


COMMERCIAL BANKERS SINCE 1852

## Wells Fargo Bank

 UnionTrustCo.SANFRANCISCO
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation RESOURCES OVER $\$ 200,000,000$

Hallgarten \& Co.
Established 1850
LNEW YORK
Chicago
London

Wertheim \& Co.
120 Broadway New York
London
Amsterdam

## CARL M. LOEB \& CO.

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Amsterdam
Berlin London Paris

EDWARD B. SMITH \& CO. 31 Nassau Street

New York

PHILADELPHIA - BOSTON Cleveland - Pittsburgh - London New York (5th Ave.) - Allentown - Easton

Correspondent
Edward B. Smith \& Co.g Inc. Minneapolis

CHICAGO Ong CHICAGO . St. Louis


## The

NewYorkTrust Company

Capital Funds . \$32,500,000

IOO BROADWAY
57 TH ST. \& FIFTH AVE. 40TH ST. \& MADISON AVE. NEW YORK

European Representative's Office: 8 KING WILLIAM STREET LONDON, E.C. 4

Member Federal Reserve System and N. Y. Clearing House Association

## THE CHASE

 NATIONAL BANK of the city of new yorkThe chase is traditionally a bankers' bank. For many years it has served a large number of banks and bankers as New York correspondent and reserve depository.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## United States Government Securities

Brown Harriman \& Co. Incorporated

State and Municipal Bonds

Barr Brothers \& Co.
New York
Chicago

[^0]
## A. G. Becker \& Co. <br> Incorporated <br> Established 1893

Investment Securities Commercial Paper

New York
Chicago
And Other Cities
$\frac{\text { NEWARK }}{\text { New Jersey State \& Municipal Bonds }}$
J. S. RIPPEL \& CO. 18 Clinton St. Nowark, N. J.

ST. LOUIS

St. Louis Securities


Members St. Louls Stock Exchange

Missouri and Southwestern Stocks and Bonds
Smith, Moore \& Co. St. Louis
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { The First Boston } & \text { St. Louis Stock } \\ \text { Corp. Wire } & \text { Exchange }\end{array}$

DETROIT

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS CORPORATION BONDS WATLING, LERCHEN \& HAYES $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Members } \\ \text { New York Stock Exch. } \\ \text { Detroit Stock Exchange } & \text { New York Curb Assoc. }\end{array}$ D34 BUHL BLDG., Chicago Stock Exch.
DETROIT

## LISTED AND UNLISTED SECURITIES

Charles A. Parcells \& Co.
Members of Detroit Stock Exchange PENOBSCOT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

## J. P. MORGAN \& CO. NEW YORK <br> DREXEL \& CO. PHILADELPHIA

Condensed Statement of Condition June 30, 1936

## ASSETS

| po | \$100,564 |
| :---: | :---: |
| United States Government Securities (Of these $\$ 900,000$ are pledged) | 324,631,496.10 |
| State and Municipal Bonds and Bills | 19, |
| Stocks and Bonds, | 18,954,857.52 |
| Loans and Bills Purchased | 48,251,513.10 |
| Accrued Interest and Accounts Receiv | 1,823,196.94 |
| Morgan Grenfell \& Co. Limited, Sha | 5,500,000.00 |
| Banking Premises | 6,728,304.12 |
| Liability of Customers on Letters |  |
| of Credit and Acceptances . . . $\$ 15,575,426.57$ |  |
| Less Prepayments......... 117,847.64 | 15,457,579.03 |
| Total Assets | \$541,073,953.0 |

## LIABILITIES

| Deposits: $\begin{array}{r}\text { Demand............. } 8455,000,541.84 \\ \\ \text { Time. . . . . . . . . . . . 21,140,800.97 }\end{array}$ | \$476,141,342.81 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Accrued Interest and Accounts Payable. | 124,329.76 |
| Acceptances Outstanding and Letters of Credit |  |
| Issued. | 15,575,426.67 |
| Special Reserve Fund | 1,000,000.00 |
| Capital. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 25,000,000.00 |  |
| Surplus and Partners' Balances 23,232,854.41 | 48,232,854.41 |
| Total Liabil | \$541,073,953.65 |

The foregoing statement is exclusive of our interest in the assets and liabilities of the frmm of Morgan \& Cie. Paris. Our interest in Morgan
Grenill \&rivate Bankers under Article TV of the Banking Law of the State of New York Authorized as a Private Bank by the Department of Banking of the Commonvealth of Pennsylvania

July 2, 1936

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Report of Condition at the Close of Business June 30, 1936 member federal deposit insurance corporation

Memorandum: U. S. securities pledged to secure trust
deposits, and to qualify for fiduciary powers........... \$22,871,021.73
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc., pledged to secure
952,593.66

## 

Vol. 143

## THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

## OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1936

## RESOURCES



United States Government and other securities carried at $\$ 147,818,737,41$ are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance. Corporation

# The Financial Situation 

THE business community has now had a week of the rest that usually comes to it in an election year between the party conventions and the commencement of active political campaigning. At least, it has had a rest so far as overt political developments are concerned. For a somewhat longer period it has been relieved of the uncertainties and anxieties that are certain to be its misfortune when Congress is in session. Thus time and opportunity have been afforded for speculation as to what the future has in store in the form of campaign developments, and for study of the legislation that Congress approved during the closing days of its activities. Forecasts concerning campaign matters have naturally been no more than guesses, some of them mildly encouraging and some of them otherwise.

## The New Tax Law

By far the most important piece of last-minute legislation was the new tax law, which business men, and particularly those executives responsible for the financial management of corporations, are finding difficult to analyze and understand. They are also finding that it contains many unfortunate passages almost certain to have farreaching and harmful effects upon business generally. There have been a good many predictions of the consequences likely to manifest themselves in altered dividend policies and reorganized capital structures. Others have taken note of the inability of corporations to insert sinking fund clauses in new bond issues without a heavy tax penalty, and have drawn from this fact the conclusion that the refunding programs so noteworthy during the past year would be substantially checked. Probably further time for more thorough study of the bearing of the provisions of the new statute upon specific situations will be necessary before the accuracy of many of these predictions can be determined, although of course it is quite obvious that the law is an unfortunate one which should never have seen the light of day.

In two other quarters developments have tended to draw the attention of the business community from political and semi-political questions, and from recent
legislation for that matter. One of them is the drought, now said to have become definitely threatening over a wide area in the West and Middle West. The other is the labor situation in the steel industry, into which John L. Lewis, head of the coal miners' union, has injected himself in an effort to organize workers on an industrial union basis. At the moment of this writing, it is very difficult to be certain of the facts in either of

## "Almost Insuperable"?

". . . when the (Supreme) Court either mistakes or lags behind in understanding the economic or social trends of the times, then the problems of government, and of the people living with that government, become almost insuperable."

This plaintive note is struck by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in the discussion of current affairs in his book, recently published under the title "Whose Constitution?" The words, of course, echo much that is being said in many quarters at the present time.

Just what is meant by the words '"economic and social trends of the times"? If those who and social trends of the times ? If those who Supreme Court declines to permit the hysterical clamor of the day to persuade it to give the provisions of the Constitution a new meaning in order to validate laws designed to respond to this clamor, any government undertaking to cater to the whims of the day is likely to find the going rough, they are right, but without good ground for complaint. The Court and the Constitution are then performing the functions for which they were brought into existence.

This, however, is but one aspect of the matter. Let these ideas but take permanent and controlling hold upon the people at large, and neither the Constitution nor the Court will prove any barrier against steps designed to give them legislative effect, for the simple reason that the Constitution can be amended as desired. What the Secretary of Agriculture and the others who think similarly should do in order to be logical and practical is to come forward with specific proposals for repealing the due process clause in the Constitution, alter other provisions appropriately to vest legislative power in the Chief Executive, and grant the Federal Government jurisdiction over intrastate matters.

There is absolutely nothing to prevent such proposals except the political hazards involved, and if "the economic and social trends of the times', are really as strong and as enduring as these gentlemen seem to believe, there ought to be no great political hazard in making such proposals. For our part, we doubt if there has ever been much real demand for changes as sweeping as these, notwithstanding a great deal of loose talk about "the new economy" and the like. We, moreover, are of the opinion that whatever demand over, are of the opinion that whatever demand
there may have been for it is now definitely on the wane.

We infer that the politicians have reached about the same conclusions, or else much more outspoken and militant proposals to give effect to such ideas would be found in one or the other or both of the platforms. these situations. There are some reasons to suspect that reports from the drought - stricken regions have been exaggerated, although of that one cannot be certain. At any rate, the situation is deemed important enough in Washington to lead the Secretary of Agriculture to visit these sections personally, although of course such a journey at this time may well be of political as well as economic significance.

## Mr. Lewis and the Steel Industry

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}$TO the situation in the steel industry, reports are rather conflicting. Much is appearing in the press which has been featuring the defiance and counter-defiance of Mr . Lewis and his associates on the one hand, and the employers on the other. Conflicting private reports are in circulation, some asserting that the leaders in the steel industry are greatly concerned over the state of affairs, and others that these same leaders feel quite assured that the situation is well in hand. Of course, any such movement at this time, when the steel industry is operating at a rate as high as that of today, carries potentialdangers which would not exist at other times. Probably only time will bring forth the facts in clear relief, and reveal the consequences of the trouble that Mr. Lewis is apparently bent on making.
The effect of the "bonus money" on curfent business is another subject about which accurate facts are scarce. A number of industries have reported themselves as feeling some stimulus from the expenditure of these funds. Yet there seems to persist a feeling of disappointment over the net results, although the volume of business maintains itself remarkably well, all things considered. Certainly
there can be no doubt that many veterans have wasted little time in getting cash into their hands. The Treasury reports that as of the close of the fiscal year on Tuesday some $\$ 724,235,000 \mathrm{had}$ been paid in redemption of these bonus bonds. This brought total expenditures for the year (exclusive of debt retirement) to $\$ 8,477,000,000$, against receipts of only $\$ 4,116,000000$, leaving a deficit of some $\$ 4,361,000,000$. But of course there was nothing surprising in these figures, since the daily Treasury statement had long made their order of magnitude perfectly clear.

## Bonus Cash

It seems to be generally agreed that bonus cash is being used in very substantial amounts in the repayment of debts. Holders of mortgages report that they too have felt decidedly the effects of this huge distribution of cash. Savings bank deposits are reliably reported as having been considerably swelled during the past two weeks as a result of these payments, but there is doubt that the larger part of the funds will stay in such deposits very long. The security markets seem to have been largely neglected by the veterans, but in part at least this may be a result as well as a cause of the quietness now prevailing in these markets and the lack of definite price trends. Two facts at least stand out clearly. First, no "boom" has been ushered in as a result of these payments, and, second, the deficit for the current fiscal year will be enlarged by the cashing of bonds in about the same proportion as for the fiscal period ended Tuesday, since roughly half of the possible (and, we suppose, probable) demand for cash on this account was paid out before the close of business on June 30 .

## "Sound Money"

THIS budgetary situation can hardly fail to remind the thoughtful of the unfortunate current state of things in regard to banking, credit and money. To make matters worse, it is unlikely that the cause of sound money will be greatly advanced as a result of the elections this fall unless something can be done to alter the course that events now promise to take during the next few months. Both political parties have made genuflections before the abstract idea of sound money. The Democrats, wishing to lose as little as possible at the ballot boxes as a result of their monetary tinkering, emphatically asserted in their platform that the dollar is now the soundest currency in the world, which of course implies lack of recognition of need to do anything about the situation. Their opponents went on record as favoring a sound currency at all hazards, but in the remainder of their platform showed all too plainly that either they did not mean what they said or else that they had but the vaguest idea of -what sound money is. Meanwhile the rank and file of the voters of the country have become so confused about the whole subject that unless their thinking can somehow be clarified and given point, there is little more than a possibility at most of making "sound money" more than a mere ritual to be observed in political pronouncements.

One trouble is, of course, that many writers in recent years with more imagination than commonsense have flooded newspapers and popular magazines with twaddle about managed currency and the like, to say nothing of the "money-made-easy" type of books. Some of these writers have had and still
have imposing academic connections. The subject is involved, and the facile writer has little trouble in painting enticing pictures of Utopias to be brought into being by tinkering with the money and credit systems of the nations. Such writings as a rule greatly oversimplify the subject, while the sounder thinkers in the field find it difficult to bring the discussion effectively down to the man in the street without leaving conclusions virtually ex cathedra. It is"therefore hardly surprising that the rank and file, always inclined to be searching for rainbows' ends, are misled.
There are also other factors. The issue today, realistically approached, is vastly different from and more difficult than was the case when "sound money" was being debated during the Civil War and for years thereafter, or for that matter when the bi-metallic standard was being championed by such formidable political figures as the late William Jennings Bryan at the turn of the century. In the earlier case, the issue was, first, whether or not we should have a fiat paper currency, and, second, whether and when we should resume specie payments. In the latter era, the question under debate had merely to do with the metallic basis of our currency. During the third quarter of the nineteenth century, currency was widely used and the employment of demand bank deposits and checks but little developed. Again in the early years of this century, currency itself was relatively far more important in every day life than is the case today. Of course, the ultimate soundness of the currency systems of those days depended upon the soundness of the banking system, as recurrent money panics repeatedly demonstrated. But the debates of those eras, and the changes proposed or made, concerned currency in the narrower sense of the term. In this same narrower sense the term "sound currency" is of major importance even today, but in the larger and even more important sense "sound currency" today must be considered as almost synonymous with sound banking.

## Gold Stocks

The latest Treasury statement shows the monetary gold stock of the country approaching the $\$ 11,000$, 000,000 mark, while the total paper currency in circulation is but slightly more than half this amount. In addition, the Treasury owns between $\$ 1,500$, 000,000 and $\$ 2,000,000,000$ in silver. It would appear therefore that all that needs to be done in order to restore a "sound currency" in the older and narrower sense of the term would be merely to restore convertibility. Judged by the standards of the older days, there could be but little risk in such restoration of convertibility, since substantially more than two dollars in metal is held for each dollar in paper currency. The trouble is found in the fact that there are some $\$ 50,000,000,000$ or more in bank deposits, which in modern business serve as money, and which could be converted into claims on gold; or at least this is the trouble if the matter is to be judged by the basis of standards formerly employed. Just how "sound" is this form of modern money as things stand today?

## Other Factors Involved

The search for an answer to such a question does. not proceed far before it becomes evident that much more than merely the amount of gold locked in the Treasury vaults is involved, and would be involved
even if convertibility were restored tomorrow. Laying aside for the moment the jargon of the textbooks and of the bankers, let us ask ourselves a few simple questions about all this. First of all, how did all this deposit money come into existence? Certainly not by customers coming into the banks and depositing "money." There is not more than a relatively small fraction of this amount of money in the country even if, forgetting duplications, we were to add paper and gold and silver all together. As a matter of fact, the origin of this deposit currency is not at all obscure. Most of it originated when customers obtained credit at the banks either by loans or the sale of bonds to the banks. As every business man knows, when he borrows from his bank, or when he sells his bank a block of bonds, he takes payment in the form of a credit to his deposit account at one bank or another.
It is unfortunate that this elementary fact is so often obscured as far as the average man is concerned by the constant shifting of deposit balances from bank to bank, for it is a fact as important as it is elementary. It is important by reason of the obvious corollary that the deposit money that is brought into being in the process is as sound as the loan that brought it into existence, and no more so. It is important also for the reason that it so clearly reveals the truth that the process of borrowing at a commercial bank converts the asset left with the lending bank into money, or the modern equivalent of money so far as most practical purposes are concerned. It is of vital significance, likewise, because it at once poses the question of what types of assets may safely and soundly be converted into money. We are all too prone to think only of gold and silver being coined into money, and in a sense we are correct in so thinking. But in fully as important a sense we now see that what is coined into money is for the most part neither gold nor silver but bonds, notes, mortgages and the like.

## Over-Issue of Deposit Currency

From this one passes naturally to certain further rather obvious deductions of great importance. It has been said from time out of mind that commercial banks must keep their assets liquid since the demands on them are on short term or at demand, which is true. What is not always realized is that commercial banks, with their power to bring deposit money into being, must be careful to limit the assets obtained by the creation of this deposit money either to self-liquidating paper, which will in the normal course of business provide the means for retiring the deposit money, or else to other types of assets which are in the course of passing into the hands of owners who will take them up from savings. To make a practice of creating deposit money against illiquid assets which cannot be got out of the banking system within due and brief course, inevitably results in a steady accumulation of deposits, or in other words a steadily increasing overissue of deposit currency. This of course is the essence of inflation.
Now to return to the current situation. Hardly more than a glance at the growth in bank assets during the past few years is necessary to discover that the only important increase is found in government obligations, long-term in tenor or, if technically short-term, only technically so. As every one knows, we have imported vast quantities of gold into
this country during the past two or three years, but as large as is the volume of such imports it amounts to no more than a very moderate fraction of the increase in bank deposits. The bulk of the increase in deposit money that has occurred within this space of time is the result of converting Treasury deficits into deposits. The chief advantage of the gold standard, apart from its work in international currency relations, lies in the restraint it imposes upon banks in extending credit, a restraint they are very likely to feel keenly as long as they know that at any moment they may be obliged to convert their deposits into gold and pay them out to depositors. The situation is wholly different when there is no obligation to pay out gold, but only paper currency which can be had from the Reserve banks in virtually unlimited amounts upon the presentation of government obligations which are now in the portfolios of the commercial banks in the amount of many billions of dollars.

## The International Aspect

So much for the domestic side of the situation. There is also the international aspect. We have radically reduced the gold content of the dollar at the same time that we continue to prevent import trade from occurring in proportions remotely resembling normal. The result is that the world's gold is continually flowing to our shores, notwithstanding that we have far more than our share, that many other countries are virtually denuded of the yellow metal, and that we are following a foolish policy of buying silver abroad in mountainous quantities. Many other countries are not on the gold standard now; others are constantly flirting with the idea of seeking trade advantage by currency debasement. Furthermore, practically every country of great consequence has established its own system for preventing, or at least very severely limiting, the movement of goods accoss international boundary lines. Under conditions of this sort the gold standard simply will not work. The problem is a world-wide one which may not be solved until the whole world has had to go through the agony of a "currency war" of unprecedented proportions.

## Practical Conclusions

Apply all this to the "sound money issue" today, and we must conclude that any political party that really intends to establish a sound currency in a real sense must be prepared at the least:
(1) to balance the Federal budget as promptly as is humanly possible;
(2) to alter national policies and laws in such a way as to permit and to foster conservative banking and genuine liquidity in banking assets;
(3) in conjunction with other countries to undertake as speedily as possible to strike from international trade the shackles in which it now lies in an anemic state;
(4) to come to a workable understanding with other countries as to international indebtedness, and currency ratios which have been thrown badly out of balance by the events of recent years, and
(5) to devise some means of redistributing a part of the gold hoards now to be found in two leading countries-France and the United States-or find some equivalent in practice for such redistribution, for otherwise many countries would have no gold, or virtually none, to form the basis of their currency.

Does this constitute a superhuman task? Is it asking better bread than can be made from wheat? Certainly it cannot all be accomplished in a day, nor even a year. But, after all, these are matters that must be attended to before we shall again enjoy currency stability in the best sense of the term, and for that matter the fruits of a well ordered economic life. There is surely no reason why a beginning should not be made, and made at once. From what has been said it is clear enough that the declarations of the two major parties on these subjects do not even scratch the surface. Indeed, while in each case some slight assurance is given in a few particulars, both parties include other provisions in their platforms which in practice could not fail to block progress no matter how diligently sought in other directions. Is there not some way in which the politicians can be persuaded that it is politically as well as economically wise to give more careful and more realistic consideration to these questions?

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

FPEDERAL Reserve authorities made known this week, when the the usual condition statement was issued, that some interesting changes have taken place in the accounting methods relating to the extensive holdings of United States Government securities. Such holdings, which constitute almost all the earnings assets of the 12 banks, have been concentrated in a special "system account," from which reallocations are to be made to the various regional institutions in accordance with earnings requirements. Previously, the individual banks were able to hold some of the securities in separate investment accounts, although the great bulk rested in the system portfolio. The concentration of the holdings clearly reflects the ever more contralized control by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington. Beyond that, it has no practical significance and is entirely in the nature of a bookkeeping transaction. The chief changes made in the reallocations of holdings were sizable reductions in New York and Chicago, while increased proportions were allotted to Philadelphia, Cleveland, San Francisco, Richmond and Minneapolis. Aggregate holdings were reported at $\$ 2,430,228,000$, a mere $\$ 6,000$ under the preceding week. It was indicated also that the practice of reporting the reserve ratios of the individual banks would be discontinued, although the ratio for the system as a whole naturally will be made known as usual.

The combined condition statement of the 12 banks again reflects this week little more than United States Treasury financial operations. Bonus checks and bonus bonds again were cashed in huge volume and the Treasury met these expenditures partly by drawing on its general account with the Reserve banks and partly by depositing gold certificates which previously had been withheld. Because of such payments and partly also because of the month-end requirements, money in circulation advanced a further $\$ 77,000,000$ to the highest figures since just after the banking crisis three years ago. Most of the Treasury expenditures rapidly found their way into member bank balances, which moved up $\$ 281,180,000$ for the week to Wednesday night. Excess reserves over legal requirements, accordingly, were $\$ 230$,000,000 higher at $\$ 2,670,000,000$. The credit summary reflects the diminished gold flow to this country, as only $\$ 12,000,000$ was added in the week to
our monetary gold stocks, making the aggregate $\$ 10,612,000,000$, which is a further high record.

The Treasury recompensed itself for $\$ 148,499000$ of gold acquisitions by depositing certificates with the 12 banks, and such certificate holdings by the system were increased to $\$ 8,106,541000$ on July 1 from $\$ 7,958,042,000$ on June 24 . A modest reduction took place in cash in vaults, and total reserves moved up to $\$ 8,385,728,000$ from $\$ 8,243250,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased to $4,046,086,000$ from $3,980,018,000$. Total deposits advanced to $\$ 6,576,619,000$ from $\$ 6,488,961$,000 , the chief changes consisting of an increase of member bank deposits to $\$ 5,589,134,000$ from $\$ 5$,307,954000 , and a decrease of Treasury deposits on general account to $\$ 731,016,000$ from $\$ 929,072,000$. The large addition to reserves overshadowed the gains in circulation and deposit liabiilities and the ratio moved up to $78.9 \%$ from $78.7 \%$. Discounts by the system fell $\$ 1,968,000$ in the week to $\$ 4,221,-$ 000 , while industrial advances dropped $\$ 151,000$ to $\$ 29,785,000$. Open market bankers' bill holdings were quite unchanged at $\$ 3,077,000$, while holdings of United States Government securities, as already noted, fell $\$ 6,000$ to $\$ 2,430,228,000$.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

CORPORATE dividend actions were generally favorable again the current week. Transamerica Corp. declared a semi-annual dividend of 20c. a share on the capital stock as well as an extra of 5c. a share, both payable July 31 ; the two previous semi-annual distributions amounted to only 15c. a share, but an extra of 10c. a share was paid on Jan. 31 last. S. H. Kress \& Co. declared a dividend of 50 c . a share and an extra of like amount, payable Aug. 1, on the common shares as outstanding prior to the 2 -for 1 split-up now being effected; the company previously paid regular quarterly dividends of 25 c . a share as well as semi-annual extras in $6 \%$ preferred stock; an extra of $\$ 1$ a share was also paid in cash Dec. 10 last. Holly Sugar Corp. declared a dividend of 50 c . a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 1, which compares with an initial distribution of 25 c . a share made on May 1. Horn \& Hardart Co. (New York) declared an extra dividend of 20 c . a share, in addition to the regular quarterly of 40 c . a share, both payable Aug. 1.

## The New York Stock Market

SMALL and irregular movements were the rule this week on the New York Stock Exchange. Dealings were on a small scale, partly because of the impending holiday, but, also as a consequence of the developing drought in the West and threats of labor troubles in the steel industry. The political situation also failed to provide any reason for bullishness, since the distinct impression was given that the Administration would not greatly concern itself retarding any widespread strikes. The European situation showed improvement as the nations moved toward the elimination of sanctions against Italy, but such factors were not of immediate moment in our securities markets. Stocks as a whole showed only small upward and downward variations throughout the week, with net changes inconsequential in most instances. Some of the prominent speculative vehicles moved higher on good buying, but others declined. The markets clearly were in a mood to a wait further developments.

Trading last Saturday resulted in small gains in equities, but the week-end trading was of no great consequence. When dealings were resumed on Monday the markets were faced with an overnight announcement by the steel industry that attempts to bring about closed shops would be resisted. The implied threat of labor troubles caused heaviness in steel stocks, and most other industrials also were soft. This development outweighed a very satisfactory gain in steel operations, reported the same day. One or two motor stocks moved sharply higher, and a few leading issues in other groups likewise advanced. The tone was uncertain on Tuesday, with business on a small scale. Most steel issues again receded, and losses were registered also in oil stocks and many carrier issues. But bullish demonstrations appeared in a few motor and utility stocks. The Western drought caused sharp advances in wheat and other grains on Wednesday, with corresponding good effects in a few issues, but the curtailment of purchasing power implied by the lack of crops in a wide area depressed most of the market for equities. A number of specialties showed wide advances, while others suffered from profit-taking. There was not much change in the situation on Thursday, as the drought in the grain belt was unrelieved. Liquidation appeared in the farm equipment group of stocks and most others also eased, while a few equities remained in keen demand. The tone was better yesterday in almost all groups with the exception of steel stocks. Gains were small, however, and they did not affect the general trend of the week to any degree.

In the listed bond market a similar irregularity was evident. United States Government securities drifted lower in the early sessions but recovered in later dealings. Highest rated corporate bonds were neglected and almost entirely unchanged, but a fair demand was noted for the several important new issues that appeared. Speculative corporate bonds were quiet and only modestly changed. In the foreign dollar section a sharp recovery took place in Polish issues, and some advances also were recorded in the French group. Others were irregular. The feature of the commodity markets was the sharp advance in wheat and other grain prices, but the reason for the gain caused general concern. Cotton showed strength and most other agricultural products likewise improved. Base metals hardly varied at all. The foreign exchange markets were more stable than in months, as the pressure against the French frand was halted by the regulations of the Leon Blum regime for registration by French citizens of their gold and security holdings abroad.
On the New York Stock Exchange 77 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 76 stocks touched new low levels for the year. On the New York Curb Exchange 42 stocks touched new high levels and 34 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 366,350 shares; on Monday they were 770,240 shares; on Tuesday, 822,265 shares; on Wednesday, 966,230 shares; on Thursday, 1,072,650 shares, and on Friday, $1,020,180$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 92,955 shares; on Monday, 185,140 shares; on Tuesday, 247,665
shares ; on Wednesday, 289,835 shares; on Thursday, 323,435 shares, and on Friday, 282,830 shares.
Dulness and irregularity characterized the market this week, with trading volume on a diminished scale. Some issues managed to advance in moderate fashion, but price movements in the main were narrow and indecisive. As compared with Friday of last week, closing prices yesterday were somewhat mixed, with impressive declines in the farm equipment group particularly noticeable. General Electric closed yesterday at $383 / 4$ against $383 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $367 / 8$ against $351 / 2$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $197 / 8$ against $193 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $457 / 8$ against $445 / 8$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $1691 / 2$ against $1781 / 2$; International Harvester at $835 / 8$ against $885 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 74 against $741 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 43 against $443 / 8$; Woolworth at $521 / 8$ against $531 / 2$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 168 against $1651 / 2$. Western Union Tel. closed yesterday at $861 / 4$ against 86 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $2021 / 2$ against $2011 / /$; Columbian Carbon at 125 against $1221 / 2$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 149 against 148; National Cash Register at $221 / 2$ against $233 / 8$; International Nickel at $493 / 8$ against 493/4; National Dairy Products at $273 / 4$ against $263 / 8$; National Biscuit at $343 / 8$ against $357 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 36 against $353 / 8$; Continental Can at $763 / 8$ against $771 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at 170 against 170; Standard Brands at $151 / 4$ against $155 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1225 / 8$ against $1171 / 4$; Lorillard at $231 / 4$ against 223/4; United States Industrial Alcohol at 35 against $343 / 4$; Canada Dry at $131 / 2$ against $137 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $407 / 8$ against $393 / 4$, and National Distillers at $261 / 2$ against $267 / 8$.
The steel stocks were further depressed this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $593 / 8$ against $60 \%$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $913 / 4$ against $961 / 2$; Bethlehem Steel at $505 / 8$ against $513 / 4$; Republic Steel at 181/2 against 19, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $625 / 8$ against $631 / 8$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 28 against $291 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at 691/8 against $661 / 4$; Chrysler at $1141 / 2$ against 108, and Hupp Motors at $21 / 8$ against $21 / 4$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $241 / 8$ against $243 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $287 / 8$ against $291 / 8$, and B. F. Goodrich at $191 / 4$ against $195 / 8$. The railroad shares suffered price declines for the week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $323 / 8$ against $323 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $761 / 2$ against $77 \frac{1}{2}$; New. York Central at $361 / 4$ against $361 / 2$; Union Pacific at 1273/4 against 1281/8; Southern Pacific at $331 / 8$ against $341 / 4$; Southern Railway at $161 / 8$ against 16 , and Northern Pacific at $263 / 8$ against $281 / 2$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $\overline{5} 81 / 2$ against 60 on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $171 / 2$ against $163 / 4$, and Atlantic Refining at $283 / 8$ against $285 / 8$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $335 / 8$ against $341 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at 39 against 39; American Smelting \& Refining at 79 against $805 / 8$, and Phelps Dodge at $331 / 4$ against $345 / 8$.
Trade and industrial reports for the week were generally favorable, but some of them require a little interpretation. Steel ingot production for the week ending yesterday was estimated by the Amer-
ican Iron and Steel Institute at $74.0 \%$ of capacity against $70.2 \%$ last week and $32.8 \%$ at this time last year. The sharp gain was attributed to rush orders for steel in anticipation of possible strike developments. Electric power production for the week to June 27 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 2,029,639,000 kilowatt hours against 2,005,243,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 1,772,138,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to June 27 totaled 713,639 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This is a gain of 22,923 cars over the previous week and of 96,776 cars over the same week of 1935.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1003 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $935 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $721 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $661 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $327 / 8$ c. against $297 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 12.49 c . as against 12.43 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.37 c . as against 16.00 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $91 / 2$ c., the same as on Friday of previous weeks.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $193 / 8$ pence per ounce as against $195 / 8$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4$ c., unchanged from Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$5.02 5/16 as against $\$ 5.017 / 8$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $6.631 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $6.625 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

FIRM conditions prevailed this week on stock exchanges in all the leading European financial centers. The financial uncertainty caused by the change in the French Government and the "reflation" measures of the Socialist Blum regime has diminished, for the time being; and the markets reflected the increased confidence by a persistent upward movement. The London Stock Exchange, relatively calm in recent weeks, merely continued on its quiet way. But on the Paris Bourse a sharp upswing developed in French rentes and equities. The Berlin Boerse also as firm in most sessions. The threat implied in the French ruling for declarations of external holdings of gold and securities by French citizens proved effective in halting the outflow of funds from Paris. In place of the steady drain of gold, a small increase now is reported by the Bank of France. The statement of The Netherlands Bank also reflects improvement and a reduction of the discount rate was announced last Monday to $31 / 2 \%$ from $4 \%$. Mid-year surveys of the business outlook were generally favorable, and the cheerfulness aided the markets for securities. The prospects in Great Britain were considered particularly encouraging, partly because of the large armaments expenditures. The strike movement in France dwindled and gave French reports a rosier
tinge. German trade and industrial reports remain good. .
Little business was done on the London Stock Exchange in the initial session of the week, but the tone was cheerful in almost all sections. British funds held to former levels, while industrial stocks reflected keen demand, with airplane issues in the van of the upswing. Gold mining stocks improved at first and gave way only a little on profit-taking. The international group was stimulated by favorable week-end reports from New York. Movements were small on Tuesday, with British funds neglected owing to the mid-year demand for money. Some gains appeared among industrial stocks, but aviation issues receded on realizing sales. Renewed inquiry was noted for gold mining securities, while international issues were dull and uncertain. Although the monetary position was eased on Wednesday, no demand appeared for British funds, which drifted slightly lower. A few of the leading industrial stocks were in demand, but others receded moderately. The gold mining section retained its good tone, and international issues of almost all descriptions also were better. Upward movements were general in a somewhat more active trading period on Thursday. British funds reflected increased inquiry, while almost all industrial stocks also improved. The demand for gold mining issues was unabated, and Anglo-American trading favorites likewise attracted interest. Movements were small in a quiet market yesterday. Most issues were well maintained, but a few suffered under profit-taking.

Strength in French rentes was the feature of the Paris Bourse in the initial trading session of the week. These issues, sharply depressed by the longcontinued gold exports, bounded upward on relaxation of the selling pressure. French bank, rail, utility and industrial stocks moved narrowly, while international securities moved irregularly lower. A more general improvement occurred on the Bourse, Tuesday, largely because the month-end carryover was arranged at sharply reduced rates. Money was only $41 / 2 \%$ on the official market, against the mid-June figure of $7 \%$ and the rate of $93 / 8 \%$ at the end of May. Rentes soared, and substantial gains also were recorded in French equities of all descriptions. International securities were dull. The market was more hesitant on Wednesday, but the previous gains were maintained and in some cases extended. Rentes showed best results, while French equities held their ground despite sporadic profit-taking. Changes were unimportant in the international group. After an uncertain opening on Thursday prices again tended to advance on the Paris market. Rentes reflected small additional gains at the close. Rail issues improved as well, but French bank and industrial stocks were irregular. No movements of consequence were noted in international issues. The trend was somewhat adverse in a dull session yesterday. Realizing sales affected rentes, while French equities also declined.
The Berlin Boerse was quiet but firm as trading was resumed for the week last Monday.- A few specialties advanced 1 to 2 points, while the great bulk of issues showed only small fractional variations. No interest was taken in fixed-interest obligations. Business was of small proportions on Tuesday, with the trend mildly uncertain. Small
gains appeared in a number of prominent issues, but a few others declined. The usual summer dulness was in evidence Wednesday, but the tone was cheerful. Heavy industrial issues improved, and some firm spots appeared also in other groups. The fixed-income section remained dull. The quiet upward movement in leading issues was resumed on Thursday, despite continued lack of business. Gains were fractional but general, and the upswing was attributed mainly to the continued favorable business trend in the Reich. The session yesterday was more active, with gains the rule. Leading issues advanced 1 to 2 points.

## Trade with Australia

BECAUSE of the recent adoption by Australia of an import licensing system, which operates in a discriminatory manner against American merchandise, that Commonwealth will be deprived of any benefits resulting from reductions of our own import duties negotiated in the several reciprocal trade treaties. Announcement to this effect was made in Washington, last Monday, in the form of a communication from President Roosevelt to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., directing that the lower duties shall cease to be applied to Australian products on and after Aug. 1. This is not a matter of great immediate moment, as few Australian products are represented on the list of our imports on which sizable duty reductions have been made. But as further reciprocal trade treaties are arranged, this aspect of the matter may change. In any event, the incident is instructive, and it will probably have salutary effects not only in Australia but also in other countries. Heretofore, only the German Reich has been denied the benefits of our lowered tariffs, and it is noteworthy that three German Government officials arrived in Washington this week to discuss the trade problem. The Australian discrimination against American commerce developed late in May, when the import licensing system was applied with the general aim of encouraging home industries and the specific aim of diminishing imports from countries with which the Australian trade balance is unfavorable. The operation of this system was found by the President to be discriminatory, and the ruling on non-extension of our lowered rates under the most-favored-nation clause followed. It appears that Australia also is having serious difficulties on the same score with Japan, as the Tokio regime retaliated by placing "super special" import duties on some Australian products.

## Poland to Default

T-HERE have been few additions in the last two years to the list of foreign governments that found it necessary to default on dollar bonds outstanding in this country, but it appears that Poland now is about to be added to the number. A special. Polish Financial Commission informed fiscal agents in New York of the several Ioans late last week that debt service in dollars would be suspended after sums already transferred are paid on the next coupons due. Such sums probably will suffice to meet most of the interest requirements this year, but when they are exhausted the bondholders will receive only blocked zlotys, to be deposited in the Bank of Poland. The Polish Telegraph Agency confirmed the information given the fiscal agents, and it was
made known in Warsaw" last Saturday that all external bond obligations of Poland will be affected. There are three Polish Government dollar loans which are thus destined to go into default, while an issue of Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Warsaw obligations, guaranteed by the Polish Government, also must be added to the list. The Province of Silesia and the City of Warsaw likewise have bond issues outstanding here, and these doubtless will suffer the same fate. The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., requested on Thursday that holders of such issues file with it their names, addresses and the amounts of their holdings, so that they may be advised of developments. The Polish commission conferred with the Council, it was stated, and efforts to aid the bondholders are to be made.

As fiscal agents for Polish 7\% stabilization bonds, the Bankers Trust Co. and the Chase National Bank made public on Wednesday the declaration received from the special commission, and these banks indicated also that a protest would be filed with the Polish Government. The statement of the commission referred to the situation created in consequence of the foreign exchange restrictions applied by the Warsaw regime last April. At the time the foreign obligations were contracted, the statement added, it was contemplated that service would be covered by foreign exchange derived from a favorable trade balance. But the surplus of the trade balance recently has been materially lowered, and at the same time emigrants' remittances and the capital movement to Poland have decreased, resulting in a net loss. "In consequence," the commission said, "the reserves of the Bank of Poland dropped down to $\$ 70,000,000$, which means $\$ 2$ per capita of Polish population. This figure represents undoubtedly the minimum required for the purpose of upholding the activity of the existing economic life and of defending the par value of the currency of Poland." The commission emphasized that the decision of the Polish Government is solely the result of the situation existing in the Bank of Poland, and not of budgetary difficulties encountered by the government. "The Polish Government desires," it was added, "that conversations about the situation herewith created be resumed at a convenient moment."

## The League of Nations

$A^{T}$THE request of the Argentine Government, the Assembly of the League of Nations met in Geneva, Tuesday, to consider the problem of sanctions and the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia As usual, the gathering was piloted by British and French representatives, who had agreed beforehand to abandon the useless and dangerous sanctions, while refusing to recognize Italian sovereignty in the former African Kingdom. It was toward these ends that the Assembly moved inexorably through the fog of rhetoric supplied by delegates of all the member States. There were, however, some highly embarrassing moments, as on the occasion when the former Emperor Haile Selassie pleaded the cause of Ethiopia and bitterly arraigned Italy while condemning the League itself for its half-hearted endeavors. Also apparent were some indications of revulsion among small countries that formerly placed great faith in the League. Talk was heard late this week of resignations by
various small countries, but most of the delegates contented themselves with proposals for changes in the League covenant and drastic alterations in the aims of the League. One recurrent suggestion was to the effect that the United States should somehow be enticed into the League, after reorganization.

A preliminary meeting of the League Council took place late last week, but it accomplished precisely nothing. Italy refused, as usual, to send delegates to the Council or Assembly gatherings, because delegates of the former Ethiopian regime were admitted. The Council session, held privately, decided to postpone all debate on the Ethiopian problem to the Assembly meeting. With the reported aim of distracting attention from the matter, the Council then proceeded to discuss in vague terms the possible steps that might be taken for reform of the League itself. The actual decisions to be taken by the Assembly were discussed over the weekend by Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, and the French Premier, Leon Blum, and his Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos. "The delegates of the two Powers," a dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" remarked, "were reported to have come to agreement on every point of the discussion, which seems to have included almost everything except Ethiopia." According to the program thus outlined, the Assembly meeting will be followed almost immediately by a session of the Committee on Coordination, which will pass a resolution terminating the sanctions against Italy which proved so ineffective and which already are desregarded almost everywhere in a practical sense.
The Assembly finally met on Tuesday, and Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium was chosen President of the session. Emperor Haile Selassie rose to address the delegates, but he was interrupted by booing and catcalls from a handful of Italian press representatives in the press gallery. After the Italians were ejected, the former Emperor spoke at length, in his native Amharic tongue, on the trials of the Ethiopian people and the dread effects of the poison gas employed by the Italian invaders. He accused the League of abandoning Ethiopia to Italy and reminded the Geneva gathering of its promises of aid. He called on the League not to create the fatal precedent of bowing to force by accepting the Italian conquest, and told the delegates that "God and history will remember your judgment." The appeal was described aptly in one press dispatch as "skilful but ineffective." The remainder of the session on Tuesday was devoted to a reading of a communication from Rome setting forth the Italian case. As on previous occasions, Italy proclaimed that she was undertaking a "sacred mission of civilization" which she "proposes to carry out according to the principles of the League Covenant and of other international deeds which set forth the duties and tasks of civilizing Powers."
In a general discussion which followed, on Wednesday, it wās made manifest that Ethiopia has nothing more to hope for from the League. The implication was that the Ethiopian people will be left to do the best they can for themselves, a report to the New York "Times" said. "The League wishes to forget them and start anew," the dispatch added. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, expressing the British point of view, remarked that the League must face the failure of the sanctions policy. In
the existing circumstances, continuance of sanctions could not serve any useful purpose, he said. But he maintained that the failure to make the rule of law prevail over the rule of force should not signify abandonment of the League. Premier Leon Blum of France hardly mentioned sanctions in a speech that was described as curiously idealistic, but he indicated clearly enough that France could not further any such policy against Italy as was implied by continued economic reprisals. M. Blum declared that France would oppose any League changes inclined to make that body "academic" in nature. The Russian Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, sided with M. Blum in his opposition to any curtailment of the police powers of the League. He proposed again the negotiation of regional pacts of nonaggression and mutual assistance, as supplements for the League Covenant. Charles te Water, representative of the Union of South Africa, was the only one of the many speakers who espoused the cause of sanctions. In ringing tones he declared that three of the most powerful nations in the world are about to admit their inability to protect a weak nation from destruction, but the speech aroused nothing more than admiration. On Thursday a proposal was made by a Swiss delegate that the Committee on Coordination meet immediately to lift the sanctions against Italy, and the gathering thus began to move rapidly to its appointed end. Some threats of withdrawal were heard in that session from small nations, while others urged earnestly that the collaboration of the United States in a reformed League should be sought.

## French Labor Troubles

NOTWITHSTANDING the enormous and widespread concessions made to French workers recently through the intervention of the Socialist Cabinet headed by Premier Leon Blum, labor troubles still are reported on a large scale. The incidents doubtless will contribute to the difficulties of adjusting the national economy to the higher costs and prices necessitated by the new "reflation" program. The most serious of the strikes lately reported occurred at St. Nazaire, in the navy and commercial shipyards of that port. Some 9,000 workers raised red flags over the yards late last week, and the customary negotiations for meeting the demands of the workers promptly were started by Ministers of the Blum regime. Owners of a munitions plant at Amiens decided early this week that they could not shoulder the wage and tax burdens and the factory was closed. But the workers took oyer the plant and requested Treasury assistance in operating it. Also indicative was a wholesale discharge of employees last Sunday by hotels on the French Riviera, on the plea that the hotel keepers could not meet the conditions of the new social laws unless they received government assistance. In the course of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, admitted that $1,500,000$ workers were involved in the strikes at one time, but he declared that the number now has been reduced to 180,000 . A measure was introduced in the Chamber for nationalization of 10 important armaments enterprises, this being part of the Socialist Government program. The Chamber approved a measure providing severe penalties for concealing capital holdings abroad,
and Finance Minister Vincent Auriol informed the Chamber that a small return flow of funds to France had set in.

## Danzig

ALTHOUGH the situation of the small Free City of Danzig contains obvious dangers to European peace, it has been little regarded during recent months owing to the far more momentous difficulties of the German military occupation of the Rhineland and the Italo-Ethiopian war. Last Saturday, however, the Nazis in the former German city made an emphatic demand for termination of the League of Nations control which started in 1920 , so that Poland might have an outlet to the sea, and the action caused much apprehension. The Nazi statement bitterly assailed Sean Lester, the League High Commissioner, and asserted with great emphasis that League control has become "superfluous." That the statement has more than local significance was made plain through a simultaneous demand in the publication of the German Foreign Office for termination of League control. It was taken for granted that the entire incident is a German trial balloon, meant to test international sentiment regarding a return of Danzig to German sovereignty. Ever since the Saar area was returned to the Reich last year, similar efforts have been in progress. Memel and Danzig are believed to be the territories that the German Nazi Government is most anxious to recover immediately. It is held especially sig nificant that the British interest in the indepen dence of Danzig has been waning of late.

## China and Japan

THE tension occasioned in the Far East by the Japanese aggression in Manchuria, China proper and Mongolia was reflected this week in many ways. Some of the incidents carry a clear warning that other nations easily may become embroiled in the developing strife unless the greatest diplomatic skill and patience are employed. Acting on instructions from Washington, our Embassy in Peiping made representations to the Japanese Embassy there against harsh treatment meted out by Japanese soldiers in China to two American citizens. A conciliatory and apologetic reply on Tuesday was held to close the incident. In the Tsingtao area rioting occurred last Sunday, and the home of a British official was threatened by angry Japanese. Sailors on American warships in the port were recalled from shore leave. The Russian Soviet Government was angered last Monday by highly antagonistic remarks attributed to Japanese officials. Japanese military and naval forces in North China, meanwhile, are being augmented constantly. The "smuggling" of Japanese merchandise into North China through ports now in the control of Japanese military forces continues unabated, despite protests. And there is no lessening of the antagonism between the Nanking Nationalist Government and the Canton regime which wants to join forces for a war against Japan. There is still held to be acute danger of a civil war between the Nanking and Canton factions in China, even though it is evident enough that such measures would be much to the liking of the Japanese invaders.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE Bank of The Netherlands on Monday, June 29, reduced its discount rate from $4 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$, effective on June 30. The $4 \%$ rate had been
in effect since June 24, at which time it was reduced from $41 / 2 \%$. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:
discount rates of foreigin central banks

| Country | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Rate sn } \\ \text { Effec } \\ \text { July } 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Established } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { prous } \\ \text { Route } \end{gathered}$ | County |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { orous } \\ \text { Rate } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina |  | Mar |  |  | $31 / 2$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Austria- }}$ Batavia | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ | July $\begin{gathered}10 \\ \text { July } \\ 10 \\ 1935 \\ 1935\end{gathered}$ |  | Hunga |  | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Nov. } 291935}$ | 砳 |
| Belgium. | 2 | May 1519 | $23 / 6$ | Ireland |  | June 301 | 31/2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Cober }}^{\text {Bugaria }}$ |  | Aug. 15195 |  | Japan | 3.29 | Apr. ${ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |
| Canade |  | ${ }^{\text {Janar. }} 241935$ | 4 72 | Java. | $41 / 2$ | June 21 | 31/9 |
| Colombi | 4 | y 181933 | 5 | Jugoslavi |  | Feb. ${ }^{\text {Fand }}$ | ${ }^{81 / 2}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {czeohos }}^{\text {czakia }}$ |  | Jan. 11936 | 33/ | M 0 oroce | 81/ | May 281935 |  |
| Danzig. |  | Oct. 211935 |  | Norw | 53/2 | May 23 |  |
| Denmar | 31 | Aug. 211935 | $23 /$ | Polan | 5 | Oct. ${ }^{\text {Ofe. }} 131$ |  |
| England |  | Sept. 251934 | ${ }_{5} 5$ | Rumani | $41 / 2$ | Dec. 719 |  |
| Finland |  | Dec. 41934 | $43 / 3$ | South | $33 /$ | May 1519 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Grance }}$ |  | + ${ }^{251936} 1932$ |  | Spa | 2 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 119$ |  |
| man | ${ }_{7}^{4}$ | (ect. 131933 | ${ }_{7}^{5}$ |  | ${ }_{23}$ | May 219 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $5 / 8 \%$, as against $3 / 4 \%$ on Friday of last week and $11-16 \%$ for three months' bills, as against $3 / 4 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call in London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $41 / 2 \%$ and in Switzerland at $2 \frac{1}{4} \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

T'HE statement for the week ended July 1 shows a further large gain in gold holdings of $£ 4,794,-$ 360 , raising the total to another new high of $£ 222$,070,107 , which compares with only $£ 193,263,925$ a year ago. An expansion of $£ 4,852,000$ in note circulation more than counterbalanced the gain in gold and so reserves fell off $£ 58,000$. Public deposits decreased $£ 10,137,000$ while other deposits rose $£ 23,277,488$. Of the latter amount, $£ 20,855,069$ was an addition to bankers' accounts and $£ 2,392,419$ to other accounts. The proportion of reserves to liabilities dropped to $26.27 \%$ from $28.60 \%$ a week ago; last year the proportion was $32.81 \%$. Loans on Government securities increased $£ 10,800,000$ and loans on other securities, $£ 2,450,288$. The latter consists of discounts and advances which rose $£ 2,984,-$ 864 and securities which decreased $£ 534,576$. The discount rate did not change from $2 \%$. Below are the figures with comparative figures for the preceding years:

|  |  | ( July ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Julu } \\ \text { 193 }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Julv } \\ \text { H39 }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publio deposits | 19,9,993,000 |  |  | 102, 16 | 20,9, |
| Bankers' | ${ }^{111,707,265} 3$ |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { citi, }}$ |
| Govt. seurrities | 110,403,310 | 98,196,044 | 2,887,077 | ${ }_{75 \text { \% } 726,48}$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Other seurrtese }}$ Dist. \& alvan | ${ }^{20,565,785}$ | 边 | 17,062, 120 |  | 11,991,091 |
| Reserrve notes ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  | ${ }^{512,892,2}$ | ${ }_{66,35}$ | 72,182 | ${ }^{45,288,137}$ |
| Coin and bulllon. | 222,070,107 | 193,263,925 | 192,150,700 | 190,984,832 |  |
|  | 26.27\% ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{32.81 \%} 2$ | ${ }^{41.72 \%}$ | ${ }^{45.57 \%}$ | ${ }^{33.27 \%}$ |

## Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement dated June 26 reveals a gain in gold holdings (the first in 14 weeks) of $46,157,505$ francs, bringing the total of gold up to $53,998,767,878$ francs. A year ago gold aggregated $71,017,378,093$ francs and two years ago $79,547,791,824$ francs. The reserve ratio stands now at $58.10 \%$, compared with $73.94 \%$ last year and $79.12 \%$ the previous year. Credit balances abroad, bills bought abroad, advances against securities, and advances on Treasury bills register decreases, namely $156,000,000$ francs, $3,000,000$ francs, $54,000,000$ francs, and $37,000,000$ francs, respectively. Notes
in circulation record an increase of $303,000,000$ francs, bringing the total up to $85,107,819,395$ francs. Circulation a year ago stood at $82,099,238,775$ francs and the year before at $82,057,928,895$ francs. An increase also appears in French commercial bills discounted of $100,000,000$ francs and in creditor current accounts of $364,000,000$ francs. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:

|  | Changes for Week | June 261936 | June 281935 | June 291934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ +46,157,505 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 53,998,767,878 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 71,017,378,093 \end{gathered}$ | Francs <br> $79,547,791,824$ |
| Credit bals. abroad, | -156,000,000 | 53,998, $21,637,085$ | 7,017,416,451 | 15,54, 337,935 |
| a French commercial bills discounted. | +100,000,000 | 7,712,141,990 | 8,021,420,124 | 4,385,977,201 |
| b Bills bought abr'd | -3,000,000 | 1,277,188,419 | 1,203,156,367 | 1,141,800,551 |
| c Adv.on Treas, bills | -37,000,000 | 13,796,000,000 |  |  |
| Adv. against securs- | - $54,000,000$ | 3,440,412,956 | 3,277,389,534 | 3,076,088,505 |
| Note circulation---- | +303,000,000 | 85,107,819,395 | 82,099,238,775 | 82,057,928,895 |
| Credit current accts. | $+364,000,000$ | 7,832,699,655 | 13,951,369,968 | 18,478,889,534 |
| d Tem. adv. to State |  | 586,000,000 |  |  |
| hand to sight liab. | -.037\% | 58.10\% | 73.94\% | 79.12\% |

## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the last quarter of June shows an increase in gold and bullion of 670,000 marks, bringing the total up to $71,766,000$ marks. Gold last year aggregated $85,613,000$ marks and the previous year $70,178,000$ marks. The Bank's reserve ratio which stands now at $1.70 \%$ is the lowest ever recorded. The ratio a year ago was $2.30 \%$, and the year before $2 \%$. An increase appears in bills of exchange and checks of $687,631,000$ marks, in advances of $17,532,000$ marks, an investments of 114,000 marks and in other daily maturing obligations of $221,286,000$ marks. Notes in circulation show an expansion of $444,000,000$ marks, bringing the total up to $4,391,007,000$ marks. Circulation a year ago stood at $3,895,237,000$ marks and two years ago at $3,776,654,000$ marks. Reserve in foreign currency registers a loss of 213,000 marks. Below we furnish a comparison of the yarious items for three years:

|  | Changes for Week | June 301936 | June 291935 | June 301934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold aind buld | Reichsmar | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks |
| Gold and bullion- | +670,000 | 71,766,000 | 85,613,000 | 70,178,000 |
| Reserve in forelgn curr | change | $24,551,000$ $5,152,000$ | $22,109,000$ $4,003,000$ | $17,916,000$ $6,606,000$ |
| Bills of exch. and checks | +687,631,000 | 4,696,846,000 | 3,931,642,000 | 3,462,124,000 |
| Silver and other coin |  | a201,852,000 | 127,350,000 | 175,123,000 |
| Notes on other Ger.bks- |  | 1,532,000 | 4,514,000 | 4,608,000 |
| Advances. | +17,532,000 | 56,287,000 | 89,482,000 | 170,887,000 |
| Investments. | +114,000 | 530,430,000 | 660,998,000 | 685,205,000 |
| Other assets. Liabilities- |  | 2514,863,000 | 648,900,000 | 600,195,000 |
| Notes in circulation_ | +444,000,000 | 4,391,007,000 | 3,895,237,000 | 3,776,654,000 |
| Otherdaily matur.obllg. | +221,286,000 | 980,296;000 | 818,996,000 | 623,095,000 |
| Other liabilities---7- |  | a177,048,000 | 217,085,000 | 15,380,000 |
| Propor'n of gold \& for'n curr. to note circul'n | 0.20\% | 1:70\% | 2.30\% | 2.0\% |

## New York Money Market

THE New York money market was a dull and listless affair this week, with rates unchanged in all departments. The Treasury sold last Monday an issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ discount bills, due in 273 days, and the average rate on awards was $0.191 \%$, computed on an annual bank discount basis. This is a smaller discount than on previous issues of similar datings, with the improvement probably due to cessation of the extra $\$ 50,000,000$ of weekly
borrowings by means of such bills. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates were quite unchanged, with little business done. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $\cdot 1 \%$ for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans, while time money was available at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities to six months. The comprehensive New York Stock

Exchange tabulation of brokers, loans, issued monthly, disclosed yesterday that such borrowings aggregated $\$ 988,543,241$ at the end of June, an increase during that month of $\$ 18,545,402$ from the May 31 total of $\$ 969,997,839$.

