing: Sept., 11.75; Dec., 12.07.
Ocean Freights-Relatively quiet. There were some substantial scrap metal and sugar requirements which were met. Otherwise, there was nothing worthy of special comment.
Charters included: Grain booked-This included three loads New York-
Mediterranean, June, 14c. Scrap iron-Gulf, last half June, to Japan, Mediterranean, June, 14c. Scrap iron-Gulf, last half June, to Japan,
14s.; June, two North Atlantic ports-Japan, 13s. 6d. South Atlantic,
June-July, to United Kingdom, 12s. 9d June-July, to United Kingdom, 12s. 9d. Sugar-Second half June, Cuba
to United Kingdom, $12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{Cuba}$, July 1 -15, United Kingdom-Continent to United Kingdom, 12 s . 6d.; Cuba, July $1-15$,
$12 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. Trips-Prompt West Indies, 80 c .

Coal-Output showed a further drop. Bituminous production last week was $6,690,000$ tons, compared with $6,811,000$ the week before and $6,769,000$ tons a year ago. This week has shown further falling off in demand before advancing heat waves. New York bituminous dumpings on Wednesday were about 375 cars. It is reported that many bituminous operators are refusing to make long-term contracts at current spot prices, feeling that prices will very likely be much firmer and higher in the near future. Consumer and dealer stocks of soft coal are low in most sections of the country because of the heavy consumption last winter. Fear that the Interstate Commerce Com mission will cancel the emergency freight surcharges on coal at the ond of the month has retarded buying to replenish these stocks.

Copper-Trading was reported as quiet in all markets. The current month to date gives every indication of following the month of May as far as volume of local business is concerned. The reopening of the European markets after the Whitsuntide holidays failed to show any real activity Sales were made abroad at both $9.121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and 9.15 c . per pound, which two prices constituted the recent range. In the local market books are opened for September, and it is presumed that at least $80 \%$ of the sales made in June will specify delivery that month. The domestic price of copper is holding well at $91 / 2 c$ c. per pound. There is nothing on the horizon at the present time that could encourage any hope of an appreciable change soon from the dull conditions that prevail both in foreign and domestic markets. Unless something of an important nature develops, it would seem that quiet markets are to prevail for some little time.

Tin-Prices declined again to new lows for the year in all world markets, this being regarded as a reflection of increasing world supplies. This increase was due in part to a speeding of production on the part of Boliva to cover her accumulated underproduction, which amounts to some 7,000 tons, and in part to smaller American deliveries to the United States. In view of this substantial increase in world supplies, the International Tin Committee at its meeting at Paris on June 25 th may decide to cut its quota for third quarter from the present $85 \%$ rate, it is generally thought. There appears to be a general lack of confidence in the market. The realization that American consumption may decline rapidly during the summer, and the prevailing belief that Boliva will make up for lost time on her under-producttion, are some of the factors contributing to the feeling of depression in this industry. Tin afloat to the United States is 7,508 tons. Tin arrivals so far this month have been: Atlantic ports, 949 tons; Pacific ports, nil. Commodity Exchange warehouse stocks dropped 85 tons to 1,050 tons.

Lead-Demand continued brisk, with every indication that the week's sales will be fully as good as those of the preceding week, which showed an improvement of $75 \%$ over the week before. Shipments in May are estimated at 33,000 the week before. Shipments in May are estimated at 33,000
tons, as against 40,000 tons in April, but all indications point to larger shipments this month. In May of last year shipments had been 32,000 tons, while June dropped to 28,000 tons, but June this year is expected to be much better.
Zinc-Sales of prime Western slab zinc last week came to 4,649 tons, larger than for preceding weeks, due to being the last week of the month. Sales of brass special were 200 tons. Unfilled orders of prime Western dropped 520 tons last week to 27,612 tons, indicating shipments for the week of 5,169 tons. All sales of prime Western were made at the prevailing price of 4.90 c per pound, East St. Louis, it was so indicated. Most of the sales were made for shipment through June and July, with just a little business for later delivery. Unfilled orders on books, including brass special, stood at 28,305 tons, a decrease of 545 tons, indicating shipments of 28,305 tons, a decr
nearly 5,300 tons.

Steel-The seasonal recession failed to occur, steel operations for the week being scheduled at $68.2 \%$ of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represents another advance of 0.3 point over the previous week. During the corresponding week last year the rate was $39.5 \%$ of capacity. The continued upward trend of steel production is attributed largely to consumers meeting their needs as rapidly as possible to forestall the price advances for the third quarter, which become effective July 1 . New York sellers of iron and steel find that demand is holding up extremely well and expect the present rate to be maintained the balance of this month. A well diversified demand is reported. Though light steel is still moving at a greater rate on a tonnage basis, heavy steel is reported holding up to light steel in what is regarded as a normal ratio. Though rumors were current of a price advance on steel rails from
$\$ 36.375$ per ton to $\$ 40$ for third quarter, it is believed in certain quarters that this step will not be taken until it is seen how the railroads fare out under the new reduced fares that became effective June 1. Further, it is thought this that became effective June 1 . Further, it is thought this advance in the price of rails would hardly be likely before
the fourth quarter when purchasing for 1937 should normally the fourth quarter when purchasing for 1937 should normally
begin on a large scale. Usually October marks the beginning of the rail buying season for the ensuing year.

Pig Iron-The general feeling in the trade is that business is getting better and sellers in this district rather expect that total sales in June will surpass those for May by a that total sales in June will surpass those for May by a substantial margin. However, the failure to announce any
price advance for the third quarter deprives the trade of an price advance for the third quarter deprives the trade of an
incentive that could very likely bring about a decidedly appreciable change, this view being based on the reported activity among consumers in the steel trade as a result of the advance in prices for the third quarter, to take effect July 1. As long as pig iron prices seem destined to remain unchanged for the third quarter there is not the incentive to buy during June that there is in finished steel. However it is expected that natural demands for pig iron will result in a brisk trade the current month.

Wool-The situation is getting to a point now where 90 c . wool is predicted by July 1. However, the rise in the contracting field seems a little too fast for many consumers. Although top-makers show an interest in medium fleeces, the response to decisively higher rates on fine wool is not the response to decisively higher rates on fine wool is not at the moment favorable from large wool consumers. A
stable market at approximately 88 c . to 90 c . for the best stable market at approximately 88 c . to 90 c . for the best
top-making wool would accord with the strong statistical position of the raw material is the belief in well-informed circles. No wool shortage seems imminent, they say-nor, on the other hand, is there any likelihood of a surplus. About $50 \%$ of the wool to come out of the 13 Western States is under contract, but shearing in general is about three weeks later than usual. Much wool has been sold to arrive. Contracting prices are now coming near to a foreion parity and this should act as an effective restraint foreign parity and this should act as an effective restraint on climbing prices. Further, the new Australian season will open just about the time when dealers in Boston and other wool centers are likely to be well supplied with the domestic raw material. On the other hand, the now wool season abroad may do more than confirm the previous rise and advance prices to higher levels. However, much can happen between now and the end of August to bring about an appreciable change in the world wool situation. Following the rather sharp advance in wool during the latter half of May, opinion as to future values is becoming more conservative.

Silk-On the 1st inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 c . lower with the exception of January, which was $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Transactions totaled 1,360 bales. Spot declined 6c. to $\$ 1.461 / 2$. The outside Japanese markets broke $171 / 2$ to 25 yen from last Friday's levels, bringing grade D down to 630 and 62 o yen. At Yokohama futures dropped 11 to 24 yen, and 62 a yen. At Yokohama futures dropped 11 to 24 yen, June, $1.451 / 2$; July, 1.43; Aug., 1.41 ; Sept., 1.40; Oct., 1.40 ; Nov., 1.40; Dec., 1.38. On the 2d inst. futures closed unchanged to 1c. lower. Sales totaled 750 bales. Spot advanced $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.47$. Only Kobe advices were received the cable from Yokohama failing to come through. Grade D was unchanged at 625 yen. Futures closed 5 to 12 yen lower. Cash sales there were 400 bales and futures at Kobe were 1,600 bales. Local closing: June, $1.45 ;$ July, 1.42; Aug. $1.401 / 2$; Sept., 1.40; Oct., 1.39; Nov., 1.39; Dec., 1.381/2. On the $3 d$ inst. futures closed $1 / 4$ to 2 c . higher. Sales totaled 430 bales. Spot declined $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.461 / 2$. Japanese cables were firmer for futures both at Yokohama and Kobe bourses, showing gains of 1 to 11 yen. Grade $D$ stood at 625 yen in both markets, which was a loss of 5 yen for Yokohama Cash silk sales there were 1,125 bales while the trade in futures reached 5,225 bales. Local closing: June, $1.451 / 2$; July, 1.44; Aug., 1.411/2; Sept., 1.41; Oct., 1.401/2; Nov. 1.40; Dec., 1.40 .

On the 4 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Sales totaled 460 bales. Spot advanced $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.49$. Japanese cables reported Grade D $121 / 2$ yen higher at Yokohama, and 15 yen lower at Kobe, making the price $6371 / 2$ and 640 yen. On the Yokohama Bourse futures closed 10 to 18 yen up. Sales of spot silk were 950 bales and transac tions in futures totaled 5,625 bales. Local closing: June, 1.46; July, $1.431 / 2$; Aug., $1.451 / 2$; Sept., $1.401 / 2$; Oct., $1.391 / 2$ Nov., $1.391 / 2$; Dec., 1.40. Today futures closed unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. Transactions totaled 84 contracts. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 1c. to $\$ 1.48$. The Yokohama Bourse closed 13 to 19 points lower. The price of grade D silk in the outside market declined $21 / 2$ yen to 635 yen a bale. Local closing: June, 1.46; Aug., 1.391/2; Sept., $1.391 / 2$; Oct., 1.39; Nov., $1.381 / 2$; Dec., $1.381 / 2$; Jan., $1.381 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, June 5, 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 47,072 bales, against 52,470 bales last week and 45,482 bales
the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1,

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1935, $6,565,660$ bales, against $3,958,582$ bales for the same period of 1934-35, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1935, of $2,607,078$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 1,265 | 1,488 | 989 | 214 | 849 | 1,412 | 6,217 |
| Texaston | 519 | 351 | 1,523 | 315 | 721 | 1,497 | 4,926 |
| Corpus Christi-- |  | 187 |  |  | , |  | 187 |
| New Orleans | 7.597 | 62 | 12,854 | 2,026 | $9 \overline{9} 9$ | 3,570 | 27,006 |
| Mobile | 2,601 | 632 | 131 | 483 | 1 | 120 | 3,968 |
| Charleston |  | 249 | 28 | 86 89 | 9 | 65 | 338 |
| Wilmingto | 428 |  | 455 | 185 | 360 | 219 | 1,647 |
| Norfolk |  | 338 | 225 | 18 | 38 | 184 | . 803 |
| B |  | 205 |  |  |  | 1,534 | 1,739 |
| Totals this week. | 12,410 | 3,503 | 16,205 | 3,416 | 2,937 | 8,601 | 47,072 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11935 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts to } \\ & \text { June } 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11935 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | Since Aug <br> 11934 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Galveston_ $^{\text {a }}$ | 6,217 | $\overline{1,546,175}$ | 6,132 |  | 459 |  |
| Texas Oity Houston --.--- | $9206$ | 1,743,570 | 3,228 | 1,669,042 | [2,385 | ${ }_{483,881}$ |
| Corpus Chris |  | - 2171.479 | 36 | 274,69 | 29.170 <br> 2981 | 40,7500 |
| New Orleans- | 27,0̄̄̄̄ | 1,729,949 | 6,536 | 1,018,525 | 373,198 | 414,734 |
| Mobile. | 3,906 $\overline{8}$ | $3 \overline{8} 3,2 \overline{2} \overline{7}$ | $10 \overline{2}$ | $1 \overline{131.4} \overline{4} \overline{8}$ | $11 \overline{1}, \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{3}$ |  |
| Pensacola |  | 160,393 | 955 | 75,074 |  |  |
| Jacksonville- | 241 | 311,427 | 472 | 114,768 | ${ }_{171,237}^{2,237}$ | 3,266 98.778 |
| Brunswick-- | 241 | 311,42 |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston. | 338 | 212,189 | 459 21 | 143,103 | 28,610 | 38,595 12,145 |
| Wilmington | 1.687 | 23. | 84 | 18,156 | 20,604 | 18,892 |
|  |  | 42,216 | 555 | 52,757 | 29,059 | 19,766 |
| New York |  |  |  |  | 3.9 | 8.789 |
| Baitimore | 1,739 | -29,817 | 298 | 26,669 | 1,875 | 1,756 |
| Philadelphia |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals...- | 47,072 | 6,565,660 | 18,907 | 3,958,582 | ,591,891 | .551,263 |


| In order we give bel | hat co w the | parison <br> tals at l | may be eading | made orts for | ith othe six seas | years, <br> s: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts at- | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
| Galveston.- | 6.217 <br> 4.926 | 6.132 <br> 3.228 | cos, | 18,337 | 6,951 2,969 | 1,211 <br> 3,091 |
| Houston-1--- | 27.926 | - 3,5228 | $\begin{array}{r}19,132 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 23,821 | 2,969 10.419 | 9,329 |
| ${ }_{\text {Savannah }}$ | , ${ }_{241}$ | ${ }_{472}^{102}$ | 2,651 | 3,867 | 1,303 | 166 |
| Brunswick--. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston-:- | .638 | ${ }_{84} 89$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,276 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 6,264 | 3,574 | ,247 |
| Norfolk | 3 | 555 | 796 | 993 | 176 | 17 |
| Newport News All others | 1,9̈2̄ | $\overline{1}, \overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{9}$ | $\overline{3}, 1 \overline{1} \overline{8}$ | 15,07\% | 1,288 | 1,2̄7̄ |
| Total this wk- | 47,072 | 18.907 | 34,989 | 86,064 | 30,591 | 18,600 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 6,595,660 | 3,958,582 | 7,099,409 | 8,265,852 | 9.489,22 | , 379 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 82,590 bales, of which 16,701 were to Great Britain, 8,457 to France, 18,103 to Germany, 12,295 to Italy, 7,395 to Japan, 750 to China and 18,889 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 99,209 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,608,067$ bales, against $4,339,357$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended June 5, 1936 Exports from- | Exp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galvesto | 5,946 | 1,864 | 9,60 |  | 5,019 |  | 6,9 | 33,383 |
| Houston. | 9,666 | 51 |  | 4,58 | 1,376 | 75 | 6,090 | 23,220 |
| Beaumont |  | 5,842 | 7,633 | 3,381 |  |  | 5,398 | 154 |
| Lake Char | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 |
| Mobile. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 121 | 121 |
| Jacksonville |  |  | 201 |  |  |  |  | 201 |
| Savannah |  |  |  | 23 |  |  | 250 | 573 |
| Los Angeles |  |  | 60 |  |  |  |  | 760 |
|  | - 243 |  |  |  | 1,000 |  |  | 1,243 |
| Total | 16,701 | 8,45 | 18,10 | 12,2 | 7,395 | 75 | 18, | 590 |
| Total 193 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,772 \\ 1,946 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,830 \\ & 4,224 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 5,324 \\ 4 & 5,419 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,225 \\ 9,372 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,927 \\ 17,677 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181 \\ 18,584 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29,950 \\ 25,834 \end{gathered}$ | 99,20983,056 |
| Total 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Aug. } 11935 \text { to } \\ \text { June 5, } 1936 \\ \text { Exports from- } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gritain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| alveston | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 178,131 \\ 273,616 \\ 62,948 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 144,017 \\ & 144,721 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 203,313 \\ 206,007 & 84,14,898 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 417 |  |  |  |
| Houston. |  |  |  |  | 449,00571,175 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corpus Christi- |  | 55,222250 | 31,682 <br> 965 | 20,188 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,323 \\ 1,078 \end{array}$ |  | 1512,451 |
| Texas City.. |  |  |  | 745150 | 2,109200 | ---- |  | 6,8388,983 |
| Beaumont | -6,976 | ${ }_{9} 916$ | $\begin{array}{r}965 \\ -108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,769 \\ 633 \end{array}$ |  |
| New Orleans.- | 278,257 <br> 5,455 <br> 124,411 <br> 9,301 |  | $\underset{7,477}{155,506} 1111,713$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 207,496 \\ 3,062 \end{array}$ | 8,784 217,034 |  | 1251,201 |
| Lake Charles |  |  | 3,750 | 13,337 |  | 42,563 |  |  |
| Moblle --- | 114,964 27,182 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 50,965 \\ 1,171 \end{gathered}$ | 23,982 | 36,423 | 285,5453,413 |
| Jacksonville |  |  | 3,385$\mathbf{5 , 4 9 7}$ | 176,02410,500 |  |  | , 50 |  |
| Pensacola, \&c- |  |  |  |  | 1,1785 |  | 3,659 | 144,673177,053 |
| Savannah. | $\begin{aligned} & 111,701 \\ & 150,129 \end{aligned}$ | ---- | 38,903 31,248 | 5,497 | 10,500 | ---- | 10,452 |  |
| Charleston |  |  | 31,2484,05112 | 1,086 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,694 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | 188,071 4,351 |
| Norfolk | 3,3942,937 | $\begin{gathered} 1,668 \\ 150 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -7,37 \overline{6} \overline{6} \\ 17700 \end{array}$ |  | 1,130250 | 20,072 |
| Gulfport |  |  | 12,762 | 1,086 |  |  |  |  |
| New Yo | 1,292 | 1,384 | 4,026 | 2,897 |  |  | 1,656 | 12,887 |
| Boston. |  |  |  |  | 192,680 58,556 |  | 8,967 | 11,2017,63281,47770 |
| Baltimore | $\begin{array}{r} 2,83 \\ 32,856 \\ 5,426 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 14,710 \\ \quad 314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 35,123 \\ 3,506 \end{array}$ | 552 |  | ----- | 6,7506,108 |  |
| Los Angeles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Frane |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,7 | 70,529 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 315 |  |
|  | 1313,009 | 675,266 | 828,407 | 373,165 | 1473,937 | 38,48 | 905,801 5 | 5608,067 |
| Total 1934 <br> Total 1933 | $\begin{array}{r} 721,007359,809 \\ 1208,276722,470 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 578,442 \\ 1330,945 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 441,292 \\ & 635,696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1485,139106,076 \\ & 1664,871272,757 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 847,5924339,357 \\ & 984,5076819,522 \end{aligned}$ |  |

NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason belng that virtually
all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view,
however, of the numerous inguiries we are recelving regarding the matter, we will say that for the montho of April the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 8,598 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the
exports were 21,329 bales. For the nine months ended April 30 , 1936, there were exports were 21,329 bales. For the nine months ended April 30 , 1936 , there were
181,820 bales exported, as against 182,053 bales for the nine months of $1934-35$.
In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| June 5 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leaving } \\ & \text { Slock } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | Germany | other Foreign | Coatswise | Total |  |
| Galveston. | 1,000 | 17,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 800 | 33,800 | 425,245 |
| Houston. | 6,078 | 1,502 | 255 | 7,851 | 32 | 15,718 | 292,853 |
| New Orleans.- | 5,000 | 1,487 | 249 | 9,125 |  | 15,861 | 357,337 |
| Charleston- |  |  |  |  | 31 | 31 | 1718,579 |
| Mobile- | 2,816 |  |  | 200 |  | 3,016 | 108,227 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29,059 |
| Other ports |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110,193 |
| Total 1936-- | 14,894 | 19,989 | 5,504 | 27,176 | 863 | 68,426 | 1,523,465 |
| Total 1935-- |  |  | 5,171 |  | 2,456 | 56,379 | 1,494,884 |
| Total 1934. | 9,746 | 7,146 | 9,386 | 101,481 | 3,013 | 130,772 | 2,569,088 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was fairly active, with prices generally showing an upward trend. The feature of the week was the sharp rise that took place in last Tuesday's session, when prices scored a maximum advance of $\$ 1.55$ per bale. The Wall Street element was conspicuous on the buying side during this upswing. All months touched new highs for the movement. The bullish weather news, particularly as concerns the prolonged drought in the Eastern belt, and the strong statistical position of cotton, were given as the chief factors responsible for this sudden upward swing.
On the 1st inst. prices closed 2 to 9 points higher. Even though markets abroad were closed on account of the holiday, trading here was moderately active during the early part of the session, and though the market later lapsed into a quiet state prices held firm throughout the day and closed at about the highs of the session. A feature was the action of the Producers' Pool in beginning its liquidation of July holdings. It was estimated that brokers with Government, connections sold between 2,000 and 5,000 bales of July at bids of 11.60 c . The Pool's long interest in July was 317,000 bales. Despite the holiday abroad, foreign buying was in evidence here. The Far East, Liverpool and the Continent were buyers, these purchases being confined largely to the wistant positions. Quite a little selling of October and December came from brokers with spot house connections. December came from brokers with spot house connections.
This selling was thought to be in large part hedging operations. The weather map showed virtually no rain over the belt. Droughty conditions in the eastern belt still prevail, and this accounts in no small measure for the firmness of prices. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 11.69 c . On the 2 d inst. prices closed 4 to 31 points up, the high level of the day. In one of the broadest and most active sessions the market has experienced this year, prices scored substantial gains, with March closing at 10.83 c . and May at 10.85 c ., both up 31 points, of $\$ 1.55$ a bale. These prices were new highs for the movement. The continued drought in the eastern belt was held responsible in large measure for this sudden spurt upward. There is apprehension in not a few quarters that it might be too late to make a crop in the East, even though rains may occur soon. Despite the clearing weather reported in the western part of the belt, it is believed that a number of areas have suffered quite a setback as a result of excessive moisture. In view of these rather bullish weather and crop reports and steady cables from abroad, together with a good demand from both foreign and domestic together with a good demand from both foreign and domestic firm throughout the session, closing at the highs of the day. A feature of the trading was the activity of the Wall Street element on the buying side, evidently influenced by the prolonged drought in the eastern belt. Pool brokers were not very active, the sales from this source being estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 bales of July on bids of 11.61c. However, in New Orleans it was reported that brokers who sometimes act for the Pool sold about 10,000 bales of July on bids of 11.55 c . Average price of middling based on the 10 designated spot markets was 11.73 c . on Tuesday, compared with nated spot markets was th.73c. on Tuesday, compared with
11.69 c. Monday. On the 3rd inst. prices closed 2 points up to 8 points down. As a result of heavy realizing, sales prices at one time showed maximum losses of 9 to 17 points. In the late afternoon, however, the market rallied on substantial covering by shorts and moderate buying from the outside. Trading at the start was fairly active, with futures 2 points higher to 2 points lower. However, as the session got under way a wave of selling developed, this coming from both foreign and domestic sources. These offerings were taken fairly well up to the early afternoon when selling pressure became stronger. It was believed that some of the selling was influenced by private advices reporting rains or forecasts of precipitations in the eas and central belts. The weekly weather report confirmed the unfavorable eastern belt conditions. Rainfall was reported substantial in much of the western half of the belt Average price of middling in the 10 designated spot markets was 11.66 c

On the 4th inst. prices closed 3 points down for the July option, while other months were 3 to 7 points up. Rains were reported in the eastern portion of the belt, especially in Georgia and the Carolinas. Despite these bearish weather reports, the market held steady, with prices advancing for all months excepting July, which ruled heavy throughout the session, closing at 11.62c., 3 points under yesterday's close. October registered the greatest gain. Trading was considerably quieter, with activity confined largely to July and the distant deliveries. In the last half hour a moderately good demand for October developed. Commission houses, the Far East and local professionals purchased this position. Offerings were not liberal, and buyers were forced to bid up the market in order to secure their contracts, especially the October delivery, which reached 10.88c. There was also a good demand for December. Pool brokers were not much in evidence, offerings from this source totaling only 600 to 700 bales of July on bids of 11.65 c . Average price of middling, based on the 10 designated spot markets, was 11.72 c .
Today prices closed 3 points up on the July option, but 0 to 13 points up on the rest of the list. On a general wave of buying orders from trade interests, shorts, Wall Street and commission houses, the active months showed substantial gains. The advance in July was checked by sales on bids of 11.65 c . by pool brokers. October reached the highest level since Dec. 11, 1935. On the advance there was considerable profit-taking, but offerings were well absorbed, prices closing at virtually the highs of the day. There was no rain predicted for the Carolinas and Georgia, and the situation in some areas is regarded as quite serious as a result of the nrolonged drought. War talk in the Far East very likely played its part in the advance today.


The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: May 30 to June 5 -
Midding upland. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ \text { Hol } \\ 11.79 & 11.80 & 11.80 & 11.77 & 11.80\end{array}$

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on June 5 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 MarkctClosed | FuturesMarket Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday.-- | Steady, 2 pts. adv. | DAY. |  |  |  |
| Tuestay --: | Steady, 2 t at.adv-- | Very steady |  |  |  |
| Thursday -- | Quiet, ${ }^{\text {j }}$ pts. dec | Very steady |  |  |  |
| Friday----- | Steady, 3 pts. advo-: | Steady - |  |  |  |
| Total week ${ }_{\text {S }}$ |  |  | 57,619 | 32,000 | 89,619 |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { May } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | Tuesaay | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesaiay } \\ \text { June } 3 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June(1936) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Julilonge |  | 11.57-11.60 | 11.59-11.63 | 11.63-11.65 | 11.61-11.65 | 11.63-11.65 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- |  | 11.44n | 11.48n | 11.50n | 11.47n | 11.50n |
| Sept.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- |  | 11.10n | $11.27 n$ | 11.2 | 11.312 | $11.40 n$ |
| Range-- |  | ${ }_{10}^{10.60-10.66}$ | 10.68-10.85 | 10.73-10.89 | 10.71-10.88 | ${ }^{10.86-10.97}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $0.48 n$ | $10.73 n$ | 10.77n | 10.82n | 10.92 |
| Range -- |  | 10.49-10 | 10.56-10.79 | 10.6 | 10.66 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- |  | 10.48-10.54 | ${ }^{10.57-10.81}$ | 10.65-10.83 | 10.67-10.80 | 10.76-10.91 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing |  | $10.53 n$ | $10.82 n$ | $10.76 n$ | 10.79 | 10.9 |
| Range |  | 10.52-10 | 10.54-10.83 | 10.67-10.85 | 10.69-10.78 | .77-10.92 |
| pril |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing |  | $10.53 n$ | $10.84 n$ | $10.76 n$ | 10.79 | 10.9 |
| Range |  | 10.48-10.54 | 10.54-10.85 | 10.72-10.84 | 10.69-10.80 | 10.79-10.92 |
| Closing - |  | 10.54 | 10.85 | 10.77 | 10.80 | 10.92 |

$n$ Nominal.
Range of future prices at New York for week ending June 51936 and since trading began on each option:

| Option for- | Range for Week |  | Range Since Beginning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 1936.- |  |  | 10.33 Aug. 2419 | 12.07 May 171935 |
| June 1936.- |  |  | 10.58 Sept. 301935 | 11.38 Oct. 81935 |
| July 1936.- | 11.57 June 1 | 11.65 June 3 | 10.21 Jan. 91936 | 11.97 May 251935 |
| Aug. 1936.- |  |  |  | 11.55 Nov. 251935 |
| Oct. 1936-- | 10.60 June 1 | 10.97 June 5 | 9.80 Jan. 91936 | 11.45 Dec. 31935 |
| Nov. 1936 | 10.51 June 2 | 10.51 June 2 | 10.12 Mar. 31936 | 10.35 May 221936 |
| Dec. 1933 | 10.49 June 1 | 10.90 June | 9.76 Jan. 91936 | 10.69 Jan. 21936 |
| Jan. 1937 | 10.48 June | 10.91 June | 9.94 Feb. 251936 | 10.53 Apr. 221936 |
| Mar. 1937-- | 10.52 June 1 | 10.92 June 5 | i0. 20 Mar. 271936 | 10.60 Apr . ${ }^{181936}$ |
| Apr. 1937 | 10.48 June | 10.92 June | 10.48 June 1 | June 51936 |

The Visible Supply of Cotton to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for to-night (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.

| Ju | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock at Liverpool...-...--bales_ | 614,000 | 605,000 | 908,000 | 651,000 |
| Stock at Manc | 99,000 | 75,000 | 99,000 | 107,000 |
| Total Great Br | 713,000 | 680,000 | 1,007,000 | 758,000 |
| Stock at Breme | 204,000 | 209,000 | 497,000 | 544,000 |
| Stock at Havr | 152,000 | 111,000 | 241,000 | 216,000 |
| Stock at Rotter | 15,000 | 19,000 | 17,000 | 22,000 |
| Stock at Barce | 67,000 | 76,000 | 74,000 | 81,000 |
| Stock at Geno | 77,000 | 52,000 | 74,000 | 110,000 |
| Stock at Venice | 10,000 | 22,000 | 6,000 |  |
| Stock at Tries | 6,000 | 10,¢00 | 8,000 |  |
| Total Continental stoc | 531,000 | 499,000 | 917,000 | 973.000 |
| Total European stocks | 1,244.000 | 1,179,000 | 1,924,000 | 1,731,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 69,000 |
| American cotton afloat for Europe | 195,000 | 172,000 | 172,000 | 335,000 |
| Egypt, Brazil, \&c. .afl't for Europe | 132,000 | $121,000$ | 112,000 | 98,000 |
| Stock in Alexandria, Egypt | 219,000 | 205,000 | - 327,000 | 428,000 949000 |
| Stock in Bombay, Stock in U. S. port | 887,000 | 772,000 $1,551,263$ | $1,139,000$ $2,699,860$ | 949,000 $3,759,324$ |
| Stock in U. S. interior towns | ,554,313 | 1,269,564 | 1,312,579 | 1,478,208 |
| U. S. exports today | 14,537 | 17,842 | 12,075 | 25,610 |