## 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 without movement this week, no transactions having been reported. Rates continue nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been quite steady this week. Paper has been available in good supply and the demand has been good. 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 good this week but there have been only a limited number of transactions, due to the shortage of high class bills. 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 remain unchanged at $\$ 3,077,000$. 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:


FOR DELIVERX WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
Eligible member banks.-.-
Eligible non-member banks 3\% bid

## 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:

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on July 3 | Date Established | Prenious Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. |  | Feb. 81934 |  |
| New York | 13/6 | Feb. 21934 | 2 |
| Philadelphla | 2 | Jan. 171935 | 23/6 |
| Cleveland.-- | 13/6 | May 111935 | 2 |
| Richmond.-. | 2 | May 91935 | 2316 |
| Chianta, | 2 2 | Jan. 141935 Jan. 191935 | 2313 |
| 8t. Louis. | 2 | Jan. $\mathbf{3 1 9 3 5}$ | $23 / 3$ |
| Minneapolis. | 2 | May 141935 |  |
| Kansas City | 2 | May 101935 | 2315 |
| San Franeis | 2 |  | $21 / 1 / 8$ |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange is firm and relatively steadier in terms of the French franc, or gold, than has been the case for many weeks. The improvement in the European gold bloc currencies which began on Friday of last week has been an important factor giving steadiness to the exchange rates. The two reductions made in the Bank of France rate last week, which brought the rediscount rate from $6 \%$ to

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
$4 \%$ and two reductions in the Dutch bank rate from $41 / 2 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$, had an important effect in improving the tone of the entire foreign exchange list. The second reduction in the Netherlands Bank rate took effect on June 30. It is believed in both London and Continental capitals that further reductions will be made in the rediscount rates of both the Dutch and French banks in a short time. The improvement in the gold bloc units was also aided by official support, in which the British Exchange Equalization Fund played an important part. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 5.01$ 7-16 and $\$ 5.02$ 15-16 for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 5.007 / 8$ and $\$ 5.025 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 5.011 / 2$ and $\$ 5.03$ compared with a range of between $\$ 5.01$ and $\$ 5.023 / 4$ a week ago.
The following tables give the mean London check rate on Paris, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS
Saturday, June 27...........75.793 $\mid$ Wednesday, July 1..........75.720
 Tuesday, June 30.............75.748 Friday, July 3.................75.728

## LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, June 27_-_--138s. $91 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Wednesday, July 1.....-139s. $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Monday, June 29_-.-138s. 81/2d. Thursday, July 2_-.-139s. 1d. Tuesday, June 30..--138s. 8d. | Friday, July 3...--139s. 11d.
PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)

Saturday, June 27.......... $\$ 35.00 \mid$ Wednesday, July 1........... $\$ 35.00$ | Monday, June 29_......... 35.00 | Thursday, July 2.......... 35.00 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tuesday, June 30_........ 35.00 | Friday, |

Saturday's market was one of the most spectacular half-day sessions witnessed in a long time, when sterling sold as high as $\$ 5.03$ and the French franc went well above dollar parity, reaching $6.641 / 2$. Par is 6.63 . At the same time the Swiss franc and the Holland guilder went well above par. All the important factors affecting foreign exchange were due to operations in Europe, chiefly in London and Paris. It is believed that activity of the British exchange fund contributed largely to the improvement.
The progressive strengthening of the franc toward the end of last week induced a repatriation of some capital from New York and at the same time some French money domiciled in London and Brussels was reported to be moving to Paris. As a result an unusual foreign exchange market developed on Saturday last. After the first hour of trading, with Paris bidding for both francs and sterling, the entire list of foreign currencies surged ahead so rapidly that traders had difficulty in keeping up with the rates. The market for French francs was on the bid side practically throughout the week.

There was a consistent French demand for sterling from New York, which was regarded as a particularly significant development. Until Saturday it was felt that any repatriation of capital to France would cause pressure on sterling. On Saturday last, however, it appeared that Paris was moving dollar balances to Paris both by direct purchases of francs and indirectly by way of London. This was interpreted to mean that Paris was buying sterling in New York, to be sold for francs abroad. The second phase of the movement would be countered by the British exchange control. It was understood that the control was converting into francs a part of the gold which it holds under earmark at the Bank of France and then selling francs for sterling. Thus the repatriation of funds into France is believed to be bringing about additions to the French gold reserves,
although gold shipments from New York are not possible at this time. The franc would have to go to 6.69 cents before gold shipments from New York to Paris are profitable. Undoubtedly the improvement in the French franc resulted not so much from repatriation of a large volume of French capital as from the covering measures of bear speculators.

Aside from any particular movements in the foreign exchange market originating on the Continent as a result of the improvement in the franc, sterling is strong at this time owing to favorable seasonal factors, of which the most important now is tourist traffic. It can hardly be expected that any wide movement of funds away from either London or New York can take place until such time as the economic and internal conditions of Europe are very much improved. However, it seems entirely probable that possibly $2,000,000,000$ French francs of the $11,000,-$ 000,000 expatriated since March may return. The threats of penalties against gold hoarders will doubtless prove efficacious as to the smaller French investors with funds in London or New York, but the great volume of funds which has been poured into London and New York during the past two and a half years from Paris and other European centers is doubtless so invested that only the most radical measures could effect its liquidation and removal.
By far the greater part of this timid European money is in London, but the British position is so strong that a general repatriation of such funds would have hardly any effect on the London market, and certainly could not cause such a crisis as the Bank of England experienced in September 1931. The latest French estimates place French hoardings at $60,000,000,000$ francs, of which a very considerable part is doubtless domiciled in London in various forms.

While British home industries continue at a high level and must necessarily increase in important lines owing to the program of national defense improvement and public works extension, British foreign trade is not showing a corresponding increase. The British Board of Trade estimated a credit surplus for 1935 of probably $£ 37,000,000$, but thus far this year Britain's balance of payments appears to reflect an increase of about $£ 27,500,000$ in the visible import surplus. The defense preparations and the slow recovery in international trade are largely responsible for this adverse position. The great development of export trade in manufactures by Japan and serious encroachments made by the German method of barter in many markets formerly dominated by Great Britain are also important adverse factors affecting the British re-export trade.

The London money market was exceptionally firm for a while on Tuesday owing to half-year requirements which caused the call money rate on bills to rise to $3 \%$ during part of the day, as against the long ruling rate of $1 / 2 \%$. However, toward the end of the day the rate again declined to $1 / 2 \%$. Two-, three- and four-months' bills are quoted at $23-32 \%$ and six-months' bills at $3 / 4 \%$. Gold on offer in the London market this week was as follows: On Saturday $£ 176,000$, on Tuesday $£ 739,000$, on Wednesday $£ 182,000$, on Thursday $£ 341,000$, and on Friday $£ 145,000$. On Tuesday the Bank of England bought $£ 1,601,265$ in gold bars, and on Wednesday $£ 500,258$. Aside from these recorded purchases of gold by the Bank of England, and probably including them the

Bank is known to have increased its gold holding during the week by, $£ 4,794,360$. A greater part of this was doubtless acquired through the Equalization Fund and would not be authoratatively revealed. On Friday the Bank bought $£ 2,116,431$ in gold bars, the largest single day's purchase since April 18. The Bank's total purchases since the beginning of the year now total $£ 22,943,362$.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended July 1, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New. York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, JUNE 25 -JULY 1 , INCLUSIVE


Net Change in Gold Held Earmarked for Foreign Account Decrease: $\$ 1,475,000$
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 790,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco from Australia.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 38,700$ of gold was received from Russia; there were no exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 19,100$ of gold was received of which $\$ 14,300$ came from Nicaragua and $\$ 4,800$ from Guatemala. There were no exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account increased $\$ 19,100$.

Canadian exchange during the week was quoted at a discount of $1 / 4 \%$ to a discount of $1 / 8 \%$.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was exceptionally firm. Bankers' sight. was $\$ 5.02$ 1-16@\$5.02 15-16 and cable transfers were $\$ 5.021 / 8 @ \$ 5.03$. On Monday exchange continued firm. The range was $\$ 5.021 / 2 @ \$ 5.02$ 13-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 5025 / 8 @ \$ 5.0215-16$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday the pound was less active but the undertone was firm, though slightly easier. Bankers' sight was $\$ 5.01$ 7-16@\$5.02 1-16; cable transfers $\$ 5.011 / 2 @ \$ 5.021 / 8$. On Wednesday the pound continued firm. The range was $\$ 5.019-16$ $@$ @ $\$ .025-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.015 / 8 @ \$ 5.023 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling continued steady. The range was $\$ 5.01$ 15-16@\$5.02 3-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.02 @ \$ 5.021 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady, the range was \$5.021-16@\$5.02 5-16 for bankers' sight and \$5.02 3-16@\$5.02 7-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 5.02$ 3-16 for demand and $\$ 5.02$ 5-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 5.021 / 8$, sixty-day bills at $\$ 5.011 / 8$, ninety-day bills at $\$ 5.003 / 4$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 5.011 / 8$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 5.013 / 4$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 5.021 / 8$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

TWE French franc situation is greatly, if only temporarily, improved. The importance of the franc in the present market is indicated above in the review of sterling. The current statement of the Bank of France as of the week ended June 26 shows an increase in gold holdings of $46,157,505$ francs (about $\$ 3,036,000$ ), the first gain in 14 weeks. During the crisis which apparently came to an end on Friday of last week the Bank lost approximately $11,000,000,000$ francs (about $\$ 726,000,000$ ) in gold. Market observers confidently believe that the forthcoming statement of the Bank will show an even greater increase in gold reserves as a result of the slight repatriation of French funds which has taken place from New York, London and Brussels occa-
sioned by the highly satisfactory franc quotations during the past week, when the unit was frequently quoted above dollar parity of 6.63 cents.

That the policies of the French Government can be at all successful in effecting the repatriation of a large part of the French funds which have gone to London and New York in the past two and a half years seems quite improbable. An unparalleled improvement in internal conditions in France and in the entire international political situation must precede before large scale return of funds can be expected. The gold holdings of the Bank of France on Dec. 2, 1932 were at the high of $83,359,000,000$ francs, since when approximately $29,661,000,000$ francs of gold have been withdrawn partly into hoarding at home but chiefly into investment in New York and London.

It is thought in important financial circles that it may be possible that the large issue of bonds of small denomination which the new French Government proposes to offer may be fully subscribed by the citizenry.

To be of any service to the franc the issue will have to be very large and be fully or almost fully taken by French nationals of small means, the real hoarders who have hidden away in France itself many billions of francs in Bank of France notes and gold coin. Should this issue be successful and no other adverse developments occur in Europe in the immediate future, it may then be expected that the Bank of France will increase its gold holdings substantially by the repatriation of large volumes of funds now domiciled in other countries. If the new bond issue proves small in amount or only moderately subscribed to, serious inflation will be certain to follow as a result of heavy demands by the Treasury on the Bank of France. At present the very satisfactory current rates for spot francs, while encouraging, are misleading. Ninety-day francs continue at a wide discount which indicates that the belief is general in financial circles in France and all markets that devaluation can not be avoided in one form or other, perhaps through serious inflation.
German business is showing considerable activity and improvement, especially in the export of manufactured goods. A large part of the domestic activity is due to forced measures of labor and to the expansion of certain lines owing to the more or less secret rearmament program which has been followed for the past few years. Business figures of the Reich can not be wholly accepted. Nevertheless, were the trend really downward, gains could not be reported for it is impossible to disguise economic disaster. According to Berlin, raw steel produced in Germany in May amounted to $1,568,000$ tons, as compared with $1,467,000$ tons in April. Production by rolling mills in May was $1,084,000$ tons, against $1,042,000$ tons in the preceding month.
The most convincing proof of advancement in Germany's foreign trade in manufactures lies not in any figures published by permission of the German authorities, but in the constant complaints on the part of British manufacturers to their home authorities. London advices from time to time clearly point out that Germany's trade drive is arousing anxious attention in Britain as the Reich's new policy, the Schacht idea (of trade through barter of manufactured goods for raw materials), is showing increasing returns and its continued success, it is held,
depends upon the capture of markets now the almost exclusive field of British exporters.

The foreign exchange market is becoming increasingly uneasy about the mark situation. It is believed that the devaluation forces which are opposed to Dr. Schacht, anti-Naxi head of the Reichsbank, may yet succeed in compelling devaluation of the so-called free or gold mark. It is true that very little of Germany's international business is transacted in the free mark, but if the free mark is devalued the travel mark and other classes of restricted marks would almost certainly depreciate further.

The Polish Government recently announced to its fiscal agents in New York that with the exception of the payment on certain coupons due shortly, for which funds have already been transferred to the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, future coupon payments on Polish bonds will be made in blocked zlotys. Among the reasons given by Warsaw for this action was the serious impairment of the gold reserves of the Bank of Poland in recent months.

The following table shows the relation of the leading currencies still on gold to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar | Rano |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | his Week |
| France (franc) | 3.92 | 6.63 | $6.625 / 8$ to $6.641 / 2$ |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | 16.901/2 to 16.93 |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | $7.861 \frac{1}{2}$ to 7.88 |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.30 | 32.67 | 32.72 to 32.79 |
| Holland (guilder) | 40.20 | 68.06 | 68.10 to 68.25 |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 75.74, against 75.88 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished on Friday at $6.623 / 4$, ágainst $6.621 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $6.631 / 4$, against $6.625 / 8$; and commercial sight bills at $6.601 / 4$, against $6.595 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.92 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.93 for cable transfers, against 16.89 and $16.891 / 2$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.38 for bankers' sight bills and 40.39 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.33 and 40.34 . Italian lire closed at 7.87 for bankers' sight bills and at 7.88 for cable transfers, against 7.86 and 7.87 . Austrian schillings closed at 18.86 against 18.80 ; exchange on Czechoslovakia at 4.153/4, against 4.15; on Bucharest at $0.741 / 4$, against 0.75 ; on Poland at 18.96 , against 18.87; and on Finland at 2.22, against 2.22. Greek exchange closed at 0.94 for bankers' sight bills and at $0.941 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $0.931 / 2$ and 0.94

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war has shown noticeable improvement since Friday of last week. The Scandinavian currencies are firm in sympathy with sterling. The pressure against the gold bloc currencies has subsided. The banking position in both Switzerland and Holland shows improvement. The Swiss franc and the guilder have been ruling well above dollar parity. However, both units are still at discounts varying from day to day for both 30 - and 90 -day forward account, indicating that the market at large still believes that there must be some change in the valuation of both units unless the French policies prove successful. Sentiment in Amsterdam seems largely in favor of dèvaluing the guilder, but replies to a questionnair recently circulated in Holland by an important Dutch weekly show that $61 \%$ of the returns were against devaluation. It will be recalled that the Netherlands Bank reduced its rate of rediscount from $41 / 2 \%$ to $4 \%$ on June 24 . On Monday, June 29, the Netherlands Bank announced
another reduction in its rediscount rate to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ which became effective on June 30 .

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 68.19 , against 68.03 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 68.20, against 68.05; and commercial sight bills at 68.17, against 68.02. Swiss francs closed at 32.75 for checks and at 32.76 for cable transfers, against 32.67 and 32.68 . Copenhagen checks finished at 22.42 and cable transfers at 22.43 , against 22.39 and 22.40. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.90 and cable transfers at 25.91, against 25.88 and 25.89; while checks on Norway finished at 25.24 and cable transfers at 25.25, against 25.21 and 25.22 . Spanish pesetas closed at 13.73 for bankers' sight bills and at 13.74 for cable transfers, against 13.72 and 13.73 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is generally steady and firm in sympathy with sterling. However, Argentine pesos showed a temporary weakness in Thursday's market owing to an exceptionally heavy demand for sterling exchange for Argentine account. For the first five months of 1936 Argentina registered an excess of exports of 162,300,000 pesos $(\$ 54,120,000$ at the official rate of exchange). Imports amounted to $458,400,000$ pesos and were $1.9 \%$ lower in value than those of the corresponding period in 1935.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 33.47 for bankers' sight bills, against 33.44 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $335 / 8$, against $335 / 8$. The unofficial or free market close was 26.85@27.00, against 27.25@27.60. Brazilian milreis, official quotations, are $81 / 4$ and $81 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $81 / 4$ and 8.45. The unofficial or free market close was 5.75 , against 5.70 . Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19 . Peru is nominal at 25.05 against 25.00 .

EXCHANGE' on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance. These units are steady and inclined to firmness in sympathy with sterling. The Bank of China recently opened an office in New York, which will cooperate in regulating the Chinese dollar in terms of the United States dollar, in accordance with plans recently formulated by Chinese representatives and United States Treasury representatives.
Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 29.38, against 29.39 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $321 / 2$, against $32.42 @ 321 / 2$; Shanghai at 30.19@30 5-16, against 301/8@30 5-16; Manila at 50.05, against 49.95; Singapore at 59.05 , against 59.00; Bombay at 37.93, against 37.90: and Calcutta at 37.93, against 37.90.

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

| Banks of- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | 222,070,107 | 193,263,925 | 192,150,700 | 190,954,832 | 136,965 |
| France | 431,990,143 | 568,139,024 | 636,382,334 | 649,941,934 | 658,534,348 |
| Germany b- | 2,360,750 | 3,176,950 | 2,183,300 | 7,372,500 | 37,086,750 |
| Spain - | 88,092,000 | 90,781,000 | 90,528,000 | 90,379,000 | 90,212,000 |
| Italy | a42,575,000 | 63,046,000 | 72,108,000 | 72,332,000 | 61,109,000 |
| Netherlands | 49,069,000 | 52,255,000 | 68,928,000 | 63,874,000 | 81,696,000 |
| Nat. Belg'm | 105,656,000 | 103,127,000 | 76,152,000 | 76,391,000 | 73,305,000 |
| Switzerland | 49,318,000 | 44,914,000 | 61,209,000 | 64,199,000 | $89,149,000$ |
| Sweden.. | 23,980,000 | 19,711,000 | 15,234,000 | 12,016,000 | 11,445,000 |
| Denmark.- | 6,553,000 | 7,394,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,397,000 | 8,031,000 |
| Norway | 6,604,000 | 6,602,000 | 6,577,000 | 6,569,000 | 6,513,000 |
| Total week-Prev. week-11$1,023,028,264,000$ |  | 1,152,409,899 | 1,228,849,334 | 1,241,526,266 | 254,046,116 |
|  |  | 149,371,090 | .226,161,94 | 1,248,156,673 | 1,250,406,344 |

## The Battle at the Crossroads

Speaking at Boston on Wednesday at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America, Raymond Moley, formerly regarded as the leading member of the Roosevelt "brain trust," declared, to the surprise of his hearers, that "people are tired of battle. They were weary of war in 1866 and in 1919, and to escape they plunged into the illusion of political reaction. They are getting tired now of war as a figure of seech." "There are," he went on to say, "two clear tendencies in the contemporary world: the first is an ebbing tide; the second, a rising one. The ebbing tide is what, in political life, is called radicalism." "Expressed in terms of broad relationships," he continued, radicalism "means public resentment against not only those who were until recently in public office, but against those vested with distinction, authority and power of any kind in the community. This tendency explains the immense reversal of public sentiment in 1932. It accounted for the temporary popularity of Townsend on a national scale; of Sinclair in California; of Long in Louisiana. For a long time, people have been in the mood to vote and to think against things. But if I am any judge of public opinion, there is a newer trend-a definitely rising tide of moderation.",
Mr. Moley's remarks may well have seemed startling to those who recalled the positive and aggressive tone of parts of the Democratic platform, the denunciation of "economic royalists" who out of modern civilization had "carved new dynasties" and of the "privileged princes" who "created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction" which appears in Mr. Roosevelt's speech of acceptance, and the militant phrases "here in America we are waging a great war," "I accept the commission you have tendered me" and "I am enlisted for the duration of the war" with which the speech concluded. If the platform and the speech are to be taken at their face value, they seem to indicate either that the "definitely rising tide of moderation" which Mr. Moley perceives has not been observed by Mr. Roosevelt, or else, if it has, that he is disposed to withstand it.
Since, then, Mr. Roosevelt conceives of the campaign in terms of battle, and the Republicans obviously have no choice save to accept the challenge, public opinion is bound to concern itself more and more with the issues and the outlook. Broadly speaking, there are two questions in which the country is deeply interested, and for which it will look for answers in party declarations. The first concerns the future of New Deal policies under either a Democratic or a Republican Administration; the second has particularly to do with the future of the Constitution.

It is difficult to discover in the Democratic platform or Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance speech any evidence that Mr. Roosevelt, if he is re-elected, will abandon or greatly modify the fundamentals of his policy. On the contrary, there are significant indications that, besides holding all the important ground that has been won, he proposes, if he is given the opportunity, to use the foundations which he has laid as stepping-stones to still larger things.
There is an ominous ring, for example, to the statement of the platform that "on the foundation
of the Social Security Act" there will be erected "a structure of economic security for all our people" whose benefits "shall keep step with the ever increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all its citizens." The precise meaning is vague, but evidently something much bigger than old age pensions and unemployment insurance is contemplated. It is not easy to grasp the full import of the guarantee to the consumer of "fair value, honest sales and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives," but if any such ends are to be attained at all it can only be through comprehensive government price fixing and an equally comprehensive regulation of buying and selling. Federal aid for housing, for persons with small incomes, is in some way to continue notwithstanding its effective hindrance, in the-low-price field, to the private enterprise which in terms is to be encouraged. A sop is thrown to critics of the economy of scarcity by a curious declaration in favor of "the production of all the market will absorb, both at home and abroad, plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers," and farm cooperatives are singled out for encouragement, but substantially all of the agricultural program, with its benefit payments, is to continue, "commodity loans on seasonable surpluses" are promised, and in sweeping terms the farmers are assured of Federal aid to enable them to "adjust and balance production with demand at a fair profit:" The labor plank, with its support of collective bargaining and labor organization free from "the interference of employers," but with no mention of interference by organized labor, continues the surrender to organized labor and its leaders which the Administration has made from the first, while the denunciation of monopolies and the promise to enforce "vigorously and fearlessly" the anti-trust laws ring hollow when it is recalled that the industrial and business codes which the Administration fastened upon the country until the Supreme Court interfered were the most open and elaborate device for encouraging monopoly that the United States has ever known.

The Republicans, it must be admitted, are far from presenting a strong front to the whole New Deal. Political expediency, stimulated by the hope of winning the support of independent Democrats and breaking the impact of a possible third party, caused them to make important concessions which they may find it hard to defend if the Democrats. force the fighting. The long and involved agricultural plank, for example, appears to offer the farmers quite as much Federal bounty and regulation as the Democrats promise. To the Administration's attitude toward industry and business, however, the Republicans boldly oppose the broad principles and practices of free competition. They are for encouraging recovery, not by prodigal expenditure of public funds but by removing government obstacles to legitimate industrial and business expansion, stopping meddlesome government interference, and abandoning attempts to bring about artificial price levels and unnatural economic balances. They appeal to economic freedom against economic and political coercion, to the right of private judgment and initiative against orders formulated at Washington, and to the ability of intelligent and ablebodied men and women in business and industry
to walk alone without the aid of a government crutch.
How fares it, prospectively, with the Constitution? Both parties, it should be noted, are prepared to considèr change, but regarding the scope of change they are far apart. The Republicans are hopeful that the regulation of hours, wages and working conditions, and particularly the work of women and children, can be achieved under the Constitution as it now stands, and they are prepared to consider an amendment only if one is found necessary. The Democrats, on the other hand, specify in addition drought, dust storms, floods, "monopolistic and unfair business practices" and "transactions and activities which inevitably overflow State boundaries" as things which "call for both State and Federal treatment," and set out their proposed remedy in a tortuous and obscure form of words which, if it means anything, virtually abrogates all distinction beteen State and Federal power. "If these problems," the platform declares, "cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several States and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the State and Federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security." This shining example of bewildering phraseology is appropriately blessed with the pronouncement that "thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the Constitution."

Between the financial promises of the two parties there is not much to choose. Both pledge a "sound currency," the Repablicans, at the insistence of Mr. Landon, adopting as a test of soundness the convertibility of currency into gold when that can be done, while the Democrats mix theory and obscurity by calling for a currency "so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations in value which injured in turn producers, debtors and property owners on the one hand and wage earners and creditors on the other," and which will also "permit full utilization of the country's resources." Both call for economy, both want to reduce the national debt, and both mean to balance the budget at some time in the future. Neither party found itself able to say much more, and neither could have been expected to say much less.

All this serves to enforce the conclusion that the reaction against radicalism and the trend to moderation and sensible economic courses which have obviously set in, and which the American business and industrial world earnestly desires to see strengthened and expanded, will get no impetus from Mr. Roosevelt if he is given a second term. He is still bent, as he has been bent all along, upon accomplishing. a revolution under which the government, instead of being controlled by the people, will itself control. There is nothing to hope for, if he is returned to office, except a continuance of the policies already begun, and, in all probability, an effort to get rid of whatever obstacles the Constitution and the Supreme Court place in his way. The country will have more radicalism, not less. The only check to the New Deal that can be administered is the election of a Republican President and House
of Representatives. The outlook for Republican success is far from clear, for the party is committed by its platform to compromises and concessions which will plague it, and the Administration's political machine is well oiled; but if Mr. Landon, when he enters the battle which Mr. Roosevelt invites, can convince the country that the conservative planks in his platform are the ones which interest him most and that they are as solid in fact as they seem to be in words, he has a fighting chance of marshaling forces strong enough to give him the office which he seeks.

## The Problem of Subject Peoples

Pathos and tragedy mingled with anger, chagrin and a feeling of impending calamity on Tuesday when the Emperor Haile Selassie, speaking before the Assembly of the League of Nations, delivered a scathing attack upon Italy, rebuked the League for its treatment of Ethiopia, and asked what answer he should return to the people whose cause he pleaded. In a sense the scene was a repetition of the age-old story of a small nation, its independence crushed out by a stronger Power and its identity merged with that of the conqueror, asking for protection and a right to live, but never before in history had the scene been enacted under such extraordinary circumstances. The case of Ethiopia is not merely that of a small and backward nation, ancient indeed although little known to the world at large, fighting, an unsuccessful war against another nation which coveted it, and hoping that by representation and entreaty its identity might in some way be preserved. It was before an international assembly of which Ethiopia had been a member in full legal right, and which had espoused its cause to the extent of branding its conqueror as an aggressor and endeavoring by economic pressure to stop the war, that the Emperor pronounced his phillipic and made his plea for the fulfillment of obligations whose technical legal force no member of the League Assembly could possibly deny.

It is these special circumstances that give the issue at Geneva its unique character and make apparent precedents seem inapplicable. Historically, the question of subject peoples is old. From the earliest recorded times there have been nations which regarded themselves as superior and others to which that status was denied. Whatever the stage of civilization, civilization itself has been a matter of degrees, and nations which felt themselves high in the scale have looked down on those below them. Assuming that the world belonged to civilization and not to barbarism, the territory of peoples who were ranked as barbarous or semicivilized has been appropriated, an alien rule set up, and the natural resources of the country exploited as the dominant nation thought best. The British Empire is the greatest illustration of an imperial dominion built up, in part by conquest and in part by occupation and so-called "peaceful penetration," not on the basis of any valid legal claim to the territory, but because its subject peoples stood low in civilization's scale, natural resources seemed promising, and geographical extension imparted prestige. The French overseas possessions have the same foundation as the British, and so had those of Germany before the World War.

The question is not confined to peoples who, by common consent, are assigned a low place because of the primitive character of their culture. It enters in various ways into the relations of small and large States those cultural level is substantially identical, and still more where a cultural lag on either side is more or less obvious. China is a large State with an $_{n}$ ancient culture both complex and important, but to Japan the Chinese are in many respects an inferior people whose destinies Japan feels it has a mission to dominate, and few Englishmen, Frenchmen or Americans regard the Chinese as in all respects their equals. Iraq, Iran, Hedjaz and Siam are independent States, but their size is relatively insignificant and their cultural level, in comparison with that of Europe, is commonly measured in terms of higher and lower, There runs through every nation a consciousness of difference which, in large States, easily takes on the tone of superiority, and every small State knows that, when everything has been taken into the account, it faces perils of domination or extinguishment which larger and more powerful States have no need to fear.
Into this world complex of difference and sufferance the creators of the League of Nations injected a revolutionary change. Setting at one side for the time-being the nations which had been defeated in the war, they undertook to bring all the others into a world organization in which differences of rank should be, in important respects, ignored. Here, in a common meeting place, international affairs were to be discussed, international controversies adjusted and international policies worked out. As far as rights were concerned, equal protection was to be accorded to all, aggression upon one member was to become aggression upon the group, and the whole weight of the organization was to be thrown on the side of any member that was at tacked. By implication, at least, the independence and territorial integrity of every member State were recognized and guaranteed, for while the Covenant did not forbid a voluntary merger of States, a merger could not fail to be regarded as a matter of common concern, and no nation could be obliterated by force because aggression, with its natural accompaniment of war, was something which the League was expected to exert itself to the utmost to prevent, or to stop if hostilities had actually been begun.

There was no need of the pathetic eloquence of the Ethiopian Emperor to demonstrate how miserably the grand design had failed. The demonstration had been made clear weeks before he spoke. The question before the Assembly was what could be done about it. The issue involved a conflict between theory and fact, and it was difficult to see how the two aspects could be reconciled. No amount of insistence by Haile Selassie that Ethiopia was still a member of the League, that the Italian war had been one of aggression, and that there was still an Ethiopian Government which he represented could hide the fact that Ethiopia had been conquered and was actually in Italian hands, that the so-called Ethiopian Government was only a fugitive remnant without authority or resources, and that the Ethiopian State had practically ceased to exist. What many had affected to believe could not happen had happened, and with disastrous consequences for the prestige of the League, but the As-
sembly was in session and the Emperor of a vanished State was demanding an answer to exceedingly embarrassing questions.
The answers, as far as they have been given or their probable nature indicated, seem destined to complicate the situation still further. There was substantial unanimity in deciding that sanctions against Italy should be dropped, a number of small States being particularly urgent because of the effect of sanctions upon their trade. The only weapon against an aggressor which the League possesses, short of a call upon the member States to use their armed forces, was thus laid aside, its futility clearly proved. With the support of Great Britain and France, on the other hand, the opinion of the members was marshaled against the removal of the stigma of aggression from Italy or recognition of the fact of conquest, and the shadow of war was allowed to darken the proceedings by the announcement that the agreement between Great Britain and a number of Mediterranean countries to resist an Italian attack would be continued. As for the relation, if any still existed, between Ethiopia and the League, that matter was left up in the air.
The opposition to yielding anything to Italy except sanctions was undoubtedly strengthened by the outrageous demonstration staged by a group of Italian journalists when the Emperor began his speech, and the reported approval with which the demonstration was greeted in Italy. Aggravating as the incident was, however, it could not conceal the predicament in which the League was placed and the unwillingness of the Assembly to face it squarely. It was hopeless to think of undoing the Italian conquest without war, and a war on that issue was unthinkable, but if the fact of conquest were not frankly recognized, Italy would remain hostile to the League and might withdraw. It was significant that a group of South American States formally notified the League that unless all the provisions of the Covenant were to be enforced their own interest in the League would wane. On the other hand, if Ethiopia could be removed from the map as an independent State by a stronger Power which desired its territory, without any ability in the League to prevent it, the independence of every small State, whether in Europe or elsewhere, was jeopardized and confidence in the League was at an end.
How the matter will eventually have to be adjusted is, of course, quite clear. It will not be possible to go on very long proclaiming the sanctity of a Covenant which has broken down in a crisis, and refusing to admit that conditions have changed. The Covenant may be revised and the League enabled to go on, but revision will amount to little if the facts of the Ethiopian situation are not recognized. There will still remain, however, the problem of subject peoples and inferior races. If the plans of Italy are correctly reported, Italy is proposing a liberal and enlightened administration of Ethiopia, with the development of education, sanitation and means of communication, a share of the natives in local administration, and exemption from military service except for purposes of internal police as some of its features. If any such plan is carried out, it may be possible to postpone for a time a reconsideration of the mandate system under which the former German colonies in Africa are still held;

Financial Chronicle
and thus continue the exploitation of backward peoples for the benefit of civilized States. On the other hand, any attempt to apply to the Ethiopian problem the so-called Stimson doctrine of non-recognition of territory acquired in violation of treaty obligations would reproduce in northeastern Africa, on the direct line of communication between Europe and the Far East, a situation akin to that which obtains in Manchukuo. The question before the

League is whether it will act in accordance with facts which it is powerless to change, and readjust the basis on which international cooperation can carry on, or whether, by clinging to theories which have been shown to be ineffective, it will make the maintenance of international peace more difficult than it is at present, and leave small nations everywhere to regard their own future with increased anxiety.

## Text of Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination or "Chain Store" Bill as Enacted into Law-Amends Clayton Act and Authorizes Federal Trade Commission to Fix Quantity Limits as to Particular Commodities

One of the important measures enacted during the closing days of the recent session of Congress is the RobinsonPatman anti-price discrimination, or so-called "chain store" bill. Action on the bill was concluded by Congress on June 18, as was indicated in these columns June 20 , page 4104, and the President signed the bill on June 19, not on June 20 , as earlier reported. Principal provisions of the legislation were indicated in our issue of June 27, page 4269. The new law, which amends the Clayton Act, authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to fix quantity limits "and revise the same as it finds necessary, as to particular commodities . . . where it finds that available purchasers in greater quantities are so few as to render differentials unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly in any line of commerce." The measure also makes it "unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, knowingly to induce or receive a discrimination in price" prohibited thereunder. A reference to the measure in the "Wall Street Journal" of June 20 said, in part:
Senator Van Nuys (Dem., Ind.), Chairman of the conference committee which drafted the compromise chain store bill, said the bill which went to the White House was better than either the House or Senate drafts.
The legislation now contains parts of both the original Robinson-Patman and the Botah-Van. Nuys measures.
The Borah-Van Nuys proposal that price discrimination should be made a criminal offense, therefore permitting complaints to be filed with United States attorneys and cases tried in district courts, was retained.
The anti-basing point provisions which would have branded price quotations from designated points rather than 'plus freight" as unfair were left out of the compromise.
The text of the bill as enacted into law follows:
[H. R. 8442]
AN ACT
To amend section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 13), and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, as amended (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 13), is amended to read as follows:
-"Sec. 2. (a) That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality, where either or any of the purchases involved in such discrimination are in commerce, where such commodities are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United States or any Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, and where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce, or to injure, destroy, or prevent competition with any person who either grants or knowingly receives the benefit of such discrimination, or with customers of either of them: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are to such purchasers sold or delivered: Provided, how hering to all interested parties fix and establish quantity limits and hearing to all interested parties, fix and estabish quantity limits, and revise the same as it finds necessary, as to particular commodities or classes of commodities, where it finds that available purchasers in greater quantities are so fev as to render differentials on account thereof unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly in any line of commerce ; and the foregoing shall then not be construed to permit differentials
based on differences in quantities greater than those so fixed and estabbased on differences in quantities greater than those so fixed and establighed: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall pre-
vent price changes from time to time where in response to changing convent price changes from time to time where in response to changing con-
ditions affecting the market for or the marketability of the goods conditions affecting the market for or the marketability of the goods con-
cerned, such as but not limited to actual or imminent deterioration of cerned, such as but not limited to actual or imminent deterioration of
perishable goods, obsolescence of seasonal goods, distress sales under court process, or sales in good faith in discontinuance of business in the goods concerned.
"(b) Upon proof being made, at any hearing on a complaint under this section, that there has been discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished, the burden of rebutting the prima-facie case thus made by showing justification shall be upon the person charged with a violation of this section, and unless justification shall be affirmatively shown, the

Commission is authorized to issue an order terminating the discrimination: Provided, his authorized to issue an order terined shall prevent a seller Provided, however, That noting the prima-facie case thus made by showing that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser or purchasers was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor.
"(c) That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to pay or grant, or to receive or accept, anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, except for services rendered in connection with the sale or purchase of goods, wares, or merchandise, either to the other party to such transaction or to an agent, representative, or other intermediary therein where such intermediary is acting in fact for or in behalf, or is subject to the direct or indirect control, of any party to such transaction other than the person by whom such compensaiion is so granted or paia.
"(d) That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to pay or contract for the payment of anything of value to or for the benefit of a customer of such person in the course of such commerce as compensation or in consideration for any services or facilities furnibhed or through such customer in connection with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of any products or commodities manufactured, sold, or offered for sale by such person, unless such payment or consideration is available on proportionally equal terms to all other customers competing in the distribution of such products or commodities.
"(e) That it shall be unlawful for any person to discriminate in favor of one purchaser against another purchaser or purchasers of a commodity bought for resale, with or without processing, by contracting to furnish or furnishing, or by contributing to the furnishing of, any services or facilities connected with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of such commodity so purchased upon terms not accorded to all purchasers on proportionally equal terms.
"(f) That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, knowingly to induce or receive a discrimination in price which is prohibited by this section."

SEc. 2. That nothing herein contained shall affect rights of action arising, or litigation pending, or orders of the Federal Trade Commission issued and in effect or pending on review, based on section 2 of said Act of October 15, 1914, prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act: Provided, That where, prior to the effective date of this anendatory Act, the Federal Trade Commission has issued an order requiring any person to cease and desist from a violation of section 2 or sain effect, October 15, 1014, either as issucd or as antion dictor, has committed, tory Act, or is conct on 2 as amended method in by this $A$, , serve stating its charces in that respect. Thereupon the same proceedplaint, stating its charges in that respect. Thereuphint as provided in ings shall be had upon such supplementary 11 of said Act of October 15, 1914. If upon such hearing the section ission shall be of the opinion that any act, practice, or method Commission shall be of the opinion that any act, practite, or med, or charged in said supplementary complaint has been committed, used, or
carried on since the effective date of this amendatory Act, or is being carried on since the effective date of this of said section 2 as amended committed, used or carried on, in violation of said section 2 as state its by this Act, it shall make a report is writing in which it sual person its
findings as to the facts and shall issue and serve upon such pers. findings as to the facts and shall issue and serve upon such person its
order modifying or amending its original order to include any additional order modifying or amending its origital order to include any adition
violations of law so found. Thereafter the provisions of section 11 of violations of law so found. Thereatter the provisions of section
said Act of October 15, 1914, as to review and enforcement of orders of said Act of Oetober 15, 1914, as to review and enforcenent of orders amed
the Commission shall in all things apply to such modified or amended order. If upon review as provided in said section 11 the court shall set aside such modified or amended order, the original order shall not be asfected thereby, but it shall be and remain in force and effect as fully and to the same extent as if such supplementary proceedings had not been taken.
Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to be a party to, or assist in, any transaction of sale, or contract to sell, which discriminates to his knowledge against competitors of the purchaser, in that, any discount, rebate, allowance, or advertising service charge is granted to the purchaser over and above any discount, rebate, allowance, or advertising service charge available at the time of such transaction to said competitors in respect of a sale or goods of like grade, quality, and quantity; to sell, or contract to sell, goods in any part of the United States at prices lower than those exacted by said person elsewhere in the United States for the purpose of destroying competition, or eliminating a competitor in such part of the United States ; or, to sell, or contract to sell, goods at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor.
Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $\$ 5,000$ or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.
SEc. 4. Nothing in this Act shall prevent a cooperative association from returning to its members, producers, or consumers the whole, or any part of, the net earnings or surplus resulting from its trading operations, in proportion to their purchases or sales from, to, or through the association.
Approved, June 19, 1936.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Among the lower grades of bonds，utilities have made a good showing this week，with moderate advances recorded． Industrials and rails have been slightly reactionary．The Aaa group has pushed into new high territory，with a new low yield of $3.52 \%$ ．United States Governments，which have not fluctuated more than fractionally in many weeks， revealed a tendency toward firmness，gaining a few 32nds of a point for the week．
High－grade railroad bonds，as a group，remain virtually unchanged．Chicago Burlington \＆Quincy $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ，1949，at 108 are up $1 / 2$ ；Union Pacific 4s，1947，lost $3 / 8$ to close at $1135 / 8$ ．Lower－grade railroad bonds，as a whole，lost only fractionally，although some individual issues showed fairly sharp declines．Baltimore \＆Ohio $41 / 2$ s，1960，declined $1 / 8$ to $72 \% / 8$ ；Illinois Central $43 / 4$ s，1966，at $731 / 2$ were up $3 / 8$ ；South－ ern Pacific $41 / 2$ s，1968，rose $3 / 4$ to $903 / 4$ ．Issues of several grain carriers showed the effect of unfavorable drought news．Chicago Milwaukee \＆St．Paul 4s，1989，at $515 / 8$ were off $17 / 8$ ；Chicago \＆North Western 4 s ，1987，declined $21 / 4$ to 40 ．
In a week devoid of new financing the outstanding feature in the utility group was the activity and strength of certain holding company debenture bonds Associated Gas \＆Elec－ tric $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ； 1949 ，closed at $503 / 4$ ，up $37 / 8$ for the week；Standard Gas \＆Electric conv．6s，1935，advanced $51 / \mathrm{s}$ to $831 / 8$ ；Inter－ national Hydro－Electric 6s，1944，rose 5 to 47．Explanation has not been in tangible developments but rather in the condition of the market，wherein the supply of this type
of issue has been depleted．Higher grades and prime in－ vestment issues tended upward also．
High－grade industrials have shown little change，although there has been some weakness among the speculative issues． The metals have been almost dormant and there have been conflicting price movements among the oils．Steel securi－ ties have sagged further，Wheeling Steel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$ ，declin－ ing $3 / 8$ to $1003 / 8$ ，and Youngstown Sheet \＆Tube conv． $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ， 1951，losing $3 / 4$ to close at $107 \frac{1}{2}$ ．The amusements have given a slightly better account of themselves，most changes in the group having been toward higher levels．A generally good tone among the obligations of packing companies has been in contrast to the action of Swift \＆Co． $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$ ， which were off $3 / 4$ at $1053 / 4$ ．Allis Chalmers conv． $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1945$ ， closed at 133，a decline of 4 points，but the speculative feature of the week has again been provided by the Gould Coupler 6s，1940，which jumped 8 points to 92 ，having made a new hiğh at 93 ．
The foreign bond market has been featured by sharp recoveries in Polish issues，which rose from 13 to 18 points above last week＇s lows，although not all of the gain was retained．French bonds have also been higher，reflecting the improvement in the franc．Labor unsettlement in Belgium had no effect on government bonds here，while Italian issues continued to advance because of the prospects for lifting of sanctions．Scandinavian obligations have been steady，and changes in the rest of the list have been of little significance．
Moody＇s computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables：