Total visible supply--.....-. $\overline{5,955,741} \overline{5,419,669} \overline{7,794,514} \overline{8,873,142}$
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:



 Middling uplands, Liverpool-.--
Egypt, good Sakel, New Yorkerpol-Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool.--
Tinnevelly, good, Liverpool.----
Continental imports for past week have been 83,000 bales.
The above figures for 1936 show a decrease from last week of 68,828 bales, a gain of 536,072 bales over 1935 , a decrease of $1,838,773$ bales from 1934, and a decrease of $2,917,401$ 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 | Movement to June 5, 1936 |  |  |  | Movement to June 7, 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { June } \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { June } \\ \mathbf{7} \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm | 293 | 58 | 564 | 36, |  | 20,967 | 81 | 66 |
| Eufaula |  | 15,532 | 1706 | 11,147 | 1 | 8.823 | 39 | 5,304 |
| Selma | 3 | $8{ }^{81,669}$ | 371 | 55,947 | 34 | 44,278 | 1,312 | 36,642 |
| Ark., Blythville | 8 | 109,781 | 892 | 73,775 | 75 | 122,953 | 1,212 | 81,327 |
| Forest City |  | 27,440 | 1,118 | 11,995 | 13 | 27,692 | 160 | 17,816 |
| Helena. |  | 36,867 | 397 | 9,515 |  | 47,119 | 200 | 13.593 |
| Hope |  | 31,826 |  | 16,279 |  | 29,133 |  | 19,394 |
| Jonesboro | 8 | 19,185 | 31 | 9,695 |  | 28,082 | 11 | 24,559 |
| Little Roc | 449 | 162,396 | 3,369 | 49,185 | 8 | 86.315 | 334 | 45.300 |
| Newport |  | 31,262 | 353 | 14,340 |  | 17.085 |  | 14,276 |
| Pine Blurf | 422 | 113,978 | 2,055 | 41,175 | 259 | 79,427 | 1,647 | 27,223 |
| Wainut Ridge | 7 | ${ }^{34.463}$ | 338 | 11,860 | 5 | 24,857 | 66 | 11,231 |
| Ga., Albany- |  | 24,335 | 55 | 16,701 |  | 4,630 |  | 3,782 |
| Athens- |  | 66,085 | 620 | 37,299 | ${ }_{1} 29$ | 14.350 77143 | 875 7873 | 28,415 |
| Atlanta | 1,957 | 299,146 | 6,705 | 134,192 | 1,621 | 77,143 | 7,873 | 60,472 |
| Augusta | 572 600 | 182,806 45,639 | $\begin{array}{r}3,144 \\ \hline 500\end{array}$ | 112,552 | 95 300 | 99.937 28.750 | 2.599 500 | 94,315 11.711 |
| Macon | 104 | 54,029 | 333 | 37,293 | 55 | 13,638 | 654 | 16,270 |
| Rome |  | 15,448 | 400 | 23,234 |  | 19,258 | 100 | 21.743 |
| La., Shrevepo |  | 71,432 | 501 | 20,465 | 2 | 57,688 | 200 | 20,937 |
| Miss.Clarksdale | 594 | 124,048 | 2,589 | 9,886 | 540 | 132,583 | 1,448 | 27,507 |
| Columbus- | 112 | 41,396 | 741 | 23,403 | 100 | 23,466 | 80 | 14,449 |
| Greenwood | 690 | 176,701 | 2,150 | 16,384 | 417 | 136.569 | 1,916 | 35,865 |
| Jackson- | 358 | 57,415 | 453 | 13,762 | 147 | 25,253 | 936 | 14,796 |
| Natchez.. |  | 8,795 | 491 | 2,276 |  | 3,907 |  | 4,610 |
| Vicksburg. | 136 | 31,308 | 848 | 5.739 | 60 | 22,210 | 69 | 4,517 |
| Yazoo City-- |  | 37,798 | 476 | 4,977 |  | 28,351 | 664 | 12,815 |
| Mo., St. Louls- | 3,769 | 216,006 | 3,934 | 3,331 | 2,959 | 188,049 | 3,451 | 1.426 |
| N.C.,Gr'nsboro | 229 | 8,508 | 128 | 2,710 | 86 | 3,855 | 56 | 5,696 |
| 15 towns* | 126 | 386,956 | 1,309 | 91,410 | 118 | 240.842 |  | 107.217 |
| S.C., Greenville | 2,536 | 159,121 | 3,989 | 49,984 | 1,633 | 125.229 | 2.747 | 45,835 |
| Tenn., Memphis | 21,065 6 | ,972,983 | 31,693 | 488,499 | 12,377 | 1,382.007 | 21,398 | 857.641 |
| Texas, Abllene |  | 54,770 |  | 1,409 |  | 24,007 |  | 8,054 |
| Austin. |  | 18,553 | 26 | 721 |  | 21.159 | 37 | 2.359 |
| Brenham | 16 | 12,177 | 135 | 3,637 | 15 | 15,218 | 43 | 4,476 |
| Dallas | 146 | 57,574 | 590 | 5,749 | 19 | 47.660 | 112 | 6,095 |
| Parls | 167 | 34,598 | 698 | 4,526 |  | 35,740 | 57 | 11,336 |
| Robstown |  | 10,527 |  | 1,064 |  | 6,747 |  | 1,347 |
| San Antonio- | ${ }_{22}$ | 5,864 $\mathbf{2 4 , 8 4 4}$ |  | 1374 7.911 |  | 16,700 26,945 | 277 | 3,556 15,278 8,48 |
| -xarkana. | 2 | 79,948 | 633 | 3,346 | 55 | 26,945 $\mathbf{5 7 , 1 8 6}$ | 25 | 15,278 8,414 |

Total, 56 towns $\overline{34,859} 5,087,153 / 74,7801554313$ 21,189 $\overline{3,439.824} \overline{53,5241269564}$ *Includes the comblned totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have derreased during the week 39,921 bales and are to-night 284,749 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 13,670 bales more than the same week last year.

## Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1



* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 5,874 bales, against 14,972 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 120,820 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:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { June } 5 \end{aligned}$ | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston... | HOL. | 11.59 | 11.59 | 11.61 | 11.61 | 11.64 |
| New Orleans | 11.83 | 11.83 11.69 | 11.86 | HOL. | 11.88 | 11.88 |
| Mobile--- | 11.63 | 11.69 11.89 | 11.73 | 11.75 HOL. | 11.72 | 11.75 11.95 |
| Norfolk. | HOL. | 11.90 | 12.00 | HOL. | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Montgomery | 11.57 | 11.59 | 11.63 | 11.65 | 11.62 | 11.65 |
| Augusta- | HOL. | 12.09 | 12.13 | 12.15 | 12.12 |  |
| Memphis | 11.55 | 11.60 11.60 | 11.65 11.65 | 11.65 11.65 | 11.60 | 11.65 11.65 |
| Little Rock | HOL. | 11.54 | 11.58 | 11.60 | 11.57 | 11.60 |
| Dallais. | HOL. | 11.28 | 11.31 | 11.33 | 11.26 | 11.27 |
| Fort Worth | HOL. | 11.28 | 11.31 | 11.33 | 11.26 | 11.27 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> May 30 | Monday June 1 | Tuesday <br> June 2 | Wednesday June 3 | Thursday <br> June 4 | Friday <br> June 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June('36). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July -....-- |  | $11.53=$ | 11.56 |  | 11.58 | 11.58 |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October -- November |  | 10.57-10.58 | 10.76-10.77 |  | 10.80-10.81 | 10.89-10.90 |
| December- | DAY. | 10.48 10.47 | 10.72 | DAY. | 10.75 | 10.84 |
| January ${ }^{\text {February }}$ - |  | 10.47 | 10.73 |  | 10.75 | 10,84 |
| March..-- |  | 10.49 BId. | 1075b1076a |  | 10.75 Bld | 10.87 |
| May |  | 10.47 Bid . | 10.75 BId . |  | 10.76 Bld. | 10.87 bl |
| Spot ${ }^{\text {Tone- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Options...- |  | Steady. | Steady. |  | ${ }_{\text {Very stry. }}$ | Steady. <br> Steady. |

Decrease in World Stock of All Cottons at End of April Reported by New York Cotton Exchange-The total stock of all growths of cotton in all hands in the world at the end of April was approximately $1,200,000$ bales smaller than that on the same date last year and about 4,100,000 bales less than that on the corresponding date two years ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The reduction occurred chiefly on American cotton, the world stock of foreign cotton showing a moderate increase from a year ago but a moderate decrease from two years ago. The Exchange Service, under date of June 1, stated:
The total stock of all growths of cotton in the world at the end of April
was approximately 18,734,000 bales, compared with $19,941,000$ on the corresponding date a year previous, and $22,831,000$ two years prenious The large reduction in the stock this year as compared with last year is due heavier this season than last season througn April. As of the besinning of the season, the total supply for the season, including the carryover and the
entire new' crop, was approximately the same this season as last season, hut entre supply crop, was approximately the same this season as last season, but
tincreasing faster this season than last season by the increasing consumption.
Tae total stock of American cotton in all hands in the world at the ond
of April was $10,069,000$ bales. compared with $11,677,0$ on of April was $10,069,000$ bales, compared with $11,677,000$ on the correspon-
ing date lass year and $13,726,000$ two years ago. The decrease in the stock of American cotton as of the end of Aprii this year compared with last
year is tue chiefly to tne fact tnat worle year is due chiefly to to for fact trat world consumption or Amperican cotton
has run much heavier this season than last season, but it is also partly due has run much heavier this season than last season, but it is also partly due
to the fact that the total supply of American cotton for this season was somewhat smaller than tnat for last season.
The world stock of foreign cottons as of the end of April was approximately
$8,665,00$ bales this year, compared with $8,264,000$ last year, and $9.105,000$ $8,605,000$ bales this year, compared with $8,264,000$ last year, and $9.105,000$
two years ago. The increase in the stock this year over last year is due primarily to the racord-breasking prod hection of roreign cortons yhis season, Which was only partially offsset by a heavy decrease in the carryover at the beginning or the season and by a small invrease in consumvtion this season
over last season. The decrease in the stock of foreign cottons as compared
 foreign cottons chis season as compared with the seasion before last, which has more than offset the increase in foreign production.
Election of Officers of New York Cotton and New York Wool Top Exchanges-The New York Cotton Exchange on June 1 elected John C. Botts, President, and Alpheus C. Beane, Vice-President. Mr. Botts has been Vice-President during the past two years, and Mr. Beane Vice-President during the past two years, and Mr. Beane years. Clayton B. Jones was re-elected Treasurer. An announcement by the Exchange said:
Mr. Botts, the new President, is well-known throughout the cotton trade.
He has been a member of the Exchange since 1911 and for many years bas served on the committees on commissions and on membershiny years has served on tne committees on commissions and on memberships. He is a
partner in Jenks, Gwynne \& Co. Previously, he was connected with several partner in Jenks, Gwyne \& Co. Previously, he was connected with several
commission houses. He is a native of Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Beane, tne newly elected vice-President, is a member of the firm of Fenner \& Beane, and
Mr. Jones, who was re-elected Treasurer, is of the firm of George $F$. Mr. Jones,
Jones $\&$ son.
Three new members were elected to the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange, these being: Frank G. Brown, James Coker and P. Manfred Schwarz. Mr. Coker is a member of the firm of E. A. Pierce \& Co., and Mr. Schwarz is a member of the firm of Corn, Schwarz \& Co. The other members of the board who were reelected are as follows: Eric Alliot, Richard T. Harriss Jr., William J. Jung, Frank J. Knell, Jerome Lewine, George F. Mahe, John H. McFad den Jr., Perry E. Moore, Homer W. Orvis Joseph A Kussell, Alvin L. Wachsman, and Philip B. Weld. Thomas F. Cahill was reelected trustee of the Gratuity Fund, for a period of three years, and E. Malcolm Deacon, James B. period of three years, and E. Malcolm Deacon, James B.
Irwin, and Byrd W. Wenman were elected Inspectors of Election.
The New York Wool Top Exchange also held its annual election of officers on June 1. Philip B. Weld was re-elected President, Arthur R. March, First Vice-President, and Clayton B. Jones, Treasurer. H. Clyde Moore was elected to the post of Second Vice-President. Three new members were elected to the Board of Governors of the Exchange, these being: Marshall Geer Jr., James C. Royce, and these being: Marshal Geer Jr., James C. Royce, and were reelected are as follows: William A. Boger, Frank J. Knell, Joseph R. Walker, Gordon S. Smillie, Max W. Stoehr, Alvin L. Wachsman, Herbert K. Webb, and J. Victor di Zerega. E. Malcolm Deacon, James B. Irwin, and Byrd W. Wenman were reelected Inspectors of Election.
Two Elected Members of New York Cotton Exchange -At a meeting of the Board of Managers held June 4, Allan S. Lehman and Harmon Whittington were elected to membership in the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Lehman is a partner of Lehman Brothers of New York City, who do a banking and commission business. He is also a member of the New York Commodity, Exchange and was on June 3 elected a member of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Mr. Whittington is President of the Texas Sugar Exchange: Mr. Whittington is President of the Texas
Cotton Association of Houston, Texas, and is also a member
of the Houston Cotton Exchange, and a member of Anderson, Clayton \& Co., Ltd., Sao Paulo, Brazil.
Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that as a whole the week has been unfavorable for cotton, due to cool nights and continued excessive drought in the eastern part of the cotton belt. Rain is needed in the central part. Warmer and dry weather is needed in the western belt so the crop can even up and stop insect development.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. on the dates given:


Dallas Cotton Exchange Weekly Crop Report-The Dallas Cotton Exchange each week publishes a comprehensive report covering cotton crop conditions in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. The current week's report, dated June 1, is as follows:

## texas

## West Texas

 Abilene (Taylor County)-We have had three bright sunshiny days, justWhat we want. Crop in perfect condition, very few grassy fields, and with
a few days of open weather they will be cleaned out. Have not seen a more promising outlook in 30 years at this time of year. we have had
Ballinger (Runnels County)-During the past three days we abundance of rain over our entire county, which will give us ample moisture for the next three weeks. Estimate $70 \%$ cotton planted, $60 \%$ up to
stand. Appears at present that we are off to an excellent start on cotton crop. Spring (Howard County)-Our entire trade territory has received generous and highly welcome rains in past two weeks. A small per cent
of the crop is planted and up. A great deal has been planted this week, of the crop is planted and up. A great deal has been planted this week,
but some replanting will be necessary and we should say $40 \%$ is yet to
be plante. Seed are somewhat scarce, but we believe enough are in stock be planted. Seed are somewhat scarce, but we believe enough are in stock
for one plating at least. Warm dry weather, of course, is what is needed Clarendon (Donley County) $75 \%$ planted, $50 \%$ up to good stands.
Some grass and weeds, but anticipate no serious difficulty in cleaning Some grass and weeds, but anticipate no serious difficulty in cleaning
crops. Weather now is ideal, warm and sunshiny. Best moisture in years. Cotton in this section weeks to month two cliasses, early and late. The early cotton is three weeks to a month earlier than last year,
while the late cotton is just about like last year. All in all, we consider
the cotton crop prospects for Donley and surrounding counties as good. the cotton crop prospec
$20 \%$ acreage increase.
moisture to carry the crop -Good rains every day this week. Sufficient as weather clears. With moisture conditions favorable from now on we can make splendid crop.
year. We have plenty of moisture prospects very favorable for the coming is planted. About $65 \%$ of of it is up and dor the time being and all of the cotton
is about two weeks of hat we need now is about two weeks of hot weather to give the farmers time to get in their

North Texas
Clarksville (Red River County)-Cotton all planted. Plant is growing
nicely, almost perfect stand, about $85 \%$ of crop has been plowed, $45 \%$ nicely, almost perfect stand, about $85 \%$ of crop has been plowed, $4 n \%$
chopped. Numerous showers have delayed chopping in parts of county.
Will need about two weeks of warm fair weather to put crops in good Dallas (Dallas County) Only one day's farm work has been done this week, due to rains and showers. Fields are getting grassy. Need two to
three weeks dry weather with warm nights to get the crop clean and growing three weeks dry weather with warm nights to get the crop clean and growing
as it should
Gainesille (Cooke County)-Too much rain past week, fields becoming Gainesville (Cooke County)-Too much rain past week, fields becoming
grassy. Need dry hot weather for next 10 days. Cotton up to a good
stand. stand.
Garland (Dallas County)- The cotton crop in this territory is all planted
and up to a good stand. Most of the fields are grassy and dry weather and up to a good stand. Most of the fields are grassy and dry weather
is needed so that the farmers can clean them out. No report of insect on
the plant as yet. Plant is on an average about four inches high. Crop Greenville (Hunt County)-Estimate of acreage increase $20 \%$, Recent rains too numerous, causing delay in chopping. Weeds getting heavy start in some sections, Cotton has good start and the stand is almost perfect. Honey Grove (Fannin County)-Due to so much rain during the week farmers only got in one day's workis grassy and weed good but needs dry Paris (Lamar County)-Cotton is looking fine but fields are getting very grassy. No damaging hard rains this week but showers most every day
keeping farmers out of the fields. Need two weeks dry weather. $50 \%$ of Cotton is (Grayson County)-Cotton this section all planted, $80 \%$ up to a fair stand. Some grass and weeds, which could be expected after
the rains we have had. Weather now hot and dry and in few days the fields will be cleaned. General prospects good. No insects. planted in this territory, with $65 \%$ up. Nights too cool, and rains have
prevented work somewhat, but conditions as whole good. Terrell (Kaufman County)-Crop does not look near as good at this time as it did a week ago, due to the rains the first of the week. The grass has
gotten very bad in places, and aside from the delay in getting it cleaned gout it is crowding the cotton. Also quite a bit will have to be planted
over, especially in the bottoms, due to washes. We need two weeks of dry weather in order to give the farmers an opportunity to get this grass cleaned out and to replant the spots.

Central Texas
Brenham (Washington County)-Due to continuous heavy rains in this
section for the past 10 days the crop prospect is very gloomy. Fields are washed and creek bottoms overflowed. The acreage was about 15\% greater than last year, but it is hard to determine now what than last year. Many will sign fure
will be. may not be any more than lige
Government program who had not intended to do so on account of the
outlook. Fields are grassy and water-soaked. Weather clear today, outlook. Fields are grassy and water-soaked. Weather clear today,
and the rainy spell may be over. If so, the outlook will brighten. and the rainy (Milam County)-Past week has been very unfavorable accou of six days' rain and all lowlands inundated for five days. We have hopes of sit $50 \%$ will survive. Uplands are very grassy but with 10 days dry
theather we still have a chance for a good crop. Acreage at this time will be about the same as last year since the heavy rains and overflows.
Glen Rose (Somervell County) Has rained all week. About $25 \%$ of
on cotcon planted and about $15 \%$ up to a stand. Acreage about the same
as last year. Planting will be general as soon as the ground is dry enough to plow. (Williamson County)-Rains to the amount of 7.22 inches was
 done, partly call be cheaper to replant than to work the cotton out However, fully $80 \%$ of our cotton can be put in good shape just as fast as the ground dries sufficiently for the to plow over. Temple (Bell County) Rain every day for past week stopped all farm Work.
siderable cotton lands. A oout $85 \%$ planted, and probably $15 \%$ to $20 \%$ of this will have to be replanted. Stands are fair to good. Good many
fields are grassy. Two or three weeks dry weather badly needed. Very fields are grassy. Two or
Waxahachie (Ellis County)- It has rained every day for past week until
today (Friday) for a total of about four inches. Very little chopping has been done and no farm work of any kind has been done during the past
week. The crop is about 15 days late and we need planty of warm dry week. The c

East Texas
Jefferson (Marion County)-Conditions in this county at present are
very promising. Plenty of moisture, growth good. Uultivation good. very promising. Plenty of moisture, growth good. Cultivation good.
No increase in acreage. Longoiew (Gregg County)-Too much rain the past week. Some lowlands
overflowed and will need to be replanted. Nights are too cool. Fields are getting grassy. Need about two weeks of warm dry weather.
San Augustine
San Augustine County)-Cotton about $90 \%$ planted and practically all up to a good stand, not over $50 \%$ chopped. Increase in acreage about $15 \%$ over last season. This does not mean a larger proin action as some of the additional acreage was brought about by our Govern-
mont Resettlement Administration. Most of these farners were financed ment Resettlement Administration. Most of these farmers were financed
by the Texas Rural Compittees, inc., last year and made very little cotton
due to lack of effort. Tyler (Smith County)-This section has had excessive rains through the entire week, and in some sections of the territory replanting will be necessary due to high water. The crop will be froiu four to five weeks late.
From a general survey we find that production will be increased from From a gener
$20 \%$ to $30 \%$.

South Texas
Corpus Christi (Nueces County) -There has been no letup of showers to heavy rain in some parts of this andsurrounding territory since last report. have been unable to work the fields, and it is impossible even if the weather clears. It will be 10 day and is going into Government, even from farmers who had no intention of signing up. Some reports of fleas and lice, but no damage to date. This section cannot, stand another week of the recent weather without serious crop loss; we must have sunshine and plenty
it. At present it is fairly clear and sun shining. $70 \%$ ches (Gonzales County)-Cotton acreage about $10 \%$ to 15\% increase. crop. Sone coanplaint of cutworms and fleas and weevil, the latter from
farners with early planted cotton where squares have formed. Crop promising at the present.
Seguin (Guadalupe County)-Very heavy rains in our section all past
week. Need dry weather and lots of sunshine for a few weeks now save the cotton crop in this section. Fields grassy and farmers unable OKLAHOMA
Allus (Jackson County)-Approximately $65 \%$ of Jackson County has
been planted: Light rains the past week have helped considerably. Very been planted: Light rains the past week have helped considerably.
little replanting thus far. General conditions are fair to good. Ardmore ( Carler County) All cotton is planted and up to a good stand,
$\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ or $30 \%$ chopped and plowed. The past week have had both good $25 \%$ or $30 \%$ chopped and plowed. The past week have had both good
rains and warm sunshine. Prospects are favorable. $25 \%$ or $30 \%$ increase in acreage over last year's acreage.
Chickasha (Grady County)-Condition in this county and Chickasha territory at this time very promising. Good stand reported over most Good rains over entire territory. No heavy washing rain or hail storms reported in this territory. Consider fields in fair condition... No replantederict Frederick (Tillman County)-There has been very little planting done
the past week, if any, since we have had three rains totaling 1.30. This makes a total, of 4.30 inches for April and May to date registered iocally, though parts of the county have had as much as $51 / 2$ inches. In localities where heavier rains fell the first part of the week there will oe a good deal
of replanting to do. All fields are in a very good state of cultivation. of replanting to do. At this time conditions are favorable.
Hugo (Choclaw County) -Have had rains in the form of showers up to
heavy precipitation over entire territory again this week. This has preheavy precipitation over entire territory again this week. unis has preSome cotton crops are getting very grassy and weedy and work in them
is needed badly. Growth is good, the plant has healthy appearance where is need is not foul and in few instances squares are showing up. We have prospect for a little more actual acreage this year. All the cotton crop號 work can be done.
Mangum (Greer County)-Past week was one of daily showers to heavy rains in given localities, with an average of three inches, whichstay up to
optimistic for cotton situation. Some $65 \%$ planted and mostly
good stands good stands, and conpletion depends on week of dry weather. Would
consider condition about normal in this section, and 10 days sunshine desired.
Waurika (Jefferson County)-Have had more than two inches of rain past week, which was very beneficial. Cultivation somewhat retarded by continued heavy showers, but taken as whole is very good. Planting
is completed and about $50 \%$, up to a fairly good stand. No insects of is completed and about $50 \%$ up to a fairly good stand. Notween $15 \%$ and
any kind reported. Increase in acreage over last year betweer sunshine needed the coming week.
$20 \%$. Clear warm

ARSANSAS
Ashdown (Litlle River County $)$ Iddeal weather this week; parts of county
had beneficial rain. $70 \%$ to $75 \%$ choped $95 \%$ plowed out once, $50 \%$ had beneficial rain. $70 \%$ to $75 \%$ chopped, $95 \%$ plowed out once, 50\% the farmer cooperating soil conservation plan $90 \%$ or better.
Blytheverile $(M$ Mssissippi County) Acreage in this county increased
Con Bly in soile (Mist Ssippi County)-Acreage in this county increased $15 \%$
and
chopped. Crosi chispped. Crop is about two weeks early. Plenty of labor with no labor
disturbances. Cultivation perfect with crops clean. Weather a little too cool at present and beginning to need rain.
cotton planted and Cost of it up to good standse vers of clear weather. All Chopping and cultivation ahead of an average year. We are needing a
good rian. $\xrightarrow{\text { good rainn. }}$
week and cotton made excellent -Weather conditions very favorable past of week and more rain would have been welcome. Crop is all up to almost
perfect stands. perfect stands. Plants are medium sized but are healthy and taking on goon tap root. Uplands will need rain within 10 days, but bottom sec-
tion can do without for three or four weeks. Squares have been reported from many sections. Growth is normal to 10 daus early.
Pine Bluff (Jefferson Counth) Local rains have done much good. Some
sections could go without rain two weeks or more a men sections could go without rain two weeks or more. A general
do good. Cotton is simply fine and still promises good yield.
Searcy (White Coouthy) Cotton crop has aum been planted, and is up to
good stand. Increase in acreage about $15 \%$ over last year's crop. $10 \%$ good stand. Increase in acreage about $15 \%$ over last year's croo: $10 \%$ to $15 \%$ more fertilizer has been used as compared to last year. Labor is
plentiful and wather conditions are good except in a few localities wherr more rain is needed. Cultivation is good

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:



* Rmbraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by
Southern mills, $4,795,000$ bales in $1435-36$ and $4,125,000$ bales in $1934-35-$
takins not being availablen takins not being available-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern
and foreign spinners, $12.242,251$ bales in $1935-36$ and $11,192,364$ bales in 1934-35, of which 6,954,251 bales and $5,733,964$ 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:


According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 4,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 22,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 241,000 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:

|  | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | 1933-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Receipts } \\ \text { This } \\ \text { Since } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,193,641 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 7.348 .580 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}19,000 \\ 8.385,943 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Exports (Bales)- | This | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since }^{\text {Sing. }} 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | This | Sug. 1 |
| To Mancnester, \&c----- | 3,000 |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 3,000 \\ 11,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 6,000 | 248,33672,591609,63067,973 |
| To Continent and India-- | 10.000 1.000 | 边 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^5]1,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 14,000 bales.
Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in yarns and cloths is steady on account of the holidays. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and
last year for comparison:

|  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 s \text { Cop }}$ | 81/2 Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Cotton } \\ M \text { Middr } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twist } \end{gathered}$ | 81/2 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Midarg } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. d. | d. | d. | d. | d. d. | s.d. |  | s. d. | d. |
| 28-... | 95311 | 92 | (1) 94 | 6.04 | 10\%\% (1) 11\% | 92 |  |  | 7.09 |
| 6.... | 91/911 | 91 | (1) 93 | 6.12 | 107/@113/ | 92 |  |  | 7.10 |
| 13-.- | 95@113/6 | 92 | (16) 94 | 6.30 | 10 @113 | 90 |  | 92 | 6.59 |
| 20-... | 9\%@11\% | Y 1 | @ 93 | 634 | 93/911 | 87 |  | 91 | 6.30 |
| 27.... | 95@113/8 | 92 | (a) 94 | 6.44 | 97/3113/4 | 90 | (1) | 92 | 6.36 |
| ${ }_{\text {April- }}^{3}$ | 93/4113/4 |  | (c) 93 |  | 93/@11 |  |  |  | 6.35 |
| 10.... | 92114 | 91 | (a) 93 | 957 | 10 (93113 | 90 |  | 92 | 6.65 |
|  | b\% @111/4 | 91 | (a) 93 | 6.58 | 10 @114 | 90 |  |  | 6.63 |
| 24. | 9\%\%113/4 |  | (a) 93 | 6.62 | 107\% (9)1188 | 90 | (a) | 92 | 6.78 |
|  | 93/1 $111 / 4$ | 9 | (4) 93 | 6.46 | 101/8@11/6 | 9 |  |  | 6.81 |
| 8 | $97 / 8113 / 8$ | 91 | (a) 93 | 6.46 | 103\% @ $11 \%$ | 90 |  |  | 6.88 |
| 15.- | 97\% ${ }^{(6) 11 / 4}$ | 91 |  | 6.56 | 10\% (ल) $11 \%$ |  | (9) 9 | 92 | 6.90 |
| 22... | 97\% @111/4 | 91 | (a) 93 | 6.57 | 101/8@118 |  | @ | 92 | 7.01 |
| 29...-- | 97/ $0111 / 4$ | 91 | (a) 93 | 6.64 | 10 (1113/4 | 90 | (3) 9 | 92 | 6.92 |
| June- | 97/8@111/4 | 90 | (1) 92 | 6.68 | 97/8@111/8 | 86 | (a) 9 | 90 | 6.83 |

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.

|  | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Feo. | 64,035 | 45.509 | 70,903 | 75 | 50 | 1,815.174 | 42,943 |  |  |
| Mar. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $48,205$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,620 \\ & 24,28 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{80}^{83}$ | ,057,037 | ,603,937 | 1,759,568 | 7 | NH |  |
| 20 | 47,370 | 30,138 | 76,297 | ,967,167 | -559,9 | 1,687,665 | 1,713 | 2,103 | 43,060 |
| 27 | 48,797 | 24,491 | 64,57 | , | 1,535,485 | 1,662,788 | 22.525 | 39 | 39,702 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{A p r} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 35 | 25. |  | 902,4 | 492,7 | 1,620,120 | Nin | Nil |  |
| 10 | 35,607 | 25,529 |  | 871,48 | .474,0 | 1,581,871 | 4,617 | 6,763 |  |
| 17. | 34,922 | 15.829 | 74,294 | 1,833,913 | 1,451,845 | 1,546,878 | Nil | Ni1 | 39.301 |
| 24. | 34 | 21 | 79 | ,814,47 | 423,178 | 1,506,117 | 15.333 | Nil | 38,413 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 20,044 | 15,791 | 75,23 |  | 6,1 | 1,467.685 | I | 11 |  |
| 8 | 39,157 | 21,595 | 46.544 | .732,379 | $1.370,83$ | $1,436,369$ | Nil | Nil | 15,228 |
| 15. | 40,509 | 21,081 | 51 | 693.071 |  | 1,404,254 | 1,201 | vil |  |
| 22. | 45,482 | 18,627 | 34,486 | 1,651,649 | 1,328,412 | 1,378,269 | 4,060 | 1,106 | 8,501 |
| 29. | 52,470 | 21,846 | 33,1 | 1.594,23 | 1,301,899 | 1,351,401 | Nil | Nil | 6,28 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ne } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 47,072 | 18,907 | 34,989 | ,554,31 | 1,269,5 | 1,312,579 | 7,151 | 11 |  |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 11935 are $6,998,758$ bales; in 1934-35 were 4,140,563 bales and in 1933-34 were 7,126,170 bales. 12) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 47,072 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 7,151 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 39,921 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 82,590 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-TO Bremen-May 28-City of Omaha, 3,854..