| MOODY＇S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ （Based on Averaje Yrelds） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Dovatly } \\ \text { Avesaes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & U S S \\ & \text { Goont. } \\ & \text { Bonds } \\ & \# \# \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & \text { Domes. } \\ & \text { torp. } \\ & \text { corp.* } \end{aligned}$ | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestlc Corporate＊} \\ \text { oy Ratings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate＊by Groups |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | RR． | P．U． | Indus． |
| July ${ }_{2}^{3-}$ | 110.04 109.91 | 110.98 110.98 | ${ }_{123.10}^{123.10}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 119.90 \\ & 119.90\end{aligned}$ | 108.94 | ${ }^{95.48} 9$ | 106．07 1058 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 108.94 | ${ }_{95}{ }^{\text {a }} 33$ | ${ }_{106.07}^{105.89}$ | ${ }_{109}^{109.31}$ | ${ }_{118}^{18.04}$ |
| June $30 .-$ | 109.92 109 | 110．79． | ${ }_{122.46}^{122.67}$ | ${ }_{119.69}^{119.69}$ | 108．94 | ${ }_{95}^{95.33}$ | ${ }^{106.07}$ | ${ }_{109}^{10.12}$ | ${ }^{117.84}$ |
| ${ }_{26}^{27}$ | 109 | ${ }_{110}^{110}$ | ${ }_{122.46}^{122.46}$ | 119.48 | ${ }_{108}^{108.94}$ | ${ }^{\text {95．．48 }}$ | 106.07 | 1108.94 |  |
| ${ }_{25}^{26}$ | 109．83 | ${ }_{1}^{10.78}$ | ${ }_{122.67}^{122.46}$ | ${ }_{119.69}^{19.48}$ | ${ }_{109.12}^{108.75}$ | 95.48 | ${ }_{106.25}^{106.25}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{24}$ | 188.89 | 110.98 | 122.46 | 119.48 | 1108.94 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{22}^{23}$ | 109.97 109 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 110.98 \\ & 110.98\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{122.46}^{122.46}$ | ${ }^{119.48}$ | 108 | ${ }_{95}^{95}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {108．94 }}^{108.94}$ |  |
| 20 | 109.96 | 110.98 | ${ }_{122.46}^{122.46}$ | 119.27 | 108.94 | ${ }_{95}^{95}$ | ${ }_{106.60}^{106.60}$ | ${ }_{108.94}^{18.94}$ |  |
| 19 | ${ }^{109.93}$ | 110.79 | 122.46 | ${ }^{119.27}$ | 1108.94 | 95 | 106.60 |  |  |
| 17 | ${ }^{1109.95}$ | 111.79 <br> 110.79 | 122．24 | ${ }_{119}^{19.27}$ | ${ }_{108.75}^{108.94}$ | ${ }_{95}^{95 .}$ | ${ }_{106.42}^{106.60}$ | ${ }_{108.75}^{108.94}$ |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{15}$ | 110 | ${ }^{110.79}$ | ${ }_{122}^{122.46}$ | ${ }_{119.27}^{119.27}$ | ｜108．75 |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{106.25}$ |  |  |
| 13. | 110 | ${ }^{110.79}$ | 122．46 | ${ }_{119}^{119.07}$ | 108．94 | ${ }_{95} 9$ | 106.42 | 108.75 |  |
| ${ }_{11}^{12}$ | ${ }^{10.01}$ | 110．79 | ${ }_{122.46}^{122.67}$ | ${ }_{119.27}^{119.07}$ | $1{ }_{108.94}^{108.94}$ |  | 106．42 |  |  |
| 10 | 110.03 |  | ${ }^{122.46}$ | 119.27 | 108.94 | 95 | 106.25 | 108.75 |  |
| 8 | 109.95 109 | ${ }_{110}^{110.61}$ | ${ }_{122.24}^{122.46}$ | ${ }_{118.86}^{118.86}$ |  | ${ }_{95}^{95}$ | ${ }_{105.89}^{106.89}$ | ${ }_{108.57}^{108.57}$ |  |
|  | 109.95 | 110.61 | 122.24 | 118.86 | 108 |  | 105.89 | 108.57 | 117.84 |
|  | 109.97 | ${ }^{110.42}$ | ${ }_{122.24}^{122.46}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118.66}$ | 108．75 |  | 105．72 |  |  |
|  | 110.06 | 110．61 | 122.24 | 118.86 | 108.94 | 95 | 106.07 | ${ }_{108.57}^{108.39}$ |  |
|  |  | 0．61 | ${ }^{122.46}$ | 886 | 108.75 | 95.33 | 105.89 |  |  |
| Weeck l － | 110.04 |  | 46 | 118.86 | 108.94 | 18 | 105.89 |  | 117.84 |
| May 29. | 110.01 | 110.61 | 122.24 | 118.86 | 108.95 | 95.18 | 105.89 | 108.57 |  |
| 15. |  | ${ }_{110}^{110 .}$ | ${ }_{121.81}^{122.03}$ | 118 | 108．75 | ${ }_{95}^{94}$ | ${ }_{105}^{105.72}$ | 108．57 |  |
| 8. |  |  | ${ }^{121.60}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118.04}$ | 108.38 | ${ }_{94}$ | 105.20 |  |  |
| 24 | 109 |  | ${ }_{12}^{121}$ | ${ }_{117.22}^{117.22}$ | ${ }_{108.21}^{108.03}$ | ${ }_{94.88}^{93.09}$ | 104．51 | 108.21 |  |
| 17. |  |  | 121.3 |  | 108.57 | 95， | ${ }_{105}^{104.89}$ | 108.21 | ${ }_{116.62}^{16.42}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 117 | 108 | ${ }_{95}^{96}$ | 106．42 | ${ }_{21}$ |  |
| ar． 27. | 109 | 110.05 | 12 | 117 |  | ${ }_{95 .}$ | ${ }_{106.07}^{106.25}$ | 108.03 |  |
| 20. | ${ }_{109}^{109}$ | ${ }^{1010.23}$ | ${ }_{12}^{121.38}$ | 117 | 108 | 95 | 108.07 | 108.39 |  |
| 6. | 109.46 | 110.98 | 121.17 | 118.04 |  |  |  | ${ }_{108.39}^{108.03}$ | 2 |
| b． $29 .-$ | 108.98 | ${ }^{110.61}$ | 120.54 | 17178 |  | 97. | 10 |  |  |
| ${ }_{15}^{21}$ | 108.95 1085 | 1110.79 | 120.9 | ${ }_{17}^{117.43}$ | 109.12 | 98．09 | 108 |  |  |
| 18. | 108．22 | ${ }^{110.61}$ |  | ${ }_{117}^{17.02}$ | ${ }^{108.94}$ | ${ }_{96.70}^{97.6}$ | ${ }_{106}^{107}$ |  |  |
|  | 107 |  |  |  | 108.03 | 95．78 | 105. | 108 |  |
| n． $31-$ | 108 | 100 | 120 | ${ }^{116.82}$ | 108.03 | 95.6 | 105.37 | 108.57 | 115 |
| 17. | 108 | ${ }_{109.31}^{109.68}$ | 120 |  | ${ }_{107}^{108.21}$ | 955． | － 105.37 | 108.57 |  |
| 10. | 107 | 昭 | 119 | 115.41 | 107.14 |  | 103．48 | 108.31 |  |
| High ${ }_{1936}^{3}$ | 107 |  |  | ${ }^{114.63}$ | 106.07 | ${ }_{98}^{92} 9$ | ${ }^{101.97}$ |  |  |
| Low 1936 | 107．77 |  |  |  | 106 | ${ }_{91.96}$ | 101.64 | 107.85 | ${ }_{112}^{181}$ |
| High 1935 | 105．66 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.96 \\ 00.90 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 119.69 \\ & 116.82 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 114.43 \\ 108.57 \end{array}$ | $\underset{98.73}{105.72}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.67 \\ & 77.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1031 \\ 100 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 107 \\ 94 . \end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | 108.97 | 103.65 | 119.48 | 110.42 | 103.65 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106.04 |  | 115.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { MOODY＇S BOND YIELD AVERAGES } \dagger \\ \text {（Based on Indiotdual Clos } \operatorname{non} \rho \text { Prices）}\end{array}$ |
| :---: |


| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Datly } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Domes. } \\ \text { Domes } \\ \text { the } \end{gathered}$ | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestic Corporate } \\ \text { by Retings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups |  |  | （+1 <br> ror <br> ror <br> eion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aaa | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A | Baa | RR |  | Indus |  |
| July ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{4.12}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.52}$ | 67 | 4.23 | 5.04 | 4.39 | 4.20 | 3.76 |  |
| 1－： | ${ }_{4.12}^{4.12}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}$ | 3．67 $\begin{aligned} & 3.67 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4.23}^{4.23}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.05}$ | 4.40 4.39 | 4.20 4.21 | 3.76 <br> 3.76 |  |
| June 30 | 4.13 | 3.54 | 3.68 | ${ }_{4.23}$ | 5.05 | ${ }_{4.39}$ | 4.22 | － |  |
|  | 4.13 | 3.55 | 3.68 | 4.23 | 5.05 | 4.40 | 4.22 | 3.77 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.13}$ | ${ }_{3.55}^{3.55}$ | 3.69 <br> 3.69 | ${ }_{4.24}^{4.23}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.04}$ | 4.39 438 | 4.23 4.23 | 3.77 <br> 3.77 |  |
| ${ }_{25}^{26}$ | ${ }_{4.12}^{4.13}$ | ${ }_{3.54}^{3.55}$ | ${ }_{3.68}$ | ${ }_{4.22}^{4.24}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.04}$ | ${ }_{4.38}^{4.38}$ | 4.2 | －3．77 |  |
| 24 | 4.12 | ${ }_{3.55}$ | 3.69 | ${ }_{4.23}$ | 5.02 | 37 |  |  |  |
| 23 | 4.12 | 3.55 | 3.69 | 4.23 | 5.02 | 4.37 | 4.2 |  |  |
| 22 | 4.12 | 3.55 | 3.70 | 4.23 | 5.01 | 4.38 | 4.23 | 3.78 |  |
| 20 | 4.12 | 3.55 | 3.70 | 4.23 | 5.01 | 36 | 4.23 | 3.78 |  |
| 18－ | ${ }_{4}^{4.13}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.55}$ | 込3.70 <br> 3.70 | ${ }_{4}^{4.23}$ | 5.03 | 36 | 4.23 | 3.78 |  |
| 17 | 4.13 | ${ }_{3}^{3.56}$ | 3．70 | ${ }_{4.24}^{4.23}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.01}$ | ${ }_{4.37}^{4.36}$ | 4.23 4.24 | 3．78． <br> 3 <br> 3.78 |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | 4．13 | ${ }_{3.56}^{3.55}$ | 3.70 <br> 3.70 | ${ }_{4.24}^{4.24}$ | 5.02 5.02 | ${ }_{4}^{4.38}$ | ＋4．24 | ${ }_{3}^{3.77}$ |  |
| 13 | 4.13 | 3.55 | 3.71 | 4.23 | 5.02 | ${ }_{4}^{4.37}$ | 4.24 | 3.76 3.77 |  |
| 12 | ${ }_{4}^{4.12}$ | － | 3.71 | ${ }_{4.23}^{4.23}$ | 5.01 | ${ }_{4}^{4.37}$ | 4.24 | 3.76 |  |
| 10 | ${ }_{4.13}^{4.13}$ |  | －3.70 <br> 3.70 | ${ }_{4.23}^{4.23}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.02}$ | ${ }_{4.38}^{4.38}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.24}$ | 3．76 |  |
| 9. | 4.14 | 3.55 | 3.72 | ${ }_{4.24}^{4.23}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.03}$ | ${ }_{4.39}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.25}$ | 3.76 3 3 |  |
| 8 8－－ | 4.15 | ${ }_{3}^{3.56}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.72}$ | 4.25 | ${ }^{5} 5.05$ | 4.40 | 4.25 | 3.78 |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.15}$ | 3.56 <br> 3.55 | －${ }_{3.73}$ | 4.23 4.24 | 5.06 5.06 | 4.40 4.41 | ${ }_{4}^{4.25}$ | 3.77 |  |
| 4 | 4.15 | $\underset{3}{3.56}$ | －${ }_{3}^{3.73}$ | ${ }_{4.24}^{4.24}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.06}$ | ${ }_{4.40}^{4.41}$ | 4.26 4.26 | 3.77 <br> 3 <br> 3 |  |
|  | 4.14 | ${ }^{3.56}$ | ${ }^{3} .72$ | 4.23 | 5.05 | 4.39 | 4.25 | 3.78 |  |
| $1 \sim$ | 4.14 | ${ }_{3} 3.55$ | ${ }_{3.72}^{3.72}$ | ${ }_{4.23}^{4.24}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.06}$ | 4.40 4.40 | 4.25 4.25 | 3.78 <br> 3.77 |  |
| May 29. | 4.14 | 3.56 | 3.72 | 4.23 | 5.06 | 4.40 | 4.25 | 3.78 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.16}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.57}$ | 3．73 | ${ }_{4}^{4.24}$ | 5.08 | 4.42 | 4.25 | 79 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4.18}^{4.15}$ | － | －${ }_{3}^{3.74}$ | 4.23 <br> 4.26 | ${ }_{5}^{5.06} 5$ | 4．41 | 4 | 3．80 |  |
|  | 4.21 | 3.60 | ${ }_{3.80}^{3.78}$ | 4.28 | 5.14 | ${ }_{4.48}^{4.44}$ | 4.28 | 3.86 3.86 |  |
| Apr． $24 .-$ | 4 | 3.60 <br> 3.60 | 3.80 <br> 3.79 | ${ }_{4}^{4.25}$ | 5．08 | 4.46 <br> 4.40 | ${ }_{4.27}^{4.27}$ | 3．84 |  |
|  | 4.15 | 3.59 | 3.78 | 4.25 | 4.99 | 4.37 | 4.26 | 3．83 |  |
| Mar． $27-$ | ${ }_{4.17}^{4.16}$ | ${ }_{3.61}^{3.59}$ | 3.78 3.79 | ${ }_{4}^{4.25}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.01}$ | 4.38 4.39 | 4．28 | 3．83 |  |
| 20 | 4.16 | 3.60 | 3.77 | 4.23 | 5.04 | 4.39 | 4.26 | 3．83 |  |
|  | 4.17 | 3．63 | － 3.78 | ${ }_{4}^{4.24}$ | ${ }_{4}^{5.03}$ | 4.39 | 4.28 | 3．85 |  |
| Feb．29．．． | 4.14 | $\underset{\substack{3.64 \\ 3.64}}{ }$ | 3.76 <br> 3.77 | ${ }_{4.23}^{4.20}$ | ${ }_{4.93}^{4.90}$ | ${ }_{30} 25$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.26}$ | 87 |  |
| 21 | 4.13 | 3.62 | 3.79 | ${ }_{4}^{4.22}$ | 4.87 | 4.25 | 4.25 | ${ }_{8.87}$ |  |
| 15 | 4.14 | 3.62 | 3.79 | 4.23 | 4.90 | 4.29 | 4.24 | 3.87 |  |
|  | 4.19 | ${ }_{3.63}^{3.62}$ | ${ }_{3.82}^{3.81}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.28}$ | ${ }_{5} 5.92$ | 4．428 | ${ }_{4}^{4.25}$ | 退．888 |  |
| Jan．31．－ | 4.19 | ${ }_{3.63}$ | 3.82 | ${ }_{4.28}^{4.28}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.03}$ | ${ }_{4.43}^{4.42}$ | 4.25 | 3．89 |  |
| －${ }^{24-}$ | 4.21 | ${ }_{3}^{3.64}$ | 3．83 | 4．27 | ${ }_{5}^{5.02}$ | ＋433 | ${ }^{4.25}$ | 3．89 |  |
|  | 4.26 | 3.67 | 3.89 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2} 33$ | 5.14 | 4.54 | ${ }_{4.27}$ | $\underset{3}{3.96}$ |  |
| Low ${ }^{3} 936$ | ${ }_{4.12}^{4.32}$ | － $\begin{aligned} & 3.70 \\ & 3.52 \\ & \text { a }\end{aligned}$ | 3.93 <br> 3.67 | 4.39 4.20 | 5.24 4.87 | － 4.63 | 4.29 | 4.03 |  |
| High | 4.33 | 3.71 | 3.94 | 4.39 | 5.28 | 4.65 | 4.29 | － 4.05 |  |
| 1935 | $4 \times 1$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.8}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.94$ | 4.41 | 5.30 |  | 4.30 | 4.06 |  |
| High 1935 | $4 \times 1$ | 3.8 | 4.25 | 4.83 | 6．40 | 5.37 | 5.13 | 4.35 |  |
| July 3＇35 | ． 53 | 3.69 | 4.15 | 4.53 | 5.74 | 4.91 | 4.41 | 4.26 |  |
| July 3 ＇34 | 4.80 | 3.91 | 4.29 | 4.94 | 6.06 | 4.78 | 5.23 | 4.39 |  |





Moody＇s Daily Commodity Index Advances Sharply
The average price of basic commodities rose sharply this week．Moody＇s daily index of staple commodity prices advanced from 168.7 last Friday to 172.3 this Friday，a new high for 1936.

The principal gains occurred in wheat，corn，hogs and steel． The prices of rubber，cotton and coffee were also higher， while there were declines in silk，cocoa，hides and wool

The prices of silver，copper，lead and sugar remained un－ changed．

The movement of the index during the week，with com－ parisons，is as follows：


## Indications of Business Activity

## THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, July 3, 1936.

Business continued its upward climb, reaching a new high of 92.3 , according to "Journal of Commerce" weekly business index. This compares with a revised figure of 91.4 the previous week and 71.6 for the corresponding period last year. This further gain is attributed to the increased steel production, larger electric output, gains in car loadings and automotive activity. Steel operations rose to $74 \%$ of capacity, which represents a new peak since 1930. Electric output scored a gain of $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 \%}$ over last year's figures, and is a new all-time high. During the latter part of July, however, a sharp drop in steel operations is expected, in fact, activity is expected to be not much over $50 \%$ of capacity. Two very important factors are developing now, and may prove very vital to future general business. One is the serious unrest in the steel industry. The other is the drought in the farm areas, which from latest reports appears quite serious. It is believed that should the dry spell continue for any further great length of time, it may be necessary to revise downward estimates of farm income in several areas. Railroad car loadings and retail sales estimates also would have to be cut materially. The effects of a strike at industrial centers would, of course, be widespread, and very likely cause quite a setback to trade and business in general. However, much could happen in the near future to eliminate these overshadowing influences. Retail sales volume for the Nation as a whole was from 12 to $18 \%$ above the corresponding 1935 week. Wholesale volume was from 18 tn $20 \%$ larger than for the same week in 1935: Car loadings were 713,639 cars, which represented an increase of 22,923 cars, or $3.3 \%$ over the previous week. Compared with a year ago, the gain was 96,776 cars, or $15.68 \%$. The outstanding feature continues to be the prolonged drought in many areas of the country. Serious drought, for the third time in the last six years, prevails over the principal agricultural sections of the country. The present urgent need for rain, however, is more widespread than was the case in either 1930 or 1934 at this season of the year. In the other cases, according to government reports, the situation was not nearly so critical at the end of June, but in both instances the drought was most severe and caused the greatest crop damage during July and August. At the present time there is urgent need for rain nearly everywhere from Vermont, New York, the western portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and the northern parts of the East Gulf States, westward and northwestward to the Rocky Mountains. On the other hand, disastrous floods were reported in Texas, with the death toll placed at 23. These floods, devastating in their swiftness, resulted in wide property and crop damage that is estimated in the millions. Hundreds of thousands of fertile farm acres lay stripped of corn and cotton crops, and 23 bodies have been recovered. Gonzales, 60 miles south of San Antonio, was the hardest hit sector. In the New York City area the weather has been generally cool and cloudy Today it was fair and warm here, with temperatures rang ing from 64 to 70 degrees. The forecast was for mostly cloudy weather, with probable occasional showers tonight and Saturday. Overnight at Boston it was 60 to 78 degrees; Baltimore, 68 to 82 ; Pittsburgh, 66 to 83 ; Portland, Me., 54 to 70 ; Chicago, 60 to 72 : Cincinnati, 68 to 82 ; Cleveland, 62 to 84 ; Detroit, 58 to 88 ; Charleston, 74 to 96 ; Milwaukee, 58 to 72 ; Savannah, 76 to 98 ; Dallas, 74 to 86 ; Kansas City, 64 to 92 ; Springfield, Mo., 66 to 86; Oklahoma City, 72 to 94; Salt Lake City, 68 to 96 ; Seattle, 58 to 78 Montreal, 60 to 74, and Winnipeg, 40 to 72.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Continue Higher in Latest Week

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 27 1936, totaled 713,639 cars. This is an increase of 22,923 cars, or $3.3 \%$, from the preceding week, a gain of 96,776 cars, or $15.7 \%$, over the total for the like week of 1935, and an increase of 67,363 cars, or $10.4 \%$, over the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1934. For the week ended June 20 loadings were $21.8 \%$ above those for the like week June 20 loadings were $21.8 \%$ above those for the like week of 1935, and $10.8 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of
1934 . Loadings for the week ended June 13 showed a gain 1934. Loadings for the week ended June 13 showed a gain comparison is made with the same week of 1934.
The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended June 27, 1936, loaded a total of 336,646 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 320,213 cars in
the preceding week and 287,079 cars in the seven days ended June 29, 1935. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE fREIGHT LOADED and received from connections (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines <br> Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections - Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { June } 27 \\ 1936 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { June } 20 \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { June } 29 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 27 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 20 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { June } 29 \\ 1935 \end{array}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry- | 24,482 | 21,136 | 18,412 | 4,900 | 4,866 | 4,359 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR........-- | 30,853 | 30,178 | 26,731 | 17,128 | 16,173 | 13,462 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 23,513 | 22,515 | 20,610 | 11,184 | 10,133 | 8,544 5 5 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. | 15.419 | 15,012 | 12,486 | 7,274 7,988 | 7,072 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,772 } \\ \hline 888\end{array}$ |
| Chicago Milw. St. Paul \& Pac.Ry. | $\xrightarrow{20,764}$ | $\xrightarrow{20,289}$ | 15,208 | 10,097 | 9,642 | 8,012 |
| Gulf Coast Lines | 1,981 | 2,332 | 2,042 | 1,380 | 1,293 | 1,406 |
| International Great Northern RR | 2,394 | 2,310 | 2,076 | ${ }_{2}^{1,742}$ | 1,713 | 1,820 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR. | 4,617 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,545 } \\ 14892 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,449 | 8, ${ }_{8}^{2,318}$ | 8,000 | 7,220 |
| Missouri Pacific RR- | 16,164 39 5 | ${ }_{40,033}^{14,92}$ | 12,147 | 38,663 | 36,539 | 33,955 |
| New York Central Lines ---1-- | 39,002 | 5,044 | 4,382 | 8,913 | 9,084 | 7,286 |
| Norfolk \& Western Ry | 20,782 | 19,517 | 19,403 | 4,420 | 4, ${ }^{4} \mathbf{2 7 5}$ | 4,138 |
| Pennsylvania RR. | 62,327 | 61,773 | 59,586 | 44,679 | 43,133 | 38,973 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 6,086 | ${ }_{6,565}^{6,063}$ | 5,334 | 6,039 | 5,345 | 5,859 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Eri Southern Pacific Lines | 28,920 | 27,293 | 22,831 | x7,721 | x7,223 | x6,058 |
| Wabash Ry... | 5,506 | 2, | 4,836 | 8,289 | v | 7,088 |
| Total | 336,646 | 320,213 | 387,079 | 196,577 | 80,08 | 66,488 |
| $\times$ Excludes cars interchanged between S. P. Co.-Pacific Lines and Texas Orleans RR. Co. y Not avallable. <br> TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June 27, 1936 |  | June 20, 1936 |  | June 29, 1935 |  |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pac. Ry.- | $\begin{aligned} & 26,500 \\ & 30,361 \\ & 14,313 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 24,987 \\ 29,459 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,192 \\ & 26,410 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Illinois Central System-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Louis-San Francisco Ry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 71,174 |  | 67,882 |  | 60,304 |  |

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended June 20, reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 20 totaled 690,716 Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 20 totaled 690,716 sponding week in 1935, due principally to a reduction in coal loading one sponding week in 1935, due principally to a reduction ereding weeks of that
year ago following a heavy movement of fuel in the prece year ago following a heavy movement of fuel in the preceding weeks ota
year in anticination of a strike of bituminous coal miners. The total for year in anticipation of a strike of bituminous coal miners. The total for
the week of June 20, this year, was an increase of 67,394 cars, or $10.8 \%$ the week of June 20 , this year, was an
above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of June 20 was an increase of 3.904 cars, or $6 / 10$ of $1 \%$ above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 286,922 cars, an increase of 1,774 cars above the preceding week, 60,896 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, and 42,921 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.
in 1930, and of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 160,889 cars, a decrease of 535 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,663 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 655 cars above the same week in 1934.
Coal loading amounted to 103,993 cars, a decrease of 1,339 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 16,348 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 5,721 cars above the same week in 1934.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 34,064 cars, an increase of 1,7956 cars above the preceding week and 8,983 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, but a decrease of 5,470 cars below the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended June 20 totaled 22,342 cars, an increase of 2,139 cars above the preceding week this year and 6,594 cars above the same week in 1935. Live stock loading amounted to 11,686 cars, an increase of 959 cars above the preceding week and 2,604 cars above the same week in 1935, but a decrease of 3,604 cars below the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended June 20 totaled 8,633 cars, an increase of 928 cars above the preceding week this year and 2,093 cars above the same week in 1935 .
Forest products loading totaled 34,380 cars, an increase of 738 cars above the preceding week, 8,426 cars above the same week in 1935, and 9,545 cars above the same week in 1934.
Ore loading amounted to 50,485 cars, an increase of 531 cars above the preceding week, 18,053 cars above the corresponding week in 1935, and 16,073 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.

Coke loading amounted to 8,297 cars, a decrease of 180 cars below the preceding aweek, but an increase of 2,694 cars above the same week in 1935 , and 1,553 cars above the same week in 1934.

All districts reported increases in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1935 and 1934.
Loading of revenue freight in 1936 compared with the two previous years follow

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in Ja | 2,353,111 | 2,169,146 | 2,183,081 |
| Five weeks in February | 3,135,118 | 2,927,453 | 2,920,192 |
| Four weeks in March | 2,418,985 | 2,408,319 | 2,461,895 |
| Four weeks in April | 2,544,843 | 2,302,101 | 2,340,460 |
| Five weeks in May | 3,351,801 | 2,887,975 | 3,026,021 |
| Week of June | 695,845 | 629,712 | 616,768 |
| Week of June 13 | 686,812 | 652,111 | ${ }^{618,881}$ |
| Week of June 20 | 690,716 | 567,049 | 623,322 |
| Total | 15,877,231 | 14,543,866 | 14,790,620 |

In the following table we undertake to show also the loadings for senarate roads and systems for the week ended June 20, 1936. During this period a total of 111 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 Pennsylvania System, the Baltimore \& Ohio RR., the Southern System, the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe System, and the Illinois Central System:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED JUNE 13

| Railroad | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  | Rallroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Eastern District- | 457 | 574 | 559 | 1,106 | 1,099 | Group B (Concluded) | 812 |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroos | 1,188 | 1,268 | 1,017 | , 234 | ,284 | Georgia ${ }^{\text {G }}$ - Flor | 880 | 819 | 759 | 1,578 | 728 |
| Boston \& Maine. | 7,337 | 7,519 | 7,222 | 9,305 | 9,563 | Gulf Moblle \& Nor | 1,621 | 1,500 | 1,252 | 924 | 762 |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisv- | 1,397 | 1,110 | 1,176 | 2,057 | 1,730 | Illinots Central System. | 19,771 | 15,490 | 16,654 | 10,264 | 9,255 |
| Central Indiana | ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ | 22 | -65 | ${ }^{47}$ | Louisville \& Nashville. | 20,444 | 14,969 | 15,973 | 4,579 | 3,728 |
| Central Vermont | 1,111 | 946 | 914 | 1,981 | 2,090 | Macon Dublln \& Savanna | ${ }^{153}$ | +126 | ${ }^{105}$ | ${ }^{1} 342$ | 364 |
| Delaware \& Hudson | 4,610 | 5,139 | 5,051 | 6,572 | 7,185 | Mississippi Central..... | 172 | 142 | 106 | 328 | 243 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West. | 9,195 | 8,086 | 8,518 | 6,468 | 6,138 | Mobile \& Ohio | 1,705 | 1,518 | 1,649 | 1,538 | 1,270 |
| Detroit \& Mackinao.- | 388 | 216 | 193 | 146 | 109 | Nashville Chattanoo | 2,801 | 2,301 | 2,575 | 2,268 | 2,085 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Ironton | 2,538 | 2,199 | 2,040 | 1,180 | ${ }^{976}$ | Tennessee Central | ${ }_{1}^{419}$ | 313 | 269 | 480 | 477 |
| Detroit \& Toledo Shore L | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 13,441 } \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 2,294 12,849 | 288 12,392 | $\begin{array}{r}1,285 \\ 14,273 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,521 $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 8 7}$ | Total .-. | 54,807 | 43,326 | 44,796 | 27,518 | 25,114 |
| Grand Trunk West | 4,962 | 4,570 | 3,925 | 7.056 | 6,758 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson Riv | 161 | 182 | 180 | 1,743 | 1,847 | Grand total Southern District | 95,067 | 78,838 | 82,364 | 57,440 | 52,203 |
| Lehigh \& New Englar | 1,561 | 1,806 | 1,378 | 1,144 | 1,452 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh Valley. | 8,912 2703 | ${ }_{2}^{8,373}$ | ${ }^{6,927}$ | 7,336 | 6,911 | Northwestern Dist |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monongahel | 3,567 | 2,392 | 3,652 | 1,840 | 2,014 | Chicago \& North Western | 807 20.280 | 868 15.115 | 855 18,311 | 2,125 | 1,951 |
| Montour | 2,218 | 1,443 | 1,671 | 25 | 62 | Chicago Great Western | 2,416 | 15,017 | 18,212 | 9,859 | 2,464 |
| b New York Cent | 40,033 | 32,266 | 35,849 | 36,539 | 32,148 | Chicago Milw, Et. P. \& Paciflo- | 20,716 | 15,215 | 17,613 | 7,342 | 7,230 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford. | 10,141 | 9,396 | 9,689 | 10,786 | 11,685 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 3,975 | 3,182 | 3,174 | 3,578 | 2,626 |
| New York Ontario \& Weste | 1,671 | 1,819 | 1,555 | 1,779 | 2,011 | Duluth Missabe \& Northern...- | 12,828 | 9,160 | 9,118 | 228 | 115 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls | 5,044 | 4,165 | 4,540 | 9,084 | 8,115 | Duluth South shore \& Atlantic- | 1,661 | 1,121 | 1,444 | 524 | 319 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie. | 6,535 | 4,704 | 6,055 | 5,375 | 3,915 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern | 7,426 | 5,225 | 5,910 | 5,040 | 3,680 |
| Pere Marquette- | 6,063 | 5,180 | 5,146 | 4,951 | 4,447 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South* | 467 | 318 | 284 | 135 | 126 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawmut | 203 | 151 | 248 | 35 | 40 | Great Northern----.----...-- | 19,620 | 14,281 | 14,789 | 3,108 | 2,653 |
| Plttsburgh Shawmut \& N | 385 | ${ }^{326}$ | 322 | 234 | 190 | Green Bay \& Western | 629 | 497 | 525 | 538 | 454 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virgin | 806 | 1,147 | 1,088 | 1,732 | 887 | Lake Superior \& Ishpemin | 2,595 | 1,775 | 1,907 | 80 | 84 |
| Rutland. | 658 | 570 | 655 | 966 | 1,051 | Minneapolis \& St. Louis | 2,158 | 1,348 | 1,578 | 1,852 | 1,320 |
| Wabash | 5,249 | 4,640 | 4,860 | 8,210 | 7,536 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. M | 6,605 | 4,423 | 5,184 | 2,497 | 1,993 |
| Wheelling 8 | 3,718 | 3,685 | 3,887 | 3,446 | 2,601 | Northern Pactific | 9,603 | 6,409 | 7,868 | 3,546 | 2,374 |
| Tota | 146,654 | 129,846 | 133,768 | 148,508 | 138,427 | Spokane International. Spokane Portland \& Sea | 1,231 1, | 1,631 | $\begin{array}{r} 286 \\ 1,686 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 282 \\ & 1,128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204 \\ & 908 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alleiteny |  |  |  |  |  | Tot | 113,339 | 82,855 |  | 44,504 | 37,093 |
| Akron Canton \& Youn | 565 | 454 | 416 | 708 | 552 | Central Western District-1Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System_ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo | 30,178 | 23,543 | 29,110 | 16,173 | 13,819 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | 5,765 | 3,878 | 4,315 | 2,497 | 1,548 |  | 21,1363,092 | 17,8132,460123 | 24,6682,450 | 4,866 |  |
| Butfalo Creek \& Gaule | 115 | 277 | 232 |  | 10 | Alton...- |  |  |  | 2,388 | 2,05936 |
| Cambria \& Indiana | 1,062 | 491 | 1,039 |  | 12 | Bingham \& Garfiel | 274 |  | 238 |  |  |
| Central Rr. of New | 5,760 | 5,826 | 5,483 | 9,822 | 10,496 | Chicago Burlington \& Quincy-. | 15,012 | 12,012 | 13,578 | 7,072 | 5,904 |
| Cornwall-.-....... | 858 | 600 | 483 | 51 | 10,68 +68 | Chicago \& Illinols Midland.-.- | 12,800 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,164 \\ 12,798 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 8,428 |  |
| Cumberland \& Pennsy | 271 | 284 | 214 | 37 | 35 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific. |  | 1,028810.0871,980 |  |  | 6,905 |
| Ligonier Valley | 117 | 36 | 73 | 34 | 15 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinols. | - 2,635 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,998 \\ 2,331 \end{array}$ | 8,428 2,322 1 | 1,968 |
| Long Island.-- | 675 | 838 | 755 | 2,441 | 2,325 | Colorado \& Southern | 891 | 6961,860 | 718 | 1,159$\mathbf{2 , 6 1 0}$ |  |
| Penn-Reading Seashore Line | 1,002 | 830 | 1,066 | 977 | 1,834 | Denver \& Rio Grande Western. | 1,842 |  | 1,571 |  | 1,891 |
| Pennsylvania System | 61,773 | 54,976 | 58,117 | 43,133 | 37,825 | Denver \& Salt Lake. | , 358 |  |  | 2,610 |  |
| Reading Co- | 13,111 | 12,407 | 11,328 | 15,825 | 14,145 | Fort Worth \& Denver Cit | 1,173 |  | 1,8542,049 | 8611,311 | 786 |
| Union (Plttsburgh) | 13,310 | 6,261 | 9,735 | 6,003 | 3,144 | Illinols Terminal ---. | 1,790 | 978 1,787 |  |  | ${ }_{72} 988$ |
| West Virginla North |  |  |  |  |  | Nevada Northern | 918 | 1,051 |  | 82 |  |
| Western Mary | 2,957 | 3,000 | 3,275 | 5,685 | 5,142 | North Western Pacifio | 917 | 914 | 778 | ${ }^{346 .}$ | 256 |
| Tot | 137,563 | 113,731 | 125,703 | 103,399 | 90,970 | Southern Pacific (Pacific) St. Joseph \& Grand Island | Included | $\begin{gathered} 17,321 \\ \operatorname{in} \mathbf{U} . P . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Suatam }}{18,911}$ | 4,724 | 3,862 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Toledo Peoria \& Western......- | 344 | ${ }^{2} 23$ | 438 | 1,231 | 1,104 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohis | $\begin{array}{r} 22,515 \\ 19,517 \\ 886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,315 \\ 15,453 \\ 762 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,020 \\ & 17,294 \\ & 774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,133 \\ 4,275 \\ 1,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,988 \\ & 4,022 \\ & 1,291 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,40 \\ 1,457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 1,259 \end{array}$ | 10,322 | 7,461 |  |
| Norfolk \& Western. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ 1,607 \end{array}$ | $1,627$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 1,437 \end{array}$ |
| Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginian | 3,124 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 6 2} \\ \hline \quad 2,904 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3,175 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,291 \\ 773 \end{array}$ |  | 98,883 | 82,186 | 95,979 | 47,628 | 40,094 |
| Total.-. | 45,992 | 36,434 | 42,263 | 16,227 | $\underline{15,074}$ | Southwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Islan | 197 | 113 | -153 | $\begin{array}{r}4,339 \\ \hline 277\end{array}$ | 3,833 324 |
| Grout A- | 9,100 | 7.816 | 8,750 |  |  | Fort Smith \& Western. | 135 | ${ }^{13}$ | 153 | 195 | 157 |
| Atlantic Coast Line. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,671 \\ & 1,519 \end{aligned}$ | 3,9051,374 | Gulf Coast Lines.-.............. International-Great Northern | 2,332 | 1,965 | 1,735 | 1,293 | 1,148 |
|  | 1,010 | 1,020415 | 1,129$\mathbf{2 9 5}$ |  |  |  | 2,310$\mathbf{1 9 4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,935 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | 2,940 | 1,713 1,669 |  |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina- | 420 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,519 \\ 869 \end{array}$ | 1,374 | International-Great Northern.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durham \& Southern | 168 | 126 | 13040 | 31582 | 267 | Kansas Clity southern.-.-.----- | 2,067 | +143 | $\begin{array}{r}163 \\ 1,788 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,754 1,781 | 1,682 |
| Gainesville Midlan |  | 1,910 |  |  | 701,097 | Loulsiana \& Arkansas .......-----7- | 1,524 | 1,214 | 1,357 | 948 | 1.224 813 |
| Norfolk southern- | $\begin{array}{r}2,139 \\ 398 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 2,830 | 1,319 779 |  |  |  | 150225 | $\begin{array}{r}204 \\ \hline 220 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 376 284 <br> 968 755 |  |
| Pledmont \& Northern | 398 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 344 \end{aligned}$ | 1,7793,699 | 1,7353,9563 | Litchfield \& Madison........---Midland Valley | 253 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seaboard Air Line. | 321 7,199 | 338$\mathbf{6 , 4 9 9}$ |  |  |  |  | 428 | 45490 | 528 | 968 755 <br> 199 146 |  |
| Southern System. | 19,317 |  |  | -3,288 | 3,023 | Missourl \& Arkansas | 129 |  | 130 | 219 196 |  |
| Winston-Salem South | 147 | 128 | 17,243123 | $\begin{array}{r}13,591 \\ \hline 790\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,365 \\ 575 \end{array}$ | Missouri Pacific-7--.........-. | 4,545 <br> $\mathbf{4}, 692$ | 3,86211,608 | 4.754 | 3,000 | 2,248 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14,143 | 8,305 | 7,183 |
|  | 40,260 | 35,512 | 37,568 | 29,922 | 27,089 | Quanah Acme \& Pacif | 156 | 83 | 194 | 83 | ${ }_{91}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louls-San Francisco | 8,041 | 6,182 | 8,135 | 4,029 | 3,444 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louis Southwester | 2,417 | 2,076 | 1,996 | 2,493 | 1,994 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 206 | 185 |  |  |  | Texas \& New Orleans | 7.029 | 4,778 | 5,772 | 2,499 | 2.108 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast.- | 776 | 722 | 1905 | ${ }_{535}^{156}$ | 550 | Terminal RR. Ass'n of St.Louls | 4,198 2,787 | -7,762 | 4.030 | 4,283 | -3,883 |
| Atl. \& W. P.-W. RR. of Ala-- | 794 | 637 | 558 | 1,141 | 841 | Wichita Falls \& Southern.....- | 2,787 291 | 2,715 | 1,721 206 |  | $\begin{array}{r}16,037 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ |
| Central of Georgia.- | 3,994 | 3,506 | 3,179 | 2,384 | 2,666 | Weatherford M. W. \& N. W---- | 60 | 16 | 27 | 12 | 32 |
| Columbus \& Greenvi | 355 | 224 | 166 | 225 | 262 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| orida East Coast - .-. | 404 | 422 | 387 | 458 | 347 | Total | 53,218 | 43,159 | 50,501 | 57.810 | 48,371 |

${ }_{\text {Central RR. }}^{\text {Note }}$

Slight Increase in "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended June 30 -Monthly Average for June Also Higher
Higher prices for cattle, hogs and their products more than offset declines in the grains, and The "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices accordingly advanced to 122.7 on June 30 , from 122.5 (revised). June 23, the "Annalist" said, adding:
In addition to the foregoing, advances were also made by butter, cheese cocoa, apples, cotton, yarn and goods, finished steel and lubricating oil. Besides the grains, lambs, lard, eggs, tin and rubber were lower.
THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITX PRICES

|  | June 30, 1936 | June 23, 1936 | July 2, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products. | 115.4 - | $115.4{ }^{\circ}$ | 116.1 |
|  | 122.4 | 122.6 | 127.7 |
| Tixtile products | *107.0 | $\times 106.5$ | 106.7 |
| Fuels ${ }^{\text {Metals }}$ | 170.8 | 170.8 | 162.7 |
| Metals_-.-------- | 111.2 | 110.4 | 108.9 |
| Chemicals | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.5 |
| Miscellaneous | ${ }_{86.6}^{97.1}$ | 87.2 | 98.3 |
| All commoditles | 122.7 | $\times 122.5$ | 122.9 |
| $z$ All commodities on old dollar basis. | 72.4 | 72.8 | 72.2 |

land and Holland; Belgium included prior to March quotations for France, Switzer-
As to the trend of wholesale prices during June the
"Annalist" had the following to say: "Annalist" had the following to say:
Reflecting the moderate recovery in recent weeks, partly with the from 120.4.


* Prelliainary, × Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland and
Holland; Belgium included prior to March 1935.

$$
2-2
$$

Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices of United States Department of Labor Rose $0.9 \%$ During Week Ended June 27
Sharp increases in prices of farm products and foods largely accounted for an increase of $0.9 \%$ in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ending June 27, according to an announcement made by Commissioner Lubin, which said:
The all-commodity index rose to $79.4 \%$ of the 1926 average, the highest average reached since the last week of April. The composite index for the the corresponding week of last year. the corresponding week of last year
In addition to farm products and
drugs, and miscellaneous commodities also advanced. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods declined fractionally. Hides and

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials emained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.
Raw material prices advanced $2.3 \%$ during the week and are $3.7 \%$ above the corresponding week of May. Finished products rose $0.4 \%$ and semi-manufactured articles increased $0.1 \%$.
The $0.4 \%$ rise for the group of all commodities other than farm products (non-agricultural) brought the index for this group up to the level of a year ago. Industrial commodities, represented by the large group of "all only $0.1 \%$ during the week but the present level is $1.2 \%$ above the level of only year ago.
An announcement made available by the United States Department of Labor had the following to say:
The largest increase during the week, $3.6 \%$, was registered by the farm products group. Grains advanced $9.3 \%$ and livestock and poultry rose $2.5 \%$. Important individual farm products for which higher pitcs were reported were cotton, apples, lemons, alfalfa hay, fresh milk at Chicago, peanuts, seeds, dried beans, and potatoes. Lower prices were reported for eggs. The current farm products index, 80.2 , is $5.7 \%$ above the corresponding week of last month and $4 \%$ above the corresponding week of last year.
Wholesale food prices advanced $1.6 \%$ during the week. Fruits and vegetables increased $5 \%$, cereal products $1.9 \%$, dairy products $1.7 \%$, and meats $0.8 \%$. Higher prices were also reported for cocoa beans, coffee, copra, lard, peanut butter, pepper, edible tallow, and bef and lamb, Prices of yellow corn meal, dried apricots and peaches, cur is $3.3 \%$ above the and mess pork were low. The prel of the corresponding week of May. It
corresponding week of prices advanced $13 \%$ during the week. Crude rubber was $1.5 \%$ higher. Average prices of automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp were steady.
Advancing prices of fats and oils and certain fertilizer materials caused the chemicals and drugs group to rise $0.5 \%$. Prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals and mixed fertilizers remained firm.
A general increase in prices of cotton goods together with higher prices for raw stilk, silk yarns, and raw jute resulted in the index for the textile products group advancing to $69.5 \%$ of the 1926 average. Knit goods averaged lower. Clothing and woolen and worsted goods remained unchanged.
The housefurnishing goods group decreased $0.4 \%$. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the decline.
Weakening prices for malleable iron castings, quicksilver, and pig zinc resulted in a fractional decrease for the metals and metal products group. Pig tin prices averaged higher. Wholesale prices of agricultural implements, motor vehicles, and plumbing and heating fixtures remained unchanged.
The index for the hides and leather products remained at 94.4 although prices of cow hides and sheepskins were . hides, calfskins, and goatskins were other loald
The building materials group remained at $85.6 \%$ of the 1926 average. Lower prices were reported for lumber, turpentine, sand and gravel. Higher prices were reported for linseed oil and rosin. The sub-groups of the preceding week
The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100.
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for June 29, 1935, June 30, 1934, and July 1, 1933:

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 27 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 20 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 13 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 6 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{M} a y \\ 30 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 29 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 30 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commod | 79.4 | 78.7 | 78.7 | 78.4 | 78.4 | 78.8 | 74.8 | 66.3 |
| Farm pr | 80.2 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 76.5 | 75.9 | 77.1 | 8 | 56.9 |
| Foods. | 81.0 | 79.7 | 79.4 | 78.7 | 78.4 | 81.6 | 70.9 | ${ }_{82} 62.6$ |
| Hides and leather products | 94.4 | 94.4 | ${ }^{94.6}$ | ${ }^{94.6}$ | 94.3 | ${ }_{69}^{89} 8$ | 78.2 | ${ }_{62.2}^{83.3}$ |
| Textlle products | 69.5 | 69.4 | ${ }_{76}^{69.3}$ | ${ }_{76} 69.1$ | ${ }_{76.8}^{69.2}$ | 69.7 74.8 | 71.8 | ${ }_{64.3}^{62.2}$ |
| Fuel \& lighting materials- | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.6 | ${ }_{85}^{76.7}$ | 76.8 85.7 | 74.8 86.1 | 73.3 87.0 | $7{ }^{64.3}$ |
| Metals \& metal products. | 85.4 | 85.5 85.6 | 85.7 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.7 85.7 | 86.1 84 | 87.8 | 75.9 |
| Building materials | 85.6 | 85.6 77.6 | 85.8 77.3 | ${ }_{77.3}$ | 77.4 | 79.5 | 75.8 | 73.5 |
| Housefurnishing good | 82.6 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 81.8 | 83.2 | 73.2 |
| Miscellaneous | 70.1 | 69.6 | 69.3 | 69.0 | 69.1 | 68.0 | 70.1 | 62.1 |
| Raw materials | 78.8 | 77.0 | 76.9 | 76.3 | 76.0 | $\underline{x}$ | $\underline{x}$ | $\underline{x}$ |
| Semi-manufact'd articles- | 74.2 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 74.1 | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | ${ }^{x}$ |
| Finished products. | 80.8 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 80.5 | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | x |
| All commodities other than | 79.3 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 78.8 | 79.0 | 79.3 | 76.9 | 68.5 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 78.8 | 78.7 | 78. | 78. | 78.8 | 77.9 | 78.5 | 70.1 |

$\times$ Not computed.

## Railroad Credit Corp. Makes Additional Liquidation Distribution of $\$ 735,881$

The Railroad Credit Corp. on June 30 made its 29th liqudating distribution to participating carriers, amounting to $\$ 735,881$, or $1 \%$ of the contributed funds. Of this amount $\$ 401,616$ was paid in cash and $\$ 334,265$ was credited on carriers' indebtedness to the corporation. The distribution brought the total amount distributed to $51 \%$ of the fund or $\$ 37,529,916$. Of this total $\$ 17,918,732$ was returned in cash and $\$ 19,611,184$ in credits.

Wholesale Commodity Price Average Cont nued to Advance During Week Ended June 27 Reaching Highest Level Since Last February, According to the National Fertilizer Association
Due largely to a sharp rise in farm product prices, the weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association continued to advance during the week ended June 27, reaching the highest level since last February. The index last week was $77.4 \%$ of the 1926-1928 average of $100 \%$, as compared with $76.9 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago it registered $75.8 \%$ and a year ago the same per cent. The announcement by the Association, under date of June 29, continued:

Although most of the price changes which took place during the week were upward, increases occurred in only four of the component groups, while one declined and six remained unchanged. The sharpest advance was registered by the farm products index which rose to $73.4 \%$ from $71.6 \%$; it was still well below the highest point of the year, however, which was reached last February. Continued advances in the prices of all grains resulting from the drought conditions of the Northwest, combined with rising prices for cattle, hogs and cotton, were responsible for the increase. in the group index; of the 21 series representing prices of rarm products included in the index, 12 advanced and only four decluc. Food pries were mainly higher during the week but declite decline in the group index. as eggs, potatoes and beef resulted in a moderate datations for cotton, cotton A rise in the textile price index reflected higup to decline was sisal. Higher fabrics and silk; the ony item ind cattle feed resulted in the index repreprices for hides, crude rubber and commodities continuing upward. The senting prices of miscellaneous cone week were of minor significance.
The in the other groups dent of prices in the past two weeks is indicated by the fact that in the latest week, 45 price series included in the all-commodity index advanced and only 11 declined, while in the preceding week there were 49 advances and 11 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Complled by the National Fertilizer Assoclation. $1926-1928=100$

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { June 27, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Preced'g Week June 20 1936 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ M a y 30, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { June 29, } \end{gathered}\right.$ $1935$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.6 |  | 79.4 | 79.8 | 78.2 | 77.8 |
| . 6 |  | 70.5 | 89.2 | ${ }_{83}^{65.8}$ | 65.6 |
|  | Cottonseed oil.-.---...- | 88.3 | 86.9 | 83.6 70.0 | 91.2 73 |
| 22.3 | Farm products. | 73.4 68.3 | 71.6 66.9 | 65.0 | 66.4 |
|  | Grains. | 76.6 | 70.3 | 67.2 | 74.3 |
|  | Livestock | 73.3 | 72.7 | 70.9 | 74.0 |
| 16.4 | Fuels. | 79.5 | 79.5 | 79.6 | 77.1 |
| 10.3 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 75.1 | 74.2 | 72.0 | ${ }_{67.0}^{69}$ |
| 7.7 | Textiles | 68.2 <br> 82.5 <br> 80. | 67.7 82.5 | 66.7 82.8 | 67.7 81.6 |
| 6.7 | Metals.-...-- |  | 82.5 80.7 | 82.8 80.1 | 78.1 |
| 5.8 | Bullding materials. | 80.7 94.4 | 80.7 94.4 | 80.1 94.4 | 78.1 94.6 |
| $\begin{array}{r}1.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Chemicals and drugs | 94.4 65.2 | 95.4 | ${ }_{65.6}$ | 64.4 |
| $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | Fertilizers | 71.1 | 71.1 | 70.7 | 77.3 |
| .3 | Farm machiner | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.0 |
| 100.0 | All groups comblned. | 77.4 | 76.9 | 75.8 | 75.8 |

## May Chain Store Sales Continue Gains

Chain store trade in May enjoyed extraordinary seasonal gains, marking the fourth successive monthly rise this year, reports the current review by "Chain Store Age."
"Consumer buying expanded heavily in all important channels of trade xcept the grocery," that publication continues, "and although sales in except the grocery," that publication continues, aned a new high point of relative activity.
"The level of trade in the field, therefore, as measured by th 'Chain Store Age' index, stood at approximately 103.0 of the 1929-31 average for the month, taken as 100 . In April this year the index of trade activity was 102.0 .
"May, 1936, sales, based on the index, were approximately $12 \%$ greater than in the corresponding month of 1935. In April this year, the comparative increase was abo
number of business
"The shoe and drug chains made the best showings for May. Sales of these groups recorded new high marks, the former group reaching a level of approximately 123.0 and the latter 120.3.
"The index figures of May sales for other groups were as follows:

Apparel-.
Grocery.--
108.0 vgs 106.5 in April
-116.8 v. 115.4 in April
-93.9 vs. 94.4 in April
"Early June reports indicate that business is keeping well up to May levels and that everywhere it is running considerably ahead of a year ago."

## Increase of $9.6 \%$ in Chain Store Sales During May as Compared with May, 1935, Reported by Federal Reserve Bank of New York

In reporting on chain store sales in the Second (New York) District, in its July 1 "Monthly Review," the New York Federal Reserve Bank said that "in May total sales of the reporting chain store systems were $9.6 \%$ higher than of the reporting chain store systems and after allowing for differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the percentage increase was the largest since March, 1934. The Bank also had the following to say:
The variety and shoe chains reported especially large gains in sales, and the five- and ten-cent chain stores also recorded the most favorable comparison with a year previous in the daily rate of sales in two years. Sales of the grocery and candy chain store systems, however, made less favorable comparisons with last year than in April.
There was practically no change in the total number of chain stores in operation between May, 1935, and May, 1936, so that the percentage increase in sales per store of all chains combined was virtually the same is for total sales.

| Type of Store | Percentage Change May 1936 Compared with May, 1935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Stores | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } 1 \\ & \text { anales } \end{aligned}$ | Sales per Store |
| Grocery | -1.4 | ${ }_{+2.3}^{-2.3}$ | 7 |
| Ten Cent. | ${ }_{-0.8}^{+1.1}$ | +9.6 +25.9 +1 | +8.4 $+\quad 2.9$ +8.9 |
| Variety | ${ }_{+0.4}^{+0.8}$ | +18.6 | +18.2 |
| Candy | +17.7 | ${ }_{-8.9}$ | ${ }^{-22.6}$ |
| Total. | +0.1 | +9.6 | +9.5 |

Department Store Sales in New York Federal Reserve District During May 9\% Above Year Ago-Larger Sales also Noted in Metropolitan Area of New York During First Half of June
According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, "total May sales of the reporting department stores in the

Second (New York) District were $\mathbf{9} \%$ higher than last year, and after making allowance for differences in the number or shopping days between this year and last, the increase in the daily, rate of sales was $13 \%$, the largest since March, 1934." Continuing, the Bank also had the following to say in its "Monthly Review" of July 1:
The reporting department stores in all localities recorded substantial gains in sales over last year, and several localities, including New York Valley District, and the Capital District rewistered the largest advances in average daily sales in two years or more. An exceptionally large increase in sales was reported also by the Westchester and Stamford stores; the daily rate of sales in the Southern New York State department'stores made the most favorable year-to-year comparison in almost a year, and Buffalo, Rochester and Bridgeport stores showed considerably larger advances than in the immediately preceding months. Sales of stores in Niagara Falls and Central New York State, shown separately for the first time, were also substantially larger than a year ago. Sales of the leading apparel stores in this district were $15.3 \%$ higher than last year, a larger increase than in April.
Department store stocks of merchandise on hand, at retail valuation, were slightly higher than last year for the second consecutive month. The rate of collections in the department stores was slightly lower than in May, 1935.


May sales and stocks in the principal departments are compared with those of a year previous is the following table:


The following is also from the Bank's "Monthly Review" on sales of department stores in the metropolitan area of New York:
During the first half of June total sales of the reporting department stores in the metropolitan area of New York were $9.1 \%$ higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, but showed somewhat less than the usual seasonal expansion over May.

Weekly Electric Output Again Sets New High Figure 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 June 27, 1935, totaled 2,029,639,000 kilowatt hours. This is the third time that weekly electric output crossed the two billion kilowatt hours mark since these figures have been compiled, and the past week's figure for the second consecutive time established a new all-time high production mark. Total output for the latest week indicated a gain mark. Total output for the latest week indicated a gain totaled 1,772,138,000 kilowatt hours.
Electric output during the week ended June 20 totaled $2,005,243,000$ kilowatt hours. This was a gain of $13 \%$ over the $1,774,654,000$ kilowatt hours produced during the week ended June 22, 1935. The Institute's statement follows:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Major Geooraphic } \\ & \text { Reotions } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { June 27, } 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { June 20, } 1936 \end{array}$ | Week Ended June 13, 1936 | Week Ended June 6, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {New }}$ England- | ${ }_{1}^{13.9}$ | ${ }^{15.4}$ | ${ }^{14.5}$ | 12.7 |
| Central Industrial. | ${ }_{21.0}^{10.7}$ | ${ }_{17.9}^{9.3}$ | ${ }_{20}^{11.1}$ | ${ }_{16.3}$ |
| West Central. | 16.3 | 17.1 | 14.0 | 16.9 16.9 |
| Southern States | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 15.5 |
| Racky Mountan. | 127.7 10.5 | ${ }_{22} 2.7$ | 17.5 | 18.9 18.9 |
| Total United States. | 14.5 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 12.8 |


| Week of- | (In Thousands of Kllowatt-Hours) |  |  | Weekly Data for Prevtous Years in Millions of Kilowatt-Hours |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 929 |
| Apr. | 1,916,486 | 1,700,334 | +12.7 | 1,617 | 1,399 | 1,465 | 1,647 | 1,708 | 1,663 |
| Apr. 11 | 1,933,610 | 1,725,352 | +12.1 | 1,642 | 1,410 | 1,481 | 1,641 | 1,715 | 1,697 |
| Apr. 18 | 1,914,710 | 1,701,945 | +12.5 | 1,673 | 1,431 | 1,470 | 1,676 | 1,733 | 1,709 |
| Apr. 25 | 1,932,797 | 1,673,295 | $+15.5$ | 1,669 | 1.428 | 1,455 | 1,644 | 1,725 | 1,700 |
|  | .928.803 | 1,698,178 | 13.6 | 1,633 | 1,436 | 1,429 |  |  |  |
| May 16 | 1,991,694 | 1,700,022 | +14.5 | 1.650 | 1,468 | 1,436 | 1,645 | 11.717 | 1,798 |
| May 23 | 1,954,830 | 1,696,051 | +15.3 | 1,655 | 1,494 | 1,425 | 1,602 | 1,723 | 1,705 |
| May 30 | 1,922,108 | 1,628,520 | +18.0 | 1,576 | 1,461 | 1,381 | 1,594 | 1,660 | 1,615 |
| June | 1,945,018 | 1,724,491 | +12.8 | 1,655 | 1,542 | 1,435 | 1,621 | 1,657 | 1,690 |
| June 13 | 1,989,798 | 1,742,506 | 14.2 | 1,665 | 1,578 | 1,442 | 1,610 | 1,707 | 1,699 |
| June 20 | 2.005,243 | 1,774,654 | 13.0 | 1,675 | 1,598 | 1,441 | 1,635 | 1,698 | 1,703 |
| June 27 | ,029,639 | 1,772,138 | +14.5 | 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 | P.C. Ca'ge | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan_ | 8,664,110 | 7,762,513 | +11.6 | 7,131,158 | 6,480,897 | 7,011,736 | 7,435,782 |
| Feb | 8,025,886 | 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.-- | 8,336,990 | 7,382,224 | +12.9 | 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 | 6,310,667 | 7,166,086 |
| Sept. |  | 7,795,422 |  | 6,832,260 | 6,931,652 | 6,317,733 | 7,099,421 |
| Oct. |  | 8,388,495 |  | 7,384,922 | 7,094,412 | 6,633,865 | 7,331,380 |
| Nov |  | 8,197,215 |  | 7,160,756 | 6,831,573 | 6,507,804 | 6,971,644 |
| Dec. |  | 8,521,201 |  | 7,538,337 | 7,009,164 | 6,638,424 | 7,288,025 |
| Total |  | 93,420.268 |  | $85,564,124$ | 80,009,501 | 77,442,112 | 86,063,969 |

mately $92 \%$ of the ele
based on sont

## May Sales of Wholesale Firms in New York Federal

 Reserve District Reported 1\% Below Last Year"During May total sales of the reporting wholesale firms in the Second (New York) District averaged approximately $1 \%$ lower than last year, the first decrease in over a year," said the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its "Monthly Review" of July 1. The Bank added:
The men's clothing and diamond concerns recorded the largest declines in sales in a number of months, and sales of the grocery, drug, stationery and paper concerns made the least favorable comparisons with a year ago in four to five months. Hardware sales and yardage sales of silk goods were substantially higher than last year, but the increases reported were not as large as in April. Shoe concerns again reported a lower volume of sales han a year ago, although the decrease was not as large as in the previous month. The on soods and jewery frms, however, showed sales ell above last year's level, the former registering the largest gain since September, 1935, and the latter recording the largest advance since The
The amount of merchandise held by the drug, hardware and jewelry firms continued higher than last year, while stocks of the grocery and lamond concerne remained lower. The rate of collections was higher in an in May, 1936.

| Commodity | Percentage Change May, 1936 Compared with May, 1935 |  | Per Cent of Accounts Outstanding April 30 Collected in May |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net Sales | Stock End of Month | 1935 | 1936 |
| Groceries | +2.4 | -9.0 | 94.0 | 87.9 |
| Men's clothing | -20.4 | ----- | 35.7 | 34.4 |
| Cotton goods | +21.7 ++18.6 |  | 39.7 | $\begin{array}{r}40.9 \\ \hline 64\end{array}$ |
| Shoes-.-- | +18.6 +10.8 |  | 67.1 38.2 | 64.4 43.9 |
| Drugs. | +5.5 | +26.1 | 29.4 | 38.0 |
| Hardware | +13.4 | +17.3 | 47.3 | 46.4 |
| Stationery | +6.6 |  | 58.6 | 59.6 |
| Paper. <br> Diamonds | -0.2 | $\cdots 6.4$ | 49.6 21.8 | 61.6 21.7 |
| Jewelry.. | +10.0 +46.3 | + 68.4 | 21.8 | 21.7 |
| Weighted average | -0.8 |  | 56.2 | 55.4 |


| Welghted average | 56.2 | 50.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Quantity figures reported by the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., not |  |  | *Quantity figures reported by the National Feder

included in weighted average for total wholesale trade.

## Production of Electricity for Public Use Reached $9,085,450,000 \mathrm{Kwh}$. in May

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 May totaled $9,085,450,000$ kwh . This is a gain of $13 \%$ when compared with the $8,020,897,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in May 1935. For the month of April 1936, output totaled $8,897,812,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.
Of the May 1936, output a total of $3,926,660,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. was produced by water power and $5,158,790,000$ kwh. by fuels. The Survey's statement follows:
PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE IN UNITED STATES

| Dioston | Total by Water Power and Fuel |  |  | Changes in Outpus from Preotous Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Match | April | May | Apr. '36 | May '36. |
| New England | 568,385,000 | 589,446,000 | 587,954,000 | +6\% | +7\% |
| Middle Atlantie... | 2,301,614,000 | 2,299,823,000 | 2,314,158,000 | +13\% | +12\% |
| Weast North Central. | 2,082, 5123 ,726,000 | 2,096,526,000 | 2,097,821,000 | $+15 \%$ $+1 \%$ | +15\% |
| South Atlantic. | 1,172,519,000 | 1,155,267,000 | 1,091,524,000 | +23\% | +16\% |
| East sout Central- | 372,622,000 | 357,774,000 | 390,007,000 | +10\% | +19\% |
| West South Central. | 409,334,000 | 419,861,000 | 445,685,000 | +12\% | +14\% |
| Mountain | 309,193,000 | 331,658,000 | 369,137,000 | +24\% | +23\% |
| Pacific | 1,124,916,000 | 1,121,982,000 | 1,234,958,000 | +15\% | +14\% |
| Total for U. R | 143,000 | 8,897,812,000 | 55,450,000 | +14\% | +13 |

The average daily production of electricity for public use in the United States in May was 293,100,000 kilowatt-hours, $1.2 \%$ less than the averag daily production in April, the normal change from April to May.

The production of electricity by the use of water power in May was $43 \%$ of the total.
TOTAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE

|  | 1936 | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ 1936 \\ O v e r \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Increase } \\ 1935 \\ \text { Overr } \\ 1934 \end{array}\right\|$ | Produced by Water Power |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1936 | 1935 |
|  | Kllowath Hrs. | Kuowatt Hrs. $8349.152,000$ |  |  |  |  |
| February | 8,599,026,000 | 7,494,160,000 | 15\% | 6\% | $34 \%$ | 40\% |
| March. | $8,904,143,000$ | 8,011,213,000 | 11\% | 4\% | 42\% | $44 \%$ |
| April.......- | 8,897,812,000 | 7,817,284,000 | 14\% | 5\% | 45\% | 46\% |
| May-..---- | 9,085,450,000 | 8,020,897,000 | 13\% | 4\% | 43\% | \% |
| June...-.-. |  | $7,872,548,000$ $8,370,262,000$ |  | 10\% |  | 43\% |
| August.-.-. |  | 8,573,457,000 |  | 11\% |  | 39\% |
| September.- |  | 8.208,267.000 |  | 14\% |  | 37\% |
| October -.-- |  | $8,844,416,000$ |  |  |  |  |
| November -- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,692,799,000 \\ & 9,138,638,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \% \\ & 13 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 7 \%} \\ & \mathbf{3 6 \%} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total |  | 99,393,073.000 |  | 9.2\% |  | 40\% |

Coal Stocks and Consumption
The total stocks of coal held by electric power utility plants on June 1, 1936 amounted to $6,702,070$ net tons. This was an increase of only $0.8 \%$ when compared with the total stocks of coal on hand May 1, 1936; but a decrease of $11.7 \%$ when compared with total stocks of coal on hand on June 1, 1935. Stocks of bituminous coal on June 1, 1936 amounted to $5,645,216$ net tons which was an increase of $0.6 \%$ over May 1, 1936; but 1,056,854 net tons on June 1, 1936, or an increase of $2.2 \%$ when compared 1,056,854 necks on May 1936 and a decrease of $16.2 \%$ when compared with the stocks on
with June 1, 1935.
Electric power utilities reported consumption of all coal to have been 2,958,639 net tons in the month of May 1936, which is an increase of $3.5 \%$ $2,958,639$ net tons in the month of May 1936, which is an increase of
over the total coal consumed in April 1936, and an increase of $14.7 \%$ over over the total used in May 1935. Of the total consumed in May 1936, $2,805,636$ net tons were bituminous coal and 153,003 net tons were anthracite, both kinds showed increases over the previous month and over the same month a year ago.
In terms of days supply, which is calcuiated at the current rate of consumption, there was enough bituminous coal in the hands of the electric power utilities to last 62 days and enough anthracite for 214 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 output of manufacturing plants which is sold. The output of central station, electric railway, and public works plants represents about g8\% or lhe total of all World includes the output ef central stations only Reports are received Worid includes the output of central stations only. Reports are received from plants representing over $95 \%$ of the total capacity. The output of 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.]

Summary of Business Conditions in United States by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve SystemIncrease in Volume of Industrial Production of April Maintained in May
According to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the "volume of industrial production, Reserve System, the volume of industrial production, May, and there was an increase in distribution of commodities to consumers." In noting this in its monthly summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for May and the first three weeks of June, issued on June 26, the Board stated:

The Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in May was $101 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average, as compared with $100 \%$ in April. Production of durable manufactures increased further, reflecting larger output of steel and lumber, partly offset in the total by a reduction in the output of automobiles from the high level of April. At steel mills the rate of activity in May was higher than at any other time since the spring of 1930. This level has been maintained in June, reflecting in part some accumulation of steel by fabricators in ad vance of the effective date of recently announced manufactures; at woolen mills, however, actively increased, Output of bituminous coal declined from April to May, while output of crude petroloum bituminous coal declined from April to May, while output of crude petroleum continued in large volume.

Factory employment increased slightly between the middle of April and the middle of May, contrary to the usual seasonal tendency. Increases were other durable manufactures. Changes in empioyment in industries producing nondurable manufactures were largely of a seasonal nature. Factory payrolls were somewhat larger in the middle of May than a month earlier. Total value of construction contracts awarded, according to figures of the F. W. Dodge Corp., declined slightly from April to May. Awards for residential building continued to increase and in May, as in other months this year, were substantially larger than a year ago when residential building was first beginning to increase from the extreme low level of the depression.

Distribution
Department store sales, which usually decline at this season, increased from April to May and there was also a rise in sales at variety stores and mail order houses. Freight-car loadings increased by slightly more than the usual seasonal amount.

Commodity Prices
Wholesale prices of commodities, which had declined from the middle of April to the middle of May, have advanced somewhat since that time and in the week ending June 20 were at $78.7 \%$ of the 1926 average, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In recent weeks prices of livesock finished prock products, grains and four, and textile raw materials


Excess reserves of member banks, after a slow increase in May and the early part of June, declined by $\$ 900,000,000$ in the week ending June 17 . The reduction in excess reserves was due principally to an increase in the deposits maintained at the reserve banks by the Treasury, which received large payments for new securities issued, as well as quarterly tax instalments. At that time the Treasury began to distribute checks and adjusted service bonds to veterans and there was an increase in the demand for currency in connection with the cashing of these bonds and checks.
United States Government obligations held by reporting member banks in leading cities, which had increased some hat in ay and with the new issue of government securities. Bank loans also increased.

Monthly Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System for May

- The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued as follows on June 26 its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, \&c.:

BUSINESS INDEXES
(Index numbers of Board of Governors, 1923-1925=100)*

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Adjusted for Seasonal Variation} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Without Seasonal Adjustment} <br>
\hline \& May
1936 \& $$
{ }_{1936}^{A_{196}}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& M a y \\
& 1935
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { May } \\
& 1936
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
{ }_{1936}^{\text {April }}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { May } \\
& 1935 .
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline General IndexesIndustrial production, total \& p101 \& 100 \& 85 \& $p 105$ \& 103 \& 87 <br>
\hline Manutactures.-.-. \& p100 \& 99 \& 84 \& $p 105$ \& 105 \& 87 <br>
\hline Minerals.- \& p102 \& 105 \& 89 \& $p 101$ \& 94 \& 88 <br>
\hline Construction contracts, value: (a) Total \& p46 \& 47 \& 27 \& p56 \& 53 \& 32 <br>
\hline Residential \& ${ }_{p 33}$ \& 30 \& 21 \& ${ }_{p 39}$ \& 35 \& 25 <br>
\hline All other. \& $p 57$ \& 60 \& 32 \& $p 69$ \& 67 \& 39 <br>
\hline Factory employment (b) \& 85.7 \& 84.9 \& 781.4 \& 85.6 \& 85.1 \& ${ }^{781.2}$ <br>
\hline Factory payrolls (b) Freight-car loadings \& 70 \& 69 \& 61 \& 71. \& 66 \& 61. <br>
\hline Department store sales, value \& p88 \& 81 \& 76 \& p88 \& 85 \& 76 <br>
\hline Production Indexes by Groups and Industries- \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufactures-Iron and steel. \& 105 \& 100 \& 66 \& 114 \& 111 \& 72 <br>
\hline Textiles. \& p100 \& 100 \& 102 \& p100 \& 103 \& 101 <br>
\hline Food product \& 84 \& 90 \& 78 \& 82 \& 85 \& 78 <br>
\hline Automobiles \& 118 \& 124 \& -85 \& ${ }_{p 101}^{142}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Leather and s \& ${ }^{p 110}$ \& 109
71 \& 114
55 \& $p 101$
87 \& 107 \& 105 <br>
\hline Petroleum retining \& 7 \& 178 \& 160 \& \& 178 \& 160 <br>
\hline Tobacco manufactures \& 145 \& 152 \& 134 \& 147 \& 140 \& 136 <br>
\hline Minerals-Bituminous coal \& ${ }^{p 76}$ \& 84 \& 69 \& ${ }_{p 69}{ }^{p 67}$ \& 71 \& 60 <br>
\hline Anthracite-..--- \& \& 63
150 \& 71
$\cdot 131$ \& ${ }_{p 153}{ }^{p 69}$ \& 65
150 \& 132 <br>
\hline Petroleum, crude-
Iron ore shipments \& p151 \& 150 \& -131 \& ${ }^{p} 120$ \& 150 \& 182

80 <br>
\hline Zinc..--.-.- \& 94 \& ${ }_{96}^{91}$ \& 73 \& 95 \& 95
97 \& 73
50 <br>
\hline Silver \& 75 \& 96
70 \& ${ }_{63}^{51}$ \& 73 \& 97
69 \& 50
62 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

* Indexes of production, car loadings and department store sales based on daily
averages. $a$ Based on three-month moving averages of F. W. Dodge data centere averages. a Based on three-month moving averages of F. W. Dodge data centere at second montmpt compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index of factory employmen adjustment compiled by Bureau or Labor Statistics. Index or factory employmen $\boldsymbol{p}$ Prellminary. $\quad \boldsymbol{r}$ Revised.
FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS-INDEXES BY GROUPS

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Variation |  |  | Without <br> Seasonal Adjustment |  |  | Without <br> Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & M a y \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1936}{ }^{\text {pr }}$. | $\begin{aligned} & M a y \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1936}^{A p r} .$ | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {May }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 85.7 | 84.9 | r81.4 | 85.6 | 85.1 | 781.2 | 79.2 | 77. |  |
| Iron and ste | 80 | 77.9 | 71 | 81.0 |  | 84.5 | 79.6 |  |  |
| Machinery --..- | ${ }_{96.2}^{99.4}$ | 97.0 98.7 | 84.9 94.0 | 105.0 ${ }^{98.9}$ | 104.3 | 84.5 | 79.6 <br> 111.3 |  |  |
| Automobiles - | 104.6 | 108.0 | 105.9 | 115.0 | 114.1 | 116.4 | 122.8 | 121.7 | 05.1 |
| RR. repair shops | 59.7 | 59.4 | 53.3 | ${ }^{60.1}$ | 59.9 | 53.6 | 61.2 | 60.6 | 52.5 |
| Nonferrous metals | 89.4 57 | 87.6 56.3 | r83.3 51.3 | 89.0 56.8 | 88.7 55.6 | r 50.9 50.9 | 48.2 | 74.0 46.3 |  |
| Stone, clay \& gla | 58.2 | 57.1 | ${ }_{53.6}^{51.3}$ | 59.8 | 57.7 | 55.0 | 49.3 | 46.9 | 0. |
| Textiles \& prod'ts- | 94.2 | 94.9 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 96.1 | 93.5 | 77.0 | 80.0 | 75.5 |
| 1. Fabrics | 90.7 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 90.7 | 91.9 | 91.0 | 76.4 | 78.3 | 7 |
| 2. Wear. appar | 98.1 | 99.1 | 95.6 89.1 | 97.9 83.9 | 101.7 86.4 | 95.3 | 73.7 65.9 | 78.7 69.9 | 72.1 |
| Leather procuc | 102.9 | 100.5 | r103.1 | 93.3 | 94.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 95.8 | 92.7 | 87.7 | 87 |
| Tobacco products- | 57.0 | 56.2 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 55.4 | 56.6 | 46.8 | 42.6 | 43.8 |
| Paper and printing | 99.6 | 99.0 | 97.1 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 96.5 | 91.9 | 91.1 |  |
| Chem'ls \& petrol. products. | 111.3 | 107.6 | 109.3 | 110.1 | 110.7 | 108.0 | 102.9 | 101.3 |  |
| 1. Chem. group, except pet'm refining | 111.6 | 107.2 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 111.0 | 108.0 | 102.7 | 101.2 | 94 |
| 2. Petrol. ref |  | 109.4 | 108.5 | 109.7 | 109.4 | 108.3 | 103.6 | 101.7 74 |  |

* Indexes of factory employment and payrolls without seasonal adjustment com
piled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index of factory employment adjusted for piled by Bureau of Labor statistics. Index of factory employment adjusted fo seasonal variation compiled by F. R. Board of Governors. Underlying figures ar
for payroll period ending nearest middle of month. May 1936 figures are pre
liminary, subject to revision. liminary, subject to revision. $T$ Revised.


## Weekly Report of Lumber Móvement, Week Ended June 20

The lumber industry during the week ended June 20 stood at $69 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $65 \%$ of 1929 shipments. For the tenth consecutive week produc tion exceeded new orders, and for the seventh week it exceeded shipments. Reported production during the week ended June 20 of $6 \%$ fewer mills was $3 \%$ below revised pro duction figures of the preceding week; shipments were $5 \%$ duction figures of the preceding week; shipments were $5 \%$ reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Reported new busi ness during the week ended June 20 was $5 \%$ below production: shipments were $9 \%$ below output. Reported new business of the previous week, ended June 13, was $10 \%$ below production; shipments were $8 \%$ below. Production in the week ended June 20 was shown by reporting softwood mills $61 \%$ above corresponding week of last year, when
production in the West was largely suspended by strikes; shipments and orders were each $55 \%$ above shipments and orders of last year's week. The Association further reported:

During the week ended June 20, 544 mills produced $245,834,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 223,087,000 feet; booked orders of $234,648,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 579 ; production, $254,603,000$ feet; shipments, $235,249,000$ feet; orders, $228,578,000$ feet.
All softwood regions reported orders above production during the week ended June 20 except Western pine, California redwood and Northern pine; hardwood regions reported orders below output. All regions but Southern pine and Northern hemlock reported shipments below production All softwood regions but Southern pine and Northern pine reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1935; all but Northern pine reported shipments above, and all but Northern hemlock reported production above last year's week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended June 20, 1936, by 484 softwood mills, totaled $225,771,000$ feet, or $5 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $214,833,000$ fect, or $9 \%$ below production. Production was $236,565,000$ feet.
Reports from 78 hardwood mills give new business as $8,877,000$ feet, or $4 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were
$8,254,000$ feet, or $11 \%$ below production. Production was $9,269,000$ feet.

Identical Mill Reports
Last week's production of 446 identical softwood mills was $230,012,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $143,224,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $207,990,000$ feet and $134,291,000$ feet, and orders received, $219,044,000$ feet and $141,518,000$ feet.

## Sugar Distribution in United States Dropped 1.4\% During Period January to May as Compared with Same Period 1935

Distribution of sugar in the United States during the first five months of 1936, January to May, inclusive, totaled 2,532,263 long tons, raw value, as compared with $2,568,394$ tons during the corresponding period last year, a deerease of 36,131 tons, or approximately $1.4 \%$ according to Lamborn \& Co., which added:

Cane sugar distribution amounted to $2,054,678$ tons as contrasted with 1,975,499 tons in the January-May period of 1935, an increase of 79,179 $1,975,499$ tons in the January-May period of 1935 , an increase of 79,179
tons, or $4.0 \%$. Beet sugar distribution totaled 477,585 long tons as against 592,895 tons, a decrease of 115,310 tons, or approximately $19.4 \%$.

Estimate of 1936 Sugar Consumption Requirements Increased by Secretary of Agriculture WallaceQuotas Under Jones-Costigan Act Revised
The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on June 19 an increase of 203,062 tons in the 1936 sugar quotas, as the result of a revision in the estimate of the amount of sugar required to meet the actual needs of consumers. The revisions have been made under the authority of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control and Allotment Act, which provides that the Secretary shall revise the estimate of sugar consumption upward or downward during the year in accordance with changes in consumer requirements. The announcement of the AAA continued:
The quota changes are set forth in General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 3, Revision 1, Supplement 1, signed June 18 by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace
The following table shows the amount of sugar available for consumers requirements in short tons, raw value, under the revised quotas:
Area-
U.S. Beet Sugar Producing Area
Revised 1936 Quota


* Of which a deficiency of 207,821 tons has been reallocated to other
areas.


Of the revised 1936 quotas, the following amounts from each area may be brought into the United States as direct-consumption sugar, in short tons, raw value: Area-
Cuba--
Philippines

The quotas for the several foreign countries other than Cuba remain as established in General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series, 3, Revision 1, the additional 788 tons resulting from the present revision having been place
in the "unallotted reserve" for subsequent allocation to such countries.

Earlier revision of the 1936 sugar quotas was referred to in our issue of April 18, page 2600; the quotas for 1936, as originally announced on Dec. 28, were noted in these columns of Jan. 18, page 374 .

Brazil to Destroy $30 \%$, or $6,600,000$ Bags of Current Coffee Crop-Planters Expected to Receive About 30 Cents per Bag
Brazilian coffee planters will be compelled to give up to the National Coffee Department $30 \%$ of the current coffee crop or about $6,600,000$ bags based on latest crop estimates of $22,000,000$ bags, the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange was informed officially by cablegram July 2. This coffee will be destroyed, the Exchange was informed and planters will receive in payment, but five milreis per bag (about 30c.), or about enough to cover freight and bagging. The sacrifice or about enough to cover freight and bagging. The sacrifice
of $6,600,000$ bags for destruction would reduce the amount of $6,600,000$ bags for destruction would reduce the amount
of the crop available for export to $15,400,000$ bags against exports for the season just ended of $15,973,000$ bags, said an announcement issued by the Exchange, which continued:

Further crop regulations of the National Coffee Department state that all coffees shipped will bear the $30 \%$ quota, even fine grade coffees which have preferential treatment in the matter of chronological shipment, that proof must be supplied that the $30 \%$ quota has been delivered and that it comes within the minimum quality set by the Department, namely, twonot inferior to Type 8 and one-third Escolha with maximum $3 \%$ impurities. The National Coffee Department will allow 120 days for delivery proper quota, failing which corresponding retained quota will be disposable, thus $70 \%$ compulsorily becomes D.N.C. quota and $30 \%$ only due liberation strict chronological order. Movement of crop will start July 16 and cease March 30, 1937.

Petroleum and its Products-Allowable for Rodessa Field Lifted-Seen Endangering Crude Oil Price Structure-Joint Texas-Louisiana Meeting July 16 -Structure- Icretary Ickes Sees "Hot Oil" Shipments Pared -Daily Average Crude Output Up
An increase in the July allowable for Louisiana of 8,000 barrels, lifting the State's quota to 224,900 barrels daily, is expected to bring a wave of protests from producers in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas in its wake. The new allowable for Louisiana lifts the quota for the Rodessa field to 55,000 barrels daily for 150 wells, far above the allowable for the wells on the Texas side of the field. The former allowable at wolld onsa was 50,750 barrels.

In signing the new allowable, R. L. Maestri, Conservation Commissioner, and Dr. J. A. Shaw, director, of the Minerals Division, said that "prospects were bright" that Louisiana would produce $\$ 80,000,000$ of oil this year. Past protests by other oil-producing States about the high quota for the Louisiana side of the Rodessa field have met with little cooperation on the part of the Louisiana control authorities.
The Railroad Commission of Texas and the Lovisiana Conservation Commission will hold a joint meeting-the first-on July 16 to consider uniform proration in the first-on July 16 to consider uniform proration in the the Rodessa field. At the present time, there are 15 wells on the meeting was made a few days before the news of the increased allowable for Louisiana was announced, but no later statement has been issued by the Texas Railroad Commission despite the change in conditions.
The Texas control group will also hold its monthly Statewide proration hearing on July 16, and it is indicated that some action to cope with the higher allowable in the Louisiana side of the Rodessa field will be taken then. Nominations from crude purchasers of their intentions to buy crude during August also will be submitted to the group at its mid-July August also will be submitted to the group at its mid-majo
meeting. The nominations for purchases are the major factor in settling the Texas monthly allowable. The recent reduction of 56,000 barrels daily in the State's quota is being rapidly absorbed by increased production of new wells.
Protesting against the action of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission in approving recommendations of a group of operators and the oil and gas conservation staff that the July allowable for the State be set at 526,175 barrels, up only 1,300 barrels from June, the British American Oil Producing Co. has filed a petition with the Commission askProducing Co. has filed a petition with the Commission ask-
ing a revision of the allowable to boost the daily quota to ing a revision of the allowable to boost the daily quota to
the 569,800 -barrel level suggested by the Bureau of Mines. A hearing on the petition will be held July 14.
In the petition, the oil company argued that the Bureau of Mines is best equiped to recommend the most accurate and reasonable market demand, also contending that the allowable order is illegal and void on the ground of discrimination against wells in the Wilcox zone of the Oklahoma City field, where it has many new producing properties. The allowable in the Wilcox zone, it was argued, should be raised from the current level of about 107,000 barrels to 125,000 barrels daily. In support of its claim, the company pointed out that the April potential was 577,000 barrels daily and the allowable then 80,000 barrels higher than at present, when the total potential of the zone is $1,744,000$ barrels daily.
Conditions in the East Texas field, where the Federal Government found it necessary to install a Federal Tender Board under the authority granted in the Connally Act to control interstate movements of petroleum and its products, control interstate movements of petroleum," and its products, are better "than they have ever been," Secretary of the
Interior Ickes disclosed at his press conference in Washington Thursday afternoon. The Board having less work to do as a result of the improved "hot oil" situation, he said, George Van Fleet has been relieved as a member.
Completion of the negotiations between the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Corp. for marketing crude produced on Standard of California's properties on Bahrein Island, in the Persian Gulf, through the Texas Corp.'s foreign subsidiaries was announced in a joint statement foreign subsidiaries was announced in
"After several months of negotiation, an agreement has been reached between the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Corp. through which the production of crude oil of Standard of California, east of Suez, and the petroleum products from the refinery which is now under construction at Bahrein, will be marketed through the foreign distributing facilities of subsidiaries of the Texas Corp. The capacity of the refinery at Bahrein, which is nearing completion, is to be expanded, while additional marketing facilities will be errected where necessary
"To accomplish the purpose, a new corporation, the California Texas Oil Co., Ltd., has been organized, each of the parent companies having equal representation on the

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
board of directors. The Standard Oil Co. will be represented by J. A. Moffett, who will become chairman of the board; R. H. Morrison as Vice-President, and Max Thornburg as Vice-President. The Texas Corp. will be represented by H. M. Heerron, who will become President; J. V. Murray as director, and William Kunstadter as Secretary and Treasurer,"
Crude oil stocks held in the United States declined 200,000 barrels during the week ended June 20, according to the Bureau of Mines report issued on June 30. The decline represented a drop of 310,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude, and an increase of 110,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.
California was the only major oil-producing State to show a decline in production during the final week of June, gains in other areas resulting in a net gain for the Nation of 5,750 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The 2,969,150-barrel total compared with estimated June demand of $2,838,300$ barrels set by the Bureau of Mines, and actual production in the like 1935 period of $2,689,850$ barrels.
There were no price changes posted during the week.

## Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells

(All gravitles where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Bradford, Pa
Lima
Ohio
Oil
Co.

---................ 82.45 Eldorado, Ark., 40 .... | Corning, |
| :--- |
| Illoita | Westerr Kentuck

 Smackover, Ark.. 24 and over...-. $75-85 \quad .85 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Kettemen Hills, } \\ & \text { Petrolla, Canda }\end{aligned}$ REFINED PRODUCTS-LOCAL MARKET STILL SUFFERS FROM GASOLINE PRICE-WAR-EARLY ADVANCE IN NEW LINE STOCKS AGAIN OFF SHARPLY-REFINERY OPERA TIONS AGAIN PARED OFF SHARPLY-REFINERY OPERA-
The cut-rate competition which has dragged retail gasoline values in several sections of the metropolitan New York area under the normal levels continued during the past week, although some hope was felt that the heavy consumption customary over the July 4th holiday will aid in restoring a stable market. Bulk gasoline is firm to strong, and higher prices are seen likely should the abnormal areas be cleaned up. New York State gasoline taxes having dropped 1 cent to 3 cents a gallon on July 1, all companies pared retail prices an equivalent amount.
An early advance in the sub-normal gasoline areas in the New England market is seen likely, according to wellposted trade circles. Boston and several other marketing areas in the New England section have suffered from cutprice competition with the corresponding declines in retail levels as majors adopted the competitive tactics necessary to maintain gallonage totals, but a better undertone is apparent in the market.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline again suffered a sharp reduction, dipping 773,000 barrels for the week ended June 30 to $68,441,000$ barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The total was $5,430,000$ barrels under the peak reached on April 4, last, but was 12,336,000 barrels above the total held on the corresponding 1935 date. Production of cracked gasoline rose 10,000 barrels to a daily average of 670,000 barrels, the report disclosed.

Another reduction in refinery operating rates was achieved during the period, the report disclosed. Reporting units were running at $78.6 \%$ of capacity, off $0.4 \%$, and comparing with a record high of $80.8 \%$ reached a few weeks ago Daily average runs of crude oil to stills dipped 20,000 barrels to a total of $2,930,000$ barrels. Refiners continue to build up stocks of gas and fuel oil in expectation of a heavy winter demand, last week seeing an increase of 557,000 barrels. The gain lifted the total on June 27 to 105,285,000 barrels, or $3,467,000$ above the like 1935 date.

There were no major price changes.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery



Repubilic oll.
Shel East...
Kerosenc, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 N. Y. (Bayonne) Bunker C
Diesel 28-30

D. Fuel Oi, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal | $\$ 1.05$ |
| :---: |
| 1.65 |

Gas OII, F,O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) $\left.\begin{gathered}\text { Chicago, } \\ 32-36 \\ \text { GO.. } \$ .021 / 6-.02 \% / 8\end{gathered}\right|^{\text {Tulsa }}$......... $\$ .021 / 2-.025 / 8$ z New York... Newark... Gasoline, Service Station. Tax Included

Boston....
$\mathbf{z}$ Not including $2 \%$ eity sales tax.
Daily Average Crude Oil Production up 5,750 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended June 27, 1936, was 2,969,150 barrels. This was a gain of 5,750 barrels from the output of the previous week. The
current week's figure was also above the $2,838,300$ 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 June. Daily average production for the four weeks ended June 27, 1936, is estimated at $2,959,850$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended June 29, 1935, totaled 2,689,850 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 June 27 totaled $1,297,000$ barrels, a daily average of 185,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 126,857 barrels for the week ended June 20 and 161,393 barrels daily for the four weeks ended June 27.
There were no receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ended June 27 , compared with a daily average of 34,286 for the week ended June 20 and 19,000 barrels daily for the four weeks ended June 27. Reports received from refining companies owning $89.7 \%$ of the $3,889,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stims, on a Bureau that basis, $2,930,000$ barrels of crude on dally durgs the a companies had in storage at refineries. 8141000 ber finished and pipe lines as of the end of the 00 barrels of gas and fuel oil
unfinished gasoline and $105,285,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil
Cracked gasoline production by companes andial whole daily during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | B. of 1 Dept. of Int. Cal. culations (June) | Actual Production Week Ended |  | Average 4 Weeks Ended 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Eneded } \\ & \text { June } 29 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 27 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 20 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Oklahom | 552,500 | 555,300 | $546,350$ | $554,100$ | $\begin{aligned} & 521,200 \\ & 147,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kansas | 153,100 | 146,000 | $149,200$ | $145,650$ | $147,500$ |
| Panhandle Texas |  | 65,250 | 64,900 | 61,750 | 58,700 |
| North Texas |  | 59,000 | 59,000 | 58,850 | 59,250 |
| West Central Texas |  | 25,300 | 25,500 | -25,350 | 25,450 |
| West Texas --...- |  | 180,950 53,700 | 179,300 55,000 | 179,350 53,750 | 153,900 50,000 |
| East Central Texas <br> East Texas |  | 53,700 440,100 | 55,000 <br> 439,150 | $\begin{array}{r}538 \\ 43800 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 566.900 46.450 |
| Southwest Tex |  | 86,250 | 86,100 | 85,550 | 64,450 |
| Coastal Texas. |  | 254,600 | 254,600 | 251,500 | 186,250 |
| Total Texas | 1,125,700 | 1,165,150 | 1,163,550 | 1,154,500 | 1,064,900 |
| North Loulsiana |  | 76,350 | 75,450 | 76,500 | 22,650 |
| Coastal Louisiana |  | 146,400 | 145,650 |  |  |
| Total Loulsi | 175,700 | 222,750 | 221,100 | 222,40 | 141,200 |
| Arkansas | 31,800 | 29,650 | 29,550 | 29,700 | 30,950 |
| Eastern. | 103,200 | 110.100 | 110,550 | 109,600 | 107,700 |
| Michigan | 37,000 | 36,850 | 30,400 | 33,000 | 42,950 |
| Wyoming | 37,800 | 36,900 | 36,100 | 36,850 |  |
| Montana | $\begin{array}{r}13,000 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 17,050 4,700 | 10,100 4,050 |
| Colorado. <br> New Mex | $\begin{array}{r} 4,700 \\ 68,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,200 \\ 73,100 \end{array}$ | 73,000 | 73,000 | 52,900 |
| Total east of California. | 2,302,800 | 2,397,950 | 2,381,200 | 2,380,550 | 2,161,850 |
| Callornla | 535,500 | 571,200 | 3. 582,200 | 579,300 | 528,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 2959 |  |

Total United States
2,838,300 $\left.\frac{2,969,150}{2,963,400}\right|_{2,959,850} ^{2,689,850}$ Note-The figures indicated above do no
might have been surreptitiously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED
GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED JUNE 27, 1936
(Fizures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| District | Datly Refining Capacity |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Fintshed and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slocks } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Gas } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Ouel } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Datly <br> A0erage | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { P. C. } \\ \text { oper- } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}\right\|$ | Finished |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unfin'd } \\ & \text { ln } \\ & \text { Nap'tha } \\ & \text { Distil. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Report | P. C. |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { At Re- } \\ \text { fineries } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Terms. } \\ \& \in c . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| East Coast | 612 | 612 | 100.0 | 534 | 87.3 | 6,830 | 11,571 | 872 | 9,677 |
| Appalachlan | 154 | 146 | 94.8 | 108 | 74.0 | 1,234 | 1,041 | ${ }_{828}^{279}$ | 4 462 |
| Ind.,III., Ky. | 462 | 444 | 96.1 | 409 | 92.1 | 6,072 | 2,697 | 828 | 4,131 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Okla., Kans., } \\ & \text { Mo...... } \end{aligned}$ | 453 | 384 | 84.8 | 292 | 76.0 | 4,003 | 2,254 | 558 | 3,382 |
| Inland Texas | 330 | 160 | 48.5 | 104 | 65.0 | 1,112 | 135 | 182 | 1,863 |
| Texas Gulf.- | 680 | 658 | 96.8 | 562 | 85.4 | 5,294 | 202 | 2,059 | 7,752 |
| La. Gulf. | 169 | 163 | 96.4 | 118 | 72.4 | 782 | 456 | 224 | 2,024 |
| No. La.-Ark. | 9 | 72 | 90.0 | 44 | ${ }^{61.1}$ | 198 | 104 | 116 | 409 |
| Rocky Mtn- | 97 | 60 | ${ }_{9}^{61.9}$ | 47 | 78.3 | 1,279 |  | 1.98 | 771 71.873 |
| California--- | 852 | 789 | 92.6 | 522 | 66.2 | 9,667 | 2,332 | 1,230 | 71,873 |
| .Reported..Estd. unrepd. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,488 \\ \mathbf{4 0 1} \end{array}$ | 89.7 | $\begin{gathered} 2,740 \\ \hline 190 \end{gathered}$ | 78.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,471 \\ 3,033 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,792 \\ 1,425 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,446 \\ . \\ \hline 274 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102,344 \\ 2,941 \end{array}$ |
| xEst.tot.U.S. June 20 '36 | 3,889 | 3,889 |  | 2,930 |  | 39,504 | 22,217 | 6,720 | 105,285 |
| June 13' 36 | 3,889 | 3,889 |  | 2,950 |  | 40,273 | 22,134 | 6,817 | $\underline{ }$ |
| U.S. B. of M. |  |  |  | 2,724 |  | z32,499 | z20,642 | 26,366 | 210367 |

## Gas Revenues Gain in April

Manufactured and natural gas utility revenues amounted to $\$ 67,568,200$ in April, 1936, as compared with $\$ 62,969,100$ for the corresponding month of 1935, an increase of $7.3 \%$ it was announced on June 26 by Paul Ryan, Chief Statis tician of the American Gas Association. Mr. Ryan further announced:
The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $\$ 32,092,900$ for the month, an increase of $2.3 \%$ from the same month of the preceding year The natural gas utiliti
Total sales of manufactured gas for the month were $33,018,300,000$ cubic fet, an increase of $6.7 \%$ Natural cas utility sales for the month mounted to $106,192,700,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $18.6 \%$.
Manufactured gas sales for domestic uses, such as cooking, water heat ing, refrigeration, \&c., were $0.2 \%$ above April, 1935. Sales for house heating purposes, however, gained $11.5 \%$, while industrial and commercial uses gained $19.4 \%$.
Natural gas sales for domestic purposes showed an increase of $11.5 \%$ for the month, while industrial sales gained $22.5 \%$.

Little Change in Coal Output During Latest Week There was little change in production of ${ }^{\circ}$ bituminous coal during the week ended June 20. The total output is estimated at $6,700,000$ net tons, as against $6,732,000$ tons in the preceding week. Production in the corresponding week of 1935 amounted to $4,772,000$ tons.
Anthracite production in the week ended June 20 is estimated at 766,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding week, this shows a decrease of 72,000 tons, or $8.6 \%$. Production of anthracite in the week of June 22 last year amounted to $1,115,000$ tons.

During the calendar year to June 20, 1936, a total of $190,899,000$ tons of bituminous coal and $25,708,000$ net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with $181,121,000$ tons of soft coal and $27,035,000$ tons of hard coal produced in the same period of 1935. The Bureau's statement follows:
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE

|  | Week Ended ; |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } 20, \\ 1936 \mathbf{c} \end{array}$ | June 13, <br> 1936 d | $\text { June } 22$ | 1936 | 1935 e | 1929 e |
| Bitum. coal: a Tot. for per'd | 6,700,000 | 6,732,000 | 4,772,000 | 190,899,000 | 181,121,000 | 246,294 |
| Daliy aver- | 1,117,000 | 1,122,000 | 795,000 | 1,312,000 | 1,245,000 | 1,682,000 |
| Penn, anth.: b ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| + Tot. ${ }^{\text {Daily }}$ aver | 766,000 127,700 | 838,000 139,700 | $1,115,000$ 185,800 | $25,708,000$ 177,900 | $27,035,000$ 187,100 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,027,000 \\ 235,500 \end{array}$ |
| Beehive coke: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot. for per'd | $\begin{array}{r} 22,600 \\ 3,767 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,600 \\ 3,600 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 12,700 \\ \mathbf{2 , 1 1 7} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 638,600 \\ 4,315 \end{array}$ | 450,800 3,046 | 3,183,200 | a Yncludes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes by truck from authorized operations. c subject to revision. d Revised. e Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the thrre years

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (IN THOUS. OF NET TONS
(The current estimates are based on railiroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State
sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)


| Sate | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ \text { Anever } \\ 1923 \text { d } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { June } 13 \\ 1936 \mathbf{p} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 6 \\ & 1936 \mathbf{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { June } 15 \\ 1935 \mathbf{r} \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { June } 16 \\ 1934 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} J_{\text {June } 15} \\ 1929 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| Alask | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Alabama | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorad | 64 | 64 | 103 | 37 | 103 | 175 |
| Georgia and North Caro | 605 | ${ }_{606}^{1}$ | 980 | 522 | 825 | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ |
| Indlana | 218 | 210 | 444 | 81 | 275 | ${ }_{416}$ |
|  | 43 | 42 |  | 39 | 58 |  |
| Kansas and | 74 | 70 | 134 | 76 | 104 | 128 |
| Kentuck | ${ }^{685}$ | ${ }_{97} 8$ | 749 | - 513 | 876 |  |
| Western |  | 23 | ${ }_{46}$ | 18 | 55 |  |
| Michigan. |  | 1 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 12 |
| Montana | 43 | 41 | 56 | 30 | 41 |  |
| New Mexico | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 30 | 16 | 45 | 51 |
| North and | 18 | 310 | 13 | 13 | 15 | s14 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,865 | r1,720 | 2,489 | 1,711 | 2,802 | 3,613 |
| Tennessee | ${ }^{68}$ | 77 | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 7 | 113 |
| Texas | 13 | ${ }_{88}^{13}$ | 13 | ${ }^{13}$ | 18 | ${ }^{21}$ |
| Virginia- | 186 | , | 229 | 硡 | ${ }^{39}$ | 40 |
| Washington |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | ${ }_{463}^{1.561}$ | ${ }^{1,535}$ |  |  |  | -856 |
| Wyoming | 67 | 76 | 92 | 56 | 86 | 04 |
| Other weste |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| otal bituminous 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ennsylvania anthracl | 838 | 797 | 1,450 | 773 | 1,175 | 1,956 |
| Grand | 7,57 | 7,302 | ,70 | 6,762 | 3 | 12,822 |

a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& O.; and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of State, includArizona, Callifornia, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Average weekly rate for entire month. P Preliminary. $\mathbf{r}$ Revised. s. Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South

Tin Exports Under International Tin Agreement During May Above April-Export Quota Increased $5 \%$ to $90 \%$
Exports of tin during May by the five countries participating in the International Tin Agreement amounted to 11,657 tons, which compares with 11,444 tons exported in April, it is shown in a communique issued June 25 by the International Tin Committee through the New York office of the International Tin Research and Development Council. The communique points out that the committee has recommended to the signatory governments that the exports quotas be increased to $90 \%$, from $85 \%$, of standard tonnages for the quarter ended September. The communique follows:

International Tin Committee Communique

1. The International Tin Committee met at Paris on Thursday, June 25, 1936.
2. The monthly statistice as to exports are as follows:

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { Srom April } \mathbf{1 ,}, 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Export |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April | May |
| Netherland East Indies | 2,573 | 2,401 | ${ }^{2}, 771$ |
| Nigeris $\qquad$ | 3,293 | - 5482 | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{1}, 018$ |
|  | 5,095 | 5,303 810 | ${ }^{5} \times 1,065$ |

3. The committee decided to recommend to the signatory governments that the quotas be increased to $90 \%$ of standard tonnages for the three months, July-September, 1936.