To Havre-May 29 -Gand, 1,410
To Genoa-May 29-West Cobalt, $824-\cdots$.
To 1,781 Fiume-May 29 West Cobalt, 836
To Venice-June 1-Lucia C., 213


To Buena Ventura-June 2-Stella Lykes, 100..........................
To Manchester-June 1-Magrician, 1,471,

 To Copenhagen-May 28-Maine, 1,099.-June 2-Tortugas,
 To Gothenburg June 2 -Tortugas, 608 -
To Trieste-May $29-L u c i a ~ C ., ~ 1,234 ~$ To Gdynia-May 28-W Maine, 1,047, June 2-Mortugas, 877 -
 Negro, 1,318-...-Mar Negro, 751
To Marseilles-June NEW ORLEANS-To Bremen-May 29-Frankenwaid
 Bales 9,559 50
1,629 1,629
1411
1.454 824
2.131
836
213 5,023
5,017 4,475
50
100 100
1,471 7,903
1,763
1,376
$\mathbf{7 5 0}$ 1.449
200 1.812 1,698
1,924 1,859
751
50

To Havre-June 2 - Waban, 5,775 29 -Frankenwald, $650-$ May 28 Mon-

 To Buena Ventura-May 30-Tivives, 200 --.............................

 To Rotterdam-May 29-Boschdijk, 100-.June 2-Waban, To Naples-May 28 - Monstelia, 2000 -
 To Manchester-May $30-$ Counsellor 174 - 12 -
MOBILE-T.


Liverpool-Imports, stocks, \&c., for past week:

|  | May 15 | May 22 | May 29 | June 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forwar | 64,000 | 59,000 | 63,000 | 41,000 |
| Total st | 610,000 | 600,000 | 601,000 | 614,000 |
| Total imports | 43,000 | 59,000 | 66,000 | 54,000 |
| Of which | 19,000 | 7,000 | 19,000 | 24,000 |
| Amount afloat | 154,000 | 172,000 | 177,000 | 166,000 |
| Of which Amer | 48,000 | 64,000 | 71,000 | 64,000 |

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesdav | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market, 12:15, P. M. |  |  | Good inquiry. | A tair business doing. | Moderate demand. |  |
| Mid.Upl'ds | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HOLI- } \\ & \text { DAY. } \end{aligned}$ | HOLIDAY. |  |  |  | HOLI- |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Futures. } \\ \text { Market } \\ \text { opened } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Steady, 4 to 7 pts . advance. | Steady, <br> 2 to 4 pts. advance. | Steady <br> 1 to 3 pts. decline. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \frac{4}{\text { P. M. }}\{ \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Steady, 7 to 8 pts. advance. | steady, 2 to 4 pts. advance. | Qulet, 5 to 6 pts. decline. |  |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:


## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, June 5, 1936.

Flour-Reports of drought in important areas of the spring wheat belt substantially advanced the price of flours. Spring patents sold at 10c. per barrel higher, and family grades 15c. up for adrertised brands. Semolina was 10c. up. Winter flours, however, were moved only 5c. up. Despite the stronger market for flours, there was no appreciable the stronger market for flours, there was no appreciable in their waiting attitude, feeling, apparently, that the whole complexion of things could be easily changed by a sudden substantial rainfall in those regions affected by drought.
Wheat-On the 1st inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down to $1 / 8 \mathrm{e}$. up. There was nothing in the news of a particularly stimulating nature. Foreign markets were closed for a h.liday and weather reports were rather routine, offering no incentive for operations either way. The important markets were closed Saturday with the exception of Winnipeg, which showed gains of nearly 1c. In Monday's market, however, these gains were pretty well erased. Arrivals of wheat at the southwest terminals are beginning to attract attention to the impending movement of new winter wheat to market. Domestic visible supply of wheat the past week decreased $1,290,000$ bushels to a total of $28,444,000$ bushels, against $29,795,000$ bushels a year ago. Chicago stocks, however, increased 442,000 bushels to a total of $5,009,000$ bushels, reflecting the recent movement of wheat from the Southwest. Stocks last year aggregated $3,871,000$ bushels. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. During the early part of the session trading was listless with prices inclined to sag. But during the afternoon there was a sudden transition, the market showing pronounced strength and scoring substantial gains. This sudden strength was attributed to heavy short covering on rumors of war between Japan and cha. the Winnipeg market also appeared to reflect the effect of this
news, showing an advance of 2c. around the noon hour. news, showing an advance of 2c. around the noon hour. Subsequently it was learned that these rumors were without
foundation in fact, and prices thereupon fell back considerably, most of the early gains being erased. Latest reports indicate that the progress of spring wheat is being hampered some by dry weather, especially in North Dakota. There are claims of irreparable damage because of drought. No rain is in sight. On the 3d inst. prices closed 1/8c. lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was light with prices confined to a narrow range. There was nothing unusual in the news. Private crop estimates were in line with expectations. Traders appear to be taking a cautious attitude in view of what could happen in the way of deterioration as a result of absence of proper moisture for the spring wheat crop in certain important areas. Other than temperatures, which were somewhat lower than normal, the weather in the Northwest remained unfavorable. The forecast is for generally fair. Private predictions that Canada may prouce $250,000,000$ bushels in excess of its needs, plus a probable carryover of around $125,000,000$ bushels from la year's crop, are not at all helpful to bullish sentiment.

On the 4th inst. prices closed 1 to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The pronounced strength of wheat was due to the growing apprehension concerning weather conditions in the spring wheat territory, both in Canada and the American Northwest. Minneapolis exceeded the Chicago market in price advance, wheat scoring gains of $11 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at that center. Continued dry weather in the spring wheat area brought increasing complaints of the necessity of rainfall in the very near future, otherwise very heavy damage would be wrought in substantial areas. Overseas markets reflect the prevailing weather conditions in this country. Liverpool closed moderately strong, and a good export demand developed for Manitobas. Sales were estimated at 800,000 bushels. The Winnipeg market advanced to new highs for this movement.
Today prices closed easy, $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ c. down. Late reports that rain had started at some points in North Dakota, the principal spring "wheat State, had a bearish influence. However, traders appeared inclined to await more extensive precipitation in the Northwest before assuming that crop danger from drought has been averted. Dry weather and rising temperatures in the Northwest-conditions hardly making for the welfare of the spring crop-continued to prevail. Open interest in wheat was $65,466,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK
No. 2 red. $\qquad$
 daily closing prices of July-
Septem
Decem Sai. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG ${ }^{\text {July }}$ October
 Trading in this grain comparatively quiet, with tone easier. Carlot corn arrivals (for two days) totaled 378 cars. Hedge selling was evident against these receipts. Shipping business was fair, while purchases to arrive were light. Charterness was fair, while purchases to arrive were light.
ing of vessel space was confirmed for 200,000 bushels of corn to go to Georgian Bay. An item of interest was the Atchison RR. estimate that Iowa, Illinois and Kansas will seed $24,000,000$ acres to corn, compared with $21,700,000$ harvested last year, and a five-year average of $27,200,000$ acres. On the 2 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The spot situation was the principal factor in the firmness of futures, there being a good demand for spot corn and a slight upturn in premiums for the cash cereal. Arrivals from the country have dropped off. On the 3rd inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ c. up. There were a inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ c. up. There were a cheerful from a bullish standpoint. There was an excellent shipping demand reported, also a stronger cash market and an advance in bids in the country. Local shippers sold nearly 200,000 bushels of spot corn, while purchases to arrive were small. Vessel space was chartered for 120,000 bushels for Buffalo shipment. Receipts at primary points fell to 674,000 bushels, compared with 720,000 bushels a week ago.
On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $11 / \mathrm{sc}$. up. Shipping demand for cash corn continues good, and this, together with firmness in the spot carlot market and light country offerings, were the chief influences contributing to the advance in the price of July corn. This delivery closed $31 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. over the September option. Vessel space was chartered for 260,000 bushels to go East. The pronounced strength in the wheat markets also had a wholesome influence on all other grains, which showed advances all along the line. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. There was no particular reason for this decline outside of a sympathetic movement with wheat. The open interest in corn was $21,212,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of corn in new york

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## July

July-:----
September-
December-
Sat. $\lambda$

Oats-On the 1 st inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. In sympathy with the heaviness in other grains, oats ruled heavy during most of the session, closing at the lows of the day. There was nothing especially noteworthy in the news concerning this particular grain. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. There was nothing worthy of comment in the news or trading. On the 3 d inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was nothing of particular interest in the news concerning this grain.

On the 4th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. The response in this market to the pronounced strength in most other grain markets was relatively slight. Trading in this grain was very light. Today prices closed $8 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. There was nothing of real importance in the trading or news on this grain.

DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF OATS IN NEW YORK

 July-:-..-
Soptember-
December- $\qquad$ - HoliSeason's High and When Made Season's High and When Made
September_Season's Low and When Made
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTTURES IN WINNIPEG July $\qquad$

Rye-On the 1st inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The fact that now winter wheat is beginning to move, and spot grain markets generally showed a sagging tendency naturally affected rye. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. This grain was apparently affected by the strength displayed in the wheat market. On the 3d inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading quiet, with the tone firm.
On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 c$. higher, the September option scoring the largest gain. The strength in wheat together with a better spot demand brought about these gains in rye. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down. Trading was light and without feature.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO July--.-.-.
September
December mon widy

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July.-. $\qquad$
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO
Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. July --aber $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. } \\ \text { Holi- } & 39 & 39 & 39 & 39 & 39 \\ \text { day } & --- & -\cdots & -\end{array}$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sal Mon. } & \text { Tues } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ \text { Holi- } & 361 / 8 & 3678 & 367 / 8 & 3718 & 3738 \\ \text { day } & 351 / 2 & 351 / 8 & 35 & 353 / 8 & 35 \%\end{array}$
Closing quotations were as follows: GRAIN
 Oorn, New York-

No. 2 yellow, all rain $\qquad$ | $767 / 8$ | $471 / \mathrm{l}$ lbs. malting |
| :---: | :---: |
| FLOUR |  | $\qquad$

Spring pats, high protein $\$ 6.20 @ 6.50 \mid$ Rye flour patents_--_-
Spring patents.
O FLOUR



All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bls. 1961 lbs . | sh. 60 lb | ush. 56 los. | h. 32 | h. 56 lbs . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | csh.48ibs. |
| Chicago ...-- | 163,000 | 897,000 | 1,519,000 | 279,000 | 723,000 | 123,000 |
| Minneapolls-- |  | 762,000 | 217,000 | 379,000 | 128,000 | 534,000 |
| Duluth--- |  | 343,000 | 30,000 | 159,000 | 138,000 | 142,000 |
| Milwaukee.-- | 16,000 | 4.000 | 156,000 | 12,000 | 7,000 | 387,000 |
| Toledo------ |  | 118,000 | 53,000 | 395,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Detroit. |  | 14,000 |  | 6,000 | 8,000 | 16,000 |
| St. Louplianapolis.- |  | 23,000 | 326,000 | 26,000 | 9,000 |  |
| St. Louls...- | 99,000 33,000 | 414,000 3,000 | 474,000 | 112,000 | 26,000 | 25,000 |
| Kansas City-- | 14,000 | 390000 190 | 404,000 405,000 | 38,000 | 42,000 | 70,000 |
| Omaha. |  | 135,000 | 286,000 | 54,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph. |  | 11,000 | 44,000 | 20,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 60,000 | 5,000 |  |  |  |
| Sloux City |  | 6,000 | 48,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Buffalo |  | 1,120,000 | 412,000 | 717,000 | 11,000 | 440,000 |
| Total wk. 1936 | 325,000 | 4,100,000 | 4,379,000 | 2,261,000 | 1,097,000 |  |
| Same wk. 1935 | 362,000 | 4,015,000 | 2,396,000 | 1,035,000 | 628,000 | - 976,000 |
| Same wk. 1934 | 354,000 | 7,236,000 | 3,143,000 | 1,327,000 | 779,000 | 846,000 |

Since Aug. 1-

...... 15,175,C00204,601,000 174,671,000 65,971,000 11,185,000 47,238,00 Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 30, 1936, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




Substantial rains occurred in Michigan, central and southern Wisconsin, more generally in Wyoming and from eastern Colorado and western Kansas southward, The heaviest falls occurred in northeastern Texas, where some
stations reported from three to more than five inches of precipitation elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains there was very little rain, except
for heavy falls in Gulf sections. for heavy falls in Gulf sections.
Another week with little or no rain in eastern portions of the country intensified the become serious, following heavy rains earlier in the season seven weeks of general dryness from northern Virginia to central Alabama have resulted in a very unfavorable condition for crops; May was the driest of record in many places in this area, In addition, outside the Gul
sections, there was very little rainfall from the central and lower Mississipp Valley, eastward and this entire area is in need of general and substantial
rains. East Gulf districts and the Lake region had timely and very benerains. East Gulf districts and the Lake region had timely
ficial rains, which have materially improved the outlook.
West of the Mississippi River there has been no material change in the
situation. A large southwestern area, extending from western Nebraska, situation. A large southwestern area, extending from western Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado southward, has mostly ample soil moisture and crops are responding rapidly to the improved conditions; the situation especially, shows marked improvement.
Most of the Northern Plains is bec
Most of the Northern Plains is becoming decidedly dry, especially
northwestern Minnesota, North Dakota and much of Montana. Further northwestern Minnesota, Notth Dakota and much of Montana. Furthe
showers, however, were helpul in Idaho, the Pacific Northwest and central showers, however, were hel
Rocky Mountain districts.
Small Grains-From the central Mississippi Valley eastward winter
wheat made only fair progress generally and in some localities poor; there Wheat made only fair progress generally and in some localities poor; there
were many complaints of heading on short straw because of the prevailing dryness. In Michigan and southern Wisconsin timely rains the latter part of the week were beneficial and grains are expected to improve. In while in Iowa it is still fair, but needs rain.
In Kansas conditions have become exceptionally favorable; wheat has
headed in the eastern two-thirds of the State and is progressing favorably In Nebraska the general condition of the crop is fair, while in Oklahoma Wheat is heading short in northern Texas.
In the Spring Wheat Belt, where May was decidedly dry and warm conndions have become progressivegress was poor to only foir and the prin cipains are now badly needed. However, additional showers in the Pacific Northwest have improved the situation there, but moisture is needed locally on some light soil in Washington. Oats are heading short rather are too short to cut. Oats improved in the southern Great Plains, but is
heading short in much of Iowa where rain is needed. Considerable flax is heading short in much of Iowa where rain is needed. Considerable flax is
not yet sown in North Dakota; the crop is reported in fair condition in Minnesota
Corn-The eastern half of the Corn Belt was too cool and dry for good and some corn is up to good stands, but there is much complaint of un satisfactory germination of later seedings, due mostry to dryness, but in State and poor to only fair elsewhere. In the central and southern Plains the situation is favorable. In Iowa planting is practically completed, but considerable replanting is necessary in the southeast due to dry soil; hall favorable west of the Mississippi River and unfavorable to the east, especially in the Atlantic area from Maryland southward
Cotton-In the Cotton Belt the temperature averaged somewhat below
normal, especially from the lower Mississippi Valley westward. Rainfall normas substantial in much of the western half of the belt, but littie or non occurred in the eastern half, except in Guif sections. In the eastern belt droughty conditions were intensified and have become very unfavorable. of cotton was mostly satisfactory. In Texas the crop made fairly good advance rather generally, though
there was considerable local damage by overflows in several counties and cultivation is now needed badly in most places. In Oklahoma planting good stands. In Arkansas progress was mostly good to excellent, except Where too dry locally; stands are unusually good. In most of the eastern belt thess. There are many reports of late-planted fields not germinating and stands are very irregular, with actual deterioration in the early planted. Some counties in Georgia show less than one-fourth of normal stand, while

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Temperaiures slightly subnormal; little rainfall. prought seriously damaged crops; some ground too dry and hard for maturely; tobacco plants at standstill, irrigation necessary. Late-planted coming up.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Drought continues; no rain except local showers
on coastal plain. Progress of cotton fair where up, but many poor stands on coastal plain. Progress of cotton fair where up, but many poor stands and much not yet planted; most other crops at standstill or deteriorating. Some fair stands of tobacco in east, but many plants dyying and verry dirficuing
to secure stands, especially in middle and upper sections. Pastures failing South Carolind Columbia: Dry, except moderate rains on south coast. Wheat and oat harvest in north fair to poor. Cotton and other crops mostly localities. Some cotton replanting, but soil dry with chopping and cultivation making fair progress in south. Drought serious; all crops late Stands not good and much remains to be planted.
north and middle where almost no rain last seven weeks; heavy rain in southwest favorable for cotton and corn which are suffering keenly in north with germination failure in some areas and much land not planted; less than
one-fourth stands in some central counties. Wheat and oats harvest well advanced; some threshed. Truck crops and potatoes near failure in many places, but tomatoes, beans and cabbage good in south. Week rather favorable in sugar cane, tobacco and peanut areas; about haif of state
nearly without any pasture. Water supply still adequate.
. Florida-Jacksonville: Generous rains very beneficial. Progress of cotton
good; condition fairly good; squares beginning; chopping made fair progress. Corr improved; truck good. Ranges improved. Setting sweet potatoes Alabama-Montgomery: Dry in north; light rain elsewhere; cool with several cold nights. Progress of cotton poor; condition fair to fairly good
in west and locally in centra; poor in east; chopping fair to good progress
in crops fair to good in west, variable in central, suffering severely in east. Mississippi-Vicksburg: Oool nights favoring slow growth of cotton;
chopping made fair to good advance; nearing completion in south: occasionai squares on early planted; progress of cultivation fair to good. Progress of corn poor to fair; needing rain; progress of cultivation fair to vrogy good. Progress of forage crops and pastures mostly poor; gardens and truck fair. and delayed harvesting oats and potatoes. Excessive rains in southwest and delayed harvesting oats and potatoes. Excessive rains in southwest
flooded rice, cotton and corn locally. Progress of cotton fairly good; condition good, but fields grassy. Progress of corn very good; condition fair, but needs cultivation. Cane, rice and truck doing wert of week; dry sunshiny weather thereafter. Favorable for crops, though some local damage by tasseling well to north. Condition of winter wheat mostly fair; some locally grow rapidly in Rio Grande Valley and mad. Truck mostly good. Cotton grew rapidly in Rio Grande Valley and made fair to good progress in most adjacent areas where the crop deteriorated considerably; planting well Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Light to excessive rains first half; streams high in west with some overflows, but damage light; more rain needed in east-central. Cotton planting made good progress and this work com-
pleted in much of south and east where up to good stands; chopping made good progress. Oats improved, but still poor to very poor condition; some smut damage in few northern localities. Progress of winter wheat fair. but
condition still poor; harvest will begin soon. Progress and condition of
corn fair. Broomcorn made rapid growth; alfalfa now being harvested.
Livestock fair to good; stock water mostly plentiful. Panhandle had general corn fa
Livesto
rains.
rkansas-Little Rock: Progress of cotton good to excellent, except locally, where soil too dry for young plants; chopping made rapid advance; localy, where soil tue to favorable weather; stands good; growing slowly,
well cultivated
but strong and healthy. Progress of corn very good, except fair in some but strong and healthy. Progress of corn very good, except fair in some portions, where too dry; clean and well cultivated; condition very good in
most sections; some laid by. Weather favorable for all other crops, but rain most sed.

Tennessee-Nashville: Drought serious in most of State. Setting tobacco and sweet potato plants at standstill; some plants dying in beds. Pastures drying; hay short, except limited areas. Progress of corn poor; condition
poor to fair. Winter wheat ripening; cut severely by drought. Progress of cotton fair; condition fairly good. Potatoes poor to fair.
south; retarding crops and damaging upland pastures, seed bral; none in south; retarding crops andition of corn mostly very good, except fair in
oats. Progress and conding southeast; planting nearly finished, except where land too dry. Tobacco
transplanting half to three-fourths done; plants yellowing and drying in transplanting
beds. Condition and progress of winter wheat fair on dry uplands; mostly
good elsewhere. Barley harvest beginning.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, June 5, 1936
Continued gains in sales over the corresponding period of last year featured the retail trade during the past week. Aided by favorable weather conditions and by the promotional efforts apropos of National Cotton Week, demand for cotton goods was especially active. Good interest was also shown in all kinds of sporting goods and travel equipment, with the cut in railroad fares giving promise of a record travel season. Department store sales for the month of May were estimated to show an increase of about 12 to $13 \%$, notwithstanding the fact that this month had one business day less than May last year. Early estimates for business day less than May last year. Early estimates for
June forecast an increase in the sales volume of about $10 \%$, although the anticipated spending of the soldier bonus may raise this figure materially.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued brisk, reflecting the satisfactory flow of goods in retail channels as well as the rather depleted stocks in retail establishments. The good demand for cotton and all classes of summer goods continued unabated. Rising prices and a tight delivery situation in some divisions gave impetus to active buying to replenish stocks. Wholesalers, too, for the first time in many weeks, bought goods quite freely. The steady rise in gray cloth quotations appeared to convince many merchants that the bottom had probably been reached. Percales moved in good volume. Business in silk goods was extremely dull, with prices continuing to recede. Scattered interest existed for chiffons and sheers. Trading in greige goods continued quiet. Some inquiry developed for fall goods, but the prices offered were below mills' quotations. Business in ravon yarns remained active. Books were opened for July and large producers were reported to have received substantial orders for that month. Rumors of an impending price advance on viscose yarns were again heard, irrespective of the announcement of a cut in prices of staple fibre which was generally ascribed to a desire to meet the growing competition of low-priced Japanese importations. Demand continued best for 150 and 100 denier bright viscose for use in satins, as well as for acetate yarns for use in viscose-filled crepes for fall.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in print cloths continued fairly active. While buyers at first were somewhat reluctant in placing shipment orders, later in the week interest in forward deliveries broadened considerably, largely under the influence of the increased activity and the stronger trend developing in the raw cotton market. Stocks in a number of constructions were reported to be very light, and mills were said to have been able to build up a reasonable backlog of unfilled orders. While purchases were mostly made in unfilled orders. While purchases were mostly made in figures. Trading in fine goods remained quiet. A fair amount of fancies was sold, comprising, in part, re-orders on fall goods. Moderate inquiry developed for staple fine goods for fall, but very few actual sales were made. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: $39-\mathrm{inch} 80$ 's, $71 / 8$ to $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, $43 / 4$ to $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics continued moderately active. While mills were still receiving a number of duplicate orders on fall goods, generally, a seasonal dullness was apparent. Fancy patterns as well as serges and oxfords were in fair demand. Clothing manufacturers reported sustained activity on tropical worsteds, gabardines and flannels, for which consumer demand has been stimulated by favorable weather conditions. Business in women's wear goods continued active, with producers remaining busy on fall cloakings and suitings, as well as dress goods, and with garment manufacturers displaying increased interest in coatings and fancy fleeces. Reports from retail centers again made a good showing, with consumer demand centering on white and pastel coats and on all classes of beach wear.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens showed sustained activity, although during the past week the growing popularity of linen garments for summer apparel was somewhat eclipsed by the promotion of cotton goods in connection with National Cotton Week. Trading in burlaps continued very light. The reported decline of Calcutta stocks during May failed to stimulate trading, and interest was again limited to spot and afloat goods. Prices held steady, Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.00 c ., heavies at 5.45 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

## Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## STIFEL, NICOLAUS \& CO., Inc.

105 W. Adams St. CHICAGO \(\begin{gathered}DIREGT<br>WIRE\end{gathered} \quad 314\) N. Broadway

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN MAY
High-grade State and municipal bonds continue in large demand by investment interests, notwithstanding the very low yields carried on such obligations. The ease with which the more highly rated liens have been asborbed by investment quarters was demonstrated on more than one occasion during the month of May. The Port of New York Authority, N. Y., for example, was able to borrow $\$ 17,500,000$ on $31 / 2 \%$ bonds at the lowest net interest cost at which the unit has ever effected long-term financing. The underwriting syndicate, headed by Speyer \& Co. of New York, reported the re-sale of virtually the entire issue within a few hours following announcement of the award. Disposal of that issue and several other loans of more than ordinary size helped swell the aggregate of State and municipal bond sales for the month of May to a figure of $\$ 98,694,141$. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation contributed heavily to the month's total having sold $\$ 9,097,100$ bonds taken over from the total, having sold $\$ 9,097,100$. The award of $\$ 98,694,141$ Public Works Administration. the previous month.
The most important development in the municipal bond market during May was the invalidation by the United States Supreme Court of the so-called Municipal Bankruptcy Act. The Act was held unconstitutional in a 5-4 decision rendered on May 25. The ruling, as was to be expected, occasioned no untoward effect on the market generally as only a small number of relatively unimportant water districts and other units of that type had either already composed their debt structures or contemplated doing so pursuant to the terms of the invalidated law. Detailed comment on the ruling by the Court and the immediate effect of the decision on specific units appeared in the "Chronicle" of May 30 on page 3716.
page The issues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more awarded at public sale during May are summarized herewith:
$\$ 17,500,000$ Port of New York Wuthority, N Y., 31/ \% third series New York and associates at a price of 99.714 , the interest cost of $3.507 \%$ being the lowest at which the unit has ever
effected long-term financing. The bonds mature in 1976 and effected long-term financing. The bonds mature in 1976 and are optiona at a spar on sand after May 1,1955 . The bankers
March 1,1941, to par on Marfered the bonds at a price of 101 , to yield $3.45 \%$
$10,000,000$ Colorado (State of) highway fund anticipation warrants, maturing from 1939 to 1954 incl . purchased as $23 / \mathrm{s}$ at a price otis \& Co., Inc. of Cleveland. Public reoffering was
made at prices to yield from $1.20 \%$ to $2.70 \%$, according to made at prices to yield $1.20 \%$ to $2.70 \%$, according to maturity.
5,000,000 Goldon Gate Bridge and Highway District, Calif., 33\%
series O bonds purchased by Blyth \& Co., Inc, of San Francisco and associates and marketed on a scale of prices to yield rom $2.25 \%$ to $3.50 \%$ according to mas due serially from 1942 to 1971 inclusive.
5,000,000 Mississippi (State of) series A highway notes, due serially from 1938 Aly 19 Co.. Inc., of Chicago on a bid of 100.24 for 4 s, an interest
$1 \%$ to $4.92 \%$.
3,838.750 Cook County Forest Preserve District, Ill., 4\% series B 1946, purchased privately by A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., of Reoffered to yield $3.40 \%$ to optional date and $4 \%$ thereafter.
2,700,000 Orleans Levee District, La., $5 \%$ refunding bonds due in
1961 sold to Donald 0 Neil \&
101.27 , a basis of about $4.95 \%$. of Dallas at a price of 101.27 , a basis of about $4.95 \%$.