May Production of Portland Cement $\mathbf{3 3 . 6} \%$ Higher
Than Same Month in 1935-Shipments Up $49.7 \%$
The monthly cement report of the United States Bureau of Mines disclosed that the Portland cement industry in May, 1936, produced $10,985,000$ barrels, shipped $11,121,000$ barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $20,435,000$ barrels. Production and shipments of Portland cement in May, 1936, showed increases of 33.6 and $49.7 \%$, respectively, as compared with May, 1935. Portland cement stocks at mills were $7.1 \%$ lower than a year ago.
In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 162 plants at the close of May, 1935, and of 160 plants at the close of May, 1936:
batio of production to capacity

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 19336 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1936}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The month .-..-nded.-.- | $36.1 \%$ $27.7 \%$ | 48.9\% $31.6 \%$ | 39.2\% $30.5 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.4 \% \\ & 29.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \% \\ & 29.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, IN MAY 1935 AND 1936 [In Thousands of Barrels]

|  | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| Eastern P | 1,695 | 2,228 | 1,601 | 2,049 | 3,930 | 3,979 |
| New York and Maine | 664 | 524 |  |  | 1,615 | 1,429 |
| Ohlo, Western Pa. and W. Va | 783 | 1,041 | 649 | 1,138 | 2,690 | 2,611 |
| Michigan | 495 | 792 | 386 | 740 | 1,982 | 1,871 |
| Wlis., Ill., Ind. and Ky | 974 | 1,141 | 764 | 1,245 | 2,821 | 2,013 |
| Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga., Fla. \& La. | 664 | 963 | 733 | 930 | 1,558 | 1,448 |
| East. Mo., Iowa, Minn. \& S. Dak. | 848 | 1,050 | 717 | 1,264 | 2,810 | 2,705 |
| W. Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. \& Ark | ${ }^{671}$ | 798 | 555 | 814 | 1,601 | 1,514 |
|  | 355 | 458 | 340 | 458 | 688 | 636 |
| Colo., Mont., Utah, Wyo. \& Ida. | 269 | 348 | 170 | 331 | 476 | 392 |
| California | 661 | 1,263 | 738 | 1,149 | 1,330 | 1,309 |
| Oregon and Washington. | 143 | 379 | 204 | 378 | 490 | 528 |
| Total. | 8,222 | 10,985 | 7,428 | 11,121 | 21,991 | 20.435 |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND
CEMENT, BY MONTHS, IN 1935 AND 1936 (IN THOUSANDS OF BARRELS)

| Month | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 3,202 | 3,630 | 2,846 | 3,889 | 21,785 | 22,686 |
| February | 3,053 | 3,454 | 2,951 | 3,156 | 21,899 | 22,971 |
| March | 4,299 | 5.263 | 4,878 | 7,138 | 21,289 | 21.126 |
| April | 6,136 | 8,519 | 6,198 | 9,089 | 21.219 | a20,571 |
| May | 8,222 | 10,985 | 7.428 | 11,121 | 21,991 | 20,435 |
| June | 8,725 | -..--- | 7.632 | ---... | 23.083 |  |
| July. | 8,021 |  | 7.813 |  | 23,287 |  |
| August | ${ }_{7} 7.235$ | ......- | 8.105 7799 | .-.... | 22,415. |  |
| Oeptemer | 7.173 |  | 7,799 8,794 |  | 21,783 20,501 |  |
| November | 7,093 |  | 8,976 |  | 21,613 |  |
| Decembe | 5,803 |  | 4,514 |  | 22,908 |  |
| Total | 76,472 | -...-. | 74,934 | --.-.. | -.---- |  |

Note-The statistics given above are compiled from reports for May, received by the Bureau of Mines, from all manufacturing plants except one.

April World Consumption of Tin Below March, But Above April, 1935
According to the June issue of the "Bulletin" published by The Hague Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, the apparent world consumption of tin in April, 1936, at 11,895 tons, was about 2,000 tons lower than the figure for the previous month, but was more than 300 tons higher than the consumption in April of last year. On the other hand, the quantity of tin used in manufacture in April, 1936, was 400 tons higher than the March figure, and reached its highest level since November, 1935, said an announcement issued in the matter on June 25 by the New York office of the Council, which added:
In the year ended April, 1936, the world apparent consumption of tin totaled 148,642 tons, showing an increase of 25,023 tons over the con sumption in the previous year. World production of tin in the year ended April, 1936, is given as 147,099 tons compared with 119,596 tons in the preceding year.
The consumption of tin in the principal countries is tabulated below for the year ended April, 1936, in comparison with the previous year Consumption in the United States increased by 17,731 tons, or $36 \%$. Other important increases are recorded for the U. S. S. R., $39.9 \%$; the United Kingdom, $12.8 \%$; Holland, $23.6 \%$; Czechoslovakia, $29.9 \%$; India $16.8 \%$; Belgium, $17.5 \%$, and Sweden, $11.4 \%$. In the case of Germany there was a decrease of $6.8 \%$.

|  | Year Ended April |  | Percentage <br> incease or |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | Dectease |

[^1] only approximate, but may be taken as indicating general trends.'
of tinplate in the United States for the month of April, 1936, at 170,000 tons, shows an increase of more than $21 \%$ as compared with the previous month.

The world output of motor vehicles in the year ended April, 1936, totaled $5,239,000$ vehicles against $4,246,000$ vehicles in the previous 12 months. This represents an increase of $23 \%$.

## World Stocks

10, The total visible stocks of tin at the end of May, 1936, are reported as 17,461 tons, showing an increase of 1,505 tons as compared with the stocks at the end of April. The visible stocks now stand at $11.8 \%$ of the current annual rate of consumption, this ratio having increased from $9.7 \%$ at the beginning of the year.
A comparison of the statistics of apparent consumption and use in manufacture indicates that in the year ended April, 1936, invisible stocks held by consumers increased by about 9,000 tons, compared with a decrease of 6,000 tons in the previous year. The statistics suggest a reversal of the trend of these stocks, a slight decrease being indicated for the month of April.

## May World Zinc Output Shows Increase

The following table shows zinc production of the world during the month of May, 1936, and the four preceding months, by primary metallurgical works, as reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, in short tons:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Apric }}{A_{936}}$ | $\underset{1936}{\substack{\text { March }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F e b ., \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 44,905 | 43,252 | 42,483 | 36,228 | 41,917 |
| Other North American. | 16,231 | 14,372 | 15,180 | 12,601 | 16,237 |
| Belgium and Netherlands a | 18,299 | 18,200 | 18,550 | 17,608 | 18,359 |
| France | 5,034 | 5,154 | 5,547 | 5,100 | 5,410 |
| Germany | 13,007 | 12,339 | 12, 83 | 11,574 | 12,430 |
| Italy | 2,427 | 2,380 | 2,406 | 2,312 | 2,381 |
| Rhodes | 2,016 | 1,926 | 1,988 | 1,870 | 2,016 |
| Spain. | 804 | 778 | 806 | 753 | 806 |
| Anglo-Austra | 12,460 | 11,666 | 11,819 | 11,077 | 12,105 |
| Elsewhere | 22,200 | 21,300 | 21,800 | 20,700 | 21,400 |
| World's total_ | 137,383 | 131,367 | 132,662 | 119,823 | 133,061 |

a Partly estimated. b Includes
lovakia, Yugoslavia, and Russia.

## Call for Lead Improves-Tin Declines Sharply on Higher Production Quotas

"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of July 2 stated that purchases of lead increased during the last week, which brought out a better feeling in that division of the market for nonferrous metals. Copper was quiet here, and less active than recently in Europe. Zinc was featureless. Tin prices weakened, following publication of the announcement that the International Tin Committee voted to increase production $5 \%$ to the basis of $90 \%$ of standard tonnages. Antimony and quicksilver were lower. The trade was deeply concerned about the labor situation in the steel industry and the probable influence that trouble in that sector might have on general business activity. The operating rate of steel companies for the current week was increased to rate of steel companies for the current week was increased to
$74 \%$ of capacity. This compares with 70.2 a week ago and $32.8 \%$ a year ago.

## Copper Quiet

Copper buying in the domestic market was inactive, sales totaling around 3,700 tons. The price continued at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c} .$, Valley. With consumption of copper holding up well, the industry believes the outlook is favorable, though not much is heard about higher prices. Sales in the domestic trade during June amounted to 16,520 tons, which compares with 16,303 tons in May. Because of the very large tonnage sold in April, the record of the last two months had no bearing on the situation.
Demand for copper in Europe was not up to the mark established in the previous week. Sales abroad last week were about half of the total volume disposed of in the preceding seven days. Prices showed little net change, but the tendency was easier at times on the severe unsettlement in tin.
Exports of refined copper from the United States, including metal refined in bond, amounted to 18,070 short tons during May, which compares with 15,408 tons 10 April. Exports during the first ine months of the current year totaled 9,002 tons, against 106,904 tons in the same period last year. The exports, in detail, for April and May were as follows

Poland and y's imports of refined and blister copper in the first four months of 1936 were a little smaller in volume than in the same period last year. This was offset, however, by larger imports of copper ore and other copperbearing material. Imports of refined and blister in the January-April periods of 1935 and 1936, by sources, in metric tons, were as follows:


## Lead Fairly Active

The long-delayed buying of lead for July shipment finally made its appearance. Demand during the last week was above the average in volume, the sales involving 5,700 tons, against 2,100 tons in the preceding week. Outand sheet-lead and pipe interests. Producers look for a pieady market for lead over the summer period. The record for June was better than in the month of May, based on the movement of lead into consumption. Deliveries during June are estimated at 38,000 to 40,000 tons.
Quotations held at 4.60c., New York, the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co. and. at 4.45c., St. Louis. Business was booked in the East by St. Joseph Lead Co. at a premium.
Shipments of refined lead to domestic consumers during the first five months of the year show an increase of $6.2 \%$, compared with the same
period last year. Shipments, in the January-May period, according to industries, with comparable figures for last year in parentheses, were: Cable, 12,201 tons ( 10,253 ); ammunition, 6,916 tons ( 11,999 ); tin foil, tons ( 1,054 ); sundries, 15,809 tons ( 13,109 ); jobbers, 1,537 tons ( 1,993 ); unclassified, which includes pigments, sheet and pipe, solder, babbitt, \&c., 106,997 tons ( 101,859 ).

## Zinc Continues at $4.85 c$.

Sales of Prime Western zinc in the last week were in moderate volume, amounting to a little more than 3,000 tons. The quotation continued at slight increase in stocks of zinc occurred during June. Total shipments of Prime Western for June amounted to about 18,000 tons. Tri-State producers of zinc concentrate intend to curtail production in that district during July and August to the extent of $50 \%$.

## Tin-Declines

The action of the Tin Committee to raise production had a bearish influence on the market early in the week. Even bullish news of a reduction in the visible supply and very large United States deliveries could not restore the confidence of traders. Following the release of the June statistics then visible supply of about 2,500 tons, market.
United States deliveries of tin during June totaled 7,795 tons, against The world's visib.
The world's visible supply, including the Eastern and Arnhem carryovers, stood at 16,448 tons at the end of June, against 18,380 tons a month Chines
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: June 25, 41,000c.; June 26, 39.925 c .

## Steel Output in First Half Exceeded 15-Year Average

 by Comfortable MarginThe "Iron Age," in its issue of July 2, stated that the steel industry enjoyed a relatively good half-year. With daily ingot output in June having been at practically as high a rate as in May, total production of steel in the first six months was about $21,800,000$ tons. This was above firsthalf output in eight of the last 15 years, and compares with an average six months' production in that period of only 18,890,000 tons. The "Age" further stated:
The total amounted to $85 \%$ of average first-half production in the so-called boom years of 1926 to 1930, inclusive. It was far above the output in the 1921-25 period by a comfortable margin. While the trend output in the $1921-25$ period by a comfortable margin. While the trend certain to be the best since 1930.
Steel ingot production this week is fractionally higher at $711 / 2 \%$ of capacity. The increase is explained by the fact that Independence Day is an official holiday, and some producers are attempting to make up for the loss by heavier schedules early in the week. Output for the week will naturally fall well below the preceding six-day period.
As most mills closed their second-quarter books on flat-rolled products at least a week ago, recent activity has been in the heavier lines. The last few of identified structural projects on which bids were taken in the 30 days in which to make final awards.
The week's fabricated structural steel lettings amount to 36,800 tons, compared with 16,140 tons in the preceding period. New projects reported call for 38,700 tons, and with 30,500 tons in last week's list, nearly 80,000 tons come out for bids in the last half of June.
The late season vitality of the automotive industry is a source of astonishment to steel sellers. Not only are orders from the Detroit area well maintained, but increases are reported in some instances. It is evident that production quotas on 1936 models have been stepped up because of heavy consumer purchases, and the Ford Motor Co. has increased its schedule to five days a week in order to build up dealer stocks before changing models.
The high rate of current industrial activity was further emphasized last week by another rise in the "Iron Age" capital goods index, which advanced one point to $79 \%$ of the $1925-27$ average. It is estimated that machine tool orders in the first half were more than twice those placed in the corresponding 1935 period, but moderately prompt deliveries are still obtainable.
The labor situation was clarified over the week-end when the industry stated its position through the American Iron and Steel Institute. It will oppose any attempt to compel its employees to join a union or pay tribute for the right to work. This is a clear indication that the Lewis unionization drive will be a fight to the finish. It was also intimated by a number of companies that wage increases will not be utilized as a weapon to fight organization.
Third-quarter prices on sheets and hot-rolled strip steel have been tested by spot demand since second-quarter books were closed. As a result, the "Iron Age" composite price of finished steel has been advanced 50 c . a net ton to 2.122 c . a pound, and will be moved up an additiona 74 c . a ton next week, when higher prices on bars, plates and shapes will become effective. The pig iron composite is unchanged at $\$ 18.84$ a gross ton
Urgent demand for scrap, occasioned by the high rate of open-hearth steel output, has led to increased old material prices and the "Iron Age" composite scrap price has been raised 21e, to $\$ 12.96$ a gross ton. Ad vanced prices are reported from both Pittsburgh and Chicago, while the
Philadelphia market is very strong.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
June 30, 1936, 2.122c. a Lb. Finished Steel

 rolled strips. These products represen
$85 \%$ of the United States output.


Pig Iron
June 30, 1936, $\mathbf{8 1 8 . 8 4}$ a Gross Ton
One week ago



June 30, 1936, 812.96 a Gross Ton Scrap
One week agoo..............- $812.75\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on } \\ \text { quotations at } \\ \text { Nittssburgh, Philladelphla }\end{array}\right.$ One month ago


The American Iron and Steel Institute on June 29 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 $74.0 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning June 29, calculated on the basis of five working days because of Independence Day, compared with $70.2 \%$ one week ago, 68.2\% one month ago, and $32.8 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 3.8 points, or $5.4 \%$ from the estimate for the week of June 22. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since June 3, 1935, follow:


#### Abstract

 | Ju |
| :--- |
| Ju |
| Ju |
| Ju |



Steelworks operations in the final week of June set a new 1936 record, reaching the highest rate since May, 1930, under a rush of last-minute orders from customers desirous of escaping the third-quarter increase in prices.

Large orders for structural steel and railroad car construction were among major factors in the one-point rise of the national operating rate to $711 / 2 \%$. Producers will enter the third quarter with a large accumula tion of specifications to cushion the tapering-off in July. This week operations will decline because of the July 4 holiday.
Operations have maintained an average of $62.6 \%$ in the first six months of this year, compared with $47.1 \%$ in the same period last year.

By a narrow margin, automobile assemblies dropped below the 100,000 mark for the first week since March 28 . However, several manufacturers thought to have completed purchases of material for this season placed orders for additional steel. Ford placed specifications for 30,000 cars and Chevrolet came into the market for steel for 23,000 . 1
ast week were off 1,038 units from the previous week to 99,695 . Railroad
Shape awards totaled over 35,000 tons, a substantial increase. Rater car construction included the placing of 4,720 cars; 1,000 steel underframes and six locomotives. Last week's awards were the best since the week ending. May 23, when 6,900 freight cars were awarded.
After seven consecutive weeks at full $100 \%$ of capacity, tin plate producers see no sign of seriously reduced activity. Some mills are three to four weeks behind on shipments of hot-rolled plate and about seven weeks in arrears on cold-rolled.
Leading strip producers last week began decluining additional orders at second-quarter prices as heavy backlogs piled up. The need for rebuilding semi-finished stocks, which have been drawn upon heavily became more apparent.
Although orders for sheets showed a slight decline because many mills closed their books on second-quarter business, deliveries against contracts will be extended well into July. One leading producer reported $75 \%$ of the orders placed during the first three weeks of June had been for current consumption. Eastern mills noted only a small amount of buying at third-quarter prices.
With by-product ovens hard pressed to fill the demand for coke, beehive producers anticipate a marked increase in their business soon. In two instances recently buyers have placed large tonnages for beehive because their own by-product capacity was fully engaged.
"Steel's" survey of the first half of 1936 shows that in most products the record of the first half of 1930 was almost equaled. Steel for freight car awards was about 200,000 tons ahead of 1935 ; shape awards were up $33 \%$ : steel rail orders, $77 \%$; ingot output, $33 \%$, and auto production, $\mathbf{9 \%}$.
May imports of iron and steel products totaled 59,391 gross tons, compared with 49,621 in April and 47,719 in May, 1935.
The market tone of scrap last week was slightly stronger, although the scrap index remained at $\$ 12.47$ for the third straight week. "Steel's" iron and steel composite was up 2c. to $\$ 32.79$, while the finished steel index remained at $\$ 52.20$.
Operations in the Youngstown district were up 2 points to $80 \%$ last week; eastern Penunsylvania, $11 / 2$ to 47 ; Birmingham, 4 to $581 / 2$; Cincinnati, 4 to 80, and Cleveland, $21 / 2$ to $841 / 2$. Pittsburgh declined 1 point to 66 ; New England, 3 to 80, and the others were unchanged.

Steel ingot production for the week ended June 29 is placed at $711 / 2 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of July 2. This is unchanged from the previous "eek, and compares with $701 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further stated:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $661 / 2 \%$ against $66 \%$ in the week before and $65 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $75 \%$ compared with $751 / 2 \%$ in the preceding week and $741 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry | U. S. Steel | Independents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | $711 / 2$ | ${ }_{35}^{661 / 2}+1 / 2$ | $75-1 / 2$ |
| 1934 | 45. -12 | ${ }_{40}^{35}-8$ | 49 -13 |
| 1933 | $52+2$ | 43 | 49 <br> 60 |
| 1931 | $331 / 2-11 / 2$ | $34-1$ | $33-2$ |
| 1939 | ${ }_{94}^{64}$ 二 ${ }^{1}$ | 69 <br> 97 <br> 1 | ${ }^{60}-2$ |
| 1928 |  | $97-2$ 75 | ${ }_{60}^{91}{ }^{1}{ }_{1}$ |
| 1927 | 671/2-31/9 | 70-4 | ${ }_{65}^{60}$ - $3^{1 / 2}$ |

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 July 1, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $\$ 2,473,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 5,000,000$ compared with the preceding week and of $\$ 2,000$,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935. After noting these facts, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows:
On July 1 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $\$ 2,473,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,000,000$ for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of $\$ 77,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 281,000,000$ in member bank reserve balances, and a decrease of $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury and national bank currency, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 12,000,000$ in monetary gold stock and a decrease of $\$ 345,000,000$ in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Member bank reserve balances on July 1 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 2,670,000,000$ in excess of legal requirements.
Changes for the week in the holdings of Government securities of individual Federal Reserve banks resulted from the transfer of all Govern ment securities previously held in the separate invertment accounts of these banks to the System Open Market Account and the reallocation of participations in this account among the Federal Reserve banks. The total holdings of Government securities of the Federal Reserve banks remain practically unchanged.

Since the reserve ratios of individual Federal Reserve banks do not reflect conditions in the several Federal Reserve districts because most of the earnings assets of the Federal Reserve banks consist of Government securities bought in the open market at the direction of the Federal Open Market eliminated from the weekly statement of condition. The ratio of total reserves to Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilities will continue to be shown in the consolidated statement of assets and liabilitics of all of the Federal Reserve banks combined.

The statement in full for the week ended July 1, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 60 and 61 .

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items drring the week and the year ended July 1, 1936, were as follows:


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

Pelow 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 in Central reserve cities
(In Millions of Dollars)


It is well known that the Bank had made disguised loans to the Treasury by discounting Government bonds which were included without distinction, in bills discounted, among bankers bills. Such loans henceforth will appear subdivided into two items, including loans already granted through subd discounts the other being the supplementary credit of $10,000,000$,000 francs on which the Treasury may draw according to its requirements
These two categories of loans bear no interest. The former will be utilized solely for the redemption of discounted bonds, but only as they mature. Meanwhile they have been credited to a special account in which they figure at $13,833,000,000$ francs. This item is destined to decrease until it disappears completely as all bonds are redeemed. It then will be transferred entirely to the item, "Loans to State."
A result of this change is that the ordinary item of bills discounted has considerably decreased. However, in the removal of the $13,833,000,000$ francs of special loanslit becomes clear that the figure of $7,424,000,000$ at which it now stands represents an increase of $716,000,000$ francs, compared with the previous week.
As was foreseen, the gold reserve lost another $610,000,000$ francs and the ratio fell from 58.79 to $58.47 \%$. The exodus of gold has, however, ceased, and the next return of the bank probably will show no further outgo of the metal.
With the issuance of the July 2 weekly statement of the Bank of France it was pointed out in a wireless message from Paris to the "Times" that provisional advances without interest to the State, which appear for the first time under the Convention made two weeks ago, amounted to 536,the Convention
468,000 francs.

Italian Government Authorizes Additional Appropriation Account of Expenditures In Africa
An additional appropriation of $1,300,000,000$ lire ( $\$ 102,-$ 440,000 ) for expenditure in the development of East Africa was authorized on June 27 by the Italian Government. Associated Press advices from Rome said:
A decree in the Official Gazette announced the following extraordinary appropriations, effective July 1, for 1936-37:
Ministry of Colonies for unspecified expenses, $400,000,000$ lire; Ministry of the Interior for the families of soldiers, $50,000,000$ lire; Ministry of War, for military administration of the colonies, $600,000,000$ lire; Navy Ministry for expenses incurred in connection with the "colonial situation," 200 ,000,000 lire; for the Air Ministry for colonial air administration, $50,000,000$ lire.

Polish Government Temporarily Suspends Service on Foreign Bonds-Payments To Be Credited Through Deposits In Blocked Zlotys-July 1 Funds on 3 Issues Deposited With B I S-Protests Against Suspension By Bankers' Trust Co. and Chase National Bank
Temporary suspension by Poland of payment of all foreign debts and interest was announced officially on June 26 , it was indicated in United Press advices from Warsaw on that date, which said:
suspension was made on grounds that trade and currency restrictions of other countries caused great difficulties to Polish foreign trade, and led to the sinking of Polish foreign currency reserves to $\$ 70,000,000$.
Government payment of foreign loans now must occur through blocked accounts in the Bank of Poland A commique said conservations will be opened wilh creditors
Meanwhile, both Chambers of Parliament granted the President of the Republic full powers to govern financial, political and military matters until Parliament meets again in the fall.
A statement in the matter made available by the Polish Telegraph Agency, published in the New York papers on June 26 said:
"A special delegation of the Polish Government, which arrived in the United States a few days ago, informed the fiscal agents of the Polish external loans that to the regret of the Polish Government in consequence of generally well-known restrictions in the foreign trade exercised by all countries, including the creditor countries, the surplus of the trade balance of Poland has been lowered to an insignificant figure. In consequence, the reserves of the Bank of Poland dropped to $\$ 70,000,000$.
"In these circumstances the Polish Government was compelled to declare that:
"1. For the time being payments due under the loan agreements shall be made by means of effective deposits in zlotys to the credit of the blocked account of the fiscal agents in the Bank of Poland.
"2. Transfers of service amounts are temporarily suspended.
" 3 . It desires that the conversations about the situation herewith created be resumed at a convenient moment."
In the New York "Times", of July 1 it was stated that interest due on July 1 on the $8 \%$ bonds of the Polish Government and the $7 \%$ bonds of the Province of Silesia, and that due on Oct. 15 on the $7 \%$ bonds of the Polish Government will be paid as usual in dollars, it was made known June 26 at the office of the Polish Embassy. The "Times", added: It was stated that under the loan agreement interest and sinking-fund payments were made into a fund in installments and that the entire interest must be ready forty-five days prior to the payment date. Interest on the government's $6 \%$ bonds was paid on June 1. The funds for most of these payments are already deposited with the Bank for International Settlements, it was revealed.

A protest against Poland's "contemplated action" insofar as it affects the Republic's $7 \%$ Stabrlization Bonds due 1947 has been filed with the Polish Government by the Bankers Trust Company and the Chase National Bank of New York fiscal agents under the Stabilization loan agreement, who likewise announce that they are "also advising the Polish Government that they are desirous of promptly entering into discussions with the Government about the situation" As to this protest the New York "Sun" of June 30 said:
With respect to the Polish Government's announcement that transfers
tallments due on coupon payable April 15, 1937," the fiscal agents stated that zloty funds necessary to pay in full the October 15 coupon have already been paid into the account of the joint fiscal agents in the Bank Polski, in gold has been a sransmitted to the Bank of International Settlements at Basle for the account of the fiscal agents. These funds will be available for payment of the October coupon and the banks have been advised by the Government that it needed additional funds for the purpose will be made available to the agents.
The fiscal agents stated there are now outstanding $\$ 38,813,000$ and $£ 1,-$ 270,000 principal amount of Republic of Poland $7 \%$ stabilization bonds. They also said that they "are advised by the Polish Government that according to experience based upon payment of coupons of previous maturities, more than $50 \%$ of the October 15, 1936, coupons will b $\rightarrow$ presented for payment in Warsaw."

## Bank of China Opens Agency in New York CityAim Is to

The Bank of China formally opened on July 1 its New York Agency at 40 Wall Street, marking the first time that a leading Chinese bank has directly entered the American financial field. The New York Agency, which will be managed jointly by C. H. Wang; American-educated Shanghai banker, and H. D. R. Burgess, a former Assistant Vice-President of the Irving Trust Co., New York, is expected to play an important part in the trade and financial relationships between the two countries. In addition to the usual commercial banking transactions, the agency will the in in disseminating trade information and will make special aid in disseminating trade information and will make special
studies of products and markets for both American and studies of products and markets for both American and
Chinese exporters and importers. It also will furnish services and information to tourists. The appointment of Mr. Wang and Mr. Burgess as joint managers of the agency was referred to in our issue of April 11, page 2417.
In an interview on June 30 Mr . Wang pointed out that China buys more goods from America than from any other nation, and in turn America is China's best customer. He said:
Last year China imported goods from America worth approximately $\$ 52,653,000$, comprising $18.92 \%$ of China's entire imports. The United States in turn purchased from China goods worth approximately $\$ 41,059,000$ or $23.67 \%$ of China's aggregate exports.
A substantial increase in trade between the two countries is anticipated since material progress is being made in China under a government sponsored program of economen steadily improving.
Through the more than 200 branches of the Bank of China, its New York Agency will make available to American business men facilities York Agency wil me Heretofore direct banking accommodations have been confined chiefly to the so-called treaty ports.
By bringing exporter and importer together, the New York Agency of the Bank of China als
It is announced that the Bank of China is a quasi-governmental institution, half of the capital shares being owned by the government and half by private interests. It is the oldest and largest financial institution in China, having aggregate resources of $1,342,242,166$ Chinese dollars, or approximately $\$ 404,000,000$ in American currency. To it the Chinese Government has delegated the special functions of handling foreign exchange transactions and financing China's foreign trade. The bank had its origin in the former Manchu regime when it was known as the Imperial Bank. With the establishment of the Republic in 1912, it was With the establishment of the Repunized under the name of the Bank of China. Since reorganized under the name of the Bank of China. Since then it has been making steady progress and in 1928 it was International Exchange Bank. Branches were accordingly opened in London and Osaka in 1929 and 1931, respectively. The New York Agency is the third opened abroad in recent years, and a branch will shortly be opened in Singapore.

Holders of Certain Polish Dollar Bonds Asked by
Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council to List Foreign Bondholders'
Holdings with Latter
In a statement to holders of Dollar Bonds of the Republic of Poland, viz, the Land Mortgage Bank of Warsaw, the Province of Silesia, and the City of Warsaw, the Foreign Province of Silesia, and the City of Warsaw, the Foreign
Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., requests that they record their names and addresses, and the amounts of their holdings with the Council, at 90 Broad Street, New York City, in order that the Council 'may be able to keep in touch with as many holders of Polish bonds as possible, and to advise them of developments in the situation." In its statement, made public July 2, the Council says in part:
The Polish Government has announced that with the exception of the payment on certain coupons shortly due, for which funds have already been transferred abroad, future coupon payments on Polish bonds will be made In blocked zlotys. The Financial Counselor of the Polish Emblassy which came to this country to explain the situation created in consequence of foreign exchange regulations put inte effect in Poland on April 27th, have discussed the matter with the Council. While the Delegation is returning shortly to Poland, the Financial Counselor of the Polish Embassy will keep in touch with the Council regarding all developments in the matter. The Council has communicated with the Ministry of Finance in Warsaw, and will continue to do everything it properly may to induce the Polish Government to maintain service on its dollar bonds.
Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. is a private organization, set up at the request of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission of the United states. it is a non-profificate of incorporation, engage in any business or undertaking for the
pecuniary profit of its members, and no funds or property of the corporation may be paid or transferred to its members by way of any dividend disribution or otherwise, except as compensation for services rendered, expenditures incurred, and as interest for advances made.
The Council does not take deposit of bonds nor does it undertake direct representation of bondholders. It believes that bondholders should retain control and custody of their bonds and entire freedom of action unless direct representation becomes necessary. If the situation should so develop as to require direct representation of the bondholders, the merely requests advise those who inform it of their holdings. The Counci merely requests wners of bonds to record with the Counts held so that holders may be escription of the nformed by the Council.

## Holders of Three <br> German Bond Issues Tendered Exchange Offers <br> The Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts an-

 nounced on July 2 exchange offers to holders of drawn or matured bonds of three additional issues, namely, Ruhr Chemical Corp. $6 \%$ sinking fund mortgage bonds series A, due 1948, German Atlantic Cable Co. first mortgage $7 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due 1945, and Free State of Anhalt $7 \%$ serial gold bonds, external loan of 1926 . It was stated:To holders of Ruhr Chemical and German Atlantic Cable drawn bonds is offered an exchange for a like principal amount of uncalled bonds of the same issue with coupons of the same maturities as are altached to the drawn bonds. No interest will be paid on the drawn bonds of these issues not surrendered under this offer. Dillon, Read \& Co. are agents for the Ruhr Chemical issue, and Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co. for the German Atlantic Cable bonds.
Holders of matured bonds of the Free State of Anhalt issue are offered an exchange of their matured obligations for unmatured bonds of the same issue, with interest coupons maturing on and after July 1, 1934, attached, or, payment against surrender of such matured bonds, of with the Conequivalent of the principal thereof deposited by the debtor with the Conthe name of the holder with a German bank authorized to transact foreign exchange operations. Bank of the Manhattan Co is agent for the Free State of Anhalt issue.

## $\$ 772,000$ of Norway $6 \%$ External Loan Sinking Fund Gold Bonds-Due August 1, 1944-Drawn for Redemption August 1

The National City Bank of New York as fiscal agent is notifying holders of Kingdom of Norway 20-year 6\% external loan sinking fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1944, that there have been selected by lot for redemption on Aug. 1, 1936, through operation of the sinking fund, at their principal 1936 , through operation of the sinking fund, at their principal
amount, $\$ 772,000$ principal amount of these bonds. Bonds amount, $\$ 772,000$ principal amount of these bonds. Bonds of the bank, on the redemption date, after which interest on the bonds will cease to accrue.

## Hungarian Government to Continue Payment Next Year of $50 \%$ of Interest Service on State Loan of Kingdom of Hungary 1924

Speyer \& Co., as American fiscal agents for the State Loan of the Kingdom of Hungary 1924, have been advised by the League Loans Committee (London), on which the American bondholders are represented, that the Hungarian Government has agreed to continue transferring to the trustees for the loan in foreign exchange $50 \%$ of the interest service during the next year. In noting this, an announcement by the firm July 1 said:
Consequently, it may be anticipated that, in due course, coupons due Feb. 1, 1937 and Aug. 1,1937 will be paid at $50 \%$. The Hungarian GovBank of Hungary the balance of the full service of the loan in $2 \%$ Pengo Treasury Bills.

Soviet Republic to Pay July 1 Quarterly Coupons on $7 \%$ Gold Bonds
Holders of the $7 \%$ gold bonds of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republies may present their coupons covering the regular quarterly interest due July 1 for payment at the Chase National Bank of New York, official paying agent in the United States. Interest coupons are being redeemed at the rate of $\$ 1.52$ per 100 Gold Rouble Bonds, 41 cents at the rate of $\$ 1.52$ per 100 Gold Rouble Bonds, 41 cents
higher than the indicated value of the coupon when the bonds higher than the indicated value of the coupon when the bonds
were first sold on July 1, 1933 , the increased value being due were first sold on July 1,1933 , the increased value being due
to subsequent reduction in the gold content of the United to subsequent reduction in the gold content of the United
States dollar, said an announcement issued in the matter, which continued:
Cable advices received by the Soviet American Securities Corp. of New York from the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. established the $\$ 1.52$ rate in accordance with the provisions of the bond calling for payment in American currency based on the value of the gold rouble at the rate of exchange prevailing when such payment became due. Coincident with the establishment of the $\$ 1.52$ redemption rate for interest coupons, the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. offers to repurchase the 100 gold rouble bonds at $\$ 86.60$ as long as the prevailing rate of exchange continues, as
opposed to the price of $\$ 63.61$ which prevailed on July 1, 1933 when the bonds were originally offered.

## Interest on Chinese Republic 5\% Bonds of 1925 to be

 Paid on July 15The Banca Commerciale Italiana agency in New York reported July 1 that coupon No. 23 on the Chinese Republic $5 \%$ bonds of 1925 will be payable at its office on and after July 15 , at the rate of $\$ 1.25$ per coupon.

Bonds of State of Minas Geraes (Brazil) Restored to List of New York Stock Exchange Following RegList of New York Stock Exchange Following Reg-
istration of Securities Under Securities Exchange istra
Act
The New York Stock Exchange announced on June 13 that the two issues of securities of the State of Minas Geraes, United States of Brazil, which were removed from the list of the Exchange at the close of business May 15, were restored to dealings on June 10 after an application filed with the SEC for the registration of the securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 had become effective. The Securities Exchange act of 1934 had become effective. The
securities of the State were removed from the list of the securities of the State were removed from the list of the
Stock Exchange in accordance with a clause in the Securities Stock Exchange in accordance with a clause in the Securities
Exchange Act which required that securities of foreign governments, municipalities, or private issuers, traded on a national securities exchange, be registered with the SEC prior to May 15. Other securities also delisted on May 15, were referred to in our issue of May 16, page 3266. The securities of the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, included among those removed from the Exchange's list on May 15, have since been restored, as noted in the "Chronicle" of May 23, since been
The two issues of the Stae of Minas Geraes which were restored to dealings on June 10 are: $61 / 2 \%$ secured external sinking fund gold bonds of 1928, due March 1, 1958, and secured external gold loan of 1929 series " $A$ " due Sept. 1, $1959,61 / 2 \%$ bonds. Also restored to the list of the Stock Exchange, on June 13, were the $7 \%$ closed first mortgage 30 -year sinking fund gold bonds, due June 1, 1956, of the Miag Mill Machinery Co., of Germany.

Tenders of External $51 / 2 \%$ Gold Bonds, Issue of Feb. 1, 1928, of Argentina Invited to Exhaust $\$ 184,692$ in Sinking Fund
The Chase National Bank, New York, acting for the fiscal agents, is inviting tenders of Government of the Argentine Nation external sinking fund $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, issue of Feb. 1, 1928, due Aug. 1, 1962, at a price below par, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of $\$ 184,692$ which will be available in the sinking fund on or before Aug. 1, 1936, it was announced June 30 . Tenders will be received until 12 o'clock noon Aug. 3, 1936, at the Corporate Trust Department of the bank.
$\$ 265,566$ Available in Sinking Fund for Purchase of Argentine External $6 \%$ Bonds, Sanitary Works Loan due 1961
J. P. Morgan \& Co. and the National City Bank, as fiscal agents for the Government of the Argentine Nation, announced June 30 that upon receipt of sinking fund payments from the Argentine Government, together with unexpended moneys now in the sinking fund, they will have available a total of $\$ 265,566$ for the purchase of Argentine external sinking fund $6 \%$ bonds, sanitary works loan due 1961. Tenders of these bonds are invited at a flat price, below par, until Aug. 1.

## July 1 Coupons on Province of Cordoba (Argentina) External Bonds of 1925 to be Paid in Current Funds at Dollar Face Amount

Kidder, Peabody \& Co. and First of Boston International Corp., as fiscal agents for Province of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, external $171 / 2$-year sinking fund bonds of 1925 , announce that the July 1 coupons on this issue will be paid on and after that date, in current funds at the dollar face amount, upon presentation at the New York office of Kidder, amount, upon pr
Peabody \& Co.

Funds Remitted by State of San Paulo (Brazil) for Payment of $25 \%$ of July 1 Coupons on $8 \%$ Loan of 1925 and $6 \%$ Loan of 1928
Speyer \& Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., as pecial agents for the State of San Paulo 25-year $8 \%$ loan of 1925 and 40 -year $6 \%$ loan of 1928 , announced July 1 that, pursuant to the terms of Decree No. 23829 of the Chief of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, funds have been deposited with them sufficient to pay on or after July $2,25 \%$ of the face amount of the July 1, 1936 coupons of the above loans. Acceptance of this payment is optional, the agents said, but if accepted by bondholders it is to be in full payment of the respective coupons.

## SEC Amends Rule Under Utility Act-Permits Registered Holding Companies to Acquire Larger

 Amount of Securities of SubsidiariesThe Securities and Exchange Commission announced on June 30 an amendment to its Rule 9C-3 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding acquisitions of securities by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries. The rule, as previously in effect, permitted such companies to acquire securities of their majority-owned subsidiaries without obtaining approval of the Commission, if such acquisitions did not in any one year total more than $1 \%$ of the consolidated assets of the acquiring company and its majority-owned subsidiaries and parents. The amendment, which raises this limit to $21 / 2 \%$, became effective on
June 29 . June 29.

SEC to Begin Examination of Investment Trusts and Companies on July 27
The Securities and Exchange Commission will begin its public examination of investment trusts and companies on July 27, 1936, as part of the general inquiry into this field as directed by Congress in the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, said an announcement issued by the Commission on June 29, which added:
The initial examination will deal with some of the predecessor companies of The Equity Corp., and will cover substantially only the period from their inception to the time when The Equity Corporation, or affiliated interests, assumed control.
Among these companies are: Interstate Equities Corp., New York City; Chain and General Equities, Inc., Boston; Yosemite Holding Corp., Detroit: Joint Investors, Inc., New York City; Union Investors, Inc., Detroit; Granger Trading Corp., New York City; and their parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, and companies in which they were interested.
Various officials of the companies will testify. The study is under the supervision of Commissioner Robert E. Healy. Paul Gourrich, Director of the Research Division, is directing the study. David Schenker is counsel, and William R. Spratt is chief of section conducting the study.
The Commission also has initiated a series of private conferences with representatives of various investment trusts and investment companies of the management type, to discuss their by the Commission some time ago.
Questionnaires also have been sent to trusts of fixed or semi-fixed type, and to companies selling securities under plans with partial payment endowment, thrift or insurance provisions.
Another questionnaire is being sent to companies offering, selling and distributing single payment and instalment guaranteed face amount questionnaire, which requires detailed historical provisions. Copies of this will be available for distribution shortly.
The Commission, to date, has received 583 replies to its various questionnaires. Replies were received to 420 management investment company questionnaires, of which 201 were in the long form from companies with assets of over $\$ 500,000$, and 219 in the short form from smaller companies. Replies were received to 137 fixed and semi-fixed trust questionnaires, of which 36 were in the long form and 101 in the short form. Twenty-six replies have been received from companies with plans for partial payment, endowment, thrift or insurance provisions.
"Restricted" Margin Accounts on New York Stock Exchange Range from $29 \%$ to $39.5 \%$ of Total During Three-Month Period-Results of Survey Are Sent to Governors of Federal Reserve System
The New York Stock Exchange on July 1 made public an analysis sent to the Governors of the Federal Reserve System based on a questionnaire covering customer's accounts as of March 31, April 30 and May 29, 1936. The information obtained from the 420 member firms of the Exchange which carry margin accounts, indicates that over the three-month period the number of "restricted" accounts varied from $29 \%$ of the total to $39.5 \%$. The ratio ranged from $40.6 \%$ to $49.3 \%$ if "borderline", accounts were included, or those which would become restricted if one additional normal purchase wer made. Reserve Board rulings classify as restricted accounts those in which the original $55 \%$ margin is not maintained and on which net cash withdrawals or additional commitments are not permitted.

The "Wall Street Journal"' of July 2 discussed the results of the survey in part as follows:
Exchange President Charles R. Gay, declining to make any comment on the data, indicated that he had no present plans for conferring with Reserve Board officials.

## Percentage of Accounts High

However, the fact that the percentage of restricted accounts ranged so high was considered in the financial community as bearing out the contention that the present margin requirements were curtailing buying power and restricting volume of securities markets.
The proportion of restricted accounts increase sharply in April, when the market as a whole declined, and fel when the market recovered in May. The ratio of borderline accounis fell and then rose. The proportion of debit balances in restricted accounts to debits in all margin accounts on but both proportions increased and declined similarly. At the same time, however, both months were marked by increases in the number of margin accounts and decreases in total debits. This last shows that sales of securities or deposists of additional cash by owners of the old accounts more than offset borrowings on new accounts.
The $55 \%$ margin which must be maintained under Reserve rules if accounts are not to become restricted corresponds to a market value of margin securities amounting to $222 \%$ of the debit balance. Accounts with value $250 \%$ and higher of debit balance are considered fully unrestricted while those between $222 \%$ and $250 \%$ are considered borderline.
Those below $222 \%$ of course are restricted. Those below $222 \%$ of course are restricted.
Stating that following the publication of the analysis reports were current in Wall Street that the Governors of the Federal Reserve System would ease its margin requirement of $55 \%$, the New York "Times" of July 3 added:
The Board will fix margins, it was said, was $50 \%$, the ratio that brokers sought when urging the Board to replace its former "threeprong" formula with the present flat percentage of margins.
Although the Reserve authorities have given no indication of any change
in their regulations, it is understood in Wall Street that experts of the in their regulations, it is understood in Wall Street that experts of the Securities and Exchange Commission, whose duty is to advise the Board,
are in favor of a reduction in requirements. It was on its own initiative and not at the instigation of the Bemerts. That was among 12 of the largest brokerge firms a daily and semi-weekly questionnaire on the the largest brokerage firms a daily and a sen
The data on the status of accounts at the end of torch,
collected by the Exchange will be support end of March, April and May lowering of the margin rate, brokers believe. The Exchange survey showed that at the end of May about $45 \%$ of the customers' accounts and the value of securities in them were in the restricted or borderline classifications. Restricted accounts are those having less than $55 \%$ margin and borderline accounts those having 55 to $60 \%$ margin.

Members of the Exchang 3 pointed to the great difference in the number of "free" accounts under the old $30 \%$ margin rule of the Exchange and those under the Reserve Board regulations. At the end of May, 65,812 of the 205,884 accounts of 420 member firms were restricted. Under the
Exchange's rule, only 2,303 accounts would have been "frozen" or wiped Exchange's r
out entirely.

From Washington July 2 advices to the "Times" said in part:
Members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System withheld comment today as to their reaction in regard to the summary prepared by the New York Stock Exchange of the data contained in ques tionnaries which the Ex
It was indicated that, before the Board gave detailed study to the summary, the summary would be reviewed by Carl E. Parry, Chief of the Division of Security Loans, and a memorandum submitted.
Officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission said no formal presentation of the summary had been made to that agency and that no member of the Commission had any comment to make.

Outstanding Brokers' Loans on New York Stock Exchange Reported at $\$ 988,543,241$ June 30 -Rep resents Increase of $\$ 18,545,402$ Over May 29 and $\$ 179,953,943$ Over Year Ago
Following a decrease of $\$ 93,952,897$ during May, outstanding brokers' loans on the New York Stock Exchange increased $\$ 18,545,402$ during June to $\$ 988,543,241$ at the end of the month, which figure also represents a gain of $\$ 179$,953,943 when compared with June 30, 1935. The loans outstanding on May 29 were $\$ 969,997,839$, while a year ago they amounted to $\$ 808,589,298$

The Exchange's report for June 30, issued yesterday (July 3) shows that demand loans rose to $\$ 581,490,326$ from $\$ 559,186,924$ May 29, while time loans dropped to $\$ 407$,052,915 from $\$ 410,810,915$. On June 30, 1935 the demand loans were outstanding in amount of $\$ 474,390,298$ and the time loans in amount of $\$ 334,199,000$.

The following is the report of the Stock Exchange for June 30:
New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral contracted for and carried in New York, as of the close of business, June 30, 1936, aggregated $\$ 988,543,241$

The detailed tabulation follows:

| (1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York | Demand | Time |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| banks or trust companies | New |  |

(2) - Net borrowings on collateral from private
bankers, brokers, forelgn bank agencies or
548,455,897
bined total of time and demand borrowings
$\mathbf{3 3 , 0 3 4 , 4 2 9}$
$.581,490,326$
Total face amount of "Government securities"
pledged
$\begin{array}{r}895,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 407,052,915$
$8988,543,241$ \$58,513,400 The scope of the above compilation is exa
Below we furnish a two-year compilation of the figures:

The report for May 29 was given in our issue of June 6 page 3769.

Current Joint Statement of J. P. Morgan \& Co. and Drexel \& Co. as of June 30 -Resources at $\$ 541$, 073,954 Higher than Figures for Dec. 31 and March
An increase in total resources of J. P. Morgan \& Co., New York and Drexel \& Co., Philadelphia, as of June 30, is shown in the joint statement of condition of the two firms for that date, issued July 2 , which lists assets at $\$ 541,073,954$, as against $\$ 458,117,133$ March 4, 1936 and $\$ 537,943,911$ Dec. 31 1935 , the dates of the two previous statements. The earlier reports, viz: March 4 and Dec. 31 , were referred to, respec tively, in our issues of March 21, page 1907, and Jan. 4, page 33 .
In the latest statement-for June 30 -cash on hand and on deposit in banks is shown at $\$ 100,564,333$, compared with $\$ 56,500,918$ and $\$ 105,581,282$, respectively, March 4 and Dec. 31. Holdings of United States Government securities as of June 30 were reported at $\$ 324,631,496$, against $\$ 279,059,715$ March 4 and $\$ 317,406,918$ at the end of December, while holdings (June 30) of State and municipal bonds and bills were shown to be $\$ 19,162,674$, in comparison with $\$ 27,885$, 163 and $\$ 25,330,933$ at the earlier dates.
Total deposits on June 30 of $\$ 476,141,343$ were above the figures of the two previous dates. On March 4 the deposits
amounted to $\$ 393,480,132$, while on Dec. 31 they totaled $\$ 472,756,877$. The June 30 deposits are made up of $\$ 455$, 000,542 of demand and $\$ 21,140,801$ of time deposits. Capital of the two firms remained unchanged at $\$ 25,000,000$; sur plus and partners' balances increased to $\$ 23,232,854$ June 30 from $\$ 22,863,778$ March 4 and $\$ 22,312,991$ Dec. 31 .

Amendments to Regulations $T$ and $U$ by the Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-Modification of Technical Provisions Governing Margin Requirements on Arbitrage Transactions-Odd Lot Dealers
In our issue of a week ago (page 4264) reference was made to amendments to Regulation $U$ made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. It has since been announced that the Board's Regulation T was amended at the same time, these amendments it is pointed out by the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" dealing with highly technical provisions. Commerce" dealing with highly technical provisions. Stating that the three amendments were adopted by the
Board of Governors following discussions $;$ with officials of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, New York Stock Exchange and others intereste̊d the Washington account to the paper indicated, said:
These amendments, however, are far from accomplishing the liberalization of marginal requirements that the "street" looked forward to as coming in advance of the elections to make a good market that would be interpreted throughout the country as an indication of the return of prosperity.

Advices from the Washington bureau of the New York "Herald Tribune" noted that the amendments had to do with existing regulations controlling the extension of credit on exchange securities to the end of easing requirements on odd-lot dealers, arbitrage transactions, transferring loans between banks and between borrowers and on special accounts of correspondent brokers, continued in part:
The changes, it was explained, have no relation to the general question of raising or lowering margin requirements, a matter which is under controversy in financial centers because of the claim of exchanges that the the alterations relatements to $55 \%$ has decreased trading toin the brokerage and banking systems and to that extent only represent a lightening of requirements.

Further Study Indicated
The amendments become effective on July 1 . . . . include exemption from the margin requirements bank loans to a member of the exchange for the purpose of financing either his own or his customers' arbitrage transactions in securities, if they are "bona fide."

Odd-Lot Rule Important

- Important to members of national securities exchanges, who are registered odd-lot dealers in respect to the securities in which they are registered, is the second exemption. This frees from the bank margin rules "any loan to a member of a national securities exchange for the purpose of financing such wich hers to which
dealer."

Loan Transfers Eased
The second amendment and the third change eases the requirements on transferring a loan between banks and between borrowers. Before the amendment, if a bank transferred a security lan, muirements, it could which was permes of the Federal Resorve Board
Under the change, bank loans, made before May 1, may be transferred with the new bank taking up the loan permitted to give withdrawals and substitutions without regard to the Board's regulations.
The third amendment, involving the fourth change, is a liberalizing move relating to nst withdrawa s from special accounts of a correspondent broker and permitting substitutions or withdrawals of collateral which do not increase the account's deficiency. The restriction is that the withdrawal and the transactions on the same day do not result in any increase of the excess of the adjusted debit balance of the account over the maximum loan value of the security.

The text of the amendments follows:
Amendment No. 8 of Regulation T-Effective July 1, 1936
Subsection (b) of section 3 of Regulation $T$ is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph reading as follows:
"Notwithstanding any provisions of Section 4 of this regulation, the creditor may permit such other member, broker, or dealer to withdraw money or securities from such a special account if such withdrawal, in combination with any other transactions made on the same day and together with demands for additional margin in connection therewith, does not result in any increase of the excess of the adjusted debit balance of the account over the maximum loan value of the securities in the account.

Amendment No. 1 of Regulation U-Effective July 1, 1936.
Section 2 of Regulation $U$ is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof two new subseciions reading as follows:
(j) Any loan to a member of a national securities exchange for the purpose of financing his or his customers' bona fide arbitrage transactions in securities;
(k) Any loan to a member of a national securities exchange for the pur pose of financing such member's transactions as an odd-lot dealer in securities with respect to which he is registered on such national securities exchange as an odd-lot dealer

Amendment No. 2 of Regulation U—Effective July 1, 1936 as follows
(e) A bank may accept the transfer of a loan from another bank, or permit the transfer of a loan between borrowers, without following the requirements of this regulation as to the making of a loan, provided the loan is not increased and the collateral for the loan is not changed; and, after such transfer, a bank may permit such withdrawals and substitutions of collateral as the bank might have permitted if it had been the original maker of the loan or had originally made the loan to the new borrower."

## Financial Chronicle

Outlook for Recovery Viewed by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York as Dependent on Outcome- of Suits Against TVA and Public Utilities Act-Holds Reversal of Situation Growing Out of Government Inteference Would Aid In Restoring Prosperity
There are few directions in which public policy at present is working so clearly to the detriment of business recovery as in the electric power industry, states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in "The Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States and abroad, published June 29 . "A reversal of this States and abroad, published June 29 . A reversal of the in several vital respects would release a constructive force of tremendous magnitude in the struggle to restore prosperity," says the "Survey," which adds:
The situation confronting the industry as a result of government competition and interference has once more been brought to public attention by the suit recently instituted by 19 operating utility companies in the Tennessee Valley area to enjoin the Tennessee Valley Authority from further operation.
If a resumption of capital expenditures in the electric power industry should occur, it would, in turn, constitute an important factor in the revival of the durable goods industries and in the demand for labor. The copper industry, the electrical equipment industry and the various building material industries would experience a marked increase in the demand for their products, and employment in those industries, as well as in the building trades, would be stimulated.
The outlook for this expansion depends in no small measure on the outcome of suits now pending against the TVA and the Public Utility Holding Company Act, and on the future course of governmental policy toward the industry. The competition and regulation undertaken by the government in these Acts and in the Securities Act of 1933 have already had an adverse effect on the industry and threaten to have much more serious effects in the future unless these policies are changed.
It is estimated that about three-fourths of the total construction expenditures of electric utilities in the eigh-year period, 1923-30, were financed by new securiy issues and only one-fourth by reinvestment of earnings, whereas in the automobile industry, for example, about four-fifths of the otal investment is estimated to consist of reinvested earnings.
The Tennessee Valley project, it must be remembered, is only one part of a vast governmental program for power development that contemplates the reconstruction and operation of generating plants and transmission
lines in various parts of the country in competition with existing private innes in various parts of the country in competition with existing private
utility companies. These companies are adequately supplying the present demand and stand ready to provide new facilities to supply any additional demand that may appear in the future. The threat of competition from demand that may appear in the future. The threat of competition from public generating plants, therefore, is not confined to the
Valley area but affects the outlook for the industry as a whole.

## Threat to Holding Companies

Hardly less important than the threat of government competition is the possibility that the public utility holding companies, which have played a vital part in financing the expansion of the industry, may face destruction under the terms of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. This Act, like the TVA, is under attack in the courts and may be held unconstitutional. But, if it is upheld, some of the operating utility companies are likely to face serious problems in financing future expansion. The holding companies, by providing the diversification of risk that is essential to high investment rating, have greatly facilitated the financing of plant expansion and the maintenance of a sound financial structure for the
industry as a whole. The threat that they may be swept away has been industry as a whole. The threat that they may be swept away has been an important factor in impairing the investment position of utility securi-
ties and, as long as it continues, will interfere with the efforts of the ties and, as long as it continues, will interfere with the efforts of the
industry to raise new capital. industry to raise new capital.
Under conditions like these, it is not surprising that the industry's
budget for construction expenditures this year shows budget for construction expenditures this year shows no increase above
the low level of 1935. Not only do investors hesitate to place their funds the low level of 1935. Not only do investors hesitate to place their funds
in an industry subject to so many uncertainties, but the companies themin an industry subject to so many uncertainties, but the companies them-
selves are reluctant to make other than immediately eesential capital selves are reluctant to make other than immediately essential capital
expenditures. The situation was summarized as follows in December, 1935, expenditures. The situation was summarized as follows in December, 1935,
by Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.: by Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.:
 could be repealed and the sane regulation of the industrye estaneeiser-Red andurn the inl
vasion and duplication of its systems directly and indirectly by its sen and

 economists agree lies, the necessity for activity in order to produce the return of
economic prosperity,

## Redistribution of Government Securities Held by <br> Federal Reserve Banks-Governor of System Reallocated Them on Basis of Earnings Needs

In the weekly statement of condition of the Federal Reserve banks for the week ended July 2, changes in the holdings of Government securities of the individual Federal Reserve banks are shown, these changes, it is pointed out by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, resulting from the transfer of all Government securities previously held in the separate investment accounts of these banks to the System Open Market Account and the reallocation of participations in this account among the Federal Reserve banks. It is added that the total holdings of Government securities of the Federal Reserve banks. remain practically unchanged. The Governors also state:
Since the reserve ratios of individual Federal Reserve banks do not reflect conditions in the several Federal Reserve Districts because most of the earning assets of the Federal Reserve banks consist of Government securities bought in the open market at the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee, the individual ratios of the sevesi Federal Reserve batal reserves to Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilitios. The ratl contio of to be shown in the consolidated statement of assets and liabilities of all of the Federal Reserve banks combined.

This redistribution of holdings of Government securities within the Reserve System is referred to in the New York "Times" of July 3, as designed to concentrate all such investments in a special "System Account," and to reallocate on the
basis of earnings requirements the participation in this account of individual Reserve banks.. In part the "Times" also said:
The move reflected a further adjustment to the centralization in Washington of control over Federal Reserve Bank open-market operations as provided for in the Banking Act of 1935, under which none of the Reserve banks is permitted to buy or sell any Government securities without the permission of the Open Market Committee nor to refrain from purchases or sales ordered by that committee.
Hitherto, Federal Reserve Bank holdings of Government securities have been of two kinds:

1. Securities held by a Reserve Bank for itt own account, which had been
bought from time to time in conformity with the bank's needs for earning
assets. a. Participations in the system account, consisting of Government
securities bought in carrying out open-market operations to effect the securities bought in carrying out
monetary policies of the System.

- In the change that has just been made, all holdings of the first category have been turned into the System account and henceforth no Federal Reserve Bank will hold Government issues for its own account. Having pooled all the investments in Government securities, the Reserve authorities reallocated the participations of the various Reserve banks so as to provide that those banks that had shown a need for greater earnings should have a larger share in the System's holdings and those banks tha
largest surpluses should have their earning assets reduced.
largest surpluses should have their earning assets reduced.
In carrying out this redistribution, the amount of Government securities allocated to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was reduced about $\$ 59,000,000$, the Chicago Reserve bank's share was cut about $\$ 32,000,000$, Reserve bank's Reserve bank spoportion, almost $\$ 1,500,000$. To all the iner backs were their holdings being: Boston, 1400000 . Philadelphis $\$ 34,000,000$. Cleveland $\$ 18,000.00$. Richmond, $\$ 11,000,000$; St, Louis $\$ 7.000000$ Minnean, $\$ 8,10,000$, Clond Minneapois,
$\$ 13,000,000$.
The move was construed by bankers here as a logical outgrowth of the recent changes in Federal Reserve organization which have given to the Open Market Committee complete control over Reserve Bank open-market action on the part of the Reserve authorities to reduce member bank reserves, although, from a mechanical standpoint, it might facilitate future open-market measures in dealing with reserves.
$\$ 154,933,000$ Tendered to Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$ of 273-Day Treasury Bills Dated July 1, 1936$\$ 50,015,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.191 \%$ Of $\$ 154,933,000$ received to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts of 273 -day Treasury bills, dated July 1, 1936 and maturing March 31, 1937, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced June 29 that $\$ 50,015,000$ was accepted, at an average rate of $0.191 \%$. The offering was announced on June 25 by Secretary Morgenthau as noted, in announced on June 25 by Secretary Morgenthau as noted, in our issue of June 27, page 4274, and the tenders were received
at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches
2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, June 29. In his announcement of June 29 Secretary Morgenthau stated:
Except for one bid of $\$ 15,000$, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.861 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.183 \%$ per annum, to 99.847 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.202 \%$ per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.855
is about $0.191 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.

New Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of 273-
Day Treasury Bills-To Be Dated July 8, 1936
Announcement of a new offering of 273-day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, was made on July 2 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated July 8, 1936, and will mature on April 7, 1937. On the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. An issue of similar securities in amount of $\$ 50,025,000$ will mature on July 8 .
Tenders to the new offering will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, July 6. The bids, however, will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of July 2:
ihey (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. 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 in-
vestment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a vestment 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 the tenders are accompanied by an
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on July 6, 1936, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the
following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to morning. or alecreary of the Trasury expressly reserves the the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall Those submitting tor, and will action in any such respect shall be final. thereof. Payment at the price offered for tre ary bills allted must thereof. Payment at the price offered for 'rreasury bills allotted must able funds on July 8, 1936.
The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from
all taxation, except estate and 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
bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
prescribe the terms of the issue.
$\$ 337,268$ of Hoarded Gold Received During Week Ended June 24- $\$ 14,048$ Coin and $\$ 323,220$ Certificates
It was announced by the Treasury on June 29 that $\$ 337,267.55$ of gold coin and certificates was received by the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasurer's office during the week ended June 24, under the Order of Dec. 28, 1933 requiring all gold to be returned to the Treasury. Since the requiring an gold and up to June 24 receipts have totaled $\$ 143,352 ; 598.46$. Of the amount received during the week $\$ 143,352 ; 598.46$. Of the amount received during the week
ended June 24 , the Treasury revealed, $\$ 14,047.55$ was gold coin and $\$ 323,220$ gold certificates. The following is the data made available June 29 by the Treasury:

GOLD RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
(Under Secretary's Order of Dec. 28, 1933)
 Note-Gold bars deposited with the New York Assay Office in the amount of
$\$ 200,572.69$ previously reported. $200,572.69$ previously reported.

Previous reference to the receipts of hoarded gold was made in our issue of June 27 , page 4265.

Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationalization Order During Week Ended June 26 Amounted to $1,544.38$ Fine Ounces
Announcement was made by the Treasury Department on June 29 of the transfer of $1,544.38$ fine ounces of silver to the United States during the week ended June 26, under the Executive Order of Aug. 9, 1934, nationalizing the metal. The Treasury said that $112,967,728.94$ 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 29 the following is taken:

Silver Transferred to United States
(Under Executive Proclamation of Aug. 9, 1934)
Week Ended June 26, 1936-
Philadelphia
New York
New York
San Francise
Denver
New Orleans
Fine Ounces $1,138.38$
406.00

Total for week ended June 26, 1936 -
Total recelpts through June 26, 1936 $\qquad$ $-112,967,728.94$
In the "Chronicle" of June 27 , page 4265, reference was made to the silver transferred during the previous week ended June 19.

Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 944,
887.13 Fine Ounces During Week Ended June 26

During the week ended June 26 a total of $944,887.13$ 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 29 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 silveri annually., Reference to the proclamation was made in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 31, 1933, page 4441. The Treasury's statement of June 29 follows:

> Receipts of Silver by the Mints and Assay Offices
-Week (Under Executive Proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933) as amended
Philadel Ended Juine 26, 1936-
San Francisco
Total for week ended June 26, 1936 .
Total receipts through June 26, 1936 $\qquad$ $944,887.13$
$88,941,204.14$
The receipts of newly-mined silver during the week ended June 19 were noted in these columns of June 27, page 4265.

Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week Ended June 26-Imports Totaled \$55,630,911
A total of $\$ 59,084,302.92$ of gold was received during the week ended June 26 by the various mints and assay offices, the Treasury announced on June 29. It said that $\$ 55,630$,911.45 of this amount was imported gold, $\$ 70,497.01$ secondary and $\$ 3,382,894.46$ new domestic. The gold, the Treasury made known, was received as follows by the various mints and assay offives during the week ended June 26:

|  | 1 mpoorts | Secondary | Newo Domestic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phlladelphi |  |  |  |
| New York- | \$55,271,700.00 299 | \$19, 105.58 |  |
| Denver | 59,510.32 | $20,957.63$ | ,573,763.37 |
| New Orle | 407.23 | 18,022.77 | 1-531-85 |
| seattie |  |  | 1,531,85 |
| Total for week ended June 26, 1936 | $\left\lvert\, \frac{855,630,911.45}{}\right.$ | \$70,497.01 | 83,382,894.46 |

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau Says Government Revenues and National Income Are Rising, While Expenditures Are Decreasing-Reports Deficit of $\$ 4,400,000,000$ for 1936 Fiscal Year
National income and Federal revenues are steadily increasing, while Government expenditures, aside from pay ment of the soldiers' bonus, are declining, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said in a radio address on July 1. Mr . Morgenthau prepared his speech in the form of a report from the head of a private corporation to his stockholders He stressed the importance of low interest rates as the result of Government financing operations, and said that as a result taxpayers are currently saved $\$ 260,000,000$ annually. The Secretary said that two factors operated to invalidate Treasury estimates for the fiscal year ended June 30: pay Treasury estimates for the fiscal year ended June $00:$ pay-
ment of the bonus, estimated at about $\$ 1,700,000,000$, and ment of the bonus, estimated at about $\$ 1,700,000,000$, and
the Supreme Court decision against the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing taxes. Elimination of those levies, he said, meant a loss to the Government of almost $\$ 500,000,000$ during the 1936 fiscal year.
Mr. Morgenthau reported that actual Treasury receipts during the year approximated $\$ 4,116,000,000$, or $\$ 316,-$ 000,000 more than Treasury receipts during the preceding fiscal year, despite the loss of $\$ 444,000,000$ through the elimination of processing taxes. Revenue from other sources, he pointed out, increased $\$ 760,000,000$, a gain of $23 \%$, "due in large part to improvement in business and agricultural conditions." The net deficit, he said, was $\$ 4,400,000,000$, but it amounted to only $\$ 2,700,000,000$ if the veterans bonus was left out of consideration.

Figures quoted by Mr. Morgenthau in his address included receipts of June 30, the final day of the fiscal year, based on computations from preliminary reports. Under date of July 2 the Treasury Department announced its final figures for the Treasury Department announced its final figures for
the 1935-36 fiscal year, showing receipts of $\$ 4,115,956,615$ the 1935-36 fiscal year, showing receepts of $\$ 4,11,956,6$ in 1935-36, including the bonus bond disbursements, were $\$ 8,879,798,258$, against $\$ 7,375,825,166$ a year ago.

Secretary Morgenthau's address of July 1 follows:
Last night the Treasury closed its books for the fiscal year 1936, which Last night the Treasury closed its books or the fiscal year 136, Which
includes the 12 months from July 1, 1935 to June 30,1936 . The Gov-
ernment has been operating during this period on a financial program laid down in the early months of 1935.
The stockholders of a business enterprise are interested in having at the close of each business year an accounting made to them by the financial
officers of the company. It is customary to furnish them with facts and officers of the company. It is customary to furnish them with facts and figures on the year's operations: The Government of the United State is your business. You are its stockholders.
Tonight I am going to report to you on the finances of the Government for the year just ended and give you the results.
The man who is responsible for the conduct of a business enterprise estimates just before the new year begins what the expenses will be and what receipts he can reasonably expect. He then plans the year's activities on the basis of these estimates. But the Government under the law has to estimate each fall its receipts and expenditures for a fiscal year which will not begin until more than six months later. Thus, nearly two yeara ago, in the fall or 1934, estimates were prepared for the niscal year whic ago it ago, it looked as if our revenues would total just under four bilion dollar eight billion dollars. On this basis we would have shown a net deficit for eight billion dollars. On this basis we
the year of almost four billion dollars.
You and I cannot always tell when we make our business plans what unforeseen and extraordinary events may increase our expenses or reduce our revenues. The manufacturer whose plant is situated in a flood area may have his calculations upset by a disastrous flood. His income may be reduced. His expenditures may be increased.
The business of the Government also is subject to unforeseen and extraordinary events. Scarcely had the present Congress met last January when two events completely changed the budget outlook. First, the pros pective revenues were cut down as a result of the decision of the supreme Court that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was unconstitutional. This meant a loss to the Treasury, in 1936, of nearly half a billion dollars Second, prospective expenditures were increased by an Act of Congress directing the immediate payment of the veterans' adjusted service cer tificates. To provide for the payment of these certificates which, under their original terms were not due until 1945, the expenditure program for 1936 was increased by $\$ 1,700,000,000$

Let us see what the results were.
Fhe actual receipts coming in to the Treasury during the year which ended last night aggregated $\$ 4,116,000,000$. This is $\$ 316,000,000$ more than came in during the fiscal year 1935, notwithstanding the loss of $\$ 444,000,000$ through the elimination of processing taxes. But revenu from other sources increased $\$ 760,000,000$, a gain of $23 \%$, due in large part to improvement in business and agricultural conditions.
cellaneous internal revenue. Of the income taxes corporation and mindicellaneous internal revenue. of the income taxes corporation and indi-
vidual income taxes amounted to nearly $\$ 1,500,000,000$ for the year that just vidual income taxes amounted to nearly $\$ 1,500,000,000$ for the year that just
closed-an increase over 1935 of $30 \%$. The miscellaneous taxes brought in over $\$ 2,000,000,000$-an increase of $20 \%$. Customs receipts rose $12 \%$ We spent during the year $\$ 8,500,000,000$, excluding debt retirement Three and a half billion was for ordinary operation of the Government. Approximately $\$ 3,300,000,000$ was for recovery and relief. The net excess of expenditures over receipts was $\$ 4,400,000,000$. But leaving out of consideration the payment to veterans of $\$ 1,700,000,000$, the excess of

## Volume 143

Financial Chronicle
expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year just ended is $\$ 2,700,000,000$. As we have seen, ordinary operating expenses accounted for $\$ 3,500,000,000$ of which National defense took $\$ 750,000,000$; annual continuing payments to veterans nearly $\$ 600,000,000$; interest on the public debt another $\$ 750$, 000,000 ; agricultural aid $\$ 500,000,000$,
expenses of the Government $\$ 900,000,000$
expenses of the Government $\$ 900,000,000$.
How were the recovery and relief expenditures of $\$ 3,300,000,000$ divided? We expended for large permanent public works under the emergency proWe expended for large permanent public works under the emergency
gram $\$ 800,000,000$. Direct relief required just under $\$ 500,000,000$. In addition we provided about $\$ 1,250,000,000$ for work relief in the form of smaller public works, most of them of permanent value, and nearly $\$ 500,000,000$ for Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Aid to home owners and other miscellaneous expenditures took more than $\$ 250,000,000$.
Two important facts stand out. On the one hand is an increase in Federal revenue. On the other is a decrease in Federal expenditures aside from the payment to veterans.
As I have shown you, your government spent $\$ 8,500,000,000$ during the year which ended last night. We want you to know where the Treasury got this money. We had $\$ 1,800,000,000$ cash in our General Fund at the beginning of the year. Our revenue receipts were just over $\$ 4,000$, 000,000 . The other $\$ 2,500,000,000$ that we spent had to be borrowed. As a matter of fact, we borrowed more than $\$ 5,000,000,000$ net, but we have $\$ 2,700,000,000$ left in our cash balance to meet the expend
coming months, including the redemption of the veterans' bonds.
The business man takes inventory at the end of his business year. Let
The us do likewise. We hakes inventory at the end of his business year. Le have we in our inventory as off purinst this amount? We do not, as have we in our inventory as offsets against this amount? We do not, as ings, our other public works projects, and our land acquisitions are treated ings, our other public works projects, and our land acquisitions are treated ment, they are not included in our financial statement.
The first of our cash assets is the General Fund balance-the money we have in our cash drawer and on depoist in the bank. The General Fund balance yesterday was $\$ 2,700,000,000$. The Government has another important cash asset. It is the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ Stabilization Fund, which will ultimately be used to retire a like amount of public debt.
In addition we have certain assets representing obligations due us upon which the Treasury will realize cash and which will ultimately be available for debt retirement. These recoverable assets-loans to home owners, to farmers, to railroads, to banks and insurance companies, to States and cities -now total more than $\$ 4,000,000,000$. These three items-cash on hand, Stabilization Fund, and recoverable loans-
000,000 to the $\$ 33,750,000,000$ public debt.
000,000 to the $\$ 33,750,000,000$ public debt.
An outstanding development in connection with the Government's fiAn outstanding development in connection with the Government's financing during the past three years is the fact that we have reduced the average rate of interest nearly one-fourth. This reduction means an annual saving of more than $\$ 260,000,000$.
The Government has led the way in reduction of interest charges. The individual business man has been able to follow in the footsteps of his Government in reducing his own interest charges and in refunding the
deb ${ }_{j}$ of his own business. During the 12 months ended June 30,1936 , debi of his own business. During the 12 months ended June 30, 1936,
business corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission more than $\$ 2,500,000,000$ of securities for the refunding of indebtedness. The approximate average reduction in the gross rate of interest paid by these private business corporations was $1 / 4 \%$, which would mean a saving to these corporations of more than $\$ 30,000,000,000$ a year in interest charges.
All of us have a vital interest in the fiscal affairs of our Government. We may derive real encouragement and satisfaction from these facts: Na tional income is rising; as a result Federal revenue is increasing; Federal expenditures are on the decline, and the Nation's business is continuing to show steady improvement.

President Roosevelt In Speech Dedicating Shenandoah National Park in Virginia Refers to Creation of Park as Part of Program to Conserve Human and Natural Resources-Represents Labor of Men of CCC-Secretary Ickes Also Delivers Address
At Big Meadows, Va.., President Roosevelt yesterday (July 3) dedicated the new Shenandoah National Park, the creation of which he said "is one part of our great program of husbandry-the joint husbandry of our human resources and our natural resources." Referring to the Park as "the product of the labor of the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps" he observed that "they have a right to'be as proud of their labor here as if they had been engaged in private omployment.". The President described "the involuntary employment." The President described the involuntary years ago when they came here to the camps on the Blue Ridge." He added "our country will need many other young men as they came to manhood for work like this-for other Shenandoahs." The President who left Washington early yesterday morning for a weekend trip which will include a cruise down the James River, delivered his address in the afternoon. Today (July 4) he is scheduled to speak at Monticello. His address yesterday follows:

The creation of this park is one part of our great program of husbandry the joint husbandry of our human resources and our natural resources. In every part of the country, local and State and Federal authorities are engaged in preserving and developing our heritage of natural resources; and in this work they are equally conserving our priceless heritage of human making an honest living.
The product of the labor of the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, who have opened the Shenandoah National Park to the use and enjoyment of our citizens, is as significant as though instead of working for the Government they had worked for a mill or a factory. They have a right to be as proud of their labor here as if they had been engaged in private employment.

## Tragedy of Waste

In by-gone years we have seen the terrible tragedy of our age-the tragedy of waste. Waste of our people, waste of our land. It was neither the will nor the destiny of our nation that this waste of human and material resources idle people to the task of ending the waste of our land.
The involuntary idleness of thousands of young men ended three years ago when they came here to the camps on the Blue Ridge. Since then they have not been idle and today they have ended the idleness of the Shenandoah National Park. It will be a busy and useful place in the years to come, just
as the work of these young men will, I am confident, lead them to busy and useful lives in the years to come.
Our country will need many other young men as they come to manhood for work like this-for other Shenandoahs.
planning if I paint for you a picture accused of an exaggerated passion for planning if I paint for you a picture; You who are here know of the great usefulness to humanity which this skyline drive achieves from now on, of Caroline to the Big Smoky National Park will achieve.
In almost every other part of the country there is a similar need for recreational areas for parkways which will give to men and women of moderate means the opportunity, the invigoration and the luxury of touring and camping amid scenes of great natural beauty.
All across the nation at this time of the year people are starting out for their vacations in national and State parks. They will put up at roadside camps or pitch their tents under the stars, with an open fire to cook by with the smell of the woods and the wind in the trees. They will forget the rush and the strain of all the other long weeks of the year, and for a shor time at least the days will be good for their bodies and good for their souls Once more they will lay hold of the perspective that comes to men and women who every morning and every night can lift up their eyes to Mother Nature.

There is merit for all of us in the ancient tale of the giant Antaeus, who every time he touched his mother earth, arose with strength renewed a hundred fold

This park, therefore, together with its many sisters which are coming to completion in every part of our land, is in the largest sense a work of conservation. Through all of them we are preserving the beauty and the wealth of the hills, and the mountains and the plains and the trees and the
streams. streams. Through all of them we are maintaining useful work for our young of our people

We seek to pass on to our children a richer land-a stronger nation.
I, therefore, dedicate Shenandoah National Park to this and succeeding generations of Americans for the recreation and for the re-creation which we shall find here.

Secretary Ickes in an address at the dedication exercises expressed the hope that Federal money wonld be provided for establishing national parks in the East cumparable to the for esta

President Roosevelt Orders Australia Removed from List of Countries Granted Benefits of Reciprocal Drade Agreements-import Licensinatory to American Goods
President Roosevelt, in a letter to Secretary of the Treas ury Morgenthau, which was made public on June 29 ordered that on Aug. 1 the benefit of lower American tariff duties resulting from reciprocal trade agreements be with drawn from Australia because of discrimination against United States products involved in the new Australian im port licensing system. Although this action is not expected immediately to affect Australian-United States trade to any great extent, its importance, it is observed, would increase with the conclusion of additional trade agreements with with the conclusion of additional trade agreements with which are included among principal Australian shipments.
Action similar to that against Australia was recently taken against Germany by the Treasury, also at the direc tion of President Roosevelt. The latter's letter to Secretary Morgenthau read:

My dear Mr. Secretary: With reference to my letter addressed to you on May 16, 1936, and in particular to Section 2 of that letter, concerning the application of duties proclaimed in connection with the trade agreements concluded under the authority of the Act to amend the Tarin Act
of 1930, approved June 12, 1934, you are hereby notified that I find as a fact that the treatment of American commerce by the Commonwealth of Australia is discriminatory. I therefore direct that the proclaimed duties Australia is discriminatory. shall cease to be applied to products of Australia entered for consump shall cease to be applied to products of Australia entered for cons.
tion or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after Aug. 1, tion or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after Aug. 1, 1936,
My letter of direction of May 16, 1936, is hereby modified accordingly and you will please cause notice of such modification to be published in an early issue of the weekly Treasury Decisions.

## Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
A Washington dispatch of June 29 to the New York "Times" commented on the order as follows:

Chief imports of the United States from Australia include rabbit and hare skins, the largest items in volume; burgundy, also occupying an important place; wool, ores and concentrates, sausage casings, sheep skins with wool, hides and skins, pearl shell and tin ingots.

Products Immediately Affected
Certain ores, sausage casings, burgundy, and hides and skins, it was said, being covered in reciprocal trade agreements now in force, would be immediately affected on Aug. 1.

Whether the action will operate against the prospects of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Australia was not imme diately apparent. When Joseph A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, was here last July he spoke hopefully of the conclusion of such an agreement.

President Roosevelt's action was under authority of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which says that he may suspend the application of tarif! rates in reciprocal trade agreements to any other country "because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other act or policies which, in his opinion, tend to defeat the purposes set forth in the Act."

Australian discrimination against United States commerce developed when, on May 22, Prime Minister Lyons presented to Parliament a measure that became effective as soon as tabled providing for the creation of an import licensing system.

American Goods Excluded
Under this system, a list has been established of products for which a license is required if they are to be imported into Australia from a country with which Australia has a passive balance of trade.
The collectors of Australian customs have been instructed to refuse licenses to import from the United States all goods on this list, with the
exception of chassis and typewriters, for which special treatment is reserved, unless applications are accompanied by documents setting forth that the goods are not procurable except at greatly increased cost from countries with which the balance of trade is in Australia's favor.
The collectors of the customs are, in fact, under rules laid down by the Ministry of Trade and Customs, refusing licenses for the importation of goods on the prohibited list from the United States while granting them for import from other countries.

President Roosevelt Completes Action on Congressional Bills-At Late Session Signed 880 and Vetoed 85.
Action on Congressional bills was completed by President Roosevelt on July 1, when, it is stated, he vetoed the last four bills awaiting disposition by him. At the session just concluded, it was announced by the White House, 880 bills were approved by the President, while 85 were vetoed. United Press advices from Washington July 1 said:

The vetoes increased to 221 the total number of measures disapproved by the President during his term. This record is exceeded only by President Grover Cleveland, who vetoed hundreds of private claims bills during his irst term.
The White House also announced that 99 Presidential appointments were not confirmed by the Senate, being lost in the rush for adjournment. They included 95 postmaster appointments, one United States marshal, one State director of the National Emergency Council and one State WPA
Administrator. Lack of Sena ineffective.

President Roosevelt Signs Walsh-Healey Contract Bill - Measure Requires Holders of Government Contracts to Adhere to Wage and Hour Standards
Announcement was made at the White House on June 30 of the signing by President Roosevelt of the Walsh-Healey Government contract bill, which provides conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, loans, or grants by the United States. Under the measure, those entering into contracts to supply the Government with goods and materials will be subjected to certain labor conditions, including maximum-hour and minimum-wage provisions. The following summary of the provisions of the bill is from an Associated Press account from Washington, June 30:

Proponents of the bill have said it will affect $75 \%$ of the nation's business. Under the new law, all firms contracting to provide supplies for the Government in amounts of $\$ 10,000$ or more, not purchasable ordinarily on the pen maxim,
$m$ work week of Payme
Payments of wage rates prevailing in the locality.
Employment of no child labor.

## Provisio State law.

Outlaw wage "kick-backs" to contractors by workers.
The bill also would abolish sweat-shop, convict or home work labor on hese contracts.
This measure received final congressional approval shortly before the adjournment of Congress, when the Senate concurred on June 20 in amendments made by the House in approving the bill the previous day (June 19). The bill had originally passed the Senate at the last session of Congress on Aug. 12, 1935, following which it was shelved by the House Judiciary Committee on Aug. 20; this earlier Senate and House action was referred to respectively in our issues of Aug. 17, page 1025, and Aug. 24, page 1212. A reference to the bill also appeared in these columns April 4, 1936, page 2253. Regarding the Senate action on the bill June 20, the Washington correspondent of the new York "Herald Tribune," in advices from Washington, June 21, appearing Tribune," in advices from Wash
in the paper of that date, said:
The Walsh-Healey bill was jammed through by a legislative trick. Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, rose in the midst of a succession of small private bills, moved that his bill be brought up, mentioning it by number, and asked that the House amendments be oncurred in.
"All in favor say I, contrary minded, No," mumbled, Vice-Fresident
John N. Garner. "The ayes have it. The bill is passed " John N. Garner. "The ayes have it. The bill is passed."
It was not until half a minute later that the opponents of the bill realized what had happened and burst into protests.
In reporting the passing of the bill by the House on June 19, the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" had the following to say:
The House passed the Healey-Walsh Government contract bill by a mere voice vote as one of its first orders of business after being called into session by the leadership an hour earlier than usual. The bill had been under adjournment was taken all that remained was the vote on passage.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Providing for Sale of Army Supply Base to Newark, N. J.-Had Previously Vetoed Similar Measure
The bill providing for the sale of the Army supply base at Port Newark to the City of Newark, N. J., for $\$ 2,000,000$, which received final Congressional approval on June 16, has been signed by President Roosevelt, it was announced at the White House on June 20. Á similar measure was vetoed by the President on May 26; this was noted in our issue of May 30, page 3600. The vetoed bill also provided for the sale of the base at $\$ 2,000,000$, the payment to be made at the rate of $\$ 100,000$ a year for 20 years. Under the bill signed by the President, the City of Newark will make payments to the Secretary of War of $\$ 100,000$ a year for five
years and $\$ 200,000$ a year thereafter. As stated, Congress completed action on the measure on June 16 when the House passed it that day in the same form in which it was approved by the Senate on June 6. The Congressional action on the bill was referred to in these columns of June 20, page 4107, and June 13, page 3949.
$\$ 320,000,000$ Omnibus Flood Control Bill Signed by President Roosevelt-Limits Expenditures During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937 to $\$ 50,000,000$
President Roosevelt on June 22 signed the omnibus flood control bill, which authorizes an appropriation of $\$ 310,000$,000 for hundreds of flood control projects in 40 States, and also the sum of $\$ 10,000,000$ to be "appropriated and expended in equal amounts by the Departments of War and Agriculture for carrying out any examinations and surveys provided for in this Act and other Acts of Congress." A proviso in the measure limits expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30,1937 to $\$ 50,000,000$. Funds for expenditures June 30,1937 to $\$ 50,000,000$. Funds for expenditures
during the 1937 fiscal year are provided for in the First during the 1937 fiscal year are provided for in the First
Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936. The completion of the congressional action on the flood control bill was noted in our issue of June 6, page 3776.

## President Roosevelt Signs Bill Continuing 3 $1 / 2 \%$ Interest Rate on Federal Land Bank Loans for One Year Until June 30, 1937

It was announced at the White House on June 25 that President Roosevelt had signed the bill amending the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1935 to continue for one year the $31 / 2 \%$ rate of interest on Federal Land bank loans. It is reported that approximately $\$ 2,000$,000,000 of the loans are outstanding. Under the terms of the Farm Credit Act the interest rate of $31 / 2 \%$ would have applied only until July 1 of this year, and a $4 \%$ rate instituted; the new legislation continues the interest at $31 / 2 \%$ until July 1, 1937, at which time it will return to the contract rate. New loans negotiated between now and June 30, 1937 , it was explained, will bear the $31 / 2 \%$ rate, but will be written at $4 \%$.
The House on May 4 had voted for a two-year extension of the $31 / 2 \%$ rate of interest on the Land bank loans; this was noted in our issue of May 16, page 3272. However, the Senate in passing the bill on June 1 amended it, continuing the rate for only one year; the House concurred in this Senate amendment on June 16 . "The following is the text of the measure as finally approved:
Be it enacted, \&c., That effective July 1, 1935, the first sentence of paragraph "Twelfth" of Section 12 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as of 1935, is further amended by striking out the following: "occurring within a period of one year commencing July 1, 1935, and shall not exceed 4\% per annum for all interest payable on instalment dates occurring within a period of two years commencing July 1, 1936," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "occurring within a period of two years commencing July 1, 1935."

President Roosevelt Signs Ship Subsidy Bill-Measure Creates United States Maritime CommissionAlso Calls for Cancelation by June 30, 1937 of Existing Ocean Mail Contracts to Be Replaced by Construction Subsidies
The signing by President Roosevelt of the Ship Subsidy bill, designed to expand the American merchant marine through direct subsidies, was announced on June 30. The completion of Congressional action on the bill was noted in these columns June 27, page 4269, in which it was noted that the measure provides that existing ocean mail contracts must be canceled by June 30, 1937, and replaced with construction subsidies. Regarding the new legislation Associated Press accounts from Washington, June 20 , said:
The measure would create a United States Maritime Commission of five members to administer the program, which is intended to increase the amount of commerce handled by American ships and to provide additional vessels for use in the event of war.
With the government paying up to $50 \%$ of the cost of ships, the operators would be required, ordinarily, to put up $25 \%$ of the cost in cash. The Government would lend the remaining $25 \%$ at $31 / 2 \%$ interest, to be repaid
in 20 years. n 20 years.
The Government, however; could build a vessel itself and charter it to reputable operators. Subsidies also would be paid for operating the
vessels, the amount to be determined after an investigation of the relative costs here and abroad.
Salaries paid officials of subsidized companies would be limited to $\$ 25,000$ a year.
Holders of ocean mail contracts canceled under the new legislation, as well as the Government, would be permitted to appeal to the Court of Claims from any award by the Maritime Commission.
All net profits in excess of $10 \%$ realized by the shipbuilder on a vessel constructed with the aid of a government subsidy would be subject to recapture by the Government from the shipbuilder.
All net profits in excess of $10 \%$ earned by a private owner on vessels aided by the operating subsidy are to be shared equally beween the Government and the private owner
According to Washington advices, June 22, to the New "Journal of Commerce" upward of $\$ 100,000,000$ will be available in the fiscal year beginning July 1 for the start toward rebuilding the American merchant marine under the toward rebuilding the American merchant marine under the Ship Subsidy bill just signed. The June 22 advices from which we quote added:

Officials of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, the Government ship operating agency, which stands dissolved ucon the President's appointment of the United States Maritine Commission under terms of the new Act, today were making a capitulation of the funds on hand and amounts to be added after the effective date of the legislation.

## $\$ 250,000$ for Staff

As soon as the Commission is set up under Title II, Section 201 of the Act, approximately $\$ 250,000$ provided by Congress for the Commerce Department's Shipping Board Bureau in the next fiscal year will be available for personnel. The Act becomes effective 30 days after three members of the Commission have taken the oath of office and at that time all money fund as well as the $\$ 26$ account, the insurance fund and the "fighting ship fund as well as the $\$ 26,500,000$ appropriated for ocean mail contract pay The construction lon
The construction loan fund now contains approximately $\$ 85,000,000$, which amount can be used by the Commission to make construction differential subsidy payments for absorption of the difference between the cost of lieu of ocean mail contracts which are terminated not later than June 30, 1937, under the Act. Other funds available include in addition to the $\$ 26$, 500,000 or whatever is left of this mail pay fund when the Commission assumed jursidiction over the contracts, the Merchant Fleet Corporation's $\$ 10,000,000$ insurance fund and the $\$ 5,000,000$ "fighting ship" fund. In round figures this would provide the Commission with $\$ 126,750,000$ for use in the next fiscal year should it deem such a sum necessary to rehabilitate the-merchant marine.

## Long Range Program

The Commission under Section 210 is directed to study, perfect and adopt a long range program for replacements and addition to the American merchant marine, but it is expected that Government building charter operations will be deferred until the ability of private interests to make such replacements is determined, thus minimizing necessity for expenditure of policy is required to authorize the long range program.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Establishing Eight-Hour Day for Seamen-Bill Which Amends Merchant Marine Act Also Requires That $75 \%$ of Crews on United States Ships Be American
A bill amending the Merchant Marine Act, incorporating, it is said, changes sponsored for several years by the International Seamen's Union of America, has been signed by President Roosevelt. Its signing was made known on June 26. An unofficial summary of the newly enacted provisions was given in advices June 26 from Washington to the New York "Times" from which we quote:
Seventy-five per cent of the crew of every American ship, exclusive of licensed officers, must be citizens of the United States, fishing and whaling vessels and yachts excepted. At the present time American ships may employ as many aliens as they please, except (1) licensed officers, (2) on subsidized ships where the required percentage of citizens is only $662-3 \%$. This bill places both of these ratings in the three-watch system, thus giving this the eight-hour day at sea.
The law provided that nine hours should constitute a day's work when the vessel was in a safe harbor. This bill definitely establishes an eight-hour day in port.
The law provided a standard of efficiency for able seamen. This bill provides additional minimum standards, as follows:

1. Deck boys must be physically qualified.
2. Ordinary 'seamen must have had at least six months' service at sea as deck boys.
3. Firemen, oilers and water tenders must have had at least six months' service at sea as coal passers or wipers.
4. Other members of the crew are to be provided with certificates of service authorizing them to serve in the capacities specified in such certificates.

## Liquor Revenue Bill Making Federal Alcohol Administration an Independent Agency of Government Signed by President Roosevelt

President Roosevelt on June 26 affixed his signature to the liquor revenue bill, under which the Federal Alcohol Administration becomes an independent agency of the Govern'ment. It had previously been a division of the Treasury Department. Besides its provision making the agency an independent unit, the newly-enacted measure revises and strengthens existing liquor revenue statutes revises and strengthens existing liquor revenue statutes
and lowers wine taxes by $50 \%$. It becomes immediately effective, said the Washington advices June 26 to the New York "Journal of Commerce," which in part added:
It replaces the old Federal Alcohol Control Act, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the Schechter-NRA decision.

## Treasury Cites Losses

Until late yesterday the Treasury Department retained the bill while officials drafted charts for the President's inspection, showing him how the Government stands to lose an appreciable sum in liquor revenues each year the bill should go unsigned, onabling Congress to pass opinion when it reconvenes in January. enabling Congress to pass a new law Briefly the Act in January

1. Establishment of the Federal Alcohol Administration as an independent agency of the Government, which agency will be governed by a three-man board consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and General Counsel.
2. A $50 \%$ reduction in the internal revenue tax on all wines containing $24 \%$ or less of alcohol by volume, as follows:
Wines containing not more than $14 \%$ alcohol by volume, 5 cents per wine gallon; wines containing more than $14 \%$ and not more than $21 \%$, 10 cents per wine gallon; wines containing more than $21 \%$ and not exceeding $24 \%, 20$ cents per wine gallon.

## Sparkling Wine Rates

For champagnes and sparkling wines: On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wine, $2 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ cents on each one-half pint or fraction $11 / 4$ cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof. Any wine containing
more than $24 \%$ alcohol by volume is classified as distilled spirits and shall be taxed accordingly. i m
3. Domestic vintners may use such brand names as "chablis," "sauterne," "sherry," "port," \&c., without violating the law, except that the word "champagne" may not be used.
4. Residents of the United States returning from abroad may bring in distilled spirits, wines and malt liquor aggregating not more than one wine gallon free of duty. All alcoholic beverages brought in by tourists in excess of one wine gallon will be subject to the rates of duty and internal revenue taxes imposed by law.
The law also seeks to clarify internal revenue liquor laws for all branches of the trade, including brewers, and makes doubly strong penalties against sale of illegal alcoholic beverages.
References to the bill appeared in these columns May 23, page 3438, and June 20, page 4104. The measure originally passed the House on Aug. 22, 1935, and the Senate (in amended form) on May 19, 1936. Following its submission to conference the Senate adopted the conference report on to conference the Senate adopted the conference report on
June 5 ; the report was amended and adopted by the House June 5; the report was amended and adopted by the House
on June 15, and the amended conference report was agreed on June 15, and the amende
to by the Senate on June 16.

Justice Bailey of District of Columbia Supreme Court Clarifies Decision on Railroad Pension Law Retirement Act Valid-Court Rules However Against Measure Imposing Tax on Roads
Following his decision handed down on June 26 on the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935, Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court on June 30 signed a decree clarifying his findings. While the ruling said that the Retirement Act and the companion tax measure said that the Retirement Act and the companion tax measure
were "inseparable" and combined with "one another so were "inseparable" and combined with "one another so
as to create a complete system," the taxing Act as applied to railroads is held by Justice Bailey to be unconstitutional since it sought to collect revenue, not to provide for the expenses of Government, "but solely for a purpose which the United States Supreme Court has held not to be within the demain of the Federal Government."

With reference to the decree of Justice Bailey on June 30 the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" on that date said:

From his decision of June 26, 1935, it had been thought that he (Justice Bailey) had determined that both the Railroad Retirement Act and that provision of the Revenue Act of Aug. 29, 1936, were unconstitutional But his announcement today made it plain that he had not gone nearly so far. He meant merely that no pension plan could be made compulsory
upon the carriers through resort to the taxing powers of the Government.

## Tax on Carriers Void

In the final decree Justice Bailey declared that the tax law provisions were void in so far as the carriers involved were concerned, and that the Railroad Retirement Board, its members and "agents be forever enjoined from taking any steps to compel the carriers to assemble, compile or furnish any of the information and records required by the Retirement Act unless standing the expense thereof.
Discussing the matter from the bench, he said that his decision on the validity of the railroad pension laws could not be construed to mean that the Retirement Act itself was unconstitutional. The Government can proceed to collect from the employees a sum amounting to $31 / 2 \%$ of their salaries, as contemplated by the law, and could use that money to pay retirement pensions to the workers when they reach the age of 60 years or had completed 40 years of employment.
The original decision of Justice Bailey was to the effect that the taxing provisions were so arbitrary as to constitute a violation of the due process tion of Congress provisions, a single system to replace the prior retirement law which, in May, 1935, the United States Supreme Court invalidated.

## Views Are Recalled

The two taken together so dovetail into one another as to create a complete system substantially the same as that created by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1934," he explained.

If the intent of the two Acts taken together," he added, "is to take the property of one class for the benefit of another and the taxing Act was not intended to provide for the expenses of government, but solely for a purpose which the supreme Court has held not to be within the domain of the Federal Government it would seem to be immaterial whether funds raised by the tax Act are to be segregated in the Treasury; that would be a mere matter of bookkeeping and would not affect the rights of the taxpayers."
Today he held that "the Government has the right to work out a pension payment plan for railroad employees, and can collect contributions for
that purpose from the employees." that purpose from the employees.'
It was further noted in the "Journal of Commerce" advices that Justice Bailey in entering his final decree in the case brought by the Alton RR. Co. and others to enjoin the Railroad Retirement Board from imposing a $31 / 2 \%$ tax upon the carriers, explained that the Railroad Retirement Apon the carriers, explained that the Railroad Retirement is a valid and constitutional exercise of Government power. In presenting his findings on June 26 Justice Bailey summarized the Acts under review as follows:
On Aug. 29, 1935, the President approved two Acts of Congress, one "To establish a retirement system for employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes," and the other "To levy an excise tax upon carriers and an income tax upon their employees.
The latter Act provides that there shall be levied upon the income of every employee of these carriers $31 / 2 \%$ of the compensation of such employees, not in excess of $\$ 300$ per month received by him, and that this tax shall be collecte
of the employee,
It further levies an excise tax upon the carrier of $33 / 2 \%$ of the compensation not in excess of $\$ 300$ per month paid by it to its employees.

A reference to Justice Bailey's conclusions on June 26 as then contained in press accounts from Washington appeared in our June 27 issue, page 4272. The two Acts
were enacted following the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding unconstitutional the 1934 Railroad Retirement Act, that ruling having been referred to in our issue of May 11, 1935, pages 3109-3116. From Justice Bailey's decision of June 26 we quote in part as follows:
$W$ I think that, from what has been said, it necessarily follows that the two Acts are inseparable parts of a whole, that Congress would not have
enacted one without the other, that the taxes levied under the Tax Act enacted one without the other, Wise would, in the language of the Supreme Court in the Butler case, "shut our (my) eyes to what all others than we (I) can see and understand.", This being true it is clear that under the views of the Supreme Court in the Alton case the taxing Act transcends the powers of Congress. The pension system so created is substantially the same as that created by
the Act of 1934 , and, apart from its unconstitutionality as a whole, subject the Act of 1934, and, apart from its unconstitutionality as a whole, subject
to the same objections in certain particulars as those pointed out by the Supreme Court in that case.
Were it not for the fact that the defendants have introduced a large amount of testimony in the effort to disprove certain conclusions reached by the court in that case, it would hardiy be necessary to discuss any of those questions.
It is unquestionably true that the carriers are engaged in the public service and one indispensable to the general welfare and the common defense; that as men grow old $m$ mental powers also; that, largely due to the seniority system in force with many of the carriers taken in connection with the recent depression, there has been in recent years an increase in the average age of railway employees and the defendants contend that in view of the increasing speed in transportation the older men are not so well fitted for the duties now being imposed upon them, and that a pension system is a reasonable method of reducing superannuation.
On the other hand, however, it is no less true that the capacity to perform duties once learned does not decrease with age so rapidy as does the capacity to learn new duties; that experience and the added caution attendant with it tend to promote safety as well as efficiency.
Testimony has also been offered to show that, since the adoption by the Government of a compulsory system of pensions in the railway mail service, the efficiency of the employees has been increased. The plaintiffs have, however, offered testimony to show that, despite the increase in
speed of trains in recent years and the increasing age of employees, there speed of trains in recent years and the increasing age of employees, there
has been a decrease in the number of injuries to its employees and to pashas been a decrease in
sengers per man-hour.
sengers per man-hour.
How much either of
How much either of these results has been reached by improvements in management or in system or through the use of safer devices or equipment is not apparent, but it cannot be said that the increase in the average age of railway employees has resulted in any greater danger to the employees It may be that men would be mor
It may be that men would be more willing to undertake the duties now performed by the employees of the carriers and with the intention of
making that employment a permanent occupation were they assured of a permanent livelihood in their old age and not have to rely upon a pension dependent upon the will of their employers.
But whether the findings of the Supreme Court in the Alton case are findings of fact based upon the record in that case or upon facts of which that court took judicial knowledge, it would require evidence, practically conclusive in its nature, to justify a trial court in making findings that were not in consonance with those of the Supreme Court.

Tax Act Unconstitutional as Applied to Carriers
No such situation exists in the case at bar. The evidence is conflicting as to many questions of fact and whatever might be my individual views, as to the validity of a compulsory pension system based in part upon enforced contributions from the carriers, and I feel that I am constrained enforced contributions from the carriers, and I feel that I am constrained carriers.
In a Washington dispatch June 30 to the New York "Times" it was stated that with the Railroad Retirement Board certifying some pension payments to railway workers to the Treasury on July 1, the way will be opened for determining to what extent such pensions may be paid out of the $\$ 47,000,000$ appropriated by the Government. The dispatch also said:
In his decree Justice Bailey did not enjoin the Board from certifying annuities to the Treasury. The decree allowed the Board to continue its work with certain limitations. The Board is permitted to examine the records of the carriers to obtain necessary information on which pension be borne by the Board, and it is enjoined from compelling the roads to furnish information.