2,622,000 Rochester, N. Y., bonds, comprising \$1,500,000 11/2s, due 1956 incl., awarded to George 122.0002 B , due from 1937 to 1956 Yori, and associates at a price of 100.05 , a net interest
New
cost of about $1.87 \%$. Reoffered to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.10 \%$, cost of about $1.87 \%$. Reoffered to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.10 \%$,
$2,250,000 \mathrm{St}$ at par as follows: $\$ 1,800,000$ to Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of at par as and the balance of $\$ 450,000$ to the Water Department sinking fund. The entire issue matures serially from 1947 to 1956 incl. The city failed to receive any bids on the
loan at the competitive offering on April 14 because of rumors of prospective litigation concerning the issue.
2,100,000 of prospective Yitigation concerning $\$ 1,770,00021 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due serially
Albany, N . Yo bonds, including 1976 incl. and $\$ 330,0002 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing from 1937
from 1937 in . Blair Corp. of New York at 100.015 , a basis cost of about
$.229 \%$. Reoffered on a yield basis of from $0.40 \%$ to $2.60 \%$ $2.229 \%$. Reoffered on a yield basis of from $0.40 \%$ to $2.60 \%$ according to maturity. Y., bonds were purchased by Blyth \& Monroe County, N. Y., bonds were purchased by Blyth \& basis of about $1.63 \%$. The bonds mature serially from
1937 to 1946 incl., and were reoffered to yield from $1.40 \%$ 1937 to 1946 incl., and were reoffered to yield from $1.40 \%$
1.519.000 to $2 \%$. Metropolitan District, Mass., $23 / \%$ bonds, due
Boston Mur
from 1937 to 1961 incl., purchased by the First National Bank of New York and associates at a price of 98.75 , a basis of about $2.61 \%$ \%
Maryland
State
of)
$3 \%$ emergency reconstruction bonds, due serially from 1939 to 1951 incl., awarded to E . B. Smith \& Co., Inc., of New $1.87 \%$. Placed on the market to yield from a basis of about $1.87 \%$. Placed on the
$0.90 \%$ to $2 \%$ according to maturity.
1.284,000 Middlesex County, N. J., improvement bonds purchased as 3.10 s at a price of 100.15 , a basis of about $3.08 \%$. Re-
1,400,000 Milwa to yield from $1.25 \%$ to $3.10 \%$, according to maturity. as $11 / \mathrm{s}$ at a price of 100.139 , a basis of about $1.207 \%$. Due Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District, Miss., refunding bonds purchased by a syndicate headed by the Whitney
National Bank of New Orleans on a bid of par for $\$ 530,000$ 33 s , due from 1937 to 1943 incl.; $\$ 280.00031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due from
1944 to 1947 , and $\$ 444,000314 \mathrm{~s}$, due from 1948 to 1956 incl.

1,044,000 Houston, Texas, bonds awarded to Lazard Freres \& Co..
Inc., of New York and others as follows: $\$ 874,0002848$, due from 1939 to 1956 incl., sold at a price of 100.14, a basis of about $2.74 \% ; \$ 170,00031 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ brought a prcie of 100.14 , a
basis of about $3.24 \%$. These latter mature from 1940 to
1956 incl. Public reoffering of all of the bonds was made at prices to yield, according to coupon rate and date of maprivately to an account headed by the International Trust
Co. of Denver.
1,000,000 Wichita Falis Independent School District, Texas, Educaing
The number of issues which prove unsuccessful of sale in each month continues small. According to our records, such failures during the month of May comprised eight issues with an aggregate par value of $\$ 9,992,500$. The issues in that category are listed herewith together with the page number of the "Chronicle" where an account of the abortive offering is given; also the rate of interest, if any, named on the issue and the reason for the non-sale:
RECORD OF ISSUES THAT FAILED OF SALE DURING MAY
 $3225 \begin{gathered}\text { Brazoria County Road Dis- } \\ \text { trict No. 3, Tex } \\ 3551\end{gathered}$ $\underset{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}} \quad \$ 650,000$ 332
3222
355
3222

$x$ Bidder was asked to name the rate of interest
$\qquad$
Keen competition among investment bankers and very low interest rates continue to feature the sales by municipal governments of notes and other evidences of temporary indebtedness. New issues of that character disposed of during the month of May aggregated $\$ 15,417,157$. The total includes $\$ 5,000,000$ of interim financing negotiated by the City of New York. Among the larger of the issues brought out during the month was that of $\$ 4,000,000$ by the City of Boston, Mass.
The Canadian municipal bond market was rather active during the month of May, awards in that period having aggregated $\$ 21,071,500$. This total represents in large measure the flotation of issues by the Ontario HydroElectric Power Commission, the Province of Nova Scotia and the City of Toronto, Ont. The Dominion of Canada accounted for the $\$ 20,000,000$ of temporary Canadian financing in May, having sold that amount of Treasury bills.

There was no United States Possession financing undertaken during May.
In the following table we furnish a comparison of all the various forms of obligations put out in May for the last
five years:

Perm. loans (U. S.)
Can. loans (perm.)
Placed in Canada
Placed in U. S...
Bds. of U S Poss'ns
Gen.

| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[98,694,141]{\text { \$ }}$ | 78,274,868 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 79,788,577 | 44,790,533 | 87,334,298 |
| 15,417,157 | 30,830,000 | 73,925,627 | 112,282,030 | 47,643,000 |
| 21,071,500 | 65,616,182 | a58,046,639 | 2,813,949 | 20,939,936 |
| None | None | None | None | None |
| None | None | None | None | None |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total.............- $\left.\left.\left.\right|_{135,182,798} ^{174,721,050}{ }_{211,760,843}\right|_{159,886,512}\right|_{155,917,234}$ * Including temporary securities issued in N. Y. City: $\$ 5,000,000$ in May 1936 ,
$\$ 17,100,000$ in May $1935, \$ 34,530,000$ in May 1934, $\$ 18,016,530$ in May 1933, and $\$ 18,400,000$ in May 1932
lud
The number of municipalities emitting permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during May 1936 were 334 and 392 , respectively. This contrasts with 343 and 386 for April 1936 and with 319 and 375 for May 1935.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates of long-term domestic issues for May and the five months for a series of years:

|  | Month of |  |  | Month of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$98,694,141 | \$517,284,359 | 19 |  | \$303 |
|  | 78,274,868 | 535,274,577 | 1913 | 83,234,579 | 179,493,040 |
|  | 79,788,577 | 404,443,913 | 1912 | 98,852,064 | 196,803,386 |
| 1933 | 44,790,533 | 123,025,591 | 1911 | 33,765,245 | 195,791,550 |
|  | a87,334,298 | 439,675,147 | 1910 | 18,767,754 | 143,476,335 |
| 1931 | 174,998,521 | 730,576,915 | 190 | 27,597,869 | 145,000,867 |
|  | 144,872,096 | 613,897,001 | 190 | 25,280,431 | 137,476,515 |
| 1929 | 176,356,781 | 519,680,721 | 1907 | 15,722,336 | 93,957,403 |
|  | 154,707 | 648,612,959 | 1906 | 14,895,937 | 80,651,623 |
| 1927 | d216,463,588 | 723,958,401 | 1905 | 16,569,066 | 92,706,300 |
|  | 137,480,159 | 608,255,147 | 1904 | 55,110,016 | 113,443,246 |
|  | 190,585,636 | 612,184,802 | 1903 | 14,846,227 | 62,649,815 |
| 192 | 117,445,017 | 546,293,435 | 190 | 20,956,404 | 59,211,223 |
| 192 | 95,088,046 | 423,089,026 | 190 | 14,562,340 | 47,754,962 |
| 192 | 106,878,872 | 536,116,865 | 190 | 9,623,264 | 58,273,539 |
| 1921 | 63,442,294 | 356,003,428 |  | 7,897,642 | 33,99 |
|  | 37,280,635 | 277,548,512 | 1898 | 7,036,926 | 34,373,622 |
| 19 | 46,319,625 | 205,273,378 | 1897 | 8,258,927 | 56,890,312 |
|  | 33,814,730 | 123,945,201 | 189 | 10,712,538 | 30,384,656 |
| 191 | 23,743,493 | 193,068,268 |  | 11,587,766 | 41,084,172 |
|  | 29,006.488 | 235,908,881 |  | 14,349,410 | 50,067,615 |
|  | 42,691,12 | 21 |  | 4,093,969 | 80 |

[^6]In the following table we give a list of May loans in the amount of $\$ 98,694,141$ issued by 334 municipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page in the "Chronicle" where accounts of the sale are given.

 $\qquad$
 e Maturity

Amount Price Basts $\left.\begin{array}{ll}7 / 4 & \overline{1937-1946} \\ 1947-1951\end{array}\right\}$ $140,5 \overline{7} \overline{1}$
170,000 －－－－－－
100.45
----$\sqrt{2.13}$ 3554 Greenwood，Jasper，West Uuion，
Camisteo，and Andover Cent．
 3560 Greybull，Wyo $\qquad$
$\qquad$
 （0）1939－1963

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3  3223 Milam Co． M Iford，


326 Millwaukee Co．，Wis．
3551 Minneapolis，Minn
3551 Minnesota（State of）


$1937-1956$
10 yrs.
3721 Monroe Co．，N．Y．（ 2 iss）．．．．．．．．．． 1.70 1937－1946
35
3216
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3224
3726
3384
3224
3223
3384
3224
3223
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3554
3389

3220
3221
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3393
3550
3554
3390
3721
3718
379
3554
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3725
372
3553
324
3390
3720


 $\qquad$ | $1936-19$ |
| :--- |
| $1940-194$ |
| $1037-1$ | 1937－1951

1938－1956 $1938-1946$
$1937-1946$
$1937-1949$
$1937-1944$ 750,
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50,
15,
445,
50
5,
5,
302
750
7125
26,00
150
25
10
10
125
35
10
300
10 $\left.\begin{array}{r}750,000 \\ 50,000 \\ 50,000 \\ 15,000 \\ 445,000 \\ 50,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 75,000 \\ 30,000 \\ 750,000 \\ 105 \\ 125,000 \\ 10000 \\ 150,000 \\ 25,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 10 \\ 10,000 \\ 125,000 \\ 35,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 10,000\end{array}\right\}$ $\begin{array}{ll}100.41 & 3.07 \\ 100.405 & -\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}100.25 & 2.95 \\ 100.05 & 3.70\end{array}$ 100.22
107.86 2.46
2.25
2.99 $\begin{array}{lll}, 000 & 100.13 & 2.99 \\ 000 & 100 & 6.00 \\ 000 & -\cdots- & -\end{array}$ 100.386
100.24
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 142,
11,

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
100.14 & 3.09 \\
100.57 & 3.18 \\
101 & 3.88
\end{array}
$$ $\begin{array}{ll}10.14 & 2.74 \\ 10.14 & 2.74 \\ 100.105 & 3.24\end{array}$

107
120
1
120

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -7 .-5 \cdot \\
& 100.55 \\
& 10.20 \\
& 100.90
\end{aligned}
$$


$\qquad$

$\underset{\substack{17.75 \\ 2.50}}{ }$

$\begin{array}{cc}100-20 & \overline{2} .97 \\ 98 & 3 .\end{array}$| a．9． |
| :---: |
| $\substack{\text { 2．9．} \\ 3.93 \\ 3 \\ 3.52}$ |
| . || 15,000 |
| :--- |
| 32,000 |

$\frac{3.19}{3.92}$
${ }^{10.130}$$\stackrel{i}{i \cdot 5 \mathrm{Bx}}$
65,000
19,000

50,000 | 100.20 | 2.0 |
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18,000$\begin{array}{ll}100.176 & 1.90 \\ 10.734 & 2.06 \\ 100.13 & 1.20 \\ 100.2325 & 1.96\end{array}$$\begin{array}{lll}1,400,000 & 100.13 & 1.20 \\ 548,365 & 100.2325 & 1.96 \\ 1,000,000 & 100.69 & 1.85\end{array}$
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## Volume 142



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## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Offering of $\$ 4,254,300$ Municipal Bonds Taken Over from
PWA Holdings－The following is the text of the official an－ nouncemorns－The following is the text of the official an－ uled for June 18，of 38 issues of municipal bonds，aggregating $\$ 4,254,000$ ，and a railroad bond issue in the amount of $\$ 4,935,000$ ，all of which were taken over from the holdings of the Public Works Administration：
of the Public Works Administration：
 untit 12 o＇clock noon，Eastern Standard Time，on June 18，for the purchase
of all（but not less han all or any issues of securities described below．
Bids Bids must be made separately for each issue，must be accompanied by be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of＂Reconstruction
Finance Corporation＂for $2 \%$ of the principal amount of the issue for Finance Corporation＇fo
which the bid is entered．for said securities will be required to accept do－
The successful bidders for
livery of the securities at the Federal Reserve Bank or Branch named below and to pay for the same in cash or in other immediately available funds at any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch thereof，within 15 days of accentance of bid at the bid prices plus accrued interest to the date of payment，less of the approving legal opinion of counsel，where indicated，as to the legality
of the issue will be furnished the purchaser without cost． of the issue will be furnished the purchaser without cost．
Said securities are offered and will be sold on the condition that the suc－ cessful bidder will not expressly or by implication indicate to anyone that
RFC，or the United States of America，or any agency thereof，has any obligation or responsibility whatsoever with respect to such bonds，or refer
to or use the name of the RFO，or the United States of America or any agency thereof，as an inducement to anyone to purchase any of said securi－ ties．
In th In the case of each issue，there is given the name of the attorney approving
the bonds and the particular branch of the Federal Reserve bank where delivery of the securities will be made to the purchaser．
The following are the issues referred to in the above notice and offered $\$ 12,000$ County Board of Education of Jefferson County，Ala．，4\％school warrants，maturing $\$ 12,000$ ，July 1,1951 ． 19 Ernest Ma．， $4 \%$ school mingham，Ala．Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta，Atanta，Ga
66，000 Town of Williams，Coconino County，Ariz． $4 \%$ waterworks im－
provement bonds，maturing Jan． 2 as follows：$\$ 4,000,1940 ; \$ 3,000$, provement bonds，maturing Jan． 2 as follows：$\$ 4,000,1940 ; \$ 3,000$ ，
$1941 ; \$ 4,000,1942 ; \$ 3,000,1943 ; \$ 4,000,1944 ; \$ 3,000,1945 ; \$ 4,000$,
$1946 ; 83,000,1947 ; \$ 4,000,1948 ; \$ 3,000,1949 ; \$ 4,000,1950 ; \$ 3,000$, 1956：$\$ 3,000,1952 ; 3,000,1953 ; \$ 4,000,1954 ; \$ 3,000,1955 ; \$ 4,000$ ， 19 Cl．Chapman \＆Cutler．Chicago，Ill．
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco，Los Angeles，Calif． Special School District of Little Rock，Ark．， $4 \%$ school bonds，
maturing March 1 as follows：$\$ 5,000,1937-42$, incl．；$\$ 4.000,1943$ ．
John G．Pipkin，Little Rock，Ark．Federal Reserve Bank of St． Louis，Little Rock，Ark． ment District No． 1 sewer bonds，maturing Feb． 1 as follows：
$\$ 7,000,1937-43$, incl．；$\$ 8,000,1944-52$, incl．；$\$ 6,000,1953$ ． Bank of San Francisco，Los Angeles，Calif．
School District No． 12 ．County of Teller，Colo．， $4 \%$ school bonds，
series 1934 maturing Oct． 1 as follows：$\$ 500,1936-49$ ，incl．Foard series 1934，maturing Oct． 1 as follows：$\$ 500,1936-49$ ，incl．Foard Kansas City，Kansas City，Mo．
The City of Pensacola，Fla，4\％water revenue certificates，ma
turing Nov． 1 as follows：$\$ 6,000,1936-49$ ，incl．；$\$ 7,000,1950-5$ turing Nov． 1 as follows：$\$ 6,000$ ， $1936-49$ ，incl．；$\$ 7,000,1950-52-$
incl．；$\$ 6,000,1953$ ．Ernest E．Mason，Pensacola，Fla．Federal 22，000 Village of Alameda，Ida．， $4 \%$ municinai counon water works bonds，
maturing Jan 1 as follows：$\$ 1,000,1937-42$ ，incl．；$\$ 1,500,1943-50$ incl．； maturing Jan． 1 as follows：$\$ 1,000,1937-42$ ，incl．；$\$ 1,500,1943-50$ incl．；
$\$ 2.000,1951-52$, incl．$P$ Pershing，＇Nye，Bosworth \＆Dick，Denver， 138，000 City．of Edwardsville，IIl．， $4 \%$ sewerage revenue bonds，maturing 1942－49，incl．；$\$ 7,000,11950,56$ incl．；$\$ 8,000,1957-59$ ，incl．Perry H．Hiles，Edwardsville Ill．Federal Reserve Bank of St．Louis， 20,000 City of Goshen，Ind． $4 \%$ waterworks revenue bonds，maturing
April 1 as follows：$\$ 4,000$ ， $1952 ; \$ 8,000,1953-54$ incl．Marson，
Ross，McCord \＆Clifford，Indianapolis，Ind．Federal Reserve
27.500 Town of Oldenburg，Ind．， $4 \%$ waterworks（revenue）bonds，ma－
turing April 1 as follows：$\$ 1,000,1937-56$ ，incl．；$\$ 1,500,1957-61$ ，
incl．Smith，Remster，Hornbrook \＆Smith，Indianapolis，Ind．
Federal Reserve Bank，of Ohicago，Ohicago，Ill． 46，000 City of Midway，Woodford County，Ky．， $4 \%$ waterworks revenue
bonds，maturing June 1 as follows：$\$ 1,000,1937-43$, incl．$\$ \$ 2,000$,
1944－52，incl．；$\$ 3,000,1953-59$, incl．Richard Godson，Midway，
28，500 The Mayor and Council of Grantsville．Md．． $4 \%$ bonds（one bid to cover both issues）water bonds，maturing June 1 as follows：
$\$ 1,000,1938-61$, incl．；total，$\$ 24,000$ Water bonds，second series
1934, maturing Oct． 1 as follows：$\$ 500,1952-60$ ；incl．；total，$\$ 4,500$ ． 1934，maturing Oct． 1 as follows：$\$ 500,1952-60 ;$ incl．；total，$\$ 4,500$ ．
Neil C．Fraley，Oakland，Md．Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond，
179，000 City of Allegan，Mich．，4\％first mortgage serial revenue bonds issued to construct an electric light and power system），maturing
 man，Allegan，Mich．Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago，Chicago，
IIl． $4 \%$ Washington County Road District bonds，sories of 1934
maturing Feb． 1 as follows：$\$ 19,000,1955$ ．H．P．Farish，Green－ 100,000 Cility of California．County of Monitsuan Louis，Memphis，Tenn bonds，maturing April 1 as follows：$\$ 5,000,1937-41$ ，inct．；$\$ 6,000$ 1942－51，incl．；$\$ 5,000,1952-54$, incl．Bowersock，Fizzell \＆Rhodes
Kansas City，Mo．Federal Reserve Bank of St．Louis，St．Louis Mo． Town of Bridger，Carbon County，Mont．，${ }^{2} \%$ water bonds，series
1935，maturing Jan． 1 as follow：$\$ 2,000,1937-54$ incl．；$\$ 1,000$,
E．B．Merrill，Bridger，Mont．Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis，Minneapolis，Minn．Neb．， $4 \%$ municipal auditorium bonds，maturing Oct． 1 as follows：$\$ 1,000,1936-48$ ，incl．；$\$ 2,000$ Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City，Kansas City，Mo．
City of Bayonne，Hudson County，N．J．， $4 \%$ bonds（one bid to cover the three issues）Water bonds，maturing．Sept． 1 as follows
$\$ 4,000$ ， $1936-40$ incl．；$\$ 5,000,1941-57$ incl．；$\$ 6,000,1958 ; \$ 5.000$ Street impt，bonds，maturing Jan． 1 as
follows：$\$ 13,000,1937-44$ ，incl．：$\$ 115,000,1945-54$, incl．；$\$ 1,000$ ，
1955；total，$\$ 255,000$ ．school bonds，maturing，Jan． 1 as follows 1955；total $\$ 255,000$ ．${ }^{\text {School }}$ bonds，maturing Jan． 1 as follows
$\$ 1,000,1954 ; \$ 34,000,1955-62$, incl．；$\$ 21,000,1963:$ total，$\$ 294,000$
Hawkins，Delafield \＆Longellow，New York，Y．Yovering
Bchool bonds．）Reed，Hoyt \＆Washburn，New＇York，N．Y．Yo（Cov school bonds．）Reed，Hoyt \＆Washburn，New York，N．Y．（Cov
ering water and street improvement bonds．）Federal Reserve Bank
 New York, N. Y.
87,000 oounty, and Plainfield, Otsego County, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} .44 \%$ school building bonds, maturing sept. 1 as follows: \$3, o00, i936 64. incl. Clay, of New York, New York, N. Y.
69,000 Central School District No. 3 of the Town of Cortlandt. Westchester County. N . Y.. $4 \%$ school building bonds, maturing Nov
 6,000 C nown as Union Free School District No. 6 of the City of Lacka-
 New York, Nu. Ya, N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank of New York,
85,000


 0 Now York, N. Y. County of Nata, O., 4\% bonds (one bid to cover both

 Richmond, Va. Vounty of Guilfor, N. C.. $4 \%$ school bonds maturing Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000,1937-41$, incl. $\$ 8,0000$. $1942-51$, ingl., $\$ 9.000$. Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va.
54,000 choo conscruction bonds, maturing April 1 as as follows: $\$ 3,000$, Minneapoilis, Minn. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneyearo Barker, Minn.
City of Akron, County of Summit, Ohio, $4 \%$ bonds (one bid to cover both issues, street improvement bonds (1935). maturing Oct.
as follow s: $\$ 9,000,1937 ; ~ \$ 20,000$, $1938-46$, ins) Sewer bonds, maturing Oct. 1 as forllows: \%15.000, $1937-43$. incl.;

 Klahoma City, Okla. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City,
40,500 City of Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Ore.. $4 \%$ armory bonds, maturing Jan. 1 as foilows: $\$ 2,250,1937-54$, incl.; T. R. Giillen-
waters, Klamath Falls, Ore. Federal Reserve Bank of San Fran cisco, Portiand, Ore.
itate or South Carolina, $4 \%$ bonds (one bid to corer all four
issues) south Carolina, school for the Deaf and Blind bonds. maturing July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$. 1936-40, incl.; $\$ 2.000,1941-50$,

 he Insane bonds, maturing July 1 as rollows: $\$ 9.0000$ 1936-40, incl.;
 Reverre Bank omson, Richmond. Carwile, Columbia, S. C. Federal
City of Hot Springs, S. D., 4 , sewarage disposal bonds, maturing Feb. 20 as follows: $\$ 1,200$. 1937; \$1.000. $1938-40$, incl.; $\$ 2,000$, Minneapolis, Minn.-. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis,
8,000 Arlineaton Independent School District, Tarrant County, Texas, $\$ 2,00011936-64$, incl. Glover Johnson, Fort Worth, Texas. Federal Reserve, Bank of Dallas. Dallas, Texas.
332,000 onds, maturing March 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000,1938,39$, incl. $\$ 8.000$
 San Anton \& Cutler, C
San . Texas.
28,000 Lehi City, Utax County, Utah, $4 \%$ waterworks improvement DeVere Woolton, Leti. City, Utah. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Utan, County of Carbon, State or Utah,
Price, A Municipal Corporaion,年 water $\$ 4,000$ 1939-64, incl. $\$ 8.000,1965$. A. S. Horsley Utah. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sanitary District No. 3 of Henrico, Henrico County, Va, $4 \%$
waterwork bonds, maturing Dec. as follows: $\$ 1.000$, 1936 -37
 incl. $\$ 5.000,1956-58$ incl. H. M. Ratciffe, Richmond. Va.
Foderal Reserve Bank of Richmond. Richmond, Va.
City of Adams, Adams County. Wis. $4 \%$ bonds . both issuas) sewerage system '(tax) bonds, maturing Sopt. 1 as
follows: $\$ 1,000,1936-44$, incl $\$ 2,000,1945-54$, incl.; total, $\$ 29,000$.
 Chtorney, ${ }^{\text {Chicago, }}$
34,800
 G. R. McConnell, Laramie, W. Was City, Kansas City, Mo.
Kansal

## RALLWAY OFFERING

\$4,935,000 Great Northern Railway Co. Secured 4\% Serial Bonds, maturing Oct. 1,$1939 ;$; 308,000 each April 1 and 0 ct. 1 from April 1 .
 Northern Railway Co. 2. Amount \$4,935.000. Issuer: Great tion: Secured 4\% serial bonds. 4 . Coupon rate: $4 \%$ per annum.
5. Authorized amount of issue: $\$ 4,935,000$. 6 . Date of bonds: 5.Authorized amount of issue: \$4,935,000. 6. Date of bonds:


 o principal only or as to principal and interest,
ion: Den
$\$ 1,000$. Denomina-
10 11. Place of payment of principal and interst: At the office, or prior to maturity. 14. Legal opinion: Signed or certified copy prior to maturity. 14. Legal opinion: Signed or certified cony
of the legal opinion of G. Dorety, Generan Counsel of the
railroad, will be delivered with the bonds. 15. Collateral
 Transfer taxes. Inasmuch as, transfer taxee can not be paid by government agencies, any tax on the transfer or the thonds fro
the RFC to the succesful bidder must be paid by the latter.

## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Report on Progress of Construction Program - The following is the text of an official statement (Press Release No. 1922) just made public by the above named Federal agency:
Public Works Administration's current construction program, embracing
more than 4.000 useful public works is rapidly with more than $95 \%$ of the projects under construction, under contrac or completed and in use
A report received today by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes
showed that as of June 3 the number of at $\$ 2,872,837$; the number under construction 3.421 , valued at $\$ 651$, 56 , 71 the numbor wherein contracts have been awarded was 347, valued at
$\$ 37,578,082$ wad the number wherein bids have been advertised was 86 ,
yalued at $\$ 13,573,587$.
Progress has been made on all of the 4,031 projects financed by PWA
loans and grants, or grants only for power projects held up by litisation and a few of the parger engineering Emergency Relief Act will PWA's entire program authorizediby th amounting to $\$ 465,555,862$, of which approximately $\$ 133$. 000,000 inn loans
will be repaid to the Government. are enabling cities, to public bodies to build schools, waterworks, sewersiand , other serviceable
public projects, the total estimated cost of which will pubinc projects.
$\$ 805,000,000$.

## News Items

California-Special Session Adjourns-The [State's monthly old-age pension payments were increased to a $\$ 35$ monthly minimum, $\$ 2,500,000$ was appropriated for relief purposes and numerous other measures were approved by the Legislature, which completed "its 2-day special session on the evening of May 26, according to press advices from Sacramento.
The other measures approved in the short session $\mathbf{w e r e}$ reported as follows:

1. Fish and game law amendment extending the steelhead trout fishing
season in Klamath and Eel Rivers to correct error in legislation passed in
2. Validation of bonds of all school districts, high school districts and junior college districts of every kind and character. gravenstein aapples in order that such apples might be marketed abroad.
3. Extension for 10 years of periods of redemption, reduction and mission of penalties, \& c ., in case of delinquent taxes upon real property sold to the State on, or before Juse 6,1936 .
5 . Providing for $10-$ year instalm
Sept. Providing for 10 -year installiment payments of land sold prior to 6. Act to provide for the revival and restoration of corporate powers to corporations whose rights and powers have been elapsed because of nonpayment of taxes, \&c.
4. Technical ameater conservation district bonds. State aid to needy blind legislation to make it conform to Federa aw.
Y. Validation of bonds of sanitary districts.
several EPIC Democratic moves relative
ment, \&c., were turned down by the Assembly.
New Jersey-U. S. Supreme Court Denies Rehearing in Dorrance Estate Tax Case-Revenue to Be Used to Balance Budget-Governor Harold G. Hoffman and the legislative leaders were gratified to receive news from Washington on June 1 that the Supreme Court of the United States had denied a rehearing to executors of the estate of John T. Dorrance, late President of the Campbell Soup Co., thus easing the situation in New Jersey in regard to the imminent deficit and the necessity of providing more revenue for the State, according to Trenton advices on June 1. The estate, State, according to Trenton advices on June 1. The estate,
which had paid transfer inheritance taxes aggregating $\$ 17,-$ 000,000 to Pennsylvania rebelled at paying the $\$ 16,768,477$ in principal, interest and penalties demanded by New Jersey. The United States Supreme Court refused to review a decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals which held that the levy was a just one and the executors applied for a rehearing in the matter, saying that the point at issue was of unusual importance as "many persons have places or residence in more than one State
We quote in part as follows from a Trenton dispatch on the high court action:
Fortified with an opinion by Attorney General David T. Wilentz that
about $\$ 15,000,000$ due New Jersey from the estate of the late Dr John T. Dorrance may be considered as anticipated revenue or the late Dr, John T. fiscal year, beginning July 1 , the joint a appropriations commitite oom the
Legislature completed tonight work on the annual Appropriations bill and Legislatare completed tonight' work on the apropraal Appropriations bill and
the separate budget for the Highway Department.
 Department will authorize an outliy of $\$ 36,400,594$. In the former
measure wil be an item of $\$ 4,500,567$ for New Jersey participation in the Federal social security program.
Childrevision aid and will be made for the $\$ 500,000$ required to cover dependent fiscal year. A bill appropriating dhis the current quarter of the present Governor Hoffman today when he filed it in the state Library without his sign the situation was change money was not available
efused situation was changed when the United States Supreme Court its denial last week of their application Hor a review of the decision of the
New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals upholding this States colaim to New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals upholding this State's claim to
inheritance taxes. The estate already has paid such taxes to Pennsylvania The question of whether Dr. Dorrance, wealithy soup manufacturer; was a legal resident of New Jersey or Pennsylvania at the time of his death has
been in litigation nearly five years. $\$ 12,500,000$, but interest and penalties for non-payment have increased the sum to nearly $\$ 3,000,000$ more.
Availability of the Dorrance money also will make new taxes unnecessary fund in the general staite Treasury to aid any municipalities that require assistance in caring for their unemployed. home was situated there. Tonigh county made an unsuccessful effort to have passed a
Burlington also should receive $5 \%$ of the interest and penalties.
(The above decision is also commented on in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," on a preceding page of this issue.)
Executors Pay Dorrance Estate Tax-The payment of the above inheritance tax and interest was made by the executors of the estate on June 4 to representatives of State Tax Commissioner J. Thayer Martin, at the offices of the Camden Trust Co., Camden, N. J. It represents $\$ 12,183,459.96$ as the principal tax assessed against the estate, which was

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valued in excess of $\$ 150,000,000$, and $\$ 3,437,333.49$ in interest, accumulated since the litigation over the payment started in 1931. The check will be turned over to William H. Albright, State Treasurer:

New York City-Emergency Taxes Extended to July 1, 1937-The Municipal Assembly, consisting of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen, on June 2 voted a renewal of the two-cent city sales tax, the $3 \%{ }^{\circ}$ public utility levy, the business tax of 1-20th of $1 \%$ and personal property taxes of $2 \%$, for another year, from July 1 to June 20, 1937. The action is said to have been taken without notice, by the Board of Estimate at a meeting that had been unexpected and at which Manhattan Borough President Samuel Levy and Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, were absent.
The Board of Aldermen at a meeting later in the day acted under the spur of an emergency message from Mayor LaGuardia. Rejecting the usual procedure of referring such measures to the committee on local laws for action at the next meeting, a favorable vote was had on the renewals. The taxes are estimated to bring in about $\$ 67,000,000$ and the State will make up the difference between that sum and $\$ 100,000,000$. The sales tax alone will bring in $\$ 42,000,000$, It is said.
City Upheld on Right to Tax Public Utilities-The Appellate Division, by a unanimous decision, upheld on May 29 the right of the city to tax public utilities and rejected a test motion by a subsidiary of the Consolidated Edison Co., which weuld, in effect, have forced the city to refund about $\$ 30,000,000$ in utility taxes collected and used for emergency relief purposes.