## Nine New York Clearing House Banks Victors in Suit by Government to Collect in Behalf of Depositors of Harriman National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York

Justice Bernard L. Shientag of the New. York State Supreme Court on June 29 handed down a decision in which he held that the Bankers Trust Co. and eight other banks of the New York Clearing House Association were not liable to the Federal Comptroller of the Currency for payment to depositors in the closed Harriman National Bank \& Trust depositors in the closed Harriman National Bank \& Trust
Co. The nine banks had been sued by the Comptroller for approximately $\$ 2,700,000$ for their failure to comply with an alleged agreement to contribute toward losses suffered by depositors when the Harriman institution failed to reopen after the 1933 bank holiday. It was considered possible that the Government might appeal the decision.
In the New York "Times" of June 30 it was stated that Justice Shientag in a 12,000 -word decision found the Government had proved its case at every point except one. As to this the "Times" said:
"All the essentials of a valid contract were present," he found reviewing the informal guarantee of $\$ 16,000,000$ Harriman deposits given to the Government in 1932 by the Clearing House Committee to keep the then insolvent bank open lest a failure at that critical time affect the whole banking structure.
The one element that defeated recovery for the Harriman depositors, Justice Sientag decided, was the failure of the bank preside
the guarantee to submit it to their boards of directors.

According to the New York "Herald Tribune" Justice Shientag found that the main debatable point whether or not a valid, enforceable contract was entered into by the member banks was "that nothing was said as to how the Clearing House banks were to apportion the liability among themselves." The "Herald Tribune" account continued in part:
"It would be most unreasonable to assume," he said, "that the liability alleged to have been incurred was to be joint and several. The effect of the same amount of liability as the bank with the largest amount of capital. No such claim is made by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs themselves apparently were not quite certain as to what formula was to be used in apportioning the liability.
"While the question is by no means free from doubt, I hold that it was the usage of the Clearing House whenever concerted action was taken during the financial crises for the common benefit of the members to apportion liability on the basis of their respective capital funds at the time of the
making of the agreement, and that this practice should be read into the making of the agreement, and that this practice
present contract as an implied term thereof."
present contract as an implied term thereof."
While finding that all the elements of a valid contract are present, the court found that it was not binding on the defendant banks individually. In considering whether the contracts were authorzed, che fittee and tion to determine the As to this there is hardly room or doubt. The committee and the Chairman by virtue of their office, did not have any such power. The constitution and the by-laws of the Clearing House, which is a voluntary association, granted no such power. None of the defendants, therefore, can be held liable simply by reason of membership in the association. It would be subversive of sound banking and contrary to established public policy to hold otherwise.
"It would be unlawful for the member banks to confer upon the governing body of the association, in advance, the broad general power to bind them to a guaranty of the deposits of another member. It would probably be unlawful, moreover, for the individual banks by general resolution to grant to the governing body of the Clearing House the power to enter into engage ments on their behalf looking toward a guaranty of the deposits of another bank, even if such power were limited by its terms to occasions of financial or banking crises.'

Not Members of Committee
As to the individual defendants, the court held that neither were members of the Clearing House Committee in office when the promises were alleged to have been made to the Comptroller. "On no theory can they be held liable for breach of warranty of authority in connection with those promises," the court said. "They became members of the Clearing House Committee in October, 1932. There is nothing to show, however, that they had any knowledge of the commitments or that they knew of the corrspondence between Mr. McCain (Charles S. McCain, then Chairman of the Clearing House Committee) and the Comptroller until the meeting of Feb. 27, 1933." The government's suit had been in the courts since late in 1933. When the bank failed to open on March 13, 1933, there was on deposit about about $76 \%$ of their deposits. According to the court's decision yesterday about $76 \%$ of their deposits. According to the
the revised estimated deficit was $\$ 4,862,801.70$.
In our issue of April 25, page 2751, we reported that the National City Bank had joined 10 other banks in the settlement of claims of depositors. In the "Times" of June 30 it was stated that the government's position is that the decision does not affect the legality of the settlement already made by the 11 other member banks of the Clearing House which chose to pay $\$ 3,592,943$ without fighting the suit. The "Times" added:
It is explained that the formal ratification of the guarantee, which the court found necessary yesterday, has been supplied in these settlements. The nine defendant banks and two officers who were alternative de fedants are the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., Percy H. Johnston, President Guaranty Trust Co., William C. Potter, President; Bankers Trust Co. Trust Co., Fifth Avenue Bank, Title Guarantee \& Trust Co., and Public Trust Co., Fifth Avenue Ba
National Bank \& Trust Co
The 11 banks and six officers who settled without trial are: Chase National Bank, Charles S. McCain, Chairman; Irving Trust Co., Harry E. Ward, Bank, Charles S. McCain, Chairman; Irving Trust Co., Harry E. Cord
President; Central Hanover Bank, George W. Davison, President; Commerical National Bank, Herbert P. Howell, President; National City Bank, Gordon S. Rentschler, President; New York Trust Co., Mortimer N. BuckGordon S. Rentschler, President; New York Trust Co., Mortimer N. Buck
ner, Chairman; Corn Exchange Bank; Bank of New York \& Trust Co Manufacturers Trust Co.; Marine Midland Trust, and Lawyers. Trust Co

## Text of New Revenue Act of 1936-Bureau of Internal Revenue Calls Attention to Reduction In Capital Stock Tax on Corporations

The full text of the new Revenue Act of 1936 is contained in Section Two accompanying this week's issue of the "Chronicle"; the signing of the bill by President Roosevel on June 22 was noted in our June 27 issue, page 4267. On June 26 attention was called by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the provision in the new law under which the capital stock tax on corporations is reduced from $\$ 1.40$ for each $\$ 1,000$ of declared value to $\$ 1$. The Bureau's an nouncement says:
The Bureau of Internal Revenue calls attention to the fact that Section 401 of the revenue act of 1936 reduces the rate of capital stock imposed on corporations by Section 105 of the revenue act of 1935 from $\$ 1.40$ to $\$ 1$ for each full $\$ 1,000$ of the declared value. In filing returns for the current taxable year ending June 30,1936 (which returns are required to be fi ed on or before July 31, 1936, with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the principal place of business of the corporation is located), corporations are required to make an original declaration of
value for their capital stock and pay any tax due at the rate of $\$ 1$ for each value for their capital stock and pay any tax due at the rate of $\$ 1$ for each
full $\$ 1,000$ of such declared value. Under the law an entirely new value full $\$ 1,000$ of such declared value. Under the law an entirely new value
may be declared for the capital stock of the 1936 return, regardless of any may be declared for the capital stock of the 1936
declaration of value made for any previous year.
declaration of value made for any previous year.
1936 on June 22, fact that prior to the enactment of the revenue act of 1936 on June 22,1936 , the capital stock tax return forms had been printed and forwarded to collectors of internal revenue for distribution, it became necessary, for then recelpt Internal Revenue to telegraph collectors become a the tax rate printed on the forms from $\$ 1.40$ to $\$ 1$, and, in the event the

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
forms had already been distributed, to' advise the taxpayers of the change in the tax rate made by the new act.

A Treasury decision amending the capital stock tax regulations with respect to the rate of tax, and making certain other modifications necessary as the result of further changes in the law, is in the course of preparation and will be issued at an early date.

Control of Commodity Exchanges Under New Act Started-Work Hampered as Result of Failure of Congress to Provide Funds-Hearings on Proposed Regulations to Be Held in Five Cities
Government supervision of the commodity exchanges of the country under the new Commodity Exchange Act was started on June 27, at which time an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the administration of the Grain Futures Act was signed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, setting up the Commodity Exchange Adminis tration to succeed the Grain Futures Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Jones Commodity Exchange bill, which was signed by President Roosevelt on June 15, amended the Grain Futures Act by changing its short-title designation to Commodity Exchange Act and its short-title designation to include, in addition to grain, the by broadening its scope to include, in addition to grain, the
following commodities: cotton, rice, mill feeds, butter, eggs following commodities: cotton, rice, mill feeds, butter, eggs
and Irish potatoes. The text of the Act was given in our and Irish potatoes. The text of
issue of June 27 , pages $4245-4248$.
Secretary Wallace made known on June 27 that the Commodity Exchange Act was passed too late to enable Congress to provide appropriations for its enforcement and that it will be necessary for the present and until Congress meets in January to proceed as far as possible on funds appropriated to enforce the original Grain Futures Act. The following is also from an announcement made available by the Departis also from an announ
This will necessitate temporary adjustments in the grain work of the Commodity Exchange Administration to such an extent at least as will enable it to designate various cotton and mercantile exchanges as contract markets. These could not otherwise operate lawfully as futures markets after sept. 13. The same is true with respect to futures commission merchants and floor brokers required to be registered by the Secretary of Agriculture. These will be furnished application forms and instructions governing registrations in ample time to enable registration prior to Sept. 13, hen the law becomes fully effective.
Enforcement plans will go forward, the Secretary says, as speedily as possible under the circumstances. Hearings incident to the promulgation
of rules and regulations will be held and the Civil Service Commission will of rules and regulations will be held and the Civil Service Commission will
be asked to hold necessary examinations, so that no time will be lost in be asked to hold necessary examinations, so that no time will be lost in
setting the necessary personnel to work as soon as new funds are made available. All positions in this bureau of the Department are under Civil Service.
In commenting upon the financial phase of the situation, Dr. J. w. T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, said:
"While I regret the lack of funds for the new work and cannot clearly Congress convenes in January, I also experience a sense of relief in knowing that we shall have more time for the careful selection of a competent and
It was announced by Secretary Wallace on June 30 that public hearings incident to the promulgation of general rules and regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act will start at Chicago, Ill., on July 27 and end at New York City on Aug. 13. The hearings, which will be conducted by J. M. Mehl, Assistant Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, are scheduled for 10 o'clock a . m. on dates and at places as follows:
July 27,28 , and 29, Room 300, Chicago Board of Trade Building, Chicago, 11.
July 31, Room 364, New Chamber of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 3, Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 7 and 8, Directors' Room, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, $-{ }^{\mathrm{La}}{ }_{\mathrm{Au}}^{\mathrm{Au}}$

Aug. 12 and 13, Room 900, at 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The principal grain, cotton, and mercantile exchanges where commodities are dealt in for future delivery, are located in the above-named cities. The purpose of the hearings was explained as follows by the Department of Agriculture:
The purpose of the hearings will be to give the Secretary of Agriculture the benefit of trade views and to afford exchange officers and members, that may be dealt with by rule or regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act.
The Commodity Exchange Act authorizes a commission, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Commerce, to fix limitations upon the amount of speculative trading that may be done by any person. Separate hearings will be held for the purpose of establishing such trading limits. However, hearings for this purpose will
not start until the hearings on general rules and regulations have been not start until the hearings on general rules and regulations have been completed.

Customs Order Ends Duty Exemption on Liquor
Brought by Returning Tourists Above One Gallon Brought by Returning Tourists Above One $\mathbf{C}$
-Former $\$ 100$ Tax-Free Quota Is Abrogated
A Treasury order of June 27 abrogated the $\$ 100$ tax-free exemption from duty as applied to spiritous beverages brought back to the United States by returning travelers, and provided that in the future duty must be paid on all and provided that in the future duty me Fust oeral duty is $\$ 5$ such purchases above one gallon. The Federal daty in $\$ 5$ $\$ 2$ a gallon. The new order was made effective immediately, and in consequence hundreds of tourists returning to this country from Bermuda, Cuba and the Bahamas were forced this week to pay duty on liquor purchases which they had
believed would be duty free. The text of the ruling, in the form of a telegram signed by Acting Customs Commissioner Johnson, follows:
"Effective immediately, $\$ 100$ exemption, Paragraph 1798, Tariff Act, may not be applied to distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors aggregating more than one wine gallon per resident. Refer to Section 337, Liquor
Tax Administration Act, approved June 22 , 1936. In view Paragraph 2 Tax Administration Act, approved June 22, 1936. In view Paragraph 2 of Twenty-first Amendment, alcoholic beverages aggregating one wine gallon allowed by new Act should not be permitted entry into any State for delivery or use therin in violation of its law."
The New York "Times" of June 28 commented on this order as follows:
The last sentence referred to Section 2 of the Repeal Amendment which prohibits the importation of liquor into any State or Territory where liquor is prohibited by law.
A customs official said yesterday that the regulation was now a law and "not subject to attack."
which the $\$ 100$ merchandise exemption was not a extended to to ligal ruling in which the $\$ 100$ merchandise exemption was not extended to liquor. Many
traveleres resented paying the duty on all but one bottle and many held. that the exemption should legally include liquor, as any other merchandise. One who translated her resentment into action was Miss Marion A. Schwing of White Plains. She carried her objections to the United States Customs Court over the payment of $\$ 3.35$ in duty. The court ruled the regulation was invalid. Later the Customs Department dropped its fight and started the tedious process of refunding all duty paid under the rule. The battle to restrict free importations has been waged since repeal by State liquor dealers and associations on the grounds that they lose hundreds of thousands yearly in revenue.

## Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Orders Purchase of

 Cattle in Drought Areas-Initial $\$ 5,000,000$ Allotted for Program-President Roosevelt Names Board to Co-ordinate Federal Activities for Relief-Soil Conservation Program Eased in Several Areas by AAASeveral plans were decided upon this week by the Federal Government in its endeavor to cope with the situation which has arisen as a result of the current drought in the middle west, a condition which is feared will exceed the dry weather of both 1930 and 1934. The developments of the week included the appointment by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace of a committee, headed by J. W. Tapp, Ássistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to plan the drought relief activities of the United States Department of Agriculture; the appointment by President Roosevelt of an inter-departmental committee to co-ordinate the relief activities of the various governmental agencies; drastic modification by the AAA of the soil conservation program for east central and southern regions; and inauguration of a cattle purchasing program in the stricken areas, with an 6riginal allotment of $\$ 5,000,000$.
The committee appointed by President Roosevelt, on June 30, is under the Chairmanship of Secretary Wallace, with the following membership: Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, representing the Treasury Department; Rexford G. Tugwell, chief of the Resettlement Administration, and Aubrey Williams, Assistant Administrator of the Public Works Administration. It is stated that this group has immediate supervision of the committee named by Secretary Wallace on June 27, which, in addition to Mr. Tapp, is composed of C. W. Warburton, Director Agricultural Extension Service; Hugh H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, A. G. Baack, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and W. F. Callander, Assistant Administrator of AAA. Joseph L. Dailey, Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, also will serve as a member of the committee. In announcing the appointment of the committee Secretary Wallace said:
The present drought situation is sufficiently serious to warrant the setting up of a committee to consider all matters relating to the drought, to coordinate drought accivitien of varlous agenditions which may result fromcontinuance of drought in certain regions.
The following is from an announcement issued June 27 by the United States Department of Agriculture:
A number of steps already have been taken to ease the effect of abnormally light rainfall and high temperature, particularly in four northwestern states. Montana, and Wyoming.
Clearance has been obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission enabling railroads in this territory to reduce freight rates on shipments of livestock out to good pastures and eventually back again. Rates of $85 \%$ for outgoing shipments and $15 \%$ for return shipments have been allowed. The Northern Pacific Railroad already has granted this reduction.
It also was announced by Secretary Wallace today that 8,000 to 10,000 tons of mill feed had been made available to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution in western North Dakota, western South Dakota, eastern Montana, and northeastern Wyoming. The FSCC is making arrangements for turning this feed over to state relief agencies for distribution to farmers for the feeding
As to the appointment by President Roosevelt of the committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary Wallace, Washington advices, June 30, to the New York "Times"' of July 1, said:
President Roosevelt, at his press conference, declared that conditions were increasingly serious. Reports indicated, he said, that in parts of the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming a total crop failure was probable and western Arkansas and in parts of Tennessee and Kentucky.
He added that the committee he had formed to coordinate drought relief activities would keep in close touch with the situation and do all that it could to relieve distress among the 150,000 or more suffering families in the
stricken areas. He declined to indicate how much money he thought would be required.

He indicated that he believed funds were available for purchase of livestock which otherwise might die and for processing the meat for relief dis tribution, as was done in 1934. * * * *
He predicted that a situation more serious than that of 1934 would develop unless rains come before July 20.
Secretary Walace left soon arter to confer with Federal and State officials on methods of aiding the farmers and other
sufferers from the drought $* * * *$ sufferers from the drought. ****

Various Agencies to Aid
In 1934 Congress was in session when the drought situation became acute and voted $\$ 500,000,000$ for drought relief. Money for relief in the present crisis will be forthcoming from funds of the WPA, the AAA and the Resettle ment Administration.
"I would say," Mr. Wallace asserted, "that the situation today looks as bad as it did in 1934, when Congress voted us $\$ 500,000,000$ to meet the emergency. It is impossible at this time to say how much money we will need to take care of the 1936 situation
no "If the situation continues as it is now we will need at least $\$ 30,000,000$ to handle the cattle situation alone. This money would be for the purchase of cattle in the drought-stricken cattle-raising areas
The program whereby the Government will purchase cattle from the stricken areas was set into motion on July 2, when the Department of Agriculture, acting upon telegraphic instructions from Secretary Wallace, announced an allotment of $\$ 5,000,000$ as' a preliminary appropriation. The Secretary's telegram read:

Believe AAA in co-operation with FSCC should move at once to develop preliminary plans for purchase and processing of part of the cattle being forced off the range because of extreme drought conditions in Northwest to producers withould be arranged so as to effect largest measure of relie arrange to dispose of meats salvaged by donation to State relief agencies.
In advices from Washington, July 2, to the New York "Herald-Tribune" of July 3, it was stated:
The need for a limited cattle purchase program was expressed by Secretary Wallace after conferring in Chicago and St. Paul with farmers and agricultural leaders from the drought-stricken areas.
Secretary Wallace, who appeared today before a convention of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, estimated that possibly 1,000,000 head of livestock would be involved in a purchase program if conditions as repre sented continued. He made it plain that the drought problem would be the concern of three Federal agencies-WPA will be charged with the duty of placing 30,000 persons on work relief projects; the Resettlement Administravion will provide rehabilitation for drought impoverished families and the Department of Agriculture by the cooperation of the Surplus Commodity Corporation will purchase drought cattle.

Extensive Program Not Needed
The purchase program here, Mr. Tapp said, will be several days getting under way. The tentative allotment of $\$ 5,000,000$ has been made a vailable from the funds provided under Section 32 of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of August, 1935. This section provides among other things for the encouragement of the domestic consumption of farm products by diverting them from the normal channels of trade. An amendment to this section, approved February, 1936, authorized the purchase of commodities for donation to the FSCC.
The announcement of the AAA that the soil program for east central and southern regions has been modified in an endeavor to bring about an increase in the production of food and feed crops in the drought stricken areas, was made on July 1. The following Washington advices of July 1, regarding the announcement, are from the New York "Journal of Commerce" of July 2:
On farms where the production of food and feed crops is less than normal, AAA explained, farmers may grow all the food and feed on the farm up to normal without affecting their benefit payments, provided they comply with other requirements of the program.
"Reports from the South and Southeast," J. B. Hutson, Acting AAA Administrator said, "indicate that there is a deficit in food and feed crops in drought sections and that this is particularly true of hay and forage crops. If rain falls, there is still time to plant sorghums, cowpeas, sudan grass, other grasses and legumes, sweet potatoes and fall vegetables. Some rain, however, is necessary for the revision to accomplish real results.
"Modifications of the soil conservation program in other drought areas are under consideration."
The announcement emphasized, however, that only farmers in areas suffering from excessive aridity are eligible for the modification announced today.

Comments by President Fleming of A. B. A. on Legislative Action at Recent Session of Congress Affecting Banking-Most Difficult Problem Concerned Revenue Act of 1936-Banks Taxed $15 \%$ on Net Income
Speaking before the West Virginia Bankers Association, at Hot Springs, W. Va., on June 27, Robert V. Fleming, President of the American Bankers Association, stated that "I believe you will be interested in what has happened in the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress which has just adjourned, particularly as it affects the business of banking," and added: "While we had no major banking legislation in the last session, some problems developed in connection with legislation which had a vital effect upon the conduct of the banking business."

According to Mr. Fleming, "the most difficult problem regarding legislation with which we were confronted during the past year developed in connection with the proposed Revenue Act of 1936."

## In part, Mr. Fleming continued

Among the provisions of this bill was one which placed a tax upon undistributed earnings which, if applied to banks, would have been in direct conflict with the program undertaken by the government to rebuild and strengthen the capital structure of the banks of this country. In
the case of some institutions which were licensed to reopen following the
bank holiday, it was necessary to rebuild their capital structure and establish an adequate ratio of assets to deposit liability. In this emergency the Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased preferred stock or capital debentures from these banks to the extent of roundly one billion dollars, a sizable portion of which has since been repaid. With continued business recovery, I believe it will not be long before the present total indebtedness to the RFC of roundly $\$ 870,000,000$ will be materially reduced and the ownership of the shares of these institutions be returned to the individual citizens of the communities served by the banks, which is where the ownership belongs. For it must be realized that this sale of preferred stock and capital debentures was only an emergency measure made necessary by the then existing lack of confidence in banks and consequent loss of desire to invest in bank shares which, happily for the banking business, is fast disappearing.
Proposals were made to include banks in the tax on undistributed earnings with additional exemptions which might have temporarily taxed the banks at a lower rate, but the principles involved in these proposals were destructive to the capital structure of the banks upon which the security of depositors depends, and we all know that with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in existence we must build for strong bank capital, and any legislation which would have a tendency to tear down this strength would not be in the best interests of either the banks or the public Thousands of banks failed during the depression because they did not hav sufficient capital structur
assets which took place.

The American Bankers Association took the position that banking should not be included in the proposals to tax undistributed earnings, for we not be included in the proposals to tax undistributed earnings, for we
believe to force distribution of earnings by taxation usurps the right of self-management which has contributed so much to the growth of America self-management which has contributed so much to the growth of America
and American institutions. Furthermore, I do not think it is possible and American institutions. Furthermore, I do not think it is possible revenue but also to effect a social change, without causing only to raise revenue but also to effect a social change, without causing grave disloca tions in our economic structure and retard business confidence which
is so necessary if we are to continue our progress towards complete recovery from the depression.
In our approach to this subject of proposed taxation, briefs were pre pared which showed the philosophy of every banking law and regulation to date aimed to strengthen and conserve the capital structure of banks and were of a nature which urged prudent management because banks are the custodians of the funds of the people, and the integrity of their capital structure depends upon the accumulation and preservation of their surplus and reserves. These briefs were drafter in language understandable to the laymen and supplemented by an outline of all previous laws and regulations showing that the proposed legislation was of an entirely contrary philosophy. Many conferences were also held and a brief submitted at the hearing on the bill before the Finance Committee of the Senate.
Our problems in connection with this legislation were many. To begin with, we had to maintain the position that banking must be taxed a percentage of its net earnings and not be forced to distribute earnings through taxation. There were banks which did not either accept deposits or make loans, whose capital structure had to be preserved and built up to correspond to the increase in their business. I am referring to strictly trust institutions, and it is surprising how many of them we have in this country.
We had the problem of the holding companies. The Banking Act of 1933 provides that in order that depositors be protected, a bank holding company must build up its earnings according to a percentage of its ownership in the stock of the banks in its chain. A tax on undistributed earnings would have defeated this purpose.
Also, we were desirous of having included a provision allowing common trust funds to be handled without being taxed as an association. We felt it was only right and proper that people who receive small legacies or are beneficiaries under small estates should be able to place this business with a corporate fiduciary which would not be able to handle
it under existing law. it under existing law. The history of small estates and legacies has been that without the advice, guidance and help of a corporate fiduciary these estates and legacies are coon dissipated.
We also felt that the normal tax on dividends should not be imposed on dividends on bank shares, in view of the fact that it would be a retarding influence upon the programs for liquidation of obligations held by the RFC Thich were either in process of consummation or under contemplation.
of it as it applies to banking: therefore, I desire to give you a resume of it as it applies to banking:
As far as banks and insurance companies are concerned, the new law eliminates any tax on undistributed net income, and while banks are not taxed at the graduated scale levied against other corporations, they are taxed at a flat rate of $15 \%$ of their net income. It will therefore be seen that on this point we were able to maintain our position that banks be excluded from the tax on undistributed net income. Bank holding companies, which are required by Section 5144 of the Revised $12 \%$ or $25 \%$, depending upon whether or not they hold bank stock either $12 \%$ or $25 \%$, depending upon whether or not they hold bank stock subject to assessment, are allowed a credit in computing their taxes upon undisFederal Reserve System: certifies have been used in the acquisition the such assets. With respect to the so-called common trust fucquisition of was placed in the law so that the common trust fund is not a provision own account or as a unit, but the common trust fund is not taxed on its portionate share of the net income of the fund taxed upon their proportionate share of the net income of the fund, thereby providing the opportunity for corporate fiduciaries to assist in the handling of small
estates and legacies. Also, the rate of the capital stock tax was from. $\$ 1.40$ per thousand to $\$ 1.00$ per thousand. With rate tax was reduced upon dividends, dividends on bank shares were treated theect to the tax dends of other corporations, which is at the normal rate same as divi ever, it will be seen that we were able to cocure relatively Howtreatment in the new revenue law.
Another piece of lgislation was proposed, known as S. 4023, which, upon first examination, did not appear to affect banks, but after a more that a banksis it was discovered in the provision covering "definitions" given the S was included in the term "person." This bill would have the conduct of bond departments of banksion supervisory authority over permitted under the Banking Act of 1933, known in those securities As a matter of fact, the bill passed the Senate without the Banking and Currency Committee of that body realizing it affected banks and, therefore, our attention and efforts had to be directed to the House of Representatives, where the companion bill was pending.
This bill provided for penalties for fraudulent transactions in securr-
ties. Of course, no banker desired to have which committed a fraudulent act, and while we were not any institution general objectives of this portion of the bill, we did feel that not the the common law but the Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935 gave amplo

Financial Chronicle
power to existing banking supervisory authorities to deal with such cases, and we did not desire that another agency should be given jurisdiction ${ }^{\text {over banks. }}$
Many conferences were held with the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, which had charge of this bill, as well as with the SEC and other supervisory officials of government. As a result, we were able to convince the Commission of the soundness of our position, and when hearings were held on the bill, Chairman Landis voluntarily agreed to the elimination of banks from the provisions of the bill, in which form it was finally passed.

Other proposals were made by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and favorably reported by the House of Representatives, before we had an opportunity to discuss their provisions. In the main, the objectives of these proposals were constructive, except for the fact that
the Comptroller of the Currency was left, in our judgment, without the Comptroller of the Currency was left, in our judgment, without proper elasticity to conduct his office, and in times of stress a great hardship might be worked upon solvent institutions, which would be restricted from declaring dividends even though after making charge-offs of the dividends. We felt the cure of the dividends. We felt the Comptroller should have latitude permitting
him to use discretion in cases' where the capital structure was adequate him to use discretion in cases where the capital structure was adequate or the condition of the institution warranted the continuation of the divi-
dend in the event there should be a recurrence of unhappy times, although dend in the event there should be a recurrence of unhappy times, although
we concurred in the general objectives of his office in requiring the building up of capital structure.

Another provision of the proposals originally offered by the Comptroller was the bad debt provision, an outline of which I believe you will be interested in. Under existing law, a statutory bad debt is an obligation which is past due either as to principal or interest for a period of six months and must be deducted from undivided profits and current income in arriving at the sum available for the payment of dividends. Furthermore, unallocated reserves which prudent management dictates should be set up by every bank are not allowed to be added to undivided profits or taken into consideration as an offset against statutory bad debts.
The Comptroller's proposal recommended the broadening of this provision of existing law so that obligations collaterally secured or in the process of collection and collectible need not be considered as statutory bad debts. We concurred with the Comptroller in this matter and he agreed with us, after conference, to include a provision that unallocated reserves could be added to undivided profits. Conferences were held with the supervisory officials of government and the committees of Congress, and it was again an evidence of the value of being able to work frankly and in a constructive way that after thorough discussion and frank exchange of views, a satisfactory understanding was reached which provided the Comptroller's office with the latitude which we felt was necessary with regard to the payment of dividends and, at the same time, materially improved the bad debt provision of law.
Due to the pressure and demands for an early adjournment of Congress, this legislation has not passed, but I believe it will be re-presented and enacted at the next session of Congress and will constitute a constructive addition to the banking laws of the country.

Chicago Banker Discusses Possibilities of InflationWalter Lichtenstein of First National Bank Says it is Unlikely Before Year or Two, and May Be Averted if Business Curve Continues Upward
TThe United States is not experiencing inflation at the present time, and although the groundwork for inflation has been laid, it is unlikely to occur for at least a year or two Walter Lichtenstein, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, said on June 29 in a speech before the Michigan Bankers Association at Mackinac Island, Mich. Michigan Bankers Association at Mackinac Island, Mich. Mr. Lichtenstein defined inflation as "a substantial and policies or manipulations." He said that although "the dynamite of inflation" has been laid, it is possible that it will never "explode" since we are apparently on an upward business cycle which; if continued, will result in greater Federal revenues and less pressure for Federal spending.

In discussing the probabilities of inflation, Mr. Lichtenstein said:

After all, all indications point to the fact that since the summer or fall of 1932 the business cycle has started on an upward trend with the usual temporary recessions which, however, are becoming shorter, while every are that the explosion will not take place; the dynamite and the fuse may are that the explosion will not take place; the dynamite and the fuse may be removed since taxes may produce larger returns and the pressure on the population represented by such people as Mr. Townsend and Father Coughlin will decline in number and their demands for wild experiments will fall more and more upon deaf ears. This, after all, has been the history of practically all such movements, though I am not ignorant of the fact that any political administration may in spite of all this bring about conditions which will retard or reverse the normal trend of the cycle and cause disaster to overtake us. I am trying to discuss here the economic situation and not the political one, though we all know that the two are inter-related and react upon each other. In other words, as I see it, the immediate danger lies in the possible cessation of the present upward movement, or to quote Professor Hansen, of the University of Minnesota: "The immediate danger does not arise from surplus bank reserves or the current volume of Government spending; but rather from the serious problems of continued
unemployment and social unrest." unemployment and social unrest."

## J. R. McCarl Urges End of New Deal Emergency Agencies -Comptroller General, Retiring After 15 Years' Service, Advocates Revision of Governmental Sys

 temThe abolition of "loosely and extravagantly set up" emergency agencies was advocated on June 29 by John R. McCarl, who retired on June 30 as Comptroller General of the United States after serving 15 years in that post. R. N, Elliott, Associate Comptroller, became Acting Comptroller and will continue in that position until President Roosevelt appoints Mr. McCarl's successor. Mr. McCarl will aid the Senate committee which is studying the organization of the Federal Government with a view to reducing expenses. He said that he might also "take some part in politics." In a
press interview, on June 29, Mr. McCarl said that an accounting office "absolutely and utterly free of politics" was essential to the American form of government. He added that government supremacy must rest with Congress and a properly administered independent agency such as the general accounting office. The interview was reported as follows in a Washington dispatch of June 29 to the New York "Times":
"A systematic and sensible reorganization" of the many government agencies would result, Mr. McCarl asserted, in a "vast monetary saving" and would work for better administration.

## Hopes Next Congress Will Act

He said he was "deeply interested" in the reorganization study to be made by the Byrd committee, and that "if the work is to be seriously made by the Byrd committee, and that if the work is to be seriously tes such assistance as I can."
A proper reorganization of the regular governmental agencies would "eliminate duplicate and conflicting operations, bring together related functions, simplify procedures and in every respect make for better administration," he declared, adding:
"This is a legislative problem and I am in hopes that the next Congress may be so constituted that there may be assured not only a systematic and thorough reorganization of the regular agencies, with proper consolidations and eliminations, but that many, if not all, of the existing special or 'emergency' agencies, which, due to their nature, were loosely and extravagantly set up and are tax-consuming in the extreme, may be promptly eliminated with such of their functions as may be proper for temporarily carrying on, assigned to the more economically organized regular establishments."

May Study European Methods
He said he would like soon to visit Europe "to observe at first hand the operations and effectiveness of at least two or three of the systems there in vogue for legislative control over public moneys, but the days just ahead promise so much that should be of serious interest and concern to all of us that there will be no trip to Europe this year."
Mr. McCarl said of his future plans that the first thing he would do would be to take a good rest. After that he "might take some part in politics."
He is a Republican, and a former secretary to Senator Norris of Nebraska.

He expects to resume the practice of law.
"In what field or in what permanent location I have not definitely concluded," he added, "but, naturally, I will feel a keen interest in matters governmental, and especially in those problems having relation to the fundamentals of our system of government.
"No one could serve 15 years as Comptroller General of the United States without the aid of a firm belief in both the wisdom and the practicability of our system. With me it is not just a belief-it is something more akin to a religion."
He had been asked to write about some of his experiences and observations, and might do so.

Asked about the appellation "watch-dog of the Treasury," often applied to him because of his rigid adherence to the rules of his office, Mr. McCarl said he liked it and felt it to be an "honorable title."
"During the 15 years you have been Comptroller General, how much
money has this agency saved the government?" he was asked.
"That is a question impossible to answer. All I can say is that the office has adhered to the letter of the law and has stood between the government and the forces of extravagance and wrongdoing," Mr. McCarl replied.

He said that in the beginning the road of the general accounting office was a rather rough one, and that in its effort to hold the government and its personnel to the letter of the law, as passed by Congress, there was resistance from various quarters.
Stating that by law Mr. McCarl was required to relinquish his office on June 30, Associated Pres's advices from Washington, June 27, added:
Appointed as the first Comptroller General in 1921 by President Harding, under authority of the Budget and Accounting Act, for a 15-year term, he is not eligible for reappointment.

With the exception of the Supreme Court itself, there is no other voice in the government as final as that of the Comptroller General. Auditor of all Federal accounts, he not only keeps the government's books but also passes on the legality of every expenditure.

Mr. McCarl on June 30 wrote a farewell message to the employees of the General Accounting Office, in which he attacked Congressional waste of public funds and declared that "an effective system for accounting control over the uses of the public moneys is utterly essential to the success of our form of government." He asserted that when a Congress finally decides to resist importunings depend upon the independent accounting system as its only means of exacting obedience to the laws."

## Raymond Moley Finds Nation Trending Toward Con-servatism-Tells Advertising Convention There Is

Rising Tide of Moderation-Merle Thorpe Decries

## New Deal Attacks on Business

The people of the United States are experiencing a rising tide of "moderation" as opposed to radicalism in their opinion toward business, Raymond Moley, former adviser to President Roosevelt, said on July 1 in an address before the Advertising Federation of America in Boston. The trend toward conservatism ${ }^{*}$ he said, was evidenced in a poll of the Middle West, where three-fifths of the States and the small towns voted "conservative" and only those on relief voted "liberal." Dr. Moley declared that it is the duty of the advertising profession to anticipate such a changing attitude by informing public opinion that "modern business, through efficient production, is bringing closer to the average man not only the things he needs in his daily life, but the things that make his life more pleasant."

Merle Thorpe, Editor of "Nation's Business," told the convention on June 30 that business recovery can only be attained by realizing that the "market place is mightier than the floor of the Senate," and by casting aside such "fond
delusions" as the belief that "political agencies can develop and stimulate wealth-producing enterprises that make for continuous employment of men and women." A Boston dispatch of June 30 to the New York "Herald Tribune" quoted from his address as follows:
Mr. Thorpe, who spoke at a session of the Outdoor Advertising Association, a member group of the A.F.A., also criticized the increasing goverimental intake, state, local and Federal, which he said had mounted to where it was now 35 cents from each consumer income dollar, whereas 50 years ago it was but five cents of each income dollar.
Such action, he said, deprived enterprisers of capital with which to experiment. "Political capitalism, he hela, engages
"In the last three years, we have seen nothing but emphasis placed upon " shortcomings of every part of our trade machinery," Mr. Thorpe the sh
"The attack upon our industrial and commercial life was so c
So intense has been the attack on the leaders of business and industry hat it has made some of them wonder, Mr. Thorpe said, if the "real objective was to win the war against the depression, or whether it was in re-assigning the army, deposing its old leaders, and substituting for them political and academic generals who had never seen an industrial West Point or Annapolis.'
United Press Boston advices of July 1 described Dr. Moley's speech as follows:
"A year ago," he said, "I wrote a piece in which I pointed out that unless Congress eased up a little in its quest for reform there was danger that the public would become so tired of contentiousness and strife that t would rush into reaction.
"As month after month of the hot summer of 1935 dragged on, a great weariness began to possess the public," he said. "Human nature began. orefuse to stay on a crusading plane, just as it had many times in the past. I believe that mo
Moley broadly defined "radicalism" as "resentment against those vested with distinction, authority and power of any kind in the community." A tide of radicalism, he said, was responsible for popularity of Dr. Francis E. Townsend on a national scale, of Upton Sinclair in California, and of the late Huey Long in Louisiana.
He cautioned that he was not suggesting there was any substantial sentiment in this country for a return to the "good old days" in politics or economics.
"Che excesses that set into motion the leftward drift . . were here only yesterday," he said. "And it is a well-remembered yesterday.
But it was yesterday. But it was yesterday. . . What I am trying to say is that in the mysterious ebbing and flowing of the tides of public opinion the moment has come, or nearly come, when the case of business is going to get a mighty respectful and sympathetic hearing. Those of you who speak for business cannot afford to let that moment pass. To do so would be to permit old, blind forces to prevail.
Wholesale Dry Goods Institute Contends Wholesalers Need Feel No Apprehension Regarding Effect of Anti-Price Discrimination Act on Their Status as Wholesalers
In a bulletin issued under date of June 23, the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute has the following to say through its Director General, F. Garrison, regarding the Anti-Price Discrimination, or Chain Store Act, as it affects wholesalers:

The Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination bill (which is an amendment to the Clayton Act) has been signed by the President and is now in effect. A major concern of wholesalers in this law arises from the fact that it appears to them that the law, which is purportedly designed to prohibit unjust concessions to large chains and mail order houses, might be construed as prohibiting manufacturers from granting wholesale price differentials as distinguished from, or in addition to, wholesale price quantity discounts.
We cannot know what future court decisions or administrative interpretations may be, but a careful reading of the Act leads us to the belief that nothing in the law will interfere with the granting or receiving of wholesale price differentials as such.
Section 2(u) declares it to be unlawful to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities "where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or create a monopoly in any line of commerce, or to injure, destroy or prevent competition with any person who either grants or knowingly receives
discrimination, or with customers of either of them;"
A wholesale price differential which is granted to wholesalers and not A wholesale price differential which is granted to wholesalers and not
to retailers would not "tend to create a monopoly"; nor would it "injure, destroy or prevent competition with any person who either grants or knowingly receives the benefit of such discrimination or with customer of either of them," for the obvious reason that wholesalers are not com-
peting with retailers but are competing with each other, and such competing with retailers but are competing with each other, and such com-
petition is not lessened by the granting of a price differential to wholepetition is not. lessened by the granting of a price differential to wholesaters; nor would it lessen the competition between the retail customers of wholesalers and the retail customers of the manufacturer who granted a wholesale price differential, but, on the contrary,
respective customers on a more fairly competitive bacis.
Section 2(a) further provides that "nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and
not in restraint of trade;". This provision clearly recognizes the right not in restraint of trade; © This provision clearly recognizes the.
Section 2(d) declares it to be unlawful to pay for any service or facility furnished in handling or offering for sale of the manufacturer's goods "unless such payment or consideration is available on proportionately as retailers and wholesalers are not "competing in the distribution of such products or commodities.'
The language of the above provision does not prohibit a manufacturer from making an allowance to wholesalers for the service wholesalers render in supplying retailers, and not making the same allowance to retailers, as retailers and wholesalers ar enot "competing in the distribution of such products or commodities."
Section 3 makes it unlawful "for any person to be a party to any trans action which discriminates to his knowledge against the competitors of the purchaser." Here, again, the language of the bill does not specifically prohibit the granting of price differentials to wholesalers which are not granted to retailers, because retailers are not the "competitors" of wholesalers.

For the above reasons, it is our opinion that wholesalers need feel no apprehension regarding the effects of the new law on their status as wholesalers, for we are unable to find in the law any provision that would interfere with that status. We, naturally, cannot prophesy what some future court decision may read into the law.
The text of the Act (signed by President Roosevelt on June 19) is given elsewhere in these columns today.

Ogden L. Mills Predicts Republican Victory, Based on Platform of Individual Freedom and States' Rights -Praises Nomination of Governor Landon
Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas and Colonel Frank Knox will be elected on the Republican ticket this fall because the Republican platform is a promise of individual freedom and States' rights, Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, said on June 30 in an address before the Women's National Republican Club in New York City. The Democratic platform, on the contrary, Mr. Mills asserted, represents regimentation under a centralized autocracy. He said that the political philosophy and principles of Governor Landon are "untainted by the dogmas borrowed from the crumbling civilization of Europe", and predicted that he will be able to end waste of Federal funds and "preserve our liberties without doing violence to our institutions."
We quote in part from Mr. Mill's address, as reported in the New York "Herald Tribune" of July 1:
Mr. Mills said that New Dealers passed by an opportunity at their naMr. Mills said that New Dealers passed by an opportunity at their na-
tional convention in Philadelphia to affirm their faith in Democratic tional convention in Philadelphia to arfrm their faith in Democratic principles
ment."
"We bid adieu," he said, "to our ancient foe, the Democratic PartyI trust not forever-and turn to face the challenge of the New Deal."

## Welcomes Conservative Democrats

Mr. Mills departed from his prepared text at one point to welcome conservative Democrats into the Republican Party.
Let us say at this time, he said, that we welcome them to our ranks. In spite of our past differences, they belong on our side in this struggle to resist this American adaptation of Fascism which Franklin Roosevelt seeks to impose on our country.
Mr. Mills compared the two platforms in detail:
"Both recognize," he said, "that the only solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry. The Republicans go on to specify the essential conditions: encouragement instead of hindrance o legitimate business, removal of restrictions on productos, abaising thus poines puch ing power; the withdrawal of Government competition reducing purchasing power; the withdrawal of Governmen.
"The New Dealers, embarrassed by their complete failure to solve the unemployment problem, as eyidenced by $10,000,000$ unemployed, and to promote business recovery, as evidenced by the fact that the United States. he richest-amongst the nations, ranks twelfth in recovery as measured by industrial production, remain discreetly silent, except to promise pre resisted, and further hampering private re-employment."
Mr. Mills commended the Republican platform for promising to return the responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies, and he criticized the New Deal for being satisfied to "continue the confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence that have characterized Federal administration of relief.'
He applauded the Republican pledge to leave unemployment insurance to the states, and pointed out that this program was advocated by the Democratic Party in 1932. On this issue, as on the relief issue, he said the Democrats were content to stand by the present setup, the social security Act.
"The man who loosed the flood gates of uncontrolled expenditure, who created this all-consuming bureaucracy, who built up these immense vested interests in government spending, even if he wiled it-and to inflation, bankruptcy and ruin.
"A new captain can and will. His name is Landon; he comes from Kansas, and he's everything Roosevelt isn't."

## Democrats Begin Campaign for Reelection of President

 Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner Following Renomination-Latter's Acceptance Speech-Governor Lehman of New York Again Agrees to Seek Relection-Democratic National Convention Ends Two-thirds RuleThe Democratic campaign for the reelection of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Vice-President John Nance Garner was formally inaugurated this week, following their nomination by acclamation at the Decocratic National Convention in Philadelphia. Earlier convention proceedings were described in the "Chronicle" of a week ago, pages 4274-75. President Roosevelt was renominated early in the morning of June 27 (at $12: 42 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.), after a day of oratory which followed his nomination Dy John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and seconding speeches by delegates from each of the 48 States and the territories. Vice-President Garner was similarly renominated without a dissenting Garner was similarly renomntention adjourned at about 1 a. m. June 27 , after reelecting Postmaster General James A. Farley as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner were formally notified of their renomination at ceremonies on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, attended by more than 100,000 persons on the evening of June 27. The President's speech of acceptance is given elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Garner, in a brief address accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination, said that he is a "soldier," and that "my duty is to follow where that he is a "soldier," and that "my duty is to follow where and his recovery program, and pledged adherence to the
platform adopted at Philadelphia. Mr. Garner's speech follows:
Mr. Chairman, friends:
My words shall be as few as they shall be fervent and sincere. I am a soldier and my duty is to follow where the
I am not insensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me. This confidence which my fellow countrymen have reposed in me I accept as a solemn trust. And $I$ am not unmindful of the responsibility which goes with that trust.
I gladly accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, now tendered to me for the second time. The sense of personal satisfaction in this honor is enhanced and heightened by the thought that I am again to be on the ticket with Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
I shall stand with him in the months ahead as I stood with him before the voters of this country in 1932-as I have stood, in sharing with him the voters of this country obligations and duties and responsibilities which the Constitution imposes.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt is my leader, my commander-in-chief. In this presence, before this multitude and with the stars of heaven to bear witness to my covenant, I renew the pledge of fealty I gave four years ago. In Franklin Delano Roosevelt the hopes of a nation have been reborn. Despair has given place to confidence, Despondency and
made way for happiness. Laughter again is heard in the land. We are now, as it were, midway in our course. Great as are the thing which have been accomplished to bring order out of chaos in
found the country in March, 1933, much remains to be done.
There must be no return to old conceptions denominated as the old Deal. And what do we mean by the Old Deal? We mean a political system which fosters an economic order giving special privilege to a few favored ones through the sacrifices of the many.
By the New Deal we mean simply an adaptation of the laws of the country so that the greatest good will come to the greatest number-the protection of the rights of that vast majority of our populace, men, women and children-to whom the Old Deal meant want, hardship, degradation.

Our people have not forgotten the wretchedness to which these sins of omission and commission of 12 years of the Old Deal had plunged the country when the New Deal was ushered in on a March day in 1933. But the dawn of a new day was at hand. The time for a change had come. The country welcomed a new leader. And I cheerfully bear witness here and now to the loyal support of New Deal measures and principles accorded in Congress by certain of our friends of the opposition. With vice auld
 in time of national peril,
We still ask for the support of all those who believe as we do that the function of government is to protect the many from the selfishness of he few, to guarantee to all the means of livelihood and participation in the things that make life good and noble and worth the living.
That is our platform. Upon that platform I stand and I am proud to stand with our leader-a leader who has never faltered in his course and never once lost faith that in the sovereign will of the American people rests true
happiness.
In that faith I put my trust. In that faith I pledge anew my allegiance to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
The principal speech seconding Mr. Roosevelt's renomination was made by Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who received an ovation lasting more than an hour when he rose to address the convention. The enthusiasm of the delegates was partially attributed to the desire to "draft" Governor Lehman for another term as chief executive of New York, since he had previously announced (as indicated in our issue of May 23, page 3447) that he would not again be a candidate this Fall and since it was believed that his popularity might aid Mr. Roosevelt to carry New York State. After the convention Mr. Lehman conferred with the President at the latter's home in Hyde Park, N. Y., and on June 30 he announced that he would run again for the governorship in November. This announcement and a letter addressed by President Roosevelt to the Governor urging his reconsideration of his earlier decision are given under another head in this issue. At the Philadelphia Convention on June 27 the New York delegation adopted a vention on June 27 the New York delegation adopted a
statement calling upon the Governor to again become a candidate for the Governorship.
We quote in part from a Washington dispatch of June 27 to the New York "Times," describing the renomination of President Roosevelt and the speeches placing him before the convention:
On motion of Governor Berry of South Dakota the rules were suspended and the roll-call was dispensed with, the nomination coming at $12: 42 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.

## Final, Noisy Celebration

Senator Robinson's announcement from the platform that the President had been chosen by acclamation-thus "beating Cleveland"-loosed another and the final demonstration of the all-day, all-night session. It was just like the rest and was still in progress when the chairman heard, put and declared passed a motion to recess until 10 o'clock this morning-an action unknown to nearly all the shouting, parading, horn-tooting demonstrators.
Rarely has the flow of harmonious oratory been equaled in a national political gathering as a few conservatives joined a long parade of New Dealers in extolling the President. Going a step beyond the Republican convention at Cleveland two weeks ago, the Philadelphia delegates cast not a single vote against Mr. Roosevelt. A score of votes from Wisconsin and West Virginia kept Governor Alf M. Landon from enjoying the same distinction.
Much more exciting than the actual nomination was a series of tumultuous uprisings to honor overnor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who made the chief seconding speech at 10 o'clock last night. The effort was in part prearranged to convince Mr. Lehman that he must stand for reelection. At the same time a great deal of it was spontaneous and sincere. When Mr. Lehman was finally permitted to leave the platform he received a telegram of thanks from the President at Washington. Though beset with importunities, he declined to admit any change in his intention to retire.

Stresses President's Record cial Governor stressed the President's bent and record in behalf of social welfare, and, by his scathing attack upon the Republican leader.
ship at Albany, intimated what the chief campaign issue in that State will be if the Democrats can make it so.
When the President's name was formally proposed by John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, who rendered the same service in 1932, a demonstration of more than an hour's duration interrupted the proceedings. Whatever the feelings of many Democrats who will go along this year for a number o reasons, and some of whom excused themselves from prominent participation in the oratory of the day, there is no doubt that the tumult expressed the fecling of the overwhelming majority of the delegates.
Judge Mack's chief point was that Mr. Roosevelt's sudden and great affliction in middle life had made him peculiarly fit to deal with the problems of an afflicted nation, to practice "the radical surgery" needed to cure the depression. He said the issue is whether the people will turn back the Government to the "classes of privilege." They see the hand writing on the wall, said Judge Mack, and that is why they strive to defeat for re-election that citizen of New York who is now "the son of all the States," Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
But it remained for Governor Lehman to take the honors of the day and night. In a deluge of oratory his simple address was like the rock which the tourist sees clear above the rush of waters. He was given an ovation which, admitting all the devices of showmanship, could really have left no doubt in his mind that the Democratic National Convention regard it as essential to party success in November that he stand for re-election. The smashing endorsement of Governor Lehman, unique in a national convention assembled to nominate a President, and buttressed by the new that all 94 members of the New York delegation had shef a formal petition asking him to run again, and giving reasons therefor, did not
bring any statement from the Governor. Whatever he has to say will be said somewhat later.
The Governor's theme was as impressive as it was simple. He said that the New York leadership of the Republican party is weighty in the councils and would have much influence if that party is entrusted with the government. Whereupon he proceeded to Republican leadership as an enemy of the bo to and employment insurance, as witnessed by its attitude in Albany at the last session of the Legislature.
The President he pictured as the true humanitarian-valuing wealth, position and power only for the opportunity they afford for helpfulness to the under-privileged. After a review of conditions in March, 1933, when he said that leadership in every walk of life had abdicated, he reviewed what the President had donie to save the country-with especial stress on the banking situation-and said that, above all others, the debt of the nation is to Mr. Roosevelt.
These foundations-of social security, State care of the sick, needy and old, and unemployment relief-had been set up in 1931 by Governor Roosevelt, said his successor. Youth, he declared, will know that Mr. Roosevelt laid the only foundations on which it can build for the future.
Aside from the nominations and the adoption of a platform, the most important action of the Democratic convention was the passage of a resolution abrogating the requirement that the vote of two-thirds of the delegates would be needed for nomination. In the future a simple majority will be sufficient, as in Republican conventions. The change was opposed by Southern delegates, but with Administration support it was easily adopted. The proposed supplanting of the two-thirds rule by the majority rule was referred to in our item of a week ago on page 4275 .