The decision upheld Justice Joseph M. Callahan, who decided last Dec. 9, that the enabling Acts passed by the Legislature in 1933 and 1934 to aid the city to collect relief funds to balance its budget specifically provided that the taxes imposed under the enabling act should "be in addition to any and all other taxes."

- New York State-Bill Restricting Municipal Bond Issues Signed-Governor Lehman signed on June 1 the Miller bill which is designed to improve the financial condition of cities and villages by restricting the issuing of bonds for permanent improvement, according to Albany advices. "This bill," the Governor wrote in a memorandum, "was sponsored by the New York State Conference of Mayors as part of its the New York State Conference of Mayors as part of its
program of legislation, which, it believes from the elaborate program of legislation, which, it believes from the elaborate
studies it has made will place cities and villages of the State on a more sound financial basis, relieve real estate of an undue burden of taxation, and eliminate certain weaknesses in the present financial practices without embarassing municipalities financially or jeopardizing the full performance of their service."

The Governor's memorandum continued as follows:
This bill requires a municipality to make an appropriation from current revenues during the first year whenever the municipality undertakes the
financing of a permanent mprovement through the sale of bonds. This appropriation must be sufficient to pay at least $5 \%$ of the entire cost of the
project proposed to be funded. This restriction seems to me .
The provisions of the bill are not applicable to the contracting of a
debt for welfare work or unemployment relief, nor to provide for New debt for welfare work or unemployment relief tor to provide for New
York City rapid transit projects. nor to a water system or other revenueproducing improvememens, Excention io a a water system or oth ise revene for bonds sold to pay
for an improvement partially financed with moned furnished by the Federal Government from the public works or Works Progress Administration? The bill was introduced in the L
Schenectady-Saratoga Republican.
Mortgage Law Continued by Governor-The Governor signed on May 28 the bill by Assemblyman Carl Pack, Bronx Democrat, continuing the prohibition against the sale of guaranteed mortgage certificates until July 1, 1937. The Governor expressed regret, however, that the Republican Assembly had refused to pass the bill which he recommended to prohibit the sale of non-guaranteed mortgage investments when coupled with a repurchase agreement.
when coupled to prohibit the sale of non-guaranteed mortgage investments groupss to circumpument the policy that guaranteed mortgage certificates shocilal not be sold," Mr Lhehman wrote in an memorandum. At the same time I am mince the protection it it gives is absolutely essential. eatures recommended by me were not adopted by the Legislature.
Another bill approved by Governor Lehman on May 28 repeals an emergency law enacted a few years ago which permitted the Public Service Commission to suspend gradecrossing elimination orders under the $\$ 300,000,000$ bond crossing elimination orders under the $\$ 300,000,000$ bond
issue. Sponsored by Assemblyman Thompson, Republican, issue. Sponsored by Assemblyman Thompson, Republican
of Orleans, it was urged by leaders of his party to help of Orleans, it was urged by leaders of his party to help
relieve unemployment. They contended that only a small part of the bond issue money had been spent and that projects had been held in abeyance because railroads had complained of inability to share the costs of these projects.
Utility Merger Bill A pproved-The Governor announced on May 31 his approval of the Dunnigan bill permitting the merger of domestic gas and electric corporations with $95 \%$ of the stock ownership, $100 \%$ having been required heretofore "Before any such merger can be effectuated, however," the Governor approval of the Public Service Commission. The Commission, of course is authorized to make an investigation and to hold a public hearing to letermine whether such a merger would or would not be in the public
nterest.
Interest beieve that $95 \%$ represents more than a substantial identity of owner-
ship, and it is only fair in such instances to permit the merger express approval of the Public Service Commissioni. the merger upon the

New York State-United States Supreme, Court Void Minimum Wage Law for Womer-By a five-to-four decision the United States Supreme Court on June 1 invalidated the

New York State miximum wage law in so far as it effects adult women on the ground that it violated the freedom of contract guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution
The effect of the decision, it was generally felt, was to leave no constitutional power anywhere to regulate wages for adult persons, except on contracts for public work. (This decision is discussed in greater detail in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," on a preceding page of this issue.)

Municipal Bond Bills Approved-Governor Lehman has signed the N. A. O'Brien bill as Chapter 813, Laws of 1936, adding a new section, numbered 11-a, to the General Municpal Law, in relation to authorizing the reconversion into coupon bonds of fully registered bonds of any municipal corporation or political subdivision in the State.
Another bill signed by the Governor, as Chapter 815 Laws of 1936, amends the General Municipal Law, by adding a new section, numbered 3-a, restricting special assessment improvements to those portions of a municipality which do not have $20 \%$ or more of the parcels of property to be affected delinquent in taxes or having an unpaid assessment.

County Government Reform Bill A pproved-The Fearon bill was approved on June 2 as Chapter 828, Laws of 1936. This new law provides for optional forms of government to be known as the elective county executive form, the appointive county executive form with full administrative powers, the appointive county executive form with restrictive powers, the board of district supervisors form, and the board of supervisors form. It is believed that this anabling measure will permit considerable simplification of government in ure will permit considerable simplification of govern

An Albany dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 4 commented as follows on the above Fearon bill: Fearvernor Herbert H. Lehman today announced his approval of the counties outside New York City, under the provisions of thent county home-
ule amendment, which was ado The bill approved was the only one of the people country reform bullils tection, pass
both houses of the Legislature. It was introduced by Senator George R. ule amendment, while the other the senate, author of the county homeLepuckley, New York Democrat, and Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh Republican.
In his me
In his memorandum on the Fearon bill the Governor wrote that it "falls far short of what he believed necessary for effective reorganization, and
that he preferred the Buckley and Desmond bills, which failed to pass the Republican-controlled Assembly, after having passed the Democratic-
controlled Senate.

Describes Five Optional Forms
Describing the Fearon bill, the Governor wrote that it provided five county home-rule amendment,", he went on, "And in accordance with the ecome effective except by the approval of the people of a county. Such pproval must be by a majority of the total votes cast in (1) the county, (2) every city containing more than $25 \%$ of the po
and (3) that part of the county outside of such city
"Moreover, this bill provides that the ado

Morms of government can only that the adoption of one of these alternative orms of government can only be had at a general election in odd-numbered "This bill is a step forward but I wish to make it clear that it falls far short of what I believe necessary for an effective reorganization of county overnment, its simplification and modernization. It falls short of what our local taxpayers who are intere
government are anxious to adopt.
Attorney General Certifies to Validity of Old Age Aid BillTo insure $\$ 14,000,000$ of contributions annually for the State from the Federal Government, Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. on May 29 certified to the Federal Social Security Board at Washington that the Wadsworth old age assistance bill, recently signed by Governor Lehman as noted in these columns-V. 142, p. 3715 -"is constitutional and is now in full force and effect."

Ohio-Supreme Court Upholds State Uniform Bond Act The State Supreme Court on June 3 handed down a decision upholding the State Uniform Bond Act, relating to issues of mumicipal refunding bonds, according to Columbus news advices of that date. This was a test case brought by the City of Cincinnati in connection with its sale on June 3 of the $\$ 8,128,000$ refunding bonds, reported in detail elsewhere in these columns. The bonds were offered for sale subject to a favorable ruling by the high court and under the said decision the question of the unlimited tax security basis of the bonds has been definitely answered.

## Arkansas-Illinois-Missourl-Oklahoma MUNICIPAL BONDS Francis, Bro. \& Co.

St. Louis

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nvestment Securities
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ST. LOUIS

TULSA

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

Che citizens will vote on June 9 on the question of issuing $\$ 35,000$ court The citizens will vote on June 9 on the question of issuing $\$ 35,000$ court-

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY (P. O. Tuscaloosa), Ala.- PRICE PAIDIt is now reported by the Superintendent of Schools that the $\$ 207,00033 / 1 \%$
semi-ann. Board of Education warrants purchased by Watkins, Morrow semi-ann. Board of Education warrants purchased by Watkins, Morrow
Co. of Birmingham, as noted here recently-V. 142 , p. 3547-were sold for a premium of $\$ 2,500$, equal to 101.207 a basis of about $3.61 \%$. Dere soted
Jan. 15,1936 . Due from Jan. 15,1937 to 1956 .
mohave count
\$45,000 funding bonds offered on June $1-\mathrm{V}$.; 142 . to the J . K. Mullen Investment Oo. of Denver as
$\$ 121.50$, equal It 100.27 a bas for a premium of
and


## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY landreth building, st. louis, mo.

## ARKANSAS <br> State \& Municipal Bonds

## WALTON, SULLIVAN \& CO.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

KEISER CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Keiser),
 have been sold.
MORRILLTON, Ark--BOND SALE-The $\$ 55,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semianuaal hospital bonds offered for sale on May $29-V .142$, p. $3547-$ was
awarded to the Public Works Administration, at par. Dated June 1, 1936 . awarded to the Public Works Admin
LITTLE ROCK, Ark--BOND PURCHASF OPTION EXERCISEDBancamerica. Blatr, Corp, and Stranahan, Harris \& OCo have closed an
option with the above city to purchase $\$ 2.500,000$ water ravenue bonds. option with the abore city to prrachase $\$ 2,50,000$ water ravenue bondic,
proceed. of which will be used.to finance a $\$ 3,0<000$ water supply project proceed of which will be used. to finance a $\$ 3,020.000$ water sunply project
for wnich a Public Works Administration grant has been made a ailable, according to revort Inital block of $\$ 1,260,000$ aill be delivered in New York, it is said. Bancamerica-Plair Corn. and Stranahan, Harris \& Co. recently purchased of the Arkansas Water Co in nrouerties which were used for the acquisition BOND OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-A block of $\$ 1,260.0004 \%$ water revenue bonds is belng offered by a group composed of the Bancamerica-
Blair Oorp, Stranahan. Harris \&
Co., Inc., and B. J Van Ingen \& Co., Blair Corp Stranahan. Harris \& Co.. Inc, and B. J Van Inen \& Co.
Inc, all or Now York. for public subscription at prices to yield from 2 to
 interest (Legal.) payable at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in legal
tender. tender.
of $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { (The ork. }\end{aligned}$
(The official advertisement of this public offering appears on page $\nabla$ of this issue.). agreed to purchase unless otherwise disposed of by the city.
with this offering. $\$ 5,350,000$ bonds will be outstanding out of a total
 provide part of the cost of constructing an impounding reservoir and
supply mains to provide the city with a new source of water supply supply mains to provelde the citiv with a new source of water supply. In
the opinion of counsel. they will be valid obligations of the city, payable solely from the pross revenues of the waterworks properties tain such rates for the use of water as will always provide an amount
sufficient to pay interest and principal of these bynds and all operation sufficient to pay interesta and principal of these bonds and all operation
and maintenance charges and depreciation of the waterworks system.

| California Municipals <br> DONNELLAN \& Co. $\begin{array}{cc}111 \text { Sutter St. } & \text { San Francisco, Calif. } \\ \text { Telephone Exhrook 7067 }\end{array} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Teletyce-s F 39 }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: |
| CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS <br> \$5,000 Long Beach Gas 41/4s, 5-1-58@3.45\% Boothe, Gillette \&C. meanar |

## CALIFORNIA

AEARDSIEY SCHOOOL. DISTRICT, Calif.-BONDS DEFEATEDvoters.
EL CENTRO, Calif.-BONDS DEFEATED-Proposed bond issue of $\$ 1100,000$ for a city hall and library and $\$ 65,000$ for storm drains were ,
HEMET, Calif.-BOND
SALE-The City Council has sold $\$ 25,000$
Hewer bonds to Banks,
Huntley 4\% sewer bonds to Banks, Huntley \& Co. of Los Angeles, at par, the
purchasers to print the bonds and assume legal fees. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.

HUENEME SCHOOL DISTRICT, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on June 16 fro the purpose of voting on the question
of issuing $\$ 25.00031 / 2 \%$ school bonds.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ bonds of Enterprise School District which were
offered on June $1-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p. 3383 -were awarded to the Bankamerica Co. of San Francisco as itys for a premium of $\$ 1$, equal to 100.126 , a basis of aats Co. of Los Angeles, second high bidders, offered a $\$ 16$ premium
Stain

## for 3

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BONDS $\$ 61,000$ in Monrovia that the voters a approved recently the isstrict building bonds ise of

- MENLO PARK SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Menlo Park). Calif.
 Donnellan \& Co. or san yranciseo offered a premium of $\$ 57$ for $4 \%$ \% bonds and stephenson, Lydecker \& Co. of Oakland bid a
for 5 s. Dated June 1; 1936. Due annually for 28 years.
MERCED COUNTY (P. O. Merced) Calif.-BOND OFFERING-
 District bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5\%, payabie F. \& A. Denom. Prin, and int. payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable
visors, must accompany the bid.
OAKLAND, Calif.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received of an issue of $\$ 100,000$ harbor improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable J \& J. Rate to be stated in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \% \%$ Donds July 1, 1926 Due on Jul the same rate of interest. Denom. 81,000 . $\$ 820,0$ in in 1943. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the orfice of the
 approving opinion of Orrick, Palmer \& Dahlquist of San Francisoo, will be
furnished. A certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the City Clerk, must accompany the rent supplements the offering notice given here recently-v. ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Santa Ana), Calif.-BnNH SALE-The June $2-V .142, \mathrm{D} .3548$-was a warded to Redfield, Royce \& Co . of Los

SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego) Calif.-BOND VALIDITY bonds a TEProved - It is now reported that the $\$ 2,600,000$ not to excee $6 \%$ justing $5 \%$ Mattoon Act and road improvement bonds of 56 special assess-
ment districts in the county, are now being tested as to constitutionality ment districts in the county, are now being tested as to cons
SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.-VOTE ON SUBWAY visors of the city and county is said to have received from the Public Utilitites Commission a recommendation for early submissson to the voters of a system. The recommendation is understood to carry the endorsement Rossi.
SAN LEANDRO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oakland), Alameda 10 a. m. on June bond by GFEERING- Sealed bids will be recerved until
 $\$ 4,00$. 1949, and $\$ 5.000,1950$ to 1958 incl. Rate of interest to be stated in bonds are part of a total authorized issue of $\$ 110,000$. For the convenience submit a calculation of the total net interest cost to the district on the basis of their respective bids, which estimate, however, shall not be conclusive money. A certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Suner visors, must accompany the bid.
(This notice supersedes the offering report given in these columns re(42, p. 3717.)
SANTA CLARA COUNTY (P. O. San Jose), Calif.-BOND OFFERthe nurchase of $\$ 360,000$ school building bonds being issued by Palo Alto School District.
TEHAMA COUNTY (P. O. Red Bluff), Calif.-BONDS NOT SOLDThe 88,000 $4 \%$ bonds of Gerber Union Elementary School District which received.


## Rocky Mountain Municipals arizona-Colorado-idaho-montana NEW mexico - Wyoming

## DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY DENVER <br> Telephone: Keystone 2395 - Teletype: Dnvr 51

## COLORADO

BOONF, Colo.- BOND SALE-It is reported that $\$ 10,000$ water works
bonds have been purchased by Mr. N, E. Christ, of Pueblo.
DEERTRAIL, Colo.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Ordinances have been
passed authorizing the issuance of $\$ 34,000$ series A refunding bonds and $\$ 27,500$ series B refunding bonds.
GUNNISON, Colo.-BONDS TO BE PURCHASED-The $\$ 55.0004 \%$ semi-ann. light and water plant revenue bonds authorized by the City KIT CARSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37 (P. O. Burling-
 of Denver on June 15, on which date interest shall cease. Denom. $\$ 500$
Due on June 15, 1951, optional on June 15, 1936.

## CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.-NOTE OFFERTNG-Perry W. Rodman, City Comprroller, will rece:ve sealed bids until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on expense notes. Dated June 15,1936 . Denoms. as parchaser may desire. Due June 15, 1937 . Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's
office. The Bridgeport City Trust Co. of Bridgeport will supervise the office. Titae of the notes and certify as to the benuineness of supervise the preparation of the notes and certify as to the e enuineness or the signatures
of ciry officials and the seal impressed on the instruments. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, is required
The approving opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston wili be furnished the successful bidder. The notes will be delivered to the

## FLORIDA

BROWARD COUNTY (P. O. Fort Lauderdale), Fla - FIRST INNEREST PAYMENT ON BONDS EXPECTED-Broward County Florida, and which if grouped together constitute one of the most important securties included in the Association's plan of readjustment announced on Dec. 16 last, who deposit their bonds before June 15 will recelve the first interest payment under the refunding provisions. The plan is not affected calls for the refunding of about $\$ 15,000,000$ par value of obligations which have been in default for an average of about five years. Welsh \& Green, nc. of Chicago are administrative agents for the Association.
Robert M . Hart, Secretary. anounced that more than $\$ 7,500,000$ par
 dale and Hollywood, Fla., the Broward County Port Authority, five school districts, three road and bridge discricts of Broward County, and the

## FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION JACKSONVILLE
Tampa
Orlando
Miami

# Fiorida Municipals LEEDY. WHEELER \& CO. Orincon Fin Uacksonvile Filat  <br> Orando 10 Uactsonville Nor NG 

## FLORIDA

Previously the Association has been requesting deposit of bonds, but
according to $C$. E. Harrington, Chairman, the refunding plan has proceded so far that this is. no norringer necessary y , The Association has now prow preared a special "Letter of Consent," which enables the holder to register his
approval of the plan without watually depositing his bonds.
paymenterest will be made upon the actual deposit or exchange of securities. payments will be made upon the actual deposit or exccange of securities, ge of securities can be effected. The requisite percentage has already been reaciee
bodies whose securities are included in the plan.
DRADE COUNTY (P. O. Miami), Fla.-SCHOOL REFUNDING AP-PROVED-Final approval of the above county school refunding bonds has
been voted by the School Board, according to report. The bonds refunded been voted by the School Board, according to report. The bonds refunded
totaling $\$ 605,000$, were included in four separate bond issues dated from
 It was estimated a total of $\$ 311,000$ principal and interest now is in default, of which approximately $\$ 150,000$ represents principal. The refunding
program wipes out the default, and gives the board ten years from 1934 program wipes out the default, and gives the board ten years from 1934
before the first of the refundig bonds fall due. The interest rate for the
first

 purchase and redemptive featu
FLORIDA, State of-POSSIBLE EFFECT OF MUNICIPAL BANKFLORIDA, State of POSSIBLE EFFECT OF MUNICIPAL BANK-
RUPTCY ACTS INVALIDATION ON LOCAL UNITS The following
timely comment on the oossible effects in the communities of the above timely comment on the possible effects in the communities of the above
State because of the recent invalidation of the Municipal Bankruptey Act State because of the recent invalidation of the Municipal Bankruptey Act
by the United States Supreme Court, which was reported at some length
 City investment house:
Court was a sef the national Municipal bankruptcy Act by the Supreme Court was a severe blow to Florida cities and towns but does not mean
a return to the financial chaos of 1932, . E . P. Owen Jr., secretary of the Florida League of Municipalities, said to day. Wer ., secrary of mittees control a large majority of the cutstanding bonds or majority of the boandolders are willing to atctaceptring boandsts, or where ad goa a aead with refunding plans and let the dissenting majority fight to the
bitter end for their 'hundred cents on the dollar.' "But we are not through with this fight. There is a possibility that Congress will promptly enact another law that will be helpful and that will not be objectionalbe to the supreme , Court. Mr. Wilcox has already an-
nounced he will introduce such a bill.,", nounced he will introduce such a bill.
FLORIDA, State of-SIXTH CENSSUS ISSUED-The Pierce-Biese prepared a booklet from the findings of Nathan Mayo. Commissioner of Agricullure, on the sixth census of the State , taken in 1935 , in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17269, Laws of Florida. In addition to the population figures, interesting notes and comments are given on the forma.
tion of the component parts of the state and the origin and names of the counties.
Fla.-BONDS SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Orlando), Fla.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Auditor of the Board of Public Instruction that $\$ 24,0004 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds voted at an election

## GEORGIA

CLAYTON, Ga.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 12,500$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. ${ }_{\&}^{\text {water Works }}$ Cond of Atlanta.
DEMOREST, Ga,-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,500$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon warded to Johnson Lane for sale on June 2-V. 142, p. 3718 -was


## HAWAII

HAWAII, Territory of-BOND OFFERING-The Territory of Hawaii, through Treasurer W. C. MMCGonagke. hasisssued a formal call for bidd on an
issue of $\$ 1,750,000$ of Territorial refunding bonds. Bids will be received until June 12 at the office of Bankers Trust Co., New Xork. Bidders will be required to name an interest rate not to exceed 3\%, with one rate of less than par will be considered. The bonds, which are serial and noncallable, are to be tax-exempt and will be payable from the consolidated revenues of the Territory. Proceeds will be used to redeem a like amount on the above offering have appeared in these columns recently. (R. V. 142, pp. 3549 and 3718.$)$
HAWAII, Territory of -BALANCED BUDGGET EXPECTED-The Territory of Hawaii hopes to end its present biennial fiscal period on June
30,1937 with a balanced budget, said W. C. McGonasle Territorial Treas 30, 1937 with a balanced budget, said W. C. McGonagle, Territorial Treassome time in New York completing arrangements for the sale of a $\$ 1,750,000$
refunding bond issue, on which bids will be opened June 12 . refunding bond issue, on which bids will be opened June 12 . I spite of a deficit of $\$ 1,368.000$ carried over in the 1935-37 biennium," he revealed, "a recent estimate shows an excess of income over expenditures sufficient, barring unforeseen emersencies, to end the perer ed at June 30 ,
1937 with a balanced budgeit.
Furthermore this will be 1937 with a balanced budget. Furthermore, this will be accomplished after
restoring ail Territorial salaries on July 1 , this year, to the 1932 basis.. Indicative of improvement in the financial poasition to the the Territory, Mr . McGonagle said that bank deposits increased during 1935 from $875,{ }^{2}$.
952,944 to $\$ 83,903,334$ Federal income tax payments for 1935 were
 nine months of the present fiscall year ended March 3 , 1936 , show an increase of $20 \%$ over the previous year. The Territorys principal crop-,
cane sugar increased in value from $\$ 56,997,913$ to approximately $\$ 62$,-

## IDAHO

BANNOCK COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Class A, No. 1 (P. O. Pocatello) Ida.- BOND oFFERING NOT SSHEEDULED

Works Administration has not as yet given approval on the building project
for which $\$ 370,000$ school bonds were voted on Oct. 18,1935 for which $\$ 370,000$ school bonds were voted on Oct. $18,1935$.
BLAINE COUNTY (P. O. Hailey), Ida.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated
by the County Auditor that $\$ 36,0004 \%$ tax anticipation bonds have been by the county Auditor tha
purchased by local banks.
BURLEY Ida.- BOND CALL-Fred O. Thompson, City Treasurer, sates that he will pay upon presentation at his office or at the Cassia
National Bank. Burley, the following bonds: Nos 16 to 24, of water well bonds, dated March 1,' 1925 . Nos. 1 to 50, of refunding, bonds, dated
Jan. 1 , 1296, and Nos. 5 to 10 , of airport bonds, dated Jan, 1, 1930. In-
terest to cease on dates called. terest to cease on dates called.
IDAHO COUNTY UNION HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Orangevilie) Idaho- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2
p. m. on June 12 , by the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners for the
purchase of a $\$ 33,000$ issue of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to purchase of a $\$ 33,000$ issue of re
(P. OATAH COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 with the $\$ 65,000$ not to exceed $21 / 4 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds scheduled for sale on May 18 , as noted here-V. 142, , . 3216 -it is stated by Edward E. Poulton, District Clerk, that the State Department of Public Investmentr refused to relinquish the outstanding bonds held by them. The cannot be made since the surrender of the original bonds is wishin the
discretion of the said State Department of Public Investments. uiscrion or
MALAD CITY, Ida.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on June 12 , by John J. Evans, City Clerk, for the purchase as follows: $\$ 3.400$ District No. N, and 85,200 District No. 2 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6\%, payable semi-annually. Dated on or about
Oct 11,1931 Dua and payable before Oct. 1,190 , redeemable at mat
turity or at the pleasure of the city, on 30 days' notice. A certified check turity or at the pleasure of the city,
for $5 \%$ must accompany the bid.
NAMPA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Idaho-BOND SALE-Sudier, Wegener an option on an additional $\$ 40,000$ issue at $31 / 4 \%$.

## ILLINOIS


 1951, optional 1946, are part of an original offering of \$11,51, 910 which CRETE SCHOOL DISTRICT, III.-BOND SALE-The H. C. Speer coupon school addition bonds at a price of par. Due serially from $1942 \%$ 1945 incl. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest payable J. \& D.
MII.-BASSAC COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Metropolis), on April 6 an issue of $\$ 4,7005 \%$ funding bonds at a price of par. Due on April 6 an issue of $\$ 4,7005 \%$ funding bonds at a price of par. Due
serially on July 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Interest payable $J$. \& J. Three
bonds on $\$ 1.000$ ench serially on July 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Interest payabe
bonds of $\$ 1,000$ each; one bond for $\$ 800$ and another for $\$ 900$.
RUSHY ILLE, ill.-BONDS DFFEATED-At a reent election the
voters defeated a proposal to issue $\$ 65,000$ bonds for the erection of a sewage disposal system

## INDIANA

GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP,Ind.-PRICE PAID-The City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis paid a p
HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind- NOTE OFFERINGRaymon Gilbert, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 8 for the purchase of $\$ 150,000$ not to exced $6 \%$ interest tax an-
ticipation notes. Dated June 8,1936 . Denom. $\$ 5,000$. Payable Nov. 15 , ticipation notes, Dated June 8, 1936. Dennom. \$5,000. Payable Nov. 15 .
1936 at the County Treasurer's office. A cert. check for $3 \%$ of the issuu must accompany each proposal.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.-PLANS REFUNDING ISSUE-The citỳ has announced its intention to issue $\$ 300,000$ of not to exceed $3 \%$ interest refunding bonds to provide for the redemption of an issue of that amount
maturing July 1 . 1936 . The new bonds will mature serioll 16 years. The city reports a net assessed valuation of taxable property of
$\$ 504.595,330$ and a total bonded debt, exclusive of the proposal issue, of
$\$ 9,67,820.58$. \$9,627,820.58.
KOKOMO, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Mel Good, City Clerk, wil receive bids until 2p. m. June 12 , for the purchase at not less than par of
$\$ 61,000$ improvement bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest in multiple of $1 / 4 \%$, but not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1.000$ Dated May 1 . 1936. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 6.000$, 1938 to 1946 , and $\$ 7,000,1947$ Approving opinion of Matso
McCord $\&$ Clifford, of Indianapolis, will be furnished by the city.
MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.-BOND OFFERINGon June 24 for the purchase of $\$ 178,520$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest refunding bonds. Dated July 1, 1936. One bond for $\$ 520$, others, $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 35,000$ from 1937 to 1940 incl. and $\$ 38,520$ in 1941 . $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. J. \& D. payable at the County Treasurer's office. A $^{4}$ cert. check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bis for, payable to the ordor of the Board. of County Commissioners, must accopmany each proporal. No conditional bid will be accepted and offers must be made subject to the legal-
ity of the issue, with the opinion to be furnished by the successful bidder. NINEVEH SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Nineveh), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Lester Snow, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 2 p.m on June 19 for the purchase of $\$ 27,900$ not to excced $5 \%$ interest schooi
building bonds. Date July 1 , 1336 Denom. $\$ 775$ Due $\$ 775$, July 1 . 1937; $\$ 1,550$, Jan. 1 and $\$ 775$,' July 1 from 1938 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 1,500$ in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$ The bonds are of eneral obligations of the townin mumple phabe from ad valorem taxes on all 1 tiss taxalable property.
(The city originally proposed to sell $\$ 26,900$ bonds on May 9 .)
OREGON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Marysville), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-The Township Trustee will receive bids until June 12, for POSEY TOWNSHIP (P. O Corydon), Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,700$ school bonds offered on May $25-\mathrm{V}$.' '142, p. . $3216-$ were awarded to the City ecurities Corp. of Indianapolis as 415 s for a promium of
$\$ 513.75$, equal to 104.045 . Dated May 1,1936 . Interest payable January and July. Due in 20 years.
PRAIRIE CREEK SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Vigo County, Ind.Bo Terre Haute First Nationall Bank, in Terre Haute, untill 11 a.m. June at for the purchase of $\$ 7,500$ heating system bonds.
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Marco), ndi- BOND SALE-A. S. Huyck \& Co of Chicago are making public
offering of the issue of $\$ 18,00045 \%$ school bonds offered last March.
 and July 1 from 1938 to 1951 , incl. and $\$ 600$ Jan. 1, 1952. Legal opinion of SUGAR CREEK SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P O
$B O N D$ OFFERING -The Trustee and Advisory Board will receive bids until 7 p.m. June 16, for the purchase of $\$ 12,000$ school building bonds.

## IOWA

ANTHON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Anthon), Iowa-MATURITY It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that the $\$ 15,000$ refunding bonds purchased by Jackley
reported here recently-V. 142 , p. 2707 -are due $\$ 1,500$ from Nov. 1 . 1 . 1907 to 1946 incl.
DUBUQUE, Iow- BONDS AUTHORIZED-A resolution authorizing
the issuance of $\$ 134,000$ judgment bonds has been passed by the City Qouncil.


## IOWA

DUBUQUE, iowa-BOND EXCH.ANGE-We are informed by the City Clerk that \$134,000
FAIRFIELD, Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 18,300$ refunding bonds recently awarded as 2 s to the Carlton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines each, except one bond of $\$ 300$, and will be dated June 1, 1936. Interest payable semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1 . Due as follows: $\$ 2,000$,
1937 and 193; $\$ 3,000,1939$ to 1942 ; and $\$ 2,300,1943$. 937 and 1938; $₫ 300,1939$ to 1942 , and $\$ 2,300,1943$
GUTHRIE COUNTY (P. O. Guthrie Center), Iowa-BOND ELECfor June 1, to vote on the proposed issuance of $\$ 40,000$ in county home bonds as reported here-V, 142, p. 3549-has been indefinitely postponed.
IOWA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, "Iowa-BONDS DEFEATEDat a recent election defeated a proposal to issue $\$ 600,000$ high school building bonds.
JAMES TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pottawattomis Co unty, 1owa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ school bonds offered on May 19 -
IOWA CITY, Iowa-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on May 26-V. 142 p. 2870--the voters rejected the proposal to issue $\$ 600,000$ School District. An election on the same question last fall, but for a lesser MACEDONIA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Macedonia), Jowa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on May $28-$
V. 142, p. 3385 -the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 56,000$ in scnool
building bonds by a wide margin building bonds by a wide margin.
MANILLA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTR ICT (P. O. Manilla), Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the District Secretary that the $\$ 10,000$ school building bonds purchased by the Ida County
State Bank of Ida Grove, as noted here recently-V. 142, p. 3718-were State Bank of ida Grove, as noted here recently-V 142 ,
sold as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par. Due $\$ 2,000$, May 1,1941 to 1945 incl.
NASHUA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-A. W. Lehmkuhl, District Secretary, will receive bids until
$7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. June 10 , for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$ school bonds. Dated May 1 , 1936. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$ to $1953 ; \$ 3,000$, 1954 and 1955 ; will be furnished by the city.
BOND ELECTION-The Secretary of the Board of School Directors issuance of $\$ 40,000$ in school bonds.
NEW MARKET, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by $B . d$. Mason, City Clerk, that he wil receive sealed bids until June 18, for the purchase of a $\$ 55,000$ issue of light and powe
by the voters at an election held on Feb. 11 .
OSCEOLA, Iowa-BOND SALE-The two issues of bonds, aggregatby Shaw, McDermott \& Sparks, of Des Moines, as $\mathbf{3}$ 1/ss, paying a premium of $\$ 16$, equal to 10.045 . The issues are divided as follows: $\$ 17,500$ sewer
RED OAK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Red Oak),
Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 65,000$ issue of refunding bonds offered for sawa-BoNe 2 SALE-T2, $\mathbf{V}$, $\$ 65,000$ issue of refunding bonds offered for Co. of Des Moines, as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at par. Coupon bonds dated July 1 , i936.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due in from $1 / 2$ years to 12 years. Interest payable

ROCKWELL CITY, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that
ROCKWELL CITY, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that
an election will be held on June 24 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 175,000$ in electric light and power plant revenue bonds.
SHELL ROCK CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, IowaBOND OFFERING-Mrs. B, Ensley, District Secretary, will receive bids
until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. June 15, for the purchase of $\$ 17,000$ refunding bonds. Due until 8 p. m. June 15 , for the
SIOUX COUNTY (P. O. Orange City), Iowa-BOND ELECTIONThe County Supervisors have called an election for June 19 at which a TAMA, Iowa-MATURITY-It is reported by the City Clerk that the price of 101.48 , as noted here recently-V. 142, p. 3718-are due as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1937 to $1944 ; \$ 2,000,1945$ and $\$ 5,000,1946$ to 1950 , giving a
basis of about $2.58 \%$.

## KANSAS

FORD COUNTY (P. O. Dodge City), Kan.-BOND SALE-The Dunne-18rae $\$ 30,000$ 2 The successful bid was 99.201, a basis of about $2.40 \%$. The Columbian Securities Corp. of Topeka was second high with a bid of 99.112 ,
May 15, 1936. Due $\$ 3,000$ yearly on May 15 from 1937 to 1946 .
HAYS CITY, Kan.-BOND REFUNDING CONTRACTED-The City Commissioners have signed a contract with Stern Bros. \& Co. and the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City for refunding $\$ 65,000$ bonds.
HUTCHINSON, Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 107,8702 \%$ drainage Co. Kansas City, the Columbian Securities Corp., Topeka, and the Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co. of Wichita at par, plus a premekium of of $\$ 350$, equal to 100.c24, a basis of about $1.93 \%$. The Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, second high bidders, offered a premium or $\$ 230$ y ears ated
May 1, 1936. bue $\$ 11,870$ May $1 ; 1937 ; \$ 10,000$, in even y
$\$ 11,000$ in odd years from 1938 to 1943 ; and $\$ 11,000$ in 1944 and 1945 . HUTCHINSON, Kan.-BOND SALE CANCELED-BONDSOFFFRED Co. of Wichita, which was reported in these columns-V has been canceled by the city, with the purchasers consent. The p. $3549-$ has been canceled by the city, with the purchasers consent. Tillard Welsh, City Clerk, will receive now until 10 a. $m$. June 5, for the purchase of the bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$,
bids
except one for $\$ 870$. Dated May 1936 . Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 11,870$,
 of bid, required.
LABETTE COUNTY (P. O. Oswego), Kan.-BOND SALE-County relief bonds in the amount of $\$ 13,800$ have been sold to the Small-Milburn
Co. of Wichita, at a premium of $\$ 306$, equal to 102.217 . LI ONS, Kan.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance has been MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Marysville), Kan.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 14,900{ }^{21 / 4} \%$ county bonds offered on June 1-V. 142 , p. $3718-$ Were awarded is to bear the cost of the bonds, their printing and the 1938 to 1946. Other bidders were:

Name-
Stern Bros. \& Co., Kansas City
Estes-Payne \& Co., Topeka,
Small-Milburn \& Co., Wichita Small-Milburn \& Co, Copena, Wichita----
Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co., Wichita
Baum-Bernheimer Co., Kansas City Baum-Bernheimer Co., Kansas City
Vernon H. Branch Co., Wichita....
MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY OF WICHIT . Wichita will be received until $12: 15$. Wichita), Kan.Regents, for the purchase of two issues of bonds, aggregating $\$ 74,000$, $\$ 30,000$ improver.ent bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ from Aug. 1,1938 to 1943, and $\$ 4.000$, Aug. 1,1944 to 1946, all incl. or $\$ 2,050$, Aug. 1,1938 to
1949, and $\$ 3,000$ on Aug. 1,1950 and 1951. 44,000 refunding bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,004,1938$, and
$\$ 5,000,1939$ to 1946, incl.; or $\$ 3,000,1938$ to 1949 , incl., and Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated June 1E, 1936. Interest rate is not to exceed $31 / \%$, stated in multiples of $1 / 1 /$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. payable at the with the printed bonds, certified transcripts of the proceedings and the legal opinion of Elcock \& Martin, attorneys of Wichita. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the total amount of the bid, payable to the Treasurer of the Board
WELLINGTON, Kan.-BONDS TO $B E$ SOLD-It is stated by the
City Clerk that the $\$ 25,000$ swimming pool bonds approved by the voters on April 7, as reported here-V. 142, p. 2871 -will be purchased by the sinding

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| :---: |

## KENTUCKY

ASHLAND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CORPORATION (P. O. Ash-

 (April is and Oct. 15 ) payable at the. Socond National Bank of Ashland. Due serially on April 15 from 1937 to 1956.
KENTUCKY, State of-BOND SALE-The two issues of bridge revenue
refunding bonds aggregating $\$ 5,465,000$, offered for sale on May $29-\mathrm{V}$. 14. p. 3385 were awarded late that, day to a syydicate composed of
Blyth Co . of New York, Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc. of Toledo, the Security Trust Co. of Lexington, the Fidielity \& Coli, Bankers Bond Co., Amstedt Bros. of Louisville, Graham, Parsons \& Co. Co of
 Cleveland, Roosevelt \& Weigoid of New Yorik, the , Aataite Securities
 as 3 , at a a price of 100.57 , a net interest cost of a bout $2.945 \%$. The bonds
 optional on any interest payment date on 30 days' notice. (')
to have specified that they would furnish the printed bonds.)
KENTUCKY, State of-BOND REDEMYPTION NOTICE-It is that in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the Trust Indenture securing such bonds, the following outstanding Commonwealth of Kentucky bridge revenue refunding honds are beligg callod for redemption on July 1 . in New York Cicy: $\$ 4,340,006$ of $4 \%$ Bridge Project No 1 bonds; $\$ 1$.255,000 of $4 \%$ Project No 2 bonds; $\$ 25$, , e00 $315 \%$ Project No. 3 bonds;
$\$ 95,000$ of Project No. $83 \% \%$ bonds, and $\$ 35,0003 \% / 2 \%$ Project No. 9 bonds.
LAWRENCE COUNTY (P. O. Louisa), Ky,-MATURITY-It is stated by the
 to 1941, and $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1955
LOUISVILLE, Ky.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 10 by John R. Lindsay, Director of Finance, for until 10 a . m. on June 10 by John R. Lindsay, Director of Finance, for ing $\$ 13,406.86$, divided as follows: $\$ 100$, one bond for $\$ 148.30$. Due on
 9,458.56 Due on May Ma Das follows. $\$ 1,000, \$ 100$, and. one for $\$ 158.56$.
$1939 ; \$ 1,100,1940 ; \$ 1,000.1941, \$ 1,100,100,1938 ; \$ 1,000$
$\$ 1,100,1944$, and $\$ 1,058.56$ in 1945 . Callable in who. $1943 ;$
part on or after May 27 , 1940. A certified check for $\$ 500$, pay-
MADISONVILLE, KY.-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-A $\$ 22.000$ issue of 4 semi-annual scherks Administration. Due on oct. 1 par by the Public works Administration. 195 . 1900 inclusive.
PAR IS, Ky.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is reported by the City bonds purchased by the security Trust Co. of Lexington, as noted hore in April- V . 142, p. $3038-\mathrm{Cl}$
1937 to 1948 inclusive.
RICHMOND, Ky.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by Green
 a basis of about 3.92\% \%o Coupon. bonds dated July 1, 1936. Due serially
from 1937 to 1956 incl. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest payable J. \& J.

## Immediate Firm Bids on <br> LOUISIANA MUNICIPALS Scharfe dones

A.t.t.tel. N. O. 180

TELEPHONE RAYMOND 1189 New Orleans

## LOUISIANA

CALDWELL PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 13 (P. O. Columbia), La-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids will be received until Jine 24 by the
Secretary of the Parish School Board, for the purchase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue of school bonds, according to report.

JACKSON PARISH.(P. O. Jonesboro), La.-PROPOSED ROAD BOND REFUNDFN-Reduction in the cost of its financing and provision for some paken by the above parish. a a road bond refunding program deing which company is handling the technical features of the refinancing. Co., Altogether, the refunding program involves $\$ 628,000$ outstanding bonds. police jury expects to cut drastically the cost of servicing the loans and at
the same time pave the way for a new courthouse at Jonesboro and make other improvements. refunded. The outstanding amount of parishwide $6 \%$ road bonds issued in 1924 amounts to $\$ \$ 25,000$ The bonds originally
amounted to $\$ 250,000$ and were to mature serially from 1924 to 1964 . The maturities on the outstanding portion are being changed to met maturities The second issue for refunding is $\$ 403,000$ of $5 \%$ Parishwide Road District No. 1 , which is the amount still outstanding of a $\$ 500,000$ issue with
the maturities originally set serially up to 1959 . The new maturities will the maturities origin
extend up to 1966 .
Both issues are not seriously in default and the police jury aims at helping Both issues are not seriously in default and the police jury aims at helping
both the parish and the bondholders by making the securities current and
marketable. marketable. The refunding program became necessary, it was said, be-
cause of the sharp cut in property assessments and tax collections. The operation is now being advertised by the police jury and the ordinances
have received legal approval. It is expected that the bonds will be teady have received legal approval.
for exchange in 30 to 40 days.
LOUISIANA, State of-HIGHWAY BOND BILL INTRODUCED-A measure is said to have been introduced in the Legislature recently, calling to the voters in the form of a constitutional amendment. It is reported
that $\$ 5,000,000$ of the above amount will be used to retire series $H$ and $J$ road bonds, maturing in 1937,1938 and 1940 .
issue for the purchase of the Pontchartrain Toll Bridee a $\$ 5,000,000$ bond issue for the purchase of the Pontchartrain Toll
lake shore highway around Lake Pontchartrain.
NEW ORLEANS, La.-REPORT ON PROGRESS OF PAVING CERTIFIcolumns recently of the institution of a program to refund all outstanding paving certificates, aggregating $\$ 7,854,080$, we are now informed by $S$. $S$. regarding the said program: 1. The refunding plan was initiated by this firm, together with Dane \&
Weil,, Inc., New Orleans, La., and the Bond Department of the Whitney National Bank.
2. All procedings, including the amendment to the city charter permitting the issuance of the refunding certificates and the ordinances of the city carrying such amendment into effect, have been approved
Wood \& Hoffman, whose preliminary opinion is in hand.
$\$ 7.854,080$, was deposited with the Trust paving certificates, amounting to $\$ 7.854,080$, was deposited with the Trustee-Exchange banks in the City of New Orleans and exchange begun on May 18 . At the close of busi-
ness on Saturday, May 30, $\$ 4,680,740$ of old certificates had been presented for exchange.
NEW OR LEANS, La.-BOND REFUNDING PLANNED-The City Public Debt Commission plans to call for redemption $\$ 5,482,0005 \%$ bonds now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and refund the issue
with $4 \%$ bonds, it was announced by Thomas Cunningham, President of the Commission. The bonds were originally issued to help finance the Mississippi River bridge.
OPELOUSAS, La.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be recelved until June 30, by the
PORT ALLEN AND BRUSLY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Port Allen), La.-BONDS VOTED-It is reported th
WESTON HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25 (P. O. Jonesboro), La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until July 13, by issuf of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable semi-
annt ally. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held annt ally. These bonds were app

## MARYLAND

CAMBRIDGE, Md.-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The issue of $3 \%$ sewer
onds brought out recently by Halsey, Stuaru \& Co., Inc. of New York bonds brought out recently by Halsey, Stuaru \& Co. Inc. of New York
is payahli in Cambridge and has been approved as to legality by Semmes
Bowen \& Semmes of Baltimore

FREDERICK, Md.-BOND ISSUE DETATLS-Bidders will be required $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, for the $\$ 250,000$ sewer bonds being offered for sale on June 8 , a previously reported in these columns. The bonds will be dated July 1 ,
1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows: $\$ 3,000,1937$ and 1938; $\$ 4,000$ :
1939 to 1946 , incl.; $\$ 5,000,1947$ to 1954 , incl.: $\$ 6,000,1955$ to 1959, incl: $\$ 7,000,1960$ to 1964 incl.; $\$ 8,000,1965$ to 1969 incl.. $\$ 9,000$ from 1970 to
1972 incl., and $\$ 10,000$ from 1973 to 1976 incl. Provision will be made for 1972 incl., and $\$ 10,000$ from 1973 , to 1976 incl. Provision will be made for registration of the bonds at the City Register's office. Principal and
interest will be payable at the Citizens National Bank, Frederick. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to the order of the City Register, must accompany each proposal, The approving opinion of Niles,
Barton, Morrow \& Yost of Baltimore will be furnished the successful bidder.

HACERSTOWN, Md.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by Na, ayor Irwin M. Wertz until noon (Eastern Standard Time, on June 17 , for the purchase of $\$ 345,000$ series A coupon refunding wat9r bonds. Dated to $197 \dot{2}$ inc. and $\$ 25.000$ in 1973 . Bidder to name one, rate of interest on the issue, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interest
(J. \& J.) payable in lawfil monev of the United States at the Tax Collector's office. The bonds are payable from unlimited taxes and the proceeds will
be used in the redemption of Washington Councy Water Co. bonds legally assumed by the city, which have been called for payment July 1 , 1936 Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 6,900$, payable to
the order of the Mayor and Council. The appro ing upinion of Armssong, the order of the Mayor and Council. The appro ing upinion of Arms
Nachen \& Allen of Baltimore will be furnished the successful bidder.

HARFORD COUNTY (P. O. Bel Air), Md.-BOND SALE-The \$220,HAR
000 $3 \%$ coupon school and road bonds offered on June 1 , V. 142 , p. 3719 .-
were awarded to a syndicate composed of Mackubin, Legg \& Co., Mercantile Trust Co a Baker, Watts \& Co., Strother, Brogden \& Co. and Stein Bros. \& Boyce, all of Baltimore, at a price of 105.77 a basis of about $1.98 \%$.
Dated June 1, 1936 and due $\$ 20.000$ each June 1 from 1937 to 1947, incl. Other bids were as follows:

Alex. Brown \& Sons Report on Finances

 Bonded Debt as of May 19, 1936 -Total general obligation bonds out-
standing, $\$ 287,500$. $\$ 200.000$ of these bonds are being refunded by tanding' share of State gasoline tax at rate of $\$ 100,000$ each year on Oct. 1 . county's share of State gasoline tax at rate
$\$ 100,000$ will be retired on Oct. 1,1936 .
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Principal Requirements for Next Five Years } & 1936 & 1937 & 1938\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Authorized source of payment: } & \$ 32,500 & \$ 32,500 & \$ 32,500 \\ \text { General taxation.-... } & \$ 00,\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { General taxation } \\ \text { County's share State gasoline tax-: } & \$ 32,500\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lcc} & \text { Cash Balance at Beginning of Year. } & \\ \text { 1934 } & 1936 \\ \$ 130,781.09 & \$ 72,795.41 & \$ 41,557.96\end{array}$
Tax Data
Taxes for fiscal year beginning Jan. , 1936 are due Jan. 1, 1936 and be-
ome delinquent Oct. 1, 1936. Not payable in instalments.

Discounts for prepayment and when applied: $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ a month for
the months of January, February, March, April. Interest starts May 1 at rate of $6 \%$ of January, February, March, Apri. 1
Specific penalties for delinquency after Oct. 1, 1936.
Tax sale period has not been extended in last two years.

Tax Collection Repor
 Total general property or ad valorem tax for current year composed of:
School, $\$ 197,000.00$; State, $\$ 93,400.83$; county, $\$ 311,058.00$; total, $\$ 601$,458.83. Deposits (All Funds)-Amount as of May 1, 1936, $\$ 75,385.69$. In
Bine banks. Operating fund, $\$ 13,555.43$. GENT COUNTY (P. O. Chestertown), Md.-BOND OFFERINGG. E. Leary, President of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive seaed
bonds. Dated July 1,1936 . Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Due Jan. 1 as follows:
$\$ 10,000$ from 1948 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ in 1952 Principal and interest
(J. \& J.) payable at the First National Bank, Chestertown. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount bid must accompany each proposal. The drrow \& Yost of Baltimore.
WICOinICO COUNTY (P. O. Salisbury), Md.-BOND OFFERING-
Sealed bids addressed to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners Sealed bids addressed to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners will be received until $7: 45 \mathrm{p}$. m. on June 8 , for the purchase of $\$ 250,000$
school bonds. The offering announced for June 1 of $\$ 450,000$ bonds was
canceled. canceled.

## MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN-The Second National Bank
of Boston has purchased an issue of $\$ 35,000$ notes at $0.20 \%$ discount. Due of Boston has purchased an issue of $\$ 35,000$ no
Nov. 12,1936 . Other bids were as follows:
Bider-
Nov. $12,1936$.
Backsor- \& Curtis

CHELSEA, Mass.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of Aldermen
recently adopted a loan order authorizing the issuance of $\$ 225,000$ public recentre bonds.
FALL RIVER, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Eugene JJ. Cote, City Treasurer, will receive bids until noon (Eastern 8 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes. Denominations to suit the purchaser, Dated
June 10, 1936. Payable Nov. 23, 1936 at the National Shawmut Bank of June 10,1936 . Payable Nov. Delivery to be made at that bank on or about June 10.
Boston, in Boston.
Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, may be inspected.
LENOX, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN-The issue of $\$ 50,000$ notes offered on May $29-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. $3550-$ was awarded to the First Boston
Corp, at $0.29 \%$ discount. Due Oct. 15,1936 . Other bids were as follows: Bidder-
Second National Bank of Boston
Merchants National B MALDEN, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue antici pation on a $.48 \%$ discount basis. The Bank of Manhattan Co. of New York
was next best bidder at $49 \%$ Dated June 3,1936 and payable $\$ 250,000$ d May 28, 1937
MEDFORD, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN-The National Shawmut 1936 and $\$ 300,000$ maturing March 15,1937 . Other bids were as follows First National Bank of Boston $0.44 \%$ and $0.575 \%$ for the respective maturities; Faxon, Gade \& Co. $0.48 \%$ and $0.63 \%$, respectively.
MEDFORD, Mass.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of Aldermen has authorized the issuance of $\$ 85,000$ sewer bonds.
MEDFORD, Mass.-MATURITY-The $\$ 100,000$ relief bonds sold recently to the National Shawmut Bank of Boston as 2 s , at a price of 100.68 ,
as previously reported in these columns, mature $\$ 10,000$ annually from 1937 to 1946 inclusive.
METHUEN, Mass.- NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ temporary loan notes was awarded on Juthe 5 to the Second National Bank of Boston on a $0.534 \%$ discount basis. second high, bidding $0.58 \%$ and June 3, 1937.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Counci NEWT able, bonds described below, which were offered on June 5 were awarded to
H. C. Wainwright \& Co. and Spencer Trask \& Co. of Boston on a bid of
 $\$ 50,000$ water bonds. Dated April $\$ 4,000,1937$ to 1941 , and $\$ 3,000,1942$ to $1951 . \dot{\text { Dated }} 1$ as follows:
100,000 street improvement bonds. 1,1936 . Due $\$ 10,000$ 100,000 sewer bonds. Dated May 1, 1936. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$, 100,000 1937 to 1946 , and $\$ 3.000,1947$ to 1966 . . Denom. \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the First
National Bank of Boston; interest on registered bonds will be paid by check from the City Treasurer's office. check from the and Ty
Blyth \&o. and
offering 100.8599 for 2 s .
PEABODY, Mass.- RELIEF LOAN APPROVED-The city has voted to borrow $\$ 150,000$ for public welfare purposes. The
announced after the financing has been arranged.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Mass.-NOTE SALEnotes was disposed of, $\$ 20,000$ notes going to the Whitman National Bank of Whitman at $.25 \%$ discount, and $\$ 80,000$ to the National Bank of
Wareham at $.31 \%$ discount. Notes mature March 18, 1937.

$$
\text { arename au } .01 \% \text { noven }
$$

QUINCY, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Harold P. Newell, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. (Daylight saving Time) June Bidfors are to name rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1, 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1)
payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston in Boston. Due $\$ 5,000$ yayable at the National 1937 to 1946 .
Bonds are engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; their legality will be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge, who opinion will
be furnished the purchased. All legal paper incirent to these issues will be furnished the with said bank, where they may be inspected. National Shawmut
bilds will be delivered to the purchaser at the Bonds will be delivered
Bank of Boston in Boston.
Net valuation for year 1936 (real estate and personal)......-- $\$ 124,138,475$
 Water bonds.-.-.-. under Chapt
Borrowing capacity
Population, estimated, 78,000 .
Population, estimated, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Lewis A. Hodges, Oity Treasurer, will receive bids until $3.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time), June or the purchase at discount of $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipation temporary
oan notes. Denoms.: 2 for $\$ 25,000,3$ for $\$ 10,000$ and 4 for $\$ 5,000$. Dated June 16, 1936. Payable Nov. 27 , 1936 . Notes will be engraved under the supervision of the First National
Bank of Boston, which will guarantee the signatures and will certify that
the notes are issued by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the MunicBank of Boston, which wirtue and in pursuance of an order of the Munic-
the notes are issued by var
ipal Council, the validity of which order has been approved by Storey, ipal Council, the validity of which order has been approved by Storey,
Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. The legal papers incident to this
ssue will be filed with the First National Bank of Boston, where they may National Bank of Boston, Boston, for Boston funds, and are payable in Boston at maturity.
Bids by telephone

Tax Collections accepted.
Tax Collections
1935
 SPRINGFIELD, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-G. W. Wice, City
Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. June 11; for the purchase of $\$ 700,000$ coupon or registered municipal relief loan bonds. Bidders are to name a single rate of interest on the entire issue, in a multiple of $1 / \%$.
Denom, $\$ 1,000$ Dated April 1 1936 . Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 . of Boston, in Boston; on registered bonds at the office of the City Treasurer who will make payment by mail. Due $\$ 70,000$ yearly on Aprily Treasurer, 1937 to 1946, incl. Legality of bonds will be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston; certification by the First National Bank of Boston funds. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bonds, payable to the Dity of Springfield, required.
WALTHAM, Mass.-LOAN AUTHORIZED-The city has been authorized by the State Emergency Board to borrow $\$ 100,000$ against its tax
titles on local property. The city will also borrow $\$ 175,000$ for Public
Works Administration projects and public welfare needs. WORCESER. Mres.
WORCESTER, Mass.-BOND SALE-The \$960,000 coupon, fully awarded to a group comprised of Brown, Harriman \& Co.; Kidder, Peabory $\&$ Co.; F. S. Moseley \& Co., and Stone \& Webster and Blodgett, all of
Boston, on a bid of 100.2799 for $11 / 2$ s, a basis of about $1.45 \%$, $\$ 60,000$ trunk sewers
1937 to 1946 . 150,000 water loan bonds. Due $\$ 15,000$ yearly on April 1 from 1937
to 1946 . 750,000 municipal relief loan bonds. Due $\$ 75,000$ yearly on April 1 (A. \& O. 1) payable at the First National Bank of Boston, in Bost int. (A. \& O. 1) payable at the First National Bank of Boston, in Boston. and Preston, Moss \& Co. of Boston, jointly, were second high, bidding 100.226 for $11 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$. ments as legal investments for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

## We Buy for. Our Own Account MICHIGAN MUNICIPALí

Cray, McFawn \& Company DETROIT<br>Telephone CHerry 6828<br>A. T. T. Tel. DET347

## MICHIGAN

BAY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BOND SALE-The S660,
 and Braun, Bosworth \& Co.. Toloedo. The successstul bidders offerea

 MiGHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTR ICT NO. 2 (P. $\mathbf{M}$. O. Clyde),

 MARYVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BOND ELECTION-
 MIDL ND Mib
MIDLAND, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 135,000$ water works system


 All of the bonds are dated April 1, 1936.
MUSKEGON, Mich. -BOND OFFERING-R. F. Cooper, City Clierk.
 tersest at no more than 5\%: 1,03 . Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on May 1 from 70,000 bonds do dated Aus. 1,1936 . Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1938$

 Certified check for $\$ 2,000$, required.
M USKEGON, Mich.-NOTE OFFERING-R. F. Cooper, City Clerk Will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 9 for the purchase of $\$ 55,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest tax anticipation notes. Dated May $1, ~ 1936$.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1, 1938, A certified check for $\$ 500$ must Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Ma
WHITEHALL, Mich. BOND OFFERING-H. A. Gustafson, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7.30 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time disposal system revenue bonds. Dated May 15, 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due \$1,000 on May 15 from 1937 to 1966 incl. Interest payable M. \& N.
The bonds will be payable only from revenues derived through operation
of the system. A certified check for $\$ 500$ must accompany each proposal.

Northwestern Municipals<br>Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington

WELLS-DICKEY COMPANY
Telephone-Minneapolis Atlantic $4201 \quad$ Teletype-Mpls287

## MINNESOTA

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $395,00024 \%$ coupon
 Co. of Mirneapolis, and associneses Ssecond high biid was submitited by
Piper, Jaffray $\&$ Howood or Minneapolis and associates. Dated June i.
1936. Due yearly on June 1 as follows: $\$ 40,000,1938$ to 1947 , and $\$ 5,000$,
1948 to 1958 . MILLE LACS COUNTY (P. O. Milaca), Minn.-WARRANT OFFER-ING-Florence Moore Munier, County Auditor, will receive bids untl
$10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. June 8 , for the purchase of $\$ 10,0003 \%$ old age assistance warrants.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
MOORHEAD, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. bridge bonds offered for sale on May $29-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. 3387 -was awarded of the American $2.70 \%$. Dated July 1,1936 . Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$, 1946
SPRING VALLEY, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 45,000$ electric distribution system bonds offered on May $29-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. $\$ 4551-$ were awarded to the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis on a bid of par for $41 / \mathrm{s}$. The commissioner of Fillmore County, in a case entitled C. Hs Smith the Court 1939 to 1943 , and $\$ 5,000$, 1944 to 1936 . Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$,

## MISSISSIPPI

BENOIT SPECIAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. the Board 'of Supervisors that the s30 is now reported by the Clerk of offered for sale without success on Jan. 13, as noted here at that bonds V. 142, p. 997-have been purchased by the Public Works Administration Due as follows: $\$ 1,000,1936$ to $1940 ; \$ 1,500,1941$ to 1950 , and $\$ 2,000$, 1951 to 1955.
COAHOMA COUNTY (P. O. Clarksdale), Miss.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 80,000$ issue of refunding bonds orfered for sale at public auction on
June 1-V. 142, p. 3387 - Was awarded jointly to the Bank of the Coahoma County Bank, both of Clarksdale, and the Delta Nationai Bank of Yazoo City, as 3s, at a price of 99.02 , a basis of about $3.13 \%$.
Dated July 1, 1936. Due from Jan. 1,1941 to 1947 . LAUDERDALE COUNTY (P. O. Meridian), Miss.-NOTES SOLD IN p. 3387-the county disposed of $\$ 4,500$ to the Merchants \& Farmers. 142 , p. 3387 -the county disposed of $\$ 4,500$ to the Merchants \& Farmers Bank PIKE COUNTY (P. O. Magnolia), Mise,-BONDS OFFERED TO investment a $\$ 22,500$ issue of $43 / 4 \%$ agricultural high school refunding bonds Dated April $\$ 1936$. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1941$ to $1946 ; \$ 1,000$,
1947 to $1956 ; \$ 1,500,1957$ to 1961 and $\$ 2,00$ in 1962 . Principal and interest (A.\& \& O.' payable at the First National Bank in McComb. Legality to be approved by Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis, Mo.

## MISSOURI

FULTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mo.-BOND ELECTION-The Board of Education has called a special election for June 9, for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $\$ 146,000$ school building bonds.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.-BOND SALE-The four issues of bonds, aggre-
gating $\$ 1,400,000$, offered for sale on June 1-V. 142, p. 3720 -were awarded gating \$1,400,0 composed of Brown Harriman \& Co., inc., Eldredge \& Co. to a syndicate corp, Stranahan, Harris \& Co.. Inc. Inc., Eldredge \& Co National Bank \& Trust Co. of Kansas City, the Illinois Oo. of Chicago, and Crouse \& Co. of Detroit, at a price of 100.0699 a net interest cost of about
$2.73 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 520,000$ as 3 s , maturing on June 1: $\$ 20,000,1938$ to $1945 ; \$ 40,000,1946$ and 1947, and $\$ 35,000$ from 1948 to 1959, to 1963, and $\$ 45,000$ in $1964 ;$ the remaining, $\$ 530,000$ as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing
on Jue $1: \$ 45,000,1965$ to 1968 , and $\$ 50,000,1969$ to 1975 .
The issues are described as follows:
$\$ 400,000$ trafficway improvement bonds. Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$,號 1975 675,000 city hall, 2d issue bonds. Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1938$
to $1945 ; \$ 20,000,1946$ to 1968 , and $\$ 25,000,1969$ to 1975, all incl 275,000 park and boulevard improvement bonds, 4th issue. Due on park and boulevard improvement bonds, 4th issue. Due on
June 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1938$ to 1958, and $\$ 10,000,1959$ to
1975 , all inclusive.
50,000 safety zone bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ from June 1, 1938 to 1947, incl. Denom.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful group re-
offered the above bonds for public subscription. The $3 \%$ bonds are priced to yield from 1.00 to $2.65 \%$, the 2315 scare priced to yield from $2.55 \%$ and 100 for the 1970 to 1975 maturities. These bonds are said to be general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxation. OTHER BIDS-The following is an official statement on the other bids received: Freres \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Stern Bros. \& Co. of Kansas trafficway impt. trancway mpt. bonds, $\$ 400,199.60$; for $\$ 675,000$ city hall bonds, $\$ 675,-$
$336.83 ;$ for $\$ 275,000$ park and boulevard impt. bonds, $\$ 275,137.23$, and for $\$ 50,000$ safety zone bonds, $\$ 50,034.95$. All bids plus accrued interest to date of delivery. Interest rates to be $3 \%$ on all bonds maturing prior to
1968 and $2 \frac{3}{4} \%$ on all maturities 1969 and subsequent.
Phelps, Fenn \& Co.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.; F. S . Moseley \& Co.:
 Co. bidding par for all issues, plus accrued interest. Interest rates to be 1944 and subsequent. B. J. Van Ingen \& Co.: The First Michigan Corp. Schoel Kopf; Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc., and E. H. Rollins \& Sons, bidding for $\$ 400,600$ trafficway impt. bonds, $\$ 400,01960$; for $\$ 675,000$ city hal $082.23 ;$ and for $\$ 50,000$ safety zone bonds. $\$ 50,014.95$. All bids plus 1954 and $23 \% \%$ on all bonds maturing 1955 and subsequent. Lehman 1954 and ${ }^{2 / 4} \%$ on al bonds maturing 1955 and subsequent. Lehman bidding par and accrued interest for all issues; interest rates to be $33 \% \%$ on
all bonds maturing 1938 to 1942 incl.; $3 \%$ on all bonds maturing 1943 to all bonds maturing 1938 to 1942 incl.; $3 \%$ on all bonds maturing 1943 to 000 Commerce Trust Co. and Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, bidding for \$400,000 trafficway impt. bonds, $\$ 400,548 ;$ for $\$ 675,000$ city hall bonds, $\$ 675$,924.75; for $\$ 275,000$ park and boulevard impt. bonds, $\$ 175,376.75$ and for
$\$ 50,000$ safety zone bonds, $\$ 50,068.50$, all bids plus accrued interest $\$ 50,000$
safety
zone
zonds
rate to be $3 \%$ on all bonds.

## MONTANA

BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Pryor), Mont.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 8,500$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-bids were received, according to the District Clerk
CASCADE COUNTY (P. O. Great Falls), Mont.-BOND CALLdate interest shall cease, the following bonds:
Nos. 212 to 227 , of $5 \%$ First Ave., North Bridge bonds. Dated July 1, 1918. Payable at the Irving Trust Co. in New York City. Dated July 1,
Nos. 441 to 450 of $5 \% \%$ public highway bods. Payable at the 4 Irving Trust Co. in New York City. $53 /{ }^{3} \%$ public highway bonds July 1, 1921. Payable at the Irving Trust Co. in New York City.
Nos. 116 to 125 , of School District No. 1-C bonds. Dated July 1, 1917.
Payable at the County Treasurer's office.
GLENDIVE, Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 34,000 \quad 6 \%$ coupon Oiled 3219 -were disposed of to three different purchasers. A block of $\$ 25,000$ bonds was sold to the First National Bank and the Exchange State Bank $\$ 4,000$ were awarded to $\dot{D}$. C. Warren, trustee of the Volckert Trust Fund tion at par. Bonds are dated Nov. 1, 1935 , and will mature on Jan. 1,
tion 1944 , subject to redemption at the option of the city at any time.
LLEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Helena), Mont.-BOND issue $\$ 80,000$ hospital building bonds will be submitted to the voters.

Volume 142
POLSON, Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,500$ refunding bonds offered on June $1-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p. 3388 -were awarded to the Stat

## NEBRASKA MUNICIPALS

OFFERING WANTED
AND OTHER
The National Company
OF OMAHA
First National Bank Bldg- $\quad$ A. T. \& T. Teletype OMA 81

## NEBRASKA

HASTINGS, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 125,000$ refunding bonds authorized early in May by the City Council, as noted here-V. 142, p. 3388
were purchased by the Mortgage Investment Co. of Hastings, according to report.
LINCOLN, Neb.-BOND OFFERING-Theo. H. Berg, City Clerk, will receive bids until 10 a. m., June 29 for the purchase of $\$ 60,000$ special assess-
ment refunding bonds, to bear interest at no more than $3 \%$ D Dated July 1 , 1936. Interest payable semil-annually. Prin. and int. payable at the office beginning July 1, 1937 . Cert. check for $2 \%$ of amount of bonds, payable
to J . Cass Cornell, City Treasurer, required. o J. Cass Cornell, City Treasurer, required.
LOOMIS, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Village Clerk that
$10,0003 \% / 4 \%$ refunding bonds have been sold. Due in 10 years. $10,0003 \frac{3}{4} \%$ refundig
ORLEANS, Neb-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-In connection With the $\$ 23,000$ refunding bonds, the sale of which is being negotiated with -it is stated by the City Clerk that the bonds bear $33 / \%$ \% interest. and
mature on May 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1938$ and 1939; $\$ 4,000,1940$ to 1942 , mature on May 1 as
and $\$ 5.000$ in 1943 .
WAHOO, Neb-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120,000$ municipal light plant
 Wachob. Bender \& Co, of Omaha, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ for a premium of $\$ 2,300$, equal
to 101.916. Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Co. of Denver were second high with an offer of 98 for $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated July 1, 1926. Due serially in from 1 to 20 years; optional after five years.

## H. L. Allen \& Company <br> New Jersey Mívipipal Bonds

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## MUNICIPAL BONDS

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## NEW JERSEY

BERGENFIELD, N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The issue of $\$ 49,000$

 CAMDEN N
Funding bond ordinances providing for the eventual issue of $\$ 8.985000$ effuding bonds to retire all of the city's floatinn inaebtedness and calling Or the public sale on June 16 of the initital block of $\$ 5.010,000$ were a calopted Sale of the first emission will permit the retirement of $\$ 972,000$ serial and
term bonds as well as all cax revenue notes and temporary improvement term bonds as well as all vax revenue notes and temporary improvement county taxes augregating about $\$ 3,412,000$. The offering of $\$ 5,010,000$ bonds will include general, school and water refunding obligations, to 26 years. The purchasers will be required to avesell to present holders of the price named in the successful bid, thus leaving about $\$ 4,780,000$ of the onds for public distribution.
According to George E . Brunner, Director of Revenue and Finance, the
sale on June 16 will provide the basis for the financial rehabilitation city by enabling it to clear away all indebtedness maturing prior to Jan. 1 1937. abandon the use of scrip, adopt a cash-basis of operation, and arrange an orderly schedule of maturities to be paid ofr from each year's budget. The balance of the authorized issue of $\$ 8,485,000$ will not be offered until


DOVER SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE-The issue of Lehman Bros. of New York, J. S. Rippel \& Co. and Vandeventer, Spear \&



 10,000, 1943 to 1965; and \$8,000, 1966.
LODI, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Borough Council has given improvement refunding bonds.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P, O. New Brunswick), N. J.-BONDS issuance of $\$ 350,000$ road and county buildings improvement bonds.
NEWARK, N. J.- PLANS BOND ISSUE-The City Commission agreed PASSAIC COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$ O Paren) N. BONDS OFEERED
 $\$ 190,00021 / 2 \%$ county building bonds, dated May 1,1936 , and due on
May 1 from 1939 to 1946 incl, at prices to yield from $1.75 \%$ to $2.50 \%$. according to maturity: The bonds were authorized pursuant to Chapter

## Financial Statement May 1, 1936

Total assessed valuations (1935)-1--1.--.....................-. $\$ 395,493,641$ Bonded debt $3.06 \%$ of the 1933 total assessed valuations. No floating
indebtedness.
Population, 1930 census, 301,359 . The above statement does not include the debt of other political subdivisions having power to levy taxes upon any or all property within the county.

Tax Collections to May 21, 1936

PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION, N. J.-NOTE OFFER-ING-Sealed bids will be received by the Commission until 3 p. m. (Day-
light Savig Time) on June 16 for the purchase of $\$ 200,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest water revenue notes, payable one or from receipts for fees.
rentals and changes made or to be made by the Commission for sale of rentals and changes made or to be made by the Commission for sale of
water. They will be dated June 20, 1936, and issued in denoms. reWater. They will be dated June 20, 1936 , and issued in denoms. Re-
quested by the purchaser. Due $\$ 50,000$, July 20,$1936 ; \$ 50,000$, Aug. 20 , 1936, and $\$ 100,000$, Sept. 20,1936 . Rriate of interest to be expressed National Bank of Paterson. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the notes bid for must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins, PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP, N. J.-PUBLIC OFFERING OF BONDS funding and refunding bonds dated May 1,1936 and due May 11,1937 to 1961 incl., is being made by $H$. L. Allen \& Co., New York, and J. S. Rippel These bonds, is pried under Chapters 60 and 233 of the Laws of 1934 , are,
in the opinion of counsel, valid and binding obligations of the township, ali in the opinion of counsel, valid and binding obligations of the township, ali the taxable property within which is subject to the limitations as to rate or The Township of Piscataway, incorporated in 1693 and one of the oldest
amount. municipalities in New Jersey, is situated in maswex County between and adjoining the cities of Plainfield and New Brunswick, and the boroughs The bonds of this issue are exempt from all present Federal income taxes and tax exempt in the State of New Jersey.
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Rockaway), N. J.-BOND OFFER-ING-Frank J. Howell, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until
8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on June 25 for the purchase of $\$ 60,000$ not 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on June 25 for the purchase or $\$ 00,001936$.
to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registerd improvement bond of
Dated June 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ from 1937 to 1941, incl. and $\$ 10,000$ in 1942 and 1943 . Bridder to express the rate of D.) payable in lawful money of the United States at the First National
(J. Bk
Band Rockaway. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable Bank, Rockaway. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable
to the order of the township, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins,
TEANECK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Teaneck), N. J. on May 22 an issue of $\$ 100,00041 / \%$ registered bonds at a price of par.
Dated Aug. 1,1936 and due $\$ 5,000$ each year from 1937 to 1956 incl. Interest payable F. \& A. D

## NEW MEXICO

CURRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 61 (P. O. Clovis), N. Mex.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 7,000$ general obligation school bonds Bank of Clovis as 4 s at a premium of $\$ 25$, equal to 100.357, a basis of about $3.96 \%$. Dated June 15, 1936. Due $\$ 500$ yearly on June 15 from 1939 to 1952 incl. The Treasurer of the State of New Mexico bid par
PORTALES SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Portales), N. Mex.BONDS by a wide maring, according to the County Treasurer. It is said that
these bonds will be offered for sale at once. these bonds will be offered for sale at once.
NEW MEXICO, State of-BOND CALL-James J. Connelly, State
Nreasurer, is calling for payment at the Ohase National Bank in New Treasurer, is calling for payment at the cose Nation on funk in New York City, on July 1, on which date interest shanl cease, Nos. 98 to 125, of Territory of New Mexico, Territorial institution buen .


## NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-On May 8 the City Council adopted an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 200,000$ flood control bonds.
BUFFALO, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Wm. A. Eckert, Time) June 9 for the purchase of not less than par of $\$ 2,700,000$ tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness. Bidders are to name rate of interest, not in excess of $6 \%$, and to state the denominations desired, in multiples
of $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 15, 1936 . Due Dec., 15,1936 . Prin. and int. payable at maturity at the City Comptroller's office or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., in New York, at holder's option. Certified
check for $\$ 54,000$, payable to the City Comptroller required. Delivery to be made on June 15, or as soon thereafter as possible, at the City Comp-
troller's office or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., in New York. troller'sing opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond, of New York, will be furnished
to the purchaser.

Financial Chronicle
June 6, 1936

DIANA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. $\mathbf{6}$ (P. O. Harris-

 Dated June 1,1936 . Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1938 to 1958, and
$\$ 1,000,1959$. (P. DRYDEN AND HARFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. Wiil receive sealed bids until 2 D. m . (Eastern John Noro, District Clerk,

 bonds, expressed in a multiple of 15 or $1-10$ th of $1 \% \%$ Prin, a ond int
(J. \& D.) payable in lawful money of the United States at ine First National Bank of Dryden or at the Marine Midland Trust Co, New York Coity. must a accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Hawhins, DUNKIRK, N. Y.-GRANTS OPTION ON BONDS-APter no definite bids had been received tor che
bonds offered on June 1, the city granted the Dunkirk Trust Co. of Dunkirk a thre-day option on the issue. The bonds were offered to bear interes
at not to exceed $6 \%$. Dated May 1, 1936, and due $\$ 26,000$ on May 1 from 1937 to 1941, incl. Redeemable insorar as funde s re available in the
sinking fund in excess of the amount required to meet the current year's sinking fu
maturity.

DUTCHESS COUNTY (P. O. Poughkeepsie), N. Y.-LIST OF BIDS \& Savings B in home relief bonds awar, equal to 10.378 , a basis of about $1.64 \%$-V. 142, p. $3722-$ were also bid
for as follow: for as follows:
Bidder-


The fin ancial statement of the district as of May 18,1936 , shows assessed
Tuation for 1935 of $\$ 1,929,359$. This issue constitutes the sole bonded valuation for 1935 of $\$ 1,929,359$. This issue constitutes the sole bonded
indebtedness of the district, which reports no uncollected taxes for the past three years.
TONAWANDA (P. O. Kenmore), N. Y-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by Roscoe $L$. Rosser, Town Clerk, until 3.30
June 15 for the purchase of $\$ 137,500$ municipal building bonds.

## Southern Municipal Bonds

## McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc. 67 BROAD STREET NEW YORK 

## NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.-BOND REFINANCING PLANS APPROVED-Approal of plans for refinancing $\$ 38,800,000$ of
bonds and notes of the above city and county, including obligations of the Board of Education of Buncombe County, was announced by the bond and noteholders' committees on June 3. The bond committee, headed by bondholders' deposit agreement dated Sept. 14, 1931, the plan has the adopted with, the assent of $91.38 \%$ of the bonds eligible for refunding by the City of Asheville local tax school district, and $90.30 \%$ of bonds eligible
for refunding by Buncombe County. The noteholders' committee consist
 notetholders' daposit argeement dated March 28, , 1931, as amended, $98.5 \%$ not the notes elegible for refunding by the City or Ashevile, and $100 \%$ of the
notes elikible for refunding by Buncombe County have assented to tho plan
 and Asteville school bondst wow on deposit as well as bonds of that descrip-
tion deposited by that date. Copies of the plan as adopted may be obtained from W. D. Bradford.
Secretary of the bondholders' committee, 115 Broadway, New York.
HENDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Hendersonville), N. C.-REFUNDsioners of the above county, is offering to bondholders a plan under which the present $\$ 430,062$ principal and $\$ 536,892$ accrued interest on the county debt Will be refunded into new bonds. due $1938-68$. The new issue will carry
interest at $2 \%$ from July 1,1936 , to $1939 ; 2 \%$ to $1942 ; 3 \%$ to $1947 ; 4 \%$ to 1952 and present contract rates thereafter. All past due coupons and literary loans to July 1,1936 , will be paid in cash on a basis representing 1/4\% annual interest.
CION-The County Commissioners are said to have passed a resolution TION-Whe Coursing county refunding and $\$ 26,000$ school refunding bonds.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-It is stated by J. B. Marshall, City Manager, that the issuance of $\$ 100.000$ in
CRAVEN COUNTY (P. O. New Bern), N. C.-DEBT REFINANCING PLAN TO BE INSTITUTED-A Alan for refinancing the above county's Johnston, director of the Local Government Commission, has announced. County has been in default on payments of principal for three or four yon present maturities is $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and would be reduced to $3 \%$ or $4 \%$ under the refinancing. New bonds will be mostly 40 -year term securities. The countr's indebtedness is made up of $\$ 3,053,000$ in bonds, $\$ 600,000$ bond anticipation notes, $\$ 215,000$ revenue anticipation notes, and $\$ 140,054$
owned the state of North Carolina for special building and literary fund loans.
GRANVILLE COUNTY (P. O. Oxford), N. C.-BONDS AUTHOR-IZED-The County Commissioners recently passed an ordinance authoriz-
LEE COUNTY (P. O. Sanford), N. C.-NOTE SALE-A $\$ 12,500$ issue of tax anticipation notes is said to have been $p$.
NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.-NOTE SALE-A $\$ 3,000$ issue of tax anticipation notes is reported to h
PER OUIMANS COUNTY (P. O. Hertford), N. C. $-B O N D$ REofry of the Local Government Commission, that no plans have as yet been formulated with respect to the re-offering of the $\$ 494,000$ coupon refunding bonds that were offered unsuccessfully on April 28 , as noted here at that time -
bonds . 142 , ph. 3044 . He states that it is hoped to offer some part of the
next six months if market conditions are favorable.
STANLEY COUNTY (P. O. Albemarle), N. C.-BONDS AUTHOR-IZED-The County Commissioners have
the issuance of $\$ 60,000$ refunding bonds.
WILKES COUNTY (P. O. Wilkesboro), N. C.-BONDS AUTHOR-17ED-The Board of County Commissioners has passe
WILLIAMSTON, N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance has been passed
ing bonds.
WINSTON SALEM, N. C.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 125,000$ tax anticipation notess is reported to have been purchased recently
Burnett \& Co. of Greensboro, at $.75 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1.93$.

## NORTH DAKOTA

DRESDEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Walos), N. Dak--Bemi-ann. school building bonds approved by Clierk that the $\$ 20,0004 \%$
theters on Dec. 17 . as noted in these columns last February-V. 142, p. 1331-have been purDated Jan. 1, 1936. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1938 to 1952 ; $\$ 2,000$. 1953 and 1954 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1955 .
JAMESTOWN, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 69,000$ refunding bonds of Jamestown as $31 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$. the purchaser agreeing to furnish the legal opinion. The Allison-Williams Co. of Minneaporis, and associates, submitted a bid
for $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, which was rejected because of restrictions specified by the bidders

## OHIO

ASHLEY, Ohio - BOND OFFERING-Edith Myers, Village Clerk, will receive bids until June 15 for the purchase of $\$ 12,0004 \%$ water works annuaily. Due. $\$ 500$ yearly on JJune 1 , from 1936. Interest payable semi-
check for $\$ 120$, payable to the village, required.
BELLEVUE, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-At the recent primary election the voters, gave their
Main St. subway bonds.
CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,128,000$ coupon or regis-
ered bonds offered on June 3-V. 142, p. 3555 -were awarded to a syn-

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND<br>CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

icate composed of the National City Bank of New York; First Boston Sachs \& Co., New York; Mercantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St. Co., all of New York; Kelley, Richardson \& Co., Chicago; First of Michigan
Corp, and Reynolds \& Co., both of New York; Hayden, Miller \& Co.
Mitchell, Herrick \& Co., and MacDonald. Coolidge \& Co., all of Cleveland at a price of 100.184 for the obligations, as follows:
$\$ 7,810,000$ Cincinnati Southern Ry, bonds sold as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Due July $1,1952, ~$
318,000 water works bonds sold as $11 / \mathrm{s}$. water works bonds sold as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Due Sept. 1 as follows
$\$ 36,000$ from 1937 to 1939 incl. and $\$ 35,000$ from 1940 to 1945
All of the bonds are dated July 1, 1936.
SUPREME COURT VALIDATES REFUNDING LEGISLATION-The State supreme Court, in a decision rendered on June 3 , upheld the constitu-
tionality of the statute under which the city issued the above $\$ 8,128,000$ refunding bonds. The ruling was made in a test case brought in connection with the scheduled sale by the Cincinnati School District on June 15 o
$\$ 411,000$ refunding bonds. The Court, it is said, held that 'the refunding issue being representative of indebtedness originally incurred and not ncreasing the original amount or extending time of payment, occupies the came position in relation to exemption from tax and debt limitations and to pay the same as the bonds replaced and constitute binding and enforceable obligation of issuing authority.
The bankers, as shown in their advertisement on page VI, reoffered the $\$ 7.810,000$ southern Railway $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price of 101.50 , to yield about
$2.14 \%$ and the $\$ 318,000$ waterworks $11 / 2$ on a yield basis of from $0.35 \%$ to $1.70 \%$. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied toward redemption
of $\$ 7,810,000$ Cincinnati Southern Ry, $31 / 2 \%$ bonds due 1952 and $\$ 995,000$ nglbonds, in the opinion of counsel, are general obligations of the City of Cincinnati, payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all of theltaxable property within the city without limitation as to amount or
rate. They are also payable respectively, from the earnings of Cincinnati Southern Ry. and of the water works, both of which are reported to be selfsupporting.
COLUMBIANA COUNTY (P. O. Lisbon), Ohio-BONDS REJECTED--At the May 12 primaries the voters of the
CONNEAUT, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The Sinking Fund Trustees have purchased an issue of $\$ 10,000 \mathrm{w}$
DELAWARE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-F. D. King, City Auditor, will recive bids until 2 p. m. June 25 for the purchase of, City Auditor,
department bonds. $5005 \%$ fire
Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated June 1, 1936 . Interest pay-
 able semi-annually. Due $\$ 5$
ENGLEWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Charles E. O'Neil, Village for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 13,5005 \%$ coupon water revenue bonds. Denom. $\$ 900$. Dated July 1, 1936 . Interest payable March 1
and Sept. 1. Due $\$ 900$ yearly on Sept. 1 from 1938 to 1952 incl. Cer-

HURON COUNTY (P. O. Norwalk), Ohio-BOND SALE-The to Saunders, Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland as 2s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 23$, equal to 100.23 , a basis of about $1.94 \% \%$ Dated April 1, 1936, and
due March 1 as foilows: $\$ 1,000$, 1937; $\$ 1,100,1938$ and 1939; $\$ 1,200$, 1940 ; due March 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1937; $\$ 1,100,1938$ and 1939; $\$ 1,200,1940$; JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Steubenville), Ohio-BONDS VOTED the voters at the May 12 election was approved.
LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Painesville), Ohio-BONDS DEFEATEDA proposal to issue $\$ 61,200$ poor relief bonds was voted down by the electors t the May 12 prim
LEIPSIC, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,000$ municipal water works
extension bonds offered on May $23-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3223-were awarded to the Bank of Leipsic Co. of Leipsic as 3 s , for a price of par plus a pred to the $\$ 5.05$, equal to 100.063 , a basis of about $2.99 \%$. Dated March 1,1936 . Due $\$ 500$ yearly on Sept. 1 from 1937 to 1952 , incl. Bids were also submitted by Bliss, Bowman \& Co., Toledo; Saunders, Stiver \& Co., Cleveand, and Ryan, sutherland \& Co., Toledo.
LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Obio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 39,000$
 awar ed to to 100.082, a basis of about $1.98 \%$. Das ${ }^{\text {Dated June }} 1,1936$ and due
$\$ 32$, equal
March 1 as follows: $\$ 3,900,1937 ; \$ 4,200,1938 ; \$ 4,400,1939 ; \$ 4,700,1940 ;$
MARION, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,377$ fire and service departRoth \& Irving Co. of Cincinnati as 23 . s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 11$,
equal to 100.106 a basis of about $2.70 \%$. Dated May 1,1936 and due as ollows: $\$ 377$ March 1 and $\$ 2,000$ Sept. 1, 1937; $\$ 2,000$ March 1 and Sept. 1, 1938; \$2,000 March 1 and \$1,000 Sept. 1, 1939 and \$1,000 March 1 .
MOGADORE, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,100$ refunding bonds described below, which were offered on June 1-V. 142 , $\mathbf{p}$. 3556 -were
awarded to the First Cleveland Corp. of Cleveland as $41 / 4$ for a premium awarded to the First Cleveland Corp. of Cleveland as $4 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ for a premium
of $\$ 68.78$, equal to 100.38 a basis of about $4.18 \%$.
$\$ 13.600$ bonds. Denom. $\$ 850$. Due $\$ 2,550$ on Oct. 1 in 1942, 1943, 1944
 Oct. 1 in each of the years 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946 . Mogadore Savings Bank, in Mogawore. Bliss, Bowman \&
of $\$ 30.77$ for $51 / 2$.
NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ coupon waterworks bonds, series A, which were offered on June 1 -V. 142 , p. 3390 -were
awarded to the First National Bank of Norwood as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, for a premium awarded to the fo 101.10 , a basis of about $2.38 \%$. Dated June 1, 1936 .
of $\$ 220$, equal 1 . 1900 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1937 to 1956 , incl.

OLMSTED FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS VOTEDAt an election held on May 13 a proposal to issue $\$ 45,000$ school building
bonds was approved by a vote of 353 to 155 .
PAULDING, Ohio-BOND $S A L E-$ The $\$ 2,5253 \%$ coupon special
sessment sewer construction bonds offered on May 22 -V. 142, p. $3223-1$ were awarded to the Farmers Banking Co. of Paulding at a price of 101.07 , were awarded
a basis of about $2.59 \sigma_{0}$. Dated March 1, 1936 and due March 1 as follows:
$\$ 525$ in 1937 and $\$ 500$ from 1938 to 1941 , inclusive. $\$ 525$ in 1937 and $\$ 500$ from 1938 to 1941, inclusive.
PERRY COUNTY (P. O. Now Lexington), Ohio-BONDS VOTEDAt the recent primary elections the voters of the county gave their approval
to a proposition to issue $\$ 55,000$ Carey Act poor relief bonds. POMEROY, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Alvin Norris, Village Olerk, will recelvo blds untir 8 . m., June 22 for the purchase ar of $\$ 2,100$ coupon, $\$ 1,000$, except one for $\$ 1,100$. Dated Aprill 1, 1936 . Prin.
$6 \%$.
and semi-annual interest A. 1 and O. 1 payable at the Village Clerk's office.

Due $\$ 1,100$ April $1,1944, \$ 2,000$, Oct. 1,1944 ; and $\$ 2,000$ on April 1 and Oct. 1 in each of the years from 1945 to 1949 . Cert, check for
ROSS COUNTY (P. O. Chillicothe), Ohio-LIST OF ${ }^{\prime}$ BIDS-The following is a complete list of the bids submitted for the $\$ 70000$ poor
relief bonds awarded on May 25 to Seasongood \& Mayer of Cincinnati, as previously reported in these columns-V.142, p. 3723:
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Chicago-

* Seasongood \&\& Mayer, Cincinnati-

Saunders, Stiver \& Co., Cleveland.
Johnson, Kase \& Co., Cleveland...
Johnson, Kase \& Co., Cleveland-
First Cleveland Corp., Cleveland,
Field, Richards \& Shepard, Inc., Cleveland..............
Braun, Bosworth \& Co.. Toledo Braun, Bosworth \& Co.. Toledo-..-.-...........--
Prudden \& Co., Toledo.
*.Successful bidder. ROSS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wood County, Ohiobonds which was submitted at May 12 primary election failed of approval favorable vote of 270 to 156 being seven short of the required $65 \%$.
SENECA COUNTY (P. O. Tiffin), Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,500$
coupon emergency poor relief bonds offered on June 4-V, 142, p. $3391-1$ coupon emergency poor relief bonds offered on June 4-V, 142, p. $3391-$ plus a premium of $\$ 26.65$, equal to 100.13 , a basis of about $1.97 \%$. Dated May 1,1936 and due 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 in 1944.
SUMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGwealed bids until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on June 19 for the pur chase of $\$ 166,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest poor relief bonds. Dated June 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 17,000$, $1938 ; \$ 19,00,1939 ; \$ 20,000,1940 ; \$ 21,000,1941 ; \$ 22,000$ pressed by the bidder in a multiple of 1944 of $1 \%$ Rate of interest to be ex(M. \& S. ) payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check
for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the Board of Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. Each bid must be on the basis of
TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND CALL-The city has issued a call for paymen on Dec. 15, 1936 of $\$ 3,287,00041 / \%$ refunding bonds, dated Dec. 15 , t about $3 \%$ interest.
VINTON COUNTY (P. O. McArthur), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGeorige A. July 6 for the poard of County Commissioners, will receive bids June 1, 1936. Interest payable semi-annually por relief bonds. Dated
 Board of County Commissioners, required.
WELLSTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-W. A. Lausch, City Auditor will receive bids until noon June 13 for the purchase at not less than par of
$\$ 35,0005 \%$ coupon street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 3,500$. Dated $\$ 35,0005 \%$ coupon street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 3,500$. Dated April 1 ' from 1
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Frank W. Barton, Yirector of Finance, will receive bids until noon June 26 for the purchase of
$\$ 1,193,0004 \%$ delinquent tax bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1 , $\$ 1,193,0004 \%$ delinquent tax bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1 , 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the office of the sinkbecome subject to redemption on Oct. 1 'in each of the Years 1941,1942 and
1943 , and $\$ 239,000$ on Oct. 1,1944 . Cert. check for $\$ 25,000$, payable to 1943, and $\$ 239,000$ on Oct. 1,1944 . Cert. check for $\$ 25,000$, payable to the Director of Finance, requ

## OKLAHOMA

BURLINGTON, UkIa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,500$ issue of electric distribution system bonds offered for sale on June $1-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. 3723to report. Due $\$ 500$ yearly beginning three years after date.
DALE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Shawnee Rt. 1), Okla.-BOND OFFERING-J. J. Hampton, District
Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. June 10 for the purchase at not less Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p . m. June 10 for the purchase at not less
than par of $\$ 20,000$ school building bonds, which will bear interest at rate named in the successful bid. Due $\$ 1,500$ yearly beginning three years after date, except that the last instalment will amount to $\$ 2,000$. Cer-
tified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid required. DAVIS.
Dill receive bids intil 8 p . OFFERING-Fay L. Crossett, Town Clerk, of $\$ 5,300$ town hall bonds and $\$ 2,700$ waterworks extension bonds, to bear interest at a rate named in the successful bid. The town hall bonds will mature $\$ 2,000$ in two years after date, and $\$ 1,000$ yearly thereafter, except bonds will mature $\$ 1,000$ in two years after date, $\$ 1,000$ three years after date an.
OKMULGEE, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on June 9 , according to report, to have the voters pass on the issuance of
$\$ 125,000$ in county fair buildings, municipal auditorium and playgrounds
TULSA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,700,000$ coupon school bonds ofeered on Fune N-V. 142, p, 8 Trust Co awarded homa City, the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, F. S. Moseley of St. Paul, the Anglo-American National Bank of San Francisco, and the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo. The successful bidders offered to pay par and accrued interest for bonds bearing interest at $28 / \%$ and $38 \% \%$ interest rate and $\$ 1,344,000$ coming due from 1942 to $195623 / \%$. Due was submitted by a group composed of the First Boston Corp. of New York, the National Bank of Tulsa, the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Tulsa, E. H. Rollins \& Sons of Chicago, the First of Michigan corp. of Detroit,
and the Illinois Co. of Chicago, which offered a premium of $\$ 10$ on $\$ 1$,000,000 3s and $\$ 700,00028 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.

## Oregon Municipals CAMP \& CO., INC. <br> Porter Building, Portland, Oregon

## OREGON

BAKER COUNTY UNION HIGG SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O.
 for sale on Ma ther bid was recelved. Dated Mas 1, 1936. Due on May 1 .
1945.

Financial Chronicle
KINGSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125.000$ were awarded to Singer, Deane \& Scribner, Inc. of Pittsburgh as ${ }^{2}$, 1392 , par plus a pren ium of $\$ 1,817$, equal to 101.45 , a basis of about $1,87 \%$, $\$ 20,000,1939 ; \$ 25,000,1940$ and 1941 and $\$ 30,000$ in 1942 . The bonds on June 1,1938 or on any interest payment date thereafter.
LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND ELECTION-The proposal to issue $\$ 700,000$ high school building bonds will be at which to the voters.

MEDIA, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Edward Minton, Borough Secretary will receive sealed bids until 7 p . m. (Rastern standard Time) on June
 a single interest rate on all of the bonds. Interest opyabie
tified check for $2 \%$ of the bonas bid for, payable to the order A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonas bid for, payable to the order of the Borough
Treasurer. must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be issued subiect Treasurer. must accompany each proposal. The bonds wil be issued subject
to the favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.
NEW KENSINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING Julizabeth Morgan, District Secretary, will recelve bids until $7: 30$ p. m. as follows: $\$ 10,000,19377, \$ 15$, Interest payable June $1938 ; \$ 20,000,1939 ; \$ 10,000$, 1940 to
1946 . Cert. check for $\$ 1,000$, required. FAR KER (P. O. Parkers Landing), Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5.000$
$4 y_{2} \%$ water supply bonds offered on June 1-V. 142, p. 3392-were awarded to Gertrude McLaughlin of Parker.
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-LOCAL BOND ISSUES APPROVEDThe following is a record of the most recent of the issues to be approved by
the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Municipa the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Municipal
Affairs. The information includes the name of the municipality, amount Affairs. The information includes the name
and purpose of issue and the date of approval:
Municipality and PurposePlymouth Borough, Luzerne County-Payment of fire
truck; two dump paving: repaving streets,
Pottsville City school District, schuy ikill County- May 25
$\$ 20,000$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Refunding bonded indebtedner } & \text { May } 26 \text { 45,00 }\end{array}$ Wilkes-Barre City School District, Luzerne County-
Purchase and build playgrounds, erect, construct,
equip and furnish school building: purchase site,
erect, construct and equip, furnish an addition to
school building. Born, Alegheny County-Construct
May $26 \quad 400,000$
 Jefferson Township, Fayette County-Funding float-
ing indebtedness, $\$ 28,000$; improving townhip roads, 87,0000 arough, Blair County Funding floatMartinsburg Borough, Blair County-Funding float-
ing indebtedness County- Erect, equip and furnish addition to high cocool building and repair same 24, May $27 \quad 24,000$ the $\$ 5, \mathrm{COO}, 000 \mathrm{3} / 4 \%$ bonds being offered for sale on June 15 , as previol sly reported in tbese colum
$5 \%$ of tne issue bid for.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-BOND oFFERTNG POSTPONED-Because of errors in the original cail for bids, the city has changed the date of sale of the $\$ 5,000,00031 / 2 \%$ subway bonds from June 15 to June 24 .
PINE GROVE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Pine Frove, Pa-BOND SALE-The Pine Grove National Bank \& Trust Co of Pine Grove purchased $\$ 13,0004 \%$ coupon high school bonds at a price
of 102 . Dated Dec. 1935 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Due in 20 of 102. Doted Dec. 1935 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Due in 20 POTTSVILLE, Pa.- BOND $S A L E-$ The $\$ 101,000$ coupon, registerable
as to principal municipal building bonds offered to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. of New York as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 292.86$, equal to 100.289 , a basis of about $2.47 \%$. Dated May 1, 1936 $\$ 4,000$ from 1937 to 1960 , incl. and $\$ 5,000$ in 1961.
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Springfield), Pa--BOND SALE -The $\$ 150,000$ issue of coupon sewer bonds offered on June 2-V. 142 , p. 3392 - was awarded to $\mathbf{E}$. W. Clark \& Co. of Philadelphia as $2{ }^{34} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{s}$, at a Hrice of 101.358 a basis of about $2.64 \%$. Dated June 1, 1936, and due
$\$ 5,000$ on June i, from 1937 to 1966. incl. Other bids were as follows: Bidder- Int. Rate Rate Bid $\xrightarrow{\text { Dugher- }}$ Stroud \& Corkran \& Co



UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Montgomery County, Pa.-BONDS AUTHHORITED-The Scaool Board at a recent meeting authorized tne issuance or $\$ .5,000$ refunding bonds
UPPER MOPELAND TOWNSHIP (P. O. Willow Grove), Pa.-
 Yarnall \& Co of Philadelphia were second high bidders.
1936. Due $\$ 10,000$ on June 15 in 1946, 1951 and 1956.
WINTON, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Joseph Ricci, Secretary of Borough Council, will receive bids until June 20 for the purchase of $\$ 60,00041 / 2 \%$ bonds. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Dated June 1,1936 . Interest payable semi-
annually. Due $\$ 6.000$ yearly on June 1 from 1937 to 1946 incl. Certified annually. Due 86,000
YORK SPRINGS, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Burgess George E. Deatrick will receive sealed bids until 2 p . m . on June 24 for the purchase or $\$ 9,0003 \%$ coupon water bonds. Dated Jan. 1 i 1936 . Denoms. $\$ 500$
and $\$ 250$ Due
Das follows. $\$ 500$ orom 1942 to 1944 incl.; $\$ 250$ from 1945 to and $\$ 250$. Due as follhws: $\$ 500$ from 1942 to 1.
1956 , incl. and $\$ 500$ from 1957 to 1965 incl.

## RHODE ISLAND

PASCOAG AND HARRISVILLE FIRE DISTRICTS, Providence PASCOAG AND HARRISVILLE FIRE DISTRICTS, Providence
County, R. BONDS VOTED-The taxpayers of the Pascoag and the
Histrict jointly voted in favor of the issuanco of s 215,000 Haunty, R. Tire Districts jointly voted in favaror of the issuance or 8215,000
bands to finance the purchase of the properties of the Pascoag Water bonds to
WAR WICK, R. I.-BOND SALE-Estabrook \& Co. of Boston have purchased $\$ 150,00023 \%$ coupon school and eauipment terminal bonds and are reorfering them for general investment at prices to yield from
$0.60 \%$ to $2.80 \%$, according to maturity June 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ fron 1937 to 1946 incl.; $\$ 7,000$ 'rom 1947 to
1956 incl., and $\$ 5,000$ from 1957 to 1960 incl. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. The bonds, in the
opinion of the bankers, are legal investment of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), S. C.-BONDS AUTHOR-IZED-A bill is said to have been passed by the Legislature, authorizing CHEROKEE COUNTY (P. O. Gaffney), S. C.-BOND SALE-The was awarded to Tohnson Lane Space \& Co of Savannah, paying a premium of $\$ 5,65$ enequal to 103.90 , accoring to the Clerk of the Board of County
Commissioners.

MARKETS APPRAISALS INFORMATION NORTH CAROLINA STATE and municipal bonds all southern state and municipals

## KIRCHOFER \& ARNOLD

RALEIGH, N. O.
INCORPORATED

## SOUTH CAROLINA

D. ELORENCE, S. Cllerbe that the $\$ 3000000$ refunding bonds offered for sale without D. E. Ellerbe that the $\$ 300,000$ refunding bonds offered for sale without
success on April 30, as noted in these columns at that time V. 142 , p. 3046
still remain unsold $T_{\text {The only offer received on April } 30 \text { was a bid of } 95.00 \text { for } 43 / 4 \mathrm{~s} \text {. }}$ HARTSVILLE SCHOOL DISTR ICT NO. 32 (P. O. Hartsville),
S. C.-BONDSVOTED-At an election held on June 1, the voters approved
the issuance of $\$ 60,000$ in school bonds by a wide margin, according to eport.
UNION COUNTY (P. O. Union), S. C.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 72,000$ issue of county notes offered for sale the First
 Southern Bank, Spartanburg, $3 \%$.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

CLEAR LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.-ROND ELEECTIONAn election is to be beld on June 16, for the $p$
CODINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 61 (P. O. Watertown), S. Dak.-BOND SALLE-An issue of $\$ 1.5004 \%$ semi-annual school chants Bank of Watertown at a price of 101.06 .
EDMUNDS COUNTY (P. O. Ipswich), S. Dak.-WARRANT CALLLJ. A. Strom, County Treasurer, is said to be RAPID CITY, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 315.0044 \%$ bonds offered
On June 1 -V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3392-$ were awarded to A. S. Huyck \& Co. of Chicago
and associates as follows: $\$ 225,000$ refunding bonds at a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ premium of $\$ 12,195$, equal to 105.418, a basis of about $3,40 \%$. Dated June 1,1936 . Due yearly on. June 1
as follows: $\$ 1,000,1938,1939$ and 1940 , and $\$ 12,000,1941$ to
1956
90,000 waterworks improvemeni bonds at a premium of $\$ 5,679$, equal to
106.31 , a basis of about $3.40 \%$. Dated $J \vee l y 1,1936$. Due $\$ 6,000$ 106.31 , a basis of about $3.40 \%$ Dated July 1, 1936. Due $\$ 6,000$
yearly on July 1 from 1942 to 1956 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the City Treasurer s office.
Second high bid was submitted by a group represented by the Rapid City
National Bank, offering a premium of $\$ 17,403.75$ for the two issues.
Associated with the above named firm in the purchase of these bonds
were: Wheelock \& Cummins of Des Moines; Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Co. of Denver; and Seasongood \& Mayer, of Cincinnati.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for public subscirption at prices to yield from $1.50 \%$ offered the above bonds for public s
to $3.50 \%$, according to maturity.
RAPID CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rapid City) urer, is said to be calling for payment school warrants registered up to and including No. 17982 .
SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of Commissioners of the city has passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 35,000$ refunding bonds.


## TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-It is stated by D. C . Miller, City Clerk, that the City Council has passed an ordinance author-
izing the issuance of $\$ 3,000,000$ in electric power distribution system bonds to be connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority transmission lines. to be connected with the Tennessee valley Authority transmission lines. necessary that the consulting engineer prepare plans and specification for the construction of this distribution system
MEMPHIS, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ coupon city hospita 1 bonds offered on June 2 -V. 142, p. 3392 -were awarded to the city o memp National Bank of St. Louis and Leftwich \&ar fors of Memphis Boat-
 Due on May 1
$\$ 1,000$ in 1953 .
SULLIVAN COUNTY (P. O. BIountville), Tenn.-BOND ELECTION -June 27 has been set as the date for holding an election at which a proposal to issue $\$ 235,000$ school construction bonds will be voted upon.
TENNESSEE, State of -BOND OFFERING-It is announced by the State Funding Board that sealed bids will be received at the office of the
Governor until $11 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$. on June 15 for the purchase of a $\$ 371$ fic Governor untii 11 a. m. on June 15 for the purchase of a $\$ 371.000$ issue of
refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable J . $\% \mathrm{~J}$. Rate
 1936 . Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 250.000$ in 1944 and $\$ 121,000$ in 1945 .
Principal and interest payable at the fiscal agency of the State in New
York City, or at the State Treasurer's office. Delivery of the bonds and payment therefor may be made in either Nashville or New York. The payment therefor may be made in either Nashville or New York. The
approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York, will be
furnished The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to take furnished. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to take
them at the lowest rate of interest, at a price not less than par and accrued them at the lowest rate of interest, at a price not less than par and accrued
interest to date of delivery, delivery to be made on or about July 1 . A certified check in an amount equal to $2 \%$ of the face value of the bonds
bid for payable to the State Treasurer, is required. These bonds are bid for, payable to the State Treasurer, is required. These bonds are

## TEXAS

AMARILLO, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the City Auditor that the $\$ 120.000$ coupon water works improvement bonds purchased by A. S. Huyck \& Co. of Cbicago, as 4 s , at a price of 102.889 , as
noted here recntly-V. 142, , 3558 -are the bonds that were sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Anril 23 to the said firm at that
price, as reported at that time. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Feh. 1, 1934 . Due price, as reported at that time. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Feh. 1, 1934. Due serially from 1935 to 1959 , without prior payment. Interest

## TEXAS BONDS

Bought - Sold - Quoted

## H. C. BURT \& COMPANY <br> Incorporated

Sterling Building
Houston, Texas

## TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex.-BOND SALE-It is stated by Geo. G. Grant, Director of Finance, that $\$ 350,0003 \%$ semi-annual school bonds were purchased on March 26 by the American
BEE COUNTY (P. O. Beeville), Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on May $23-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. $3047-$ the voters are
have defeated the proposed issuance of the $\$ 225,000$ in road bonds.
BRADY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brady), Tex-BONDS SSLD-It is reported by the District Secretary that $\$ 50,000$
$4 \%$ semi-annual school bonds have been purchased by the Public Works
Administration.
OCTOR COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Odessa), Tex.-BOND ELECTION-An election is to be held on June 6
at whitcha proposal to issue $\$ 86,000$ school building bonds will be submitted
to the voters for to the voters for approval. GALENA PARK, Texas-BOND ELECTION-An election is said to
be scheduled for June 13 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 10,000$ in bonds
to to finance the construction of water and sanitary systems, of which $\$ 60,000$
would be for the former, and $\$ 40,000$ for the latter. would be for the former, and $\$ 40,000$ for the latter.
GEORGETOWN, Tex.-BOND ELECTION-It is said that an election will be beld on June 23 in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of
$\$ 60,000$ in power plant improvement bonds.
HILLSBORO, Tex-- BONDS TO BE SOLD-It is stated by the City Secretary that $875,0004 \%$ semi-annual coupon refunding bonds will be sold localy . Principal and interest (M, \& N.) payable a
Legality to be approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
KILGORE, Tex-- BONDS VOTED-By a vote of 207 to 8 , the residents at a re
LAMPASAS, Tex.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Secretary that the $\$ 20,000$ water works bonds approved by the toters on Jan. 28 .
as noted in these columns, were handed by Bain, Emerson \& Co. of San as noted
LA POR TE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. La Porte), Texas - BONDS NOT VOTED - It is stated by the District Secretary that reported in these columns early in January, were not voted and the Disreported in these columns early in January, weri not voted and the
trict's application for Public Works Administration funds was rejected.
LONGVIEW INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. OO. Longview), Texas-BONDS VOTED-It iC stated by the Secretary of the Board oo Education that at an election on May 28 the vo
ance of $\$ 35,000$ in $4 \%$ school construction bonds.
McCULLOCH COUNTY DEFINED ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Brady), Tex.- BOND CALL-George C. Parker, County Clerk, is said to be calling for payment at par and accrued interest on July 1, on which
date interest shail cease, a total of $\$ 30,0005 \%$ semi-ann. road bonds, dated Feb. 12, 1917. Due in 1956 .
NEW BRAUNFELS, Tex--BONDS VOTED-The citizens at a recent election voted in faver, of the issuance of $\$ 80,000$ park land purchase bonds.

HECOS COUNTY (P. O. Fort Stockton), Tex.-WARRANT SALE$43 \% \%$ road and bridge fund refunding warrants. Due serially for 10 years. SAN DIEGO, Tex.-BOND ELECTION-An election has been called for June 13 at which two propositions to issue bonds will be voted upon. The voters will decide on the issuance of $\$ 88,000$
bonds and $\$ 40,000$ sewer improvement bonds.
SHAMROCK, Tex.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election will be held on June 9 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 183,0005 \%$ refunding water reve
for outstanding $6 \%$ bonds. Due in 30 years.
TEXAS, State of-FINANCES REPORTED IN GOOD SHAPE-Notpension funds, financial position of Texas is satisfactory, according to a statement by Govercor James $V$. Allred. Despite increases in appropriations charged against the general revenue fund, the State now anticipipates ${ }^{\text {a }}$ antifinued.
continued. it not been for the Centennial appropriation and for additional rural aid appropriations, the deficit on Aug. 31 would have been reduced to
approximately $\$ 3,800.000$. If it had not been necessary to set up $\$ 2,731,000$ approximately the payment of reliof bonds, the general revenue fund would have had a deficit of only about $\$ 1,000,000$," Governor Allred reported.
The Governor pointed out' that during the last decade the total bonded figure was reached in 1933 , when unemployment was at its height. Commenting on the relief situation, the Governor declared Federal aid Was discontinued on Dec. 1, 1935, and for about the past six months the State has maintained its direct relief program alone.
WAELDER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Waelder), Texas-BONDS SOL $D$-It is stated by the District Secretary that the $\$ 44,0004 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds approved by the voters last December, as noted here at that
time, have been purchased at par by the Public Works Administration. YOAKUM SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BOND SALE-The State Board of Educ.

## FFERINGS WANTED <br> UTAH-IDAHO-NEVADA-MONTANA-WYOMING MUNICIPALS <br> FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO. <br> SALT LAKE CITY

Phone Wasatch 3221

## UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salt Lake City) Utah ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 150,000$ tax anticipation notes to the First National Bank and the
Walker Bank \& Trust Co., both of salt Lake City, jointly, reported in Walker Bank \& Trust Co., both of Salt Lake City, jointly, reported in
these columns recently - , 142, p. $3559-i$ is sis stated by the District Clerks that the Board of Education has arranged to borrow up to $\$ 175,000$ from

May 1. 1936 Due on May 1 as follows: 587,000 . 1941, and 880.000 in
 delivery, The successful bidaer is to pay for the printing of the bonds.
The suceesstul bidder will be furnished with the approving opinion of Tha successsul bidarer willilea furnished with the approving oppinion of
 for $2 \%$ or the par value
must accompany the bid.
KENOSHA, Wis.- BOND SALE-The two issues of refunding bonds



LA CROSSE COUNTY (P. O. La Crasse), Wis.-BOND OFFERING-


 (F. © A.) payable at the Oounty Treasurer's office. No limitation upon tax ierise tos meet bona maturities and interest. Authority for issuance:
Section 67.13, Wisconsin Statutes. No certified check is required with bid.

## WYOMING

WASHAKIE COUNTY (P. O. Worland), Wyo.-BONDS VOTEDAt a recent election the vo
875.000 court house bonds.

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets

## BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO.

25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

## CANADA

 enne Nationale, Montreal.
from 1937 to 1961 inclusive.
CANADA (Dominion of)-STOCK EXCHAANGE RULING ON BONDS of June 1 announced that the Committee on Securities has ruled that of June oo announcen 25 -year $314 \%$ bonds. due 1961 , up to and including June 15, 1936, may be made either with tempoporary or with permanent bonds; NEW BRUNSWICK (Province of)-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,342,000$
coupon, registerable as to principal, bonds offered on June $2-\mathrm{V}$. 142, coupon, reesiserawarded to a syndicate headed by the Dominion Securities Corp. of Toronto which paid a price of 98.569 for $\$ 2,000,00010$-year 3 s
and 98.37 for $\$ 3,342.000$ 20-vear 315 s or the proceeds $\$ 2,792,000$ will and 98.37 for $\$ 3,342,00020$-year $31 /$ ss. Of the proceeds, $\$ 2,792,000$ will be $\$ 2,150,000$ for capital highway expenditures and $\$ 400,000$ for permanent bridge construction. The bonds are dated June 15, 1936 .
ONTARIO HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION (P. O. Toronto), Ont.-BOND SALE DETAILS-A Asociated with the Band of Montreal in the recent purchase of sf,
 Bell, Gouinlock \&\% Co., Bank of Nova Scotia; Dominion Bank of Canada; Birks \& Gordon; Midland Securities Co.; Fry \& Co., and Cochran, Murray
 annually in interest charges. The purchasing group made an alternate offer of 94.78 for $3 \% 15$-year bonds. A A groupg composed of Wood, Gundy Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce bid 95739 Por $21 / 2 \%$. 8 -year bonds and the balance at the same terms.
SASKATCHEWAN (Province of)-PLEDGES PAYMENT OF DEBTS urities Corp.. New York from its Toronto office, the following statemen Was issued May 28 by Hon. W. J. Patterson, Premier and Provincial ${ }^{\text {Treasurer of Saskatchewan, in Regina: }}$ In In budget speech delivered on March 3 this year, I outlined the views of the Government with regard to proposals for the adjustment of interes rates on security issues by Saskatchewan. After reviewing the possibl savings which might be effected by some form of conversion, I pointed out regarded by the investing public as repudiation, would destroy the credit of the province and, in the final result, would increase rather than decrease the problems of Provincial financing.
issues maturing an the province has arranged for the payment of debenture issues maturing on. July 1, 1938. unt It is true t that drought and low prices for agricultural products have
created serious difficulties in this Province, and the last few years have been created serious difficulties in this Province, and the last few years have been and with distinct signs of improvement, I see no reason to change the views expressed in the budget.
VANCOUVER, B. C.-BONDHOLDERS TO CONSIDER REFINANCING PLANS ON'JULY 6 - - Holders of the city's bonds are to be invited to meet civic officials at Vancouver July 6 to discuss a proposal for refunding
of the city $s$ debenture debt of $\$ 74$ millions, reports the "Financial Post of Toronto. Prior to rhe meeting the city. will obtain the advice of bond of Toronto. Prior to che meeting the city will obtain the adviie or bond
dealers as to which of eight schemes suggested to the City Council should be presented to bond
The Council's reguestes, prepared by Acting Comptroller Frank Jones at Two of bem are on a 25 -year basis and one on a 30-yenr basis. Five other plans, drafted by Alderran G . C . Niiller, provide for a five year reduchen in interest rates, after which they would be restored to the original basis. The refunding schemes drawn up by the Comptroiver provide forr ma-
turity of the entire debt at the end of the period fixed in the refunding arrangement- 25 or 30 years. As maturities are progessively reached,
under the present seu-up, over a period of 35 years, it world mean an exunder the present ser-up, over a period of 35 years, it world mean an ex-
tension of maturities in most cases as well as a reduction in the rate of interest. Under the first of the Comptroller's proposals provision is made for
 fund. The existing fund of $\$ 18.5$ millions compounded at $3 \%$ would reach obtained by annual levies of $\$ 974.350$ uncil the end of the term.
Tho second scheme is also on a 25 -year basis, but makes no provision for sinking fund for the first five years. Although this means a large savsinking fund instalmencs in ensuing years.
Over the entire period the first scheme would mean a saving in total
debt charges of 33.2 millions and the second scheme a saving of $\$ 1.1$ million
The thirdschen however, which is on a 30 -year basis, would result in an㲘 Under cll three schemes the city would be able to liquidate the amount and by the end of 1936 will be increased by $\$ 1.5$ million, as no provision was made in the 1936 budget for sinking fund cnarges.


[^0]:    +"Other cash"
    Reserve bank notes
    $x$ These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken x These are certifcates given by the United States Treasury for the 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 from
    100 cents to 59.06 cents. these certificates being worth less to the extent of the
    difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as protit by the Treasury

[^1]:    * "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.
    $\times$ These are certificates given by the U. S. Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents en an. 31, 1934, these certifleates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profits by the Treasury under the provisions $f$ the Gold Resarve Act of 1934.

[^2]:    Total_-....-...-\$4,486,308 \$5,152,564 Total_-....-.--\$4,486,308 \$5,152,56 V. $\mathbf{x}$ To guarantee payment of additional income taxes for prior years.-

[^3]:    St. Louis Southwestern Ry.-Trustee Warns Bondhold-ers-Court Guilder Ruling May Affect Their Rights-

[^4]:    Wichita Falls \& Southern RR.-Earnings.$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { April- }}$
    Gross from railway....-
    Net from railway
    Net after rents.
    ent

    | 7,138 | 6,827 |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | 5,009 |  |

     Net after rents.

[^5]:    Note.-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs
    This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended June

[^6]:    bonds of New York City, while d includes $\$ 60,000,000$ New York Clity bonds.