## Speech of President Roosevelt Accepting Renomination

 as President on Democratic Ticket-Declares Against "Royalists of Economic, Order and Says Fight for Freedom Will Go On"-Expresses Faith ships'Accepting, on June 27, renomination for the presidency of the United States on the Democratic ticket, Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared that "the brave and clear platform adopted by this convention to which I heartily subscribe, sets forth that government in a modern civilization has certain inescanable obligations to its citizens, among which are protection of the family and the home, the establishment of a democracy of opportunity, and aid to those overtaken by disaster." In supplementing this declaration, the President said: "For more than three years have fought for them. This convention in every word and deed has pledged that that fight will go on."
The President, who as we detail elsewhere in this issue, was renominated by acclamation at 12:42 a. m. on June 27, delivered his speech of acceptance at the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia on Saturday night, June 27, at $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. He referred to Philadelphia as "fitting ground on which to reaffirm the faith of our fathers; to pledge ourselves to restore to the people a wider freedomto give to 1936 as the founders gave to 1776-an American way of life."
Stating that "it was to win freedom from the tyranny of political autocracy that the American Revolution was fought," the President went on to say that "that victory gave the business of governing into the hands of the average man, who won the right with his neighbors to make and order his own destiny through his own government." "Since that struggle," the President continued, "man's inventive genius released new forces in our land which reordered the lives of our people. The age of machinery, of railroads, of steam and electricity, . . . mass production, mass distribution . . . combined to bring forward a new cizilization and with it a new problem for those who would remain free." "Out of this modern civilization," said the President, "economic royalists carved new dynasties." the President, "economic royalists carved new dynasties."
"New kingdoms," he added, "were built upon concentration
of control over material things." The President, in his further utterances, said:
The royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the government, but they have maintained that ecocould protect whe citizen's business. They granted that the government overnment could do anything to protect the citizen in his right to wor and live.
Today we stand committed to the proposition that freedom is no half-and-half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place. The economic royalists complain that we seek to overthrow the institutions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take away their power. Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power.
Further on in his speech the President said:
We do not see faith, hope and charity as unattainable ideals, but we use them as stout supports of a Nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization.

Faith-In the soundness of democracy in the midst of dictatorships.
Hope-Renewed because we know so well the progress we have made. Charity-In the true spirit of that grand old word. For charity stands, that does not merely share the wealth of the giver, but in true sympathy and wisdom helps men to help themselves.
The President described America as "waging a great war" -"not alone a war against want and destitution and eco nomic demoralization," but "a war for the survival of democracy." In accepting the commission tendered him, he concluded by saying: "I am enlisted for the duration of the war." In full, the President's speech of acceptance follows: Senator Robinson, Members of the Denocratic Convention, My Friends:

We meet at a time of great moment to the future of the Nation. It is an occasion to be dedicated to the simple and sincere expression of an attitude toward problems, the determination of which will profoundly affect America.
high come not only as the leader of a party-not only as a candidate for high office, but as one upon whom many critical hours have imposed and
still impose a grave responsibility still impose a grave responsibility.
For the sympathy, help and confidence with which Americans have
sustained me in my task I am sustained me in my task I am grateful. For their loyalty I salute the members of our great party, in and out of official life in every part of the Union. I salute those of other parties, especially those in the Congress who on so many occasions put partisanship aside. I thank the Governors of the several States, their Legislatures, their State and local officials who participated unselfishly and regardless of party in our efforts to
achieve recovery and destroy abuses. Above all, achieve recovery and destroy abuses. Above all, I thank the millions of Americans who have borne disaster bravely and have dared to smile through the storm.
America will not forget these recent years-will not forget that the rescue was not a mere party task-it was the concern of all of us. In our strength we rose together, rallied our energies together, applied the old rules of common sense, and together survived.
today, my friends, we have won against the most dangeroush fear. And we have conquered fear.
But I cannot, with candor, tell you that all is well with the world. Clouds of suspicion, tides of ill-will and intolerance gather darkly in many places. In our own land we enjoy indeed a fulness of life greater
than that of most nations. But the rush of modern civilization raised for us new difficulties new rush of modern civilization itself has are to preserve to the United States the which must be solved if we for which Washington and Jefferson planned and fought.
Philadelphia is a good city in which to write American history. This is fitting ground on which to reaffirm the faith of our fathers ; to pledge ourselves to restore to the people a wider freedom-to give to 1936 as the founders gave to 1776-an American way of life.
The very word freedom, in itself and of necessity, suggests freedom from some restraining power. In 1776 we sought freedom from the tyranny of a political autocracy-from the eighteenth century royalists who held special privileges from the crown. It was to perpetuate their privilege that they governed without the consent of the governed; that they denied the right of free assembly and free speech; that they restricted the worship of God ; that they put the average man's property and the average man's life in pawn to the mercenaries of dynastic power-that they regimented the people.
And so it was to win freedom from the tyranny of political autocracy that the American Revolution was fought. That victory gave the business of governing into the hands of the average man, who won the right with his neighbors to make and order his own destiny through his own govern-

Since that struggle, however, man's inventive genius released new forces in our land which recorded the lives of our people. The age of machinery, of railroads, of steam and electricity; the telegraph and the radio; mass
production, mass distribution-all of these production, mass distribution-all of these combined to bring forward a new civilizat
remain free.
For out thi Economic Royalists
dynasties. New king modern civilization economic royalists carved new material things. Througs were built upon concentration of control over new machinery of industry new uses of corporations, banks and securities, undreamed of by the fath and agricuiture, impressed into this royal service.
There was no place among this royalty for our many thousands of small business men and merchants who sought to make a worthy use of the American system of initiative and profit. They were no more free than the worker or the farmer. Even honest and progressive-minded men of wealth, aware of their obligation to their generation, could never know just where they fitted into this dynastic scheme of things.
It was natural, and perhaps human, that the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties, thirsting for power, reached out for control over government itself. They created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction. In its service new mercenaries sought to regiment the people, their labor and their properties. And as a result the average man once more confronts the problem that faced tripe Minute Man.
The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the con-
ditions of their labor-these had passed beyond the control of the people ditions of their labor-these had passed beyond the control of the people
and were imposed by this newv industrial dictatorship. The savings of the
average family, the capital of the small business man, the investments set aside for old age-other peoples money-these were tools which the new economic royalty used to dig itself in.
Those who tilled the soil no longer reaped the rewards which were their right. The small measure of their gains was decreed by men in distant cities.
Throughout the Nation opportunity was limited by monopoly. Individual initiative was crushed in the cogs of a great machine. The field open for free business was more and more restricted. Private enterprise became too private. It became privileged enterprise, not free enterprise. An old English judge once said: "Necessitous men are not free men"" Liberty requires opportunity to make a living-a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives man not only enough to live by, but something to live for.
For too many of us the political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor-other people's lives. For too many of us life was no longer free; tiberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of happiness.
Against economic tyranny such as this the citizen could only appeal to the organized power of government. The collapse of 1929 showed up the despotism for what it was. The election of 1932 was the people's mandate to end it. Under that mandate it is being ended.
The royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business. They granted that the government could protect the citizen in his right to vote, but they denied that the government could do anything to protect the citizen in his right to work and live.
Today we stand committed to the proposition that freedom is no half-and-half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place. tions of America. What they really tions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take overthrow pores ans institutions requires the flag and the Constitution. In their bain they seek to hide behind the and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always they forget what the flag not tyranny not tyranny; for freedom, not subjection; and against a dictatorship by
mob rule and the overprivileged alike.

## Subscribes to Platform of Convention

The brave and clear platform adopted by this convention, to which I heartily subscribe, sets forth that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are protec tion of the family and the home, the establishment of a democracy of opportunity, and aid to those overtaken by disaster.
But the resolute enemy within our gates is ever ready to beat down our words unless in greater courage we will fight for them.
For more than three years we have fought for them. This convention, in every word and deed, has pledged that that fight will go on.
The defeats and victories of these years have given to us as a people a new understanding of our government and of ourselves. Never since the early days of the New England town meeting have the affairs of govern ment been so widely discussed and so clearly appreciated. It has been brought home to us that the enlective guide for the safety of this most worldy of worlds is moral principle.

Faith, Hope and Charity Not Unattainable Ideals
We do not see faith, hope and charity as unattainable ideals, but we use them as stout supports of a Nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization.

Faith-in the soundness of democracy in the midst of dictatorships.
Hope-renewed because we know so well the progress we have made.
Charity-in the true spirit of that grand old word. For charity, literally translated from the original, means love the love that under, stands, that does not merely share the wealth of the giver, but in true sympathy and wisdom helps men to help themselves.
We seek not merely to make government a mechanical implement, but to give it the vibrant personal character that is the embodiment of human charity.
We are poor indeed if this Nation cannot afford to lift from every recess of American life the dread fear of the unemployed that they are not needed in the world. We cannot afford to accumulate a deficit in the books of human fortitude.
In the place of the palace of privilege we seek to build a temple out of faith and hope and charity.
It is a sobering thing to be a servant of this great cause. We try in our daily work to remember that the cause belongs not to us but to the people. The standard is not in the hands of you and me alone. It is carried by America. We seek daily to profit from experience, to learn to do better as our task proceeds.
Governments can err-Presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and Better the warm-hearted in different scales.
Better the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of its own indiffer consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of There is a
much is given. mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. of others much is expected. This generation of Americans In this world with destiny.
imes past, have lived and fought lands, there are some people who, in times past, have lived and fought for freedom, and seem to have grown for weary to carry on the fight. They have sold their heritage of freedom for the illusion of a living. They have yielded their democracy.
They begin to know that here in America we are tir their ancient hope. It is not alone a war zation. It is a zave a grent is war for the survival of democracy. We are fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for
the world. I accept
enlisted for the duration of yain a join with your I am

## Governor Lehman of New York Agrees to Become

Candidate for Reelection Following Move to
"Draft" Him-President Roosevelt's Letter to Mr.
Lehman Urging Reconsideration of His Earlier
Governor Herbert' H. Lehman of New York, who delivered the principal speech seconding the renomination of Presi-

## Financial Chronicle

dent Roosevelt at the Democratic National Convention, at Phihladelphia, on June 26 (to which further reference is made elsewbere in these columns today), announced on June 30 that he would be a candidate for reelection, his decision coming after a move to "draft" him for another term, following his previously indicated intention to retire. At the convention the New York delegation unanimously adopted a statement calling upon the Governor to seek reelection. Presented by Herbert Bayard Swope and seconded by Representative Caroline 0'Day, it said, in part:

The delegation from New York to the Democratic National Convention, recognizing that the struggle for victory is one and the same in the Nation and the State, unanimously adopts the following statement as bespeaking the sentiments of the Democracy of the State and of the country:
country: The issue in the coming election is squarely centered upon Franklin D. Roosevelt and those aligned with him in the battle for popular rights.
There is no individual in all America, next to the President, who better personified those principles than Herbert Lehman. The four years of his two térms as Governor have been rich in accomplishment of social responsibility has risen above party lines.
Governor Lehman's reelection will be proof of the sound working of our democratitc processes.
Admitting that valid reasons may animate Herbert Lehman in his desire to return to private life, we, his fellow New Yorkers, proud of his courage and secure in his capacity, entreat him to disregard his personal inclination and hear the call of duty-duty to his Commonwealth, wher work of his beginning remains to be done; duty to his Nation, which must be shown that New York is the leader in the support of the Adminis tration ; duty to his party, which has honored itself by honoring him, and finally duty to himself in that he for fins
when he has fought to the very edge of final victory.
Governor Lehman, we have not failed you; do not, we ask, fail us.
The Governor's announcement of June 30, indicating that he would accept the call, follows:
I announced on May 20 that I would not be a candidate for reelection. I did so with an earnest desire to be relieved of the cares and responsibilities of the governiorship, in order to return to private life and enjoyment of my family, My decision
deliberation. I considered it final.
deliberation. I considered it final.
Since then I have been deeply touched and stirred by the many expres Since then I have been deeply touched and stirred by the many expres-
sions of confidence and friendship which have come to me from all parts sions of confidence and friendship which have come
of the country. I shall always be grateful for them.
Regardless of personal considerations, however compelling, I feel that Regardless of personal considerations, however compeling,
I can no longer resist the pleas of my party, both in the State and in the I can no longer resist the pleas of my party, both in the state and in the Nation, or of those with whom I have worked in closest association Yor many years and with
and social security.
Therefore, if my party in this State chooses to nominate me again, and if the people of the State again call on me for service, I shall proudly accept the call and will, during the coming two years, devote myself wholeheartedly to the interests of the people of the State.

President Roosevelt revealed on June 30 that he had written a long letter to Governor Lehman, urging him to reconsider his decision not to run again. He made public the letter, which said:

June 29, 1936.
Dear Herbert: For some weeks, and particularly since the close of the New York State legislative session, I have been giving careful thought to some matters of grave importance to the country, and especially their relationship to the State of New York. May I repeat to you what I have already told you-that I was deeply disappointed when you stated that you would not again be a candidate for Governor; though at the same impelled you to make the statemet and sympathized with you in those impelled

Nevertheless, I am writing frankly and with deepest sincerity to tell you what I conceive to be the other side of the picture.

For many years you and I have worked for many kinds of social legisla-tion-much legislation of this type has been enacted, but at the same time much remains unfulfilled.
Our State was and still is among the pioneers, and today the Federal Gover
The next two years, I think, will be very critical ones, and what takes place in New York will have an outstanding effect all over the Nation.
If the next State administration should be in the hands of any individual whose heart is not in the right place in respect to these great ideals, or is even in part controlled by those who are unsympathetic to objectives which you and I have, we would fail. More than that, I fear that many of the excellent laws put on the statute books during your four years as Governor in their cheeks.
The State of New York would be hurt thereby; even more important to the Nation, the Nation would be hurt thereby-for that kind of an example is limited and spreads.
I have referred to social legislation such as fair wage laws, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, care of the destitute; but I should include the equally wide range of legislation affecting public utilities and conservation and, in general, the lives of the average citizen.
I am convinced that your return to Albany for another two years would have a splendid effect on all the rest of the country. That magnificent and richly-deserved tribute which was given to you in Philadelphia last week shows what the other States think of your fine and successful leadership.
I hope, therefore, that not only for the State but for the national good, you will be willing to reconsider your statement that you would not run again. Such reconsideration would make me very happy-more than that, it would make millions of people all over the United States very happy.
With my affectionate regards,
Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Governor Lehman's announcement of May 20 that he would not seek reelection was given in our issue of May 23, page 3447.

Steel Industry to Fight Closed Shop-Statement by American Iron and Steel Institute Says Manufacturers Will Oppose Unionization Drive-Workers Promised Protection Against "Coercion"-Labor Leaders Pledge Continued Campaign
The American Iron and Steel Institute, on June 28, issued a statement announcing that the steel industry will vigorously oppose efforts being made to organize a closed shop among its 500,000 employees. The statement said that the industry anticipates strikes and violence during the present unionization drive, which is being led by John L. Lewis, who is Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organiza tion, and to which reference was made in our issue of June 13, page 3958. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is also active in the unionization campaign. The Institute's statement said that the industry would take necessary steps "to protect its employees and their families from intimidation, coercion and violence, and to aid them in maintaining collective bargaining free from to aid them in maintaining ce,"
interference from any source."
interference from any source.
Labor leaders on June 29 charged that steel manufactur ers themselves are resorting to coercion, and that the labor plank in the Republican platform recently adopted at Cleveland contained language identical with a portion of that in the Institute's statement. The Committee for Industrial Organization has set up a $\$ 500,000$ fund to finance the unionization drive in the steel industry. The Institute's unionization dri
A campaign to unionize the employees of the steel industry has been A campaign to unionize the employees of the steel industry has been
nnnounced. In order that the employees and the public may know the announced. In order that the employees and the public may know the
position of the steel industry in the face of the threatened drive, the position of the steel industry in the face of the threatened drive, the
industry makes this statement through the American Iron and Steel industry
Institute.
nstitute.
Persons and organizations not connected with the industry have taken charge of the campaign.
harge of the campaign.
There are many disturbing indications that the promoters of the camThere are many disturbing indications that the promoters of the campaign will employ coercio
The objective of the campaign is the "closed shop," which prohibits the employment of anyone not a union member. The steel industry will oppose any attempt to compel its employees to join a union or to pay tribute for the right to work.
No employee in the steel industry has to join any organization to get or hold a job. Employment in the industry does not depend upon membership or non-membership in any organization. Advancement depends on ivin man and arican principles to which the industry will steadfastly adhere.
The steel industry believes in the principles of collective bargaining, and it is in effect throughout the industry.
The overwhelming majority of the employees of the steel industry recently participated in annual elections under their own representation plans and elected their representatives for collective bargaining. The lections were conducted by the employees themselves by secret ballot. One of the purposes of the annouriced
The steel industry is so elected. losses, and the employees are now beginning to receive the benefits of increased operations. Any interruption of the forward movement will seriously injure the employees and their families, and all businesses dependent upon the industry, and will endanger the welfare of the country.
The announced drive, with its accompanying agitation for industrial trife, threatens such interruption.
The steel industry will use its resources to the best of its ability to protect its employees and their families from intimidation, coercion and
violence, and to aid them in maintaining collective bargaining free from interference from any source.
The New York "Times" of June 29 commented on the unionization campaign as follows:
The statement is the first of its kind ever issued by the leading steel companies through the American Iron and Steel Institute, which represents more than $95 \%$ of the steel industry. The President of the Institute is Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. The United States Steel Corp., Republic Steel, Jones \& Laughlin, National Steel, Youngstown Sheet \& Tube, Inland Steel and other large producers are represented on the board of directors of the institute.
The struggle between the steel companies and the Lewis forces over the closed shop issue is expected by leaders of representative steel companies to have important political repercussions. Any employees detected intimidating or coercing fellow workers to induce them to join the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers probably will be discharged, it was pointed out.

- Such measures would doubtless result in efforts of the union leaders to invoke the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which establishes the right of collective bargaining. Another possibility is the invoking of the Government Contract Act, recently passed by Congress, which provides for the maintenance of certain standards of labor on government contracts. Steel men declared the Administration's sympathies in the labor controversy were shown less than two weeks ago when Secretary of the Interior Ickes withheld from the Jones \& Laughlin Co. a government steel contract on the ground that the company had been found guilty by the National Labor Relations Board of "unfair labor practices."
Indicating the attitude of the labor leaders, Washington advices, June 29 , to the "Times" said, in part:
Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee ; John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and Major George L. Berry, Chairman of Labor's Nonpartisan League, pointed to the similarity of the labor plank in the Republican Party platform with the language used by the American Iron and Steel Institute.
The Republican platiorm, they said, pledged protection "of the $/$ right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.
The steel industry, it was said, announced that it would protect its employees "from intimidation, coercion and violence and to aid them in naintaining collective bargaining, free from interference from any source." Mr. Murray, in his reply, made public both here and in Pittsburgh, said that "it becomes apparent who dictated the so-called labor plank of the Republican platform."

Steel Institut compare the wording of the statement of the American Iron and Steel Institute with that in the G. O. P. platform," he suggested.
Major Berry asserted that the steel institute statement read " taken bodily from the Republican platform.'
Mr. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, declined to comment at length at this time, but said he would take the country into his "confidence" shortly, either through a public statement or a radio address. However, he concurred heartily in Mr. Murray's statement and said that he had been advised by the Chairman of the steel drive that the campaign would be conducted "with vigor."

From Mr. Murray's statement we quote the following:
It is stated by the American Iron and Steel Institute that the steel industry believes in the principle of collective bargaining. Unfortunately, however, the Institute and we differ on the interpretation of the word "bargaining." It believes that the bargain begins and ends in one person. We believe it takes two to make a bargain.
The royalists of steel are interested in maintaining their own company union dynasty, and through this Frankenstein use it as a means to continue an alleged system of collective bargaining. Back of this is the same attitude that defended the 12 -hour day in the steel mills; that bitterly opposed workmen's compensation; that fought every piece of social legislation introduced in Congress or in State Legislatures.
The committee created to organize the steel industry has no interest in fomenting strikes or creating disorders, as it announced officially at its first meeting, held in the city of Pittsburgh, Wednesday, June 17.
The Institute announced on July 1 that $92 \%$ of employees of the steel industry participated in recent elections under employee representation plans in 30 major steel plants, while 1,898 representatives were chosen for collective barWhile 1,898 representatives were chosen
gaining. The statement added, in part:
A total of 275,074 employees of the 30 companies were eligible to vote in the elections, of whom 254,029 cast secret ballots at the polls. Election of 1898 representatives indicates an average of one spokesman for each 45 employees in the companies.
The high percentage of participation in the 1936 elections indicates increasingly active interest by employees of the steel industry in the employee representation plan. In the elections held one year ago, ballots were cast by $90 \%$ of the employees while in 1934, approximately $85 \%$ the employees voted in the elections.
schedules were such that the presence of some employee the operating schedules were such that the presence of some employees was not re-
quired at the plants on election day such men nevertheles quired at the plants on election day such men nevertheless made it a point to come in to the polling places to register their choice, according reports to the Institute.
Competition among the employeas for relection as representatives was on the ballots. The employees of some companies nominate three candidates for each position as representative, while the employee three candiplans in other companies provide for the nomination of two candidates for each position.
More than half of the number of representatives chosen by employees at the recent elections were re-elected by their fellow-workers, the report showing that 1048 of the newly-elected spokesmen had served as representatives during the preceding period.

Secretary of Labor Perkins said at a press conference on July 2 that steel manufacturers should be careful not to "do anything foolish against the public interest and themselves," and that they should not "get nervous and panicky." United Press Washington advices of July 2 added:
While labor forces prepared for an assault on the traditionally open shop stecl factories, Miss Perkins said that she believed the organization drive does not necessarily mean that strikes and industrial warfare will
The Labor Department, Miss Perkins said, has sent out adequate forces of observers to keep in touch with the big unionization drive being instituted by John L. Lewis's committee for industrial organization.
As the Secretary was explaining her views, the leaders of the C. I. $\mathbf{O}$. movement were gathering with Mr. Lewis to plan the stecl organization drive and frame an answer to the American Federation of Labors renewed demand that the committee withdraw from its insistence on unionization
by industries rather than by crafts. by industries rather than by crafts.
This is not a strike," Miss Perkins admonished, when asked whether her Department was making plans to avert threatened industrial warfare. no reason, it seems to me, for panic. It is not necessary to have a strike in order to organize."
Miss Perkins said that she did not know what the employers have done to protect their interests. She said that she had read the statement of the American Iron \& Steel Institue declaring against the unionization campaign, and said that it seemed to her to be "several steps ahead of the program."
"They announced there was going to be a strike," she said. "They announced what the purpose of the strike was going to be. I think it is not necessarily a correct assumption, and it is not based upon develop-

Death of Count Lasteyrie Former French Minister of Finance-Technical Expert at Reparations Conferences
The death on June 28 of Court Charles de Lasteyrie, former Minister of Finance at the age of 59 years was reported in wireless advices to the New York "Times" from Paris June 28 , which said:

A French technical expert at the Spa and other reparations conferences, he took the Finance portfolio in the Poincare Cabinet of 1922. He was a member of the Institute.

Death of John W. Dodsworth, Former Editor and
President of the New York "Journal of Commerce"
John W. Dodsworth, managing editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce" from 1893 to 1910' and President and editor of that paper from 1910 to 1921, died at his home in Englewood, N. J., on June 30 of pneumonia, following a six months' illness. He was 79 years, old.
From the "Journal of Commerce" we quote the following:
Mr. Dodsworth was the sole surviving member of the distinguished
camily of editors and newspaper executives which managed the affairs
of the "Journal of Commerce" during that momentousyperiod between the era. He was the son of William Dodsworth, founder of the old "Commercial Bulletin," a dynamic personality who became an associate of the famous editor, David Minton Stone, during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods, and who became President and editor of the "Journal of Commerce" after Mr. Stone in 1893.

Control Ended in 1921
The Dodsworths were of a day when business management and ownership often was handed down from father to son, and when executive management, as in the case of the Colgates and many others, was shared by a as older newspapermen still refer to it, Alfred W. Dodsworth was publisher and Secretary; Michael J. Dodsworth was Treasurer, and Walter A. Dodsworth was assistant managing editor. Walter also became Treasurer upon the death of Michael in 1920. The Dodsworth control came to an end in 1921 when ownership of the paper was acquired by William C. Reick. . . . After disposing of his interest in the "Journal of Commerce" in 1921, Mr. Dodsworth entered the financial district and conducted an office at 1 Broad. way. Although advanced in years to a point where most men of means seek to retire, Mr. Dodsworth's friends said he sought to keep active in business affairs. six months ago, however, a complication of organic ailments forced him to suspend these activities.

## J. P. Morgan Suffers Attack of Neuritis-Definite Improvement Reported

J. P. Morgan who suffered an attack of neuritis while visiting relatıves in West Manchester, Mass., has shown continued improvement since his arrival at his Glen Cove (L. I.) home on July 1 it is said. Mr. Morgan left Massachusetts for his Long Island home in a private railway car on June 30, at which time it was stated that newspaper reports of his condition were greatly exaggerated. On July 1 Mr . Morgan's son, Junius Spencer Morgan, was quoted as saying:
"My father was ordered, two weeks ago, to rest and is rapidly improving, I believe he expects to make his usual trip to Scotland later this summer, but I am not sure as to his plans."

## President Roosevelt to Visit Quebec July 31

President Roosevelt will visit the Governor-General at Quebec on July 31, according to an official announcement issued at that city yesterday (July 3) which said:
"The President of the United States of America will spend the day of July 31 at Quebec as the guest of the Governor-General of Canada. Further details will be announced later."

New York Stock Exchange to Hold Forum on Business and Finance in Charlottesville, Va., July 6 to 11 -President Gay Among Speakers Scheduled to Address Institute of Public Affairs of University of Virginia
In a letter to members of the New York Stock Exchange and their associates, made public June 28, Maurice L. Farrell, Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations, said that at the invitation of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, the New York Stock Exchange is sponsoring a round-table to be held at Charlottesville, Va., from July 6 to 11 , inclusive. There will be six general topics it was pointed out, each to be discussed by two prominent speakers. The subjects include-business and taxation; the capital gains tax; the responsibility of corporate management to its stockholders, employees and the public; adequate information for the investing public; sound money; and information for the investing public; sound
credit control. Among the speakers will be:
Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank.
William O. Douglas, member of the Securities and Exchange CommissionKenneth C. Hogate, President, Dow, Jones \& Co.
Dr. Leland Rex Robinson.
George V. McLaughlin, President, Brooklyn Trust Co.
Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
Ellsworth C. Alvord.
Godfrey N. Nelson, Secretary of The New York "Times"
Arthur A. Ballantine, member of the law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner and Ballantine.
Colby Chester, Chairman of the Board, General Foods Corp.
Orrin G. Wood, President, Investment Bankers Association.
Matthew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.
Charles H. Meyer.
Robert M. Hanes, President, Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co. of WinstonSalem, N. C.

Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange.
In his letter, Mr. Farrell stated :
Our purpose in taking part in the Institute of Public Affairs program is solely to bring about a sound discussion of questions that are of vital interest to the general business and financial community. I am confident that the discussions will prove to be stimulating and interesting. The program calls for a discussion from the floor of the various topics, arter the speakers
have delivered their addresses. The round-table will be held daily from have dellivered their
$9: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

## William Phillips, Under-Secretary of State, Chosen as Ambassador to Italy-Will Succeed Breckinridge Long, Who Resigned-New Italian Ambassador, Fulvio Suvich, Receives Approval of United States

Following the resignation of Breckinridge Long as United States Ambassador to Italy, it was reported in Washington press advices of June 30 that William Phillips, UnderSecretary of State, had been chosen as his successor. Mr. Secretary of state, had been chosen as his successor. Mr.
Long resigned because of ill health. Italy recently changed its Ambassador to the United States, having appointed Fulvio Suvich, former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Rome, to succeed Augusto Russo, who was transferred to

Moscow. Approval by the American Government of the appointment of Mr. Suvich was announced by Secretary of State Hull on June 22.
The following regarding the appointment of Mr. Phillips as Ambassador to Italy is from a Washington account June 30, appearing in the New York "Times" of July 1:

It is understood that the selection conforms to Mr. Phillips' personal desires. He had been prominently mentioned for the Rome post in the Hoover Administration.
Mr. Phillips is the most experienced diplomat in the service, having entered it in 1903 as private secretary to Joseph H. Choate, Ambassado to Great Britain. He served as diplomatic secretary in Peking and London, as chief of the Far Eastern division of the State Department in 1908, and as Third Assistant Secretary of State on two occasions, in 1909 and 1914 From 1917 to 1920 he was Assistant Secretary of State.

In 1920 he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands, and from 1922 to 1924 he was Under-Secretary of State. For the next three years he was Ambassador to Belgium and then became the first United States Min to Canada. He resigned from that post for personal reasons in 1929.
A lifelong Republican, Mr. Phillips supported President Roosevelt in 1932 and was appointed Under-Secretary of State in 1933. He is 58 year old. He was graduated from Harvard in 1900.
J. M. Landis Re-elected Chairman of SEC-Senate Confirms Nomination for Reappointment of R. E. Healy as Member
James M. Landis has been re-elected Chairman of the Securities and-Exchange Commission for his second term, it was announced by the Commission on July 1. He was first elected Chairman on Sept. 23, 1935, following the resignation of Joseph P. Kennedy. Mr. Landis, who was re-elected Chairman for a one-year term, became a membe of the Commission on its formation in June 1934, with the passage of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Previously he had been a member of the Federal Trade Commission when that agency administered the Securities Act of 1933. Robert E. Healy, of Vermont, a member of the SEC since its formation, will continue with the Commission for an additional five years, the Senate having confirmed his nominationfor reappointment on June 18. Mr. Healy, whose original term expired on June 5, was nominated for reappointment by President Roosevelt on June 16 for the five-year term ending June 5, 1941.

Senate Confirms Nomination of C. C. Davis as Member of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
The nomination of Chester C. Davis as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was confirmed by the Senate on June 16. Mr. Davis, who was formerly Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was nominated to the Reserve Board by President Roosevelt on June 5. As noted in our issue of June 13, page 3959, H. R. Tolley has been appointed to succeed Mr. Davis as Administrator of the AAA.
E. B. Hall Nominated for Presidency of Investment Bankers Association-Other Nominees Also to Bankers Association-Other Nominees Also to
Be Acted Upon at Annual Convention to Be Held in Augusta, Ga., Dec. 2-6
Edward B. Hall, President of Harris, Hall \& Co., Chicago, has been nominated by the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America to be President of the Association for the year 1936-37, it was announced through the Association's office in Chicago, June 30, by through the Association's office in Chicago, June 30, by Orrin G. Wood of Estabrook \& Co., Boston, President of remainder of the regular ticket to be voted upon at the Association's 25th annual convention at Augusta, Ga., Dec. 2 to 6, 1936. Inasmuch as the offical selections of the Board have always been approved by the convention, nomination is considered tantamount to election, Mr. Wood pointed out. The following is from his announcement:
Mr. Hall has been in the investment business in Chicago since 1909 when he entered the bond department of the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank. He wecame a vice-Fresident of the bank in 129 . Navy during the war, was terminated in November, 1935, upon the formaNavy durns the war, was terminated in Noverer tion of his present organization. Harris, Hall \& Co. was formed for the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank prior to the enactment of the Banking Act of 1933 which excluded commercial banks from that field.
Mr. Hall was born in Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 13, 1886
o Chicago as a boy when the larger financial center attracted his father in 1894, Mr. Hall received his early education in Evanston, ill., later attending the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and Yale University. He was graduated from Yale in 1908.
Mr. Hall has been active in Association affairs for many years, serving on several important committees, both of its Central states group and of the national organization. He was Chairman of the Committee on State Legislation for two years and is at present Chairman of the Finance Committee.
He became a member of the Board of Governors upon his election as Treasurer of the Association in 1934 and has since beencontinued on the Board as a Governor.
Other nominations made by the Board of Governors were announced by Mr. Wood as follows:
For Executive Vice-President: Alden H. Little, Chicago, to succeed himself.

For Vice-Presidents: Earle Bailie, J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., New York: Rudolph J. Eichler, Bateman, Eichler \& Co., Los Angeles; James J. Minot Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; Cloud Wampler, Lawrence Stern \& Co., Inc., Chicago.

For Treasurer: D. T. Richardson, Kelley, Richardson \& Co., Inc., Chicago, to succeed himself.
For Secretary: Robert Stevenson III, Chicago.
For Governors: One-year term expiring in 1937-Francis E. Frothingham, Coffin \& Burr. Inc., Boston; J. Howard Arthur, First National Bank at Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh; Ben B. Ehrlichman, Drumheller Ehrlichman \& White, Seattle; George s. stevenson, slevens, Grgicio co., Harthord Orrin G. Wood, Estabrook \& Co, Boston, ex-officio member of next year's Board as retiring President.
expiring in 1938-Hearn W. Streat Bancamerica-Blair Corp., New York.
ms expiring in 1939-Perry E. Hall, Morgan, Stanley \& Co., Inc., New York; John S. Linen, Chase National解 Parsons \& Co., Philadelphia; E. F. Connely, First of Michigan Corp., Detroit; Claude W. Wilhide, Baker, Watts \& Co., Baltimore; Colis Mitchum, Mitchum, Tully \& Co., San Francisco; James M. Hutton Jr., W. E. Hutton \& Co., Cincinnati; John A. Prescott, Prescott, Wright, Snider Co. Kansas City; Harold E. Wood, Harold E. Wood \& Co., St. Paul.

## ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.

Arrangements were made June 29 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 125,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 115,000$, on June 25 .

The membership of Walter S. Thomson in the New York Cotton Exchange was sold July 1 to William S. Dowdell, for another, for $\$ 12,500$, this price being $\$ 500$ in advance of the previous sale.

James H. Perkins, Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank, New York City, announced on June 30 that the Directors, at a meeting that day, had voted to retire on or before Aug. 1 the bank's $\$ 50,000,000$ of preferred stock, $49,093,000$ of which is held by the Reconstruction Finance Cu, 0 s indicated further below the June 30 statement of Corp. As indicated further below the $\$ 4903$ atement of condition of the bank reveals that the $\$ 49,093,000$ of preferred stock held by the RFC was retired on July 1, leaving $\$ 907,000$ to be retired on or before Aug. 1. Mr. Perkins, in a letter to the stockholders on June 30 said:
In view of the improved asset position and high liquidity of the bank, the Board of Directors has had under consideration the retirement of the $\$ 50,000,000$ of preferred stock which is principally held by the RFO. With the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency the directors voted at the regular meeting today to call this stock for retirement on Aug. 1, 1936.

After giving effect to this retirement the bank will have capital stock of $\$ 77,500,000$, surplus of $\$ 42,500,000$ and undivided profits of approximately $\$ 10,000,000$, and the annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock amounting currently to about $\$ 1,750,000$ will be eliminated.
I.wish to express my appreciation of the complete and helpful cooperation Which has characterized our
The following is from the New York "Times" of July 1: The figure for surplus which Mr. Perkins gave in his letter compared with a surplus of $\$ 30,000,000$ reported by the bank in its statement of March 4 last. This gain of $\$ 12,000,000$ in surplus will in part replace the reduction in capital funds incident to the repayment of the preferred tock. On the basis of Mr. Perkins' figures the capital funds or amount to $\$ 130,000,000$, a reduction of more than $\$ 38,000,000$ from the $\$ 168,444,550$ of capital funds reported on March 4 last.
The National City Bank issued its preferred stock in January, 1934, at which time it reduced its common stock capital by $\$ 46,500,000$ from $\$ 124,000,000$ to the present figure of $\$ 77,500,000$ by reducing the par value of the shares from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 12.50$. Preferred stockholders of the bank took up $\$ 907,000$, leaving $\$ 49,093,000$ to be purchased by the RFC.
The June 30 statement of the National City Bank, New York City, shows that resources of the bank on that date totaled $\$ 1,969,852,055$, which compares with $\$ 1,878,129,543$ on March 4 and $\$ 1,880,679,850$ Dec.31. Deposits on June 30 amounted to $\$ 1,730,019,147$, as against $\$ 1,650,147,302$ March 4 and $\$ 1,652,366,244$ at the close of 1935. According to the statement, the bank on June 30 had cash on hand and due from banks and bankers in amount of $\$ 482,847,279$, comparing with $\$ 484,647,497$ and $\$ 527,491,424$, respectively March 4 and Dec. 31, held United States Government securities of $\$ 622,644,698$, against $\$ 498,767,781$ and $\$ 510$,764,688 , and also held State and municipal bonds of $\$ 101,-$ 487,261 , which compares with $\$ 111,443,449$ and $\$ 94,211,140$. Undivided profits of the bank at the half year were reported at $\$ 10,805,481$; undivided profits on March 4 totaled $\$ 10$,944,550 and on Dec. 31 . $\$ 10,644,279$. Capital remained unchanged from March 4 while surplus increased to $\$ 42$,500,000 , from $\$ 30,000,000$; capital of the bank on June 30 was made up to $\$ 50,000,000$ of preferred and $\$ 77,500,000$ of common stock. A notation on the statement said that on July $1 \$ 49,093,000$ of preferred stock held by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. was retired, leaving $\$ 907,000$ to be retired on or before Aug. 1.

Deposits of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, affiliate of the National City Bank, totaled $\$ 82,218,413$ on June 30, according to the bank's statement of condition as of that date. This compares with deposits of $\$ 72,358,056$ on March 4 and $\$ 87,526,709$ on Dec. 31. Undivided profits at the latest date were $\$ 3,044,172$, an increase over the March 4 figure of $\$ 2,973,012$ and the Dec. 31 total of $\$ 2,805$, 961 , while capital and surplus remained unchanged at $\$ 10,000,000$ each. Cash on hand and due from banks June 30 $\$ 10,000,000$ each. Cash on amounted to $\$ 30,640,081$, compared with $\$ 30,790,789$ March 4 and $\$ 36,275,953$ at the end of December; holdings of United States Government obligations totaled $\$ 32,896,840$,
against $\$ 31,015,098$ and $\$ 39,771,668$ on the earlier dates. Total resources June 30 were shown at $\$ 106,879,740$, comparing with $\$ 96,541,089$ and $\$ 111,390,184$, respectively, March 4 and Dec. 31 .
The June 30 financial statement of Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co., N. Y. City, private bankers, shows increases in deposits, total assets and capital and surplus compared with three months ago. The figures in each case are the highest since the firm began publishing its statements in 1934. Total deposits of $\$ 52,157,918$ on June 30 represented an increase of $18 \%$ compared with $\$ 43,898,704$ at the end of the first quarter, and a gain, of $32 \%$ over deposits of $\$ 39,375,597$ a year ago. Total assets increased to $\$ 79,757,095$ from $\$ 72,780,499$ on March 31. Capital and surplus of $\$ 11,609,786$ compare with $\$ 11,409,427$ three months ago. Other items were reported as follows:
A slight decline is shown in loans and advances which stand at $\$ 15,916,119$ against $\$ 16,181,732$ at the end of the first quarter. Other asset items compare as follows with the March 31 figures: Cash, $\$ 15,467,919$ against $\$ 9,853,953$; United States Government securities (valued at lower of cost or
market), $\$ 13,375,963$. market), $\$ 13,375,963$ against $\$ 9,330,074$; call loans and acceptances of
other banks, $\$ 6,428,755$ against $\$ 5,917,236 ;$ marketable bonds and stocks other banks, $\$ 6,428,755$ against $\$ 5,917,236$; marketable bonds and stocks
(valued at lower of cost or market), $\$ 10,654,861$ against $\$ 12,754,675$; other (valued at lower of cost or market), $\$ 10,654,861$ against $\$ 12,754,675$; other
investments, $\$ 1,967,199$ against $\$ 2,073,258$; customers' liability on acceptinvestments, $\$ 1,967,199$ against $\$ 2,073,2$
ances, $\$ 13,149,582$ against $\$ 14,343,982$.

An increase in total resources to $\$ 12,069,300$ is shown in the statement of condition of the Federation Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, as of June 30, 1936. This compares with $\$ 11,460,326$ on March 4 of this year. Deposits increased to $\$ 10,092,276$ compared with $\$ 9,561,148$ on March 4. Undivided profits totaled $\$ 161,080$ against $\$ 141,064$, with capital and surplus remaining unchanged at $\$ 1,550,000$. Other items listed in the statement showed the following comparisons with March 4, 1936: Cash, $\$ 3,682,110$, against comparisons with March 4, 1936: Cash, $\$ 3,682,110$, against
$\$ 3,329,166$; United States Government securities, $\$ 939,362$, against $\$ 235,978$; New York State, county and city bonds, $\$ 1,628,518$, against $\$ 2,331,887$.

Resources of the Public National Bank, New York, amounted to $\$ 155,163,454$, June 30 , compared with $\$ 155$,776,001 on March 31, while cash and due from banks totaled $\$ 32,515,015$, as against $\$ 27,390,667$ on the earlier date. to $\$ 34$ gh of United States government obligations declined to $\$ 34,641,344$ from $\$ 35,158,570$, as did deposits to $\$ 135$,630,897 from $\$ 137,099,995$. The bank's capital and surplus were unchanged at $\$ 5,775,000$ and $\$ 6,225,000$ respectively and its undivided profits amounted to $\$ 2,370,139$, against $\$ 2,053,062$.
The report of the Chemical Bank and Trust Co., New York, as of June 30 showed deposits of $\$ 545,341,548$ and assets of $\$ 635,115,036$, compared respectively with $\$ 509$,and 20 and $\$ 602,796,091$ on March 31 , last. Cash on hand $\$ 140,899,588$, holdings of government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, at $\$ 156,571,488$, against $\$ 147,722,820$ and loans and discounts of $\$ 102,484,094$, as compared with $\$ 80,013,808$. Capital and surplus at $\$ 20,000,000$ and $\$ 40$,000,000 , respectively, were unchanged from the previous quarter. Undivided profits rose from $\$ 11,689,549$ on March
31 to $\$ 12,685,449$.

2,685,449.
According to the June 30 statement of the Bankers Trust Co., New York, deposits and resources reached new highs of $\$ 989,963,995$ and $\$ 1,123,818,961$, compared respectively The bank reported and $\$ 1,003,235,318$ on March 31, last. The bank reported cash on hand and due from banks of $\$ 153,672,323$, compared with $\$ 221,694,444$, exchanges for the clearing house of $\$ 67,863,543$ against $\$ 63,503,034$, holdings of United States Government securities of $\$ 581,412,681$ against $\$ 411,622,537$, demand loans of $\$ 69,694,758$ against $\$ 74,326,657$ and time loans and bills discounted of $\$ 153,-$ 081,419 against $\$ 126,158,168$. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $\$ 25,000,000$ and $\$ 50,000,000$ respectively, while undivided profits amounted to $\$ 19,091,339$ as compared with $\$ 18,391,431$ on March 31.

Deposits of the New York Trust Co., New York City, as of June 30 amounted to $\$ 384,272,093$, while assets totaled $\$ 437,659,473$, against $\$ 361,178,093$ and $\$ 412,983,606$
respectively, on March 31 , last. Cash on hand and due from respectively, on March 31, last. Cash on hand and due from
banks was $\$ 71,366,877$, against $\$ 48,521,516$ : other cash items, $\$ 33,329,775$, against $\$ 35,839,873$; United States Government securities, $\$ 163,195,560$, as compared with $\$ 157,057,200$, and loans, discounts and bankers acceptances, $\$ 115,971,327$, against $\$ 114,764,923$. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $\$ 12,500,000$ and $\$ 20,000,000$, respectively, while undivided profits rose to $\$ 2,744,439$ from $\$ 2,348,223$
on March 31 on March 31.
The General Motors Corp., New York, on June 25 was granted authority by the New York State Banking Department to open a branch office in Madison, Wis., and another in Huntington, W. Va.
Total resources of the Irving Trust Co., New York, on June 30, according to the institution's statement of condition as of that date, were $\$ 729,841,506$ against $\$ 719,902,356$ on March 31, while deposits totaled $\$ 599,678,433$ against $\$ 591,074,311$. The bank reported cash on hand and due from
banks at $\$ 261,676,914$ against $\$ 242,898,041$; United States Government securities, $\$ 209,877,920$, compared with $\$ 216$,808,252 ; call loans and acceptances, $\$ 41,925,105$ against $\$ 52$, 823,180 , and other loans and discounts of $\$ 128,827,440$ against $\$ 90,969,907$. Both capital and surplus were unchanged at $\$ 50,000,000$ and $\$ 55,000,000$, respectively; undivided profits increased to $\$ 4,101,956$ from $\$ 4,033,263$ on March 31.

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York, reports total resources of $\$ 329,306,310$, which compares with assets of $\$ 308,964,323$ on March 27 . Total deposits amounted to $\$ 296,935,162$ as against $\$ 275,545,973$ near the end of the first quarter. Surplus and undivided profits increased to $\$ 16,662,907$ from $\$ 16,109,900$ three months earlier. Holdings of government securities amounted to $\$ 150,278,750$, at par, against $\$ 132,863,500$ on the earlier date. Cash in vaults and due from banks on June 30 totaled $\$ 68,474,082$.
The mid-year statement of the United States Trust Co., New York, shows total resources of $\$ 106,307,523$ against $\$ 104,760,814$ on March 4 . Deposits, June 30, amounted to $\$ 74,114,046$ compared with $\$ 72,965,509$ on the earlier date. The bank adjusted its capital structure by increasing surplus from $\$ 24,000,000$ to $\$ 26,000,000$, while undivided profits amounted to $\$ 2,208,741$ against $\$ 4,413,550$ on March 4 . On June 30 cash totaled $\$ 31,492,191$ compared with $\$ 36,260,171$. Holdings of government securities amounted to $\$ 16,000,000$ against \$11,773,988.

The statement of condition as at the close of business, June 30, of the First National Bank of the City of New York revealed total assets of $\$ 630,094,113$ and total deposits of $\$ 524,502,186$ as compared with $\$ 619,022,432$ and $\$ 514,-$ 551,986 , respectively, on March 31 last. The bank's capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 10,000,000$ and $\$ 80$, 000,000 , resnectively, but undivided profits increased from $\$ 7,536,258$ on the earlier date to $\$ 10,750,568$. The institution held $\$ 251,464,480$ of Enited States Government securities on June 30 against $\$ 209,432,738$ at the end of the first quarter.

In its statement of condition at the close of business, June 30, the Bank of New York \& Trust Co., New York, showed deposits of $\$ 163,718,498$ and total resources of $\$ 186$,146,241 as compared, respectively, with $\$ 176,646,630$ and $\$ 200,0 \check{ } 8,672$ on March 31 last. The bank reported cash on hand, due from banks and other cash items of $\$ 41,990,349$ against $\$ 49,133,210$; holdings of United States Government securities of $\$ 60,546,924$ against $\$ 65,016,610$, and loans and discounts of $\$ 51,417,846$ against $\$ 44,302,173$. Capital and surplus of the institution were unchanged at $\$ 6,000,000$ and $\$ 9,000,000$, respectively, and its undivided profits were $\$ 1,955,186$ against $\$ 1,941,408$ three months ago.
The New York Representative's Office of Barclays Bank, Ltd. (head office London), is advised that the Board of Directors in London have declared out of profits for the half-year ended June 30 an interim dividend at the rate of $10 \%$ per annum on the A shares and of $14 \%$ per annum on the $\mathbf{B}$ and C shares, respectively, subject in each case to the deduction of the British income tax. This is a continuance of the dividend rates which have been declared consistently for many years past.

Fulton Trust Co, of New York City reports net operating income for the first six months of 1936 as $\$ 144,922$ compared with $\$ 94,873$ net operating income and net profit of $\$ 63,661$ on sale of securities in the first six months of 1935. After deducting $\$ 100,000$ for dividends paid, the bank transferred $\$ 44,922$ to undivided profits, raising that item
to $\$ 825,993$. As of June 30 , the bat to $\$ 825,993$. As of June 30 , the bank reports deposits of $\$ 19,231,290$ compared with $\$ 22,023,308$ on Dec. 31, 1935, and total resources of $\$ 24,315,096$ compared with $\$ 27$, 058,322 . Holdings of United States Government securities increased to $\$ 8,033,225$ from $\$ 5,710,000$ at the year-end. Time loans secured by collateral totaled $\$ 1,637,572$ compared with $\$ 1,514,717$ on Dec. 31 last. The statement notes that United States Government, State and municipal bonds are carried at cost or par value, whichever is the lower, and
that all other securities are carried at the lower of that all other securities are carried at the lower of cost or
market ralue. market value.
The statement of condition of Manufacturers Trust Co., New. York City, as of June 30,1936 , shows deposits of $\$ 613$,311,274 , which is the highest in the history of the bank. This compares with $\$ 595,793,050$ on March 31 and $\$ 477$,512,117 one year ago. Resources, too, are at a new high, it is announced, being $\$ 721,544,494$ as against $\$ 703,189,059$ three months ago and $\$ 579,807,681$ on June 30,1935 . This is the fourth successire quarter in which the bank has established a neiv high for deposits, said an announcement issued by the trust company, which continued:
Cash and due from banks is given as $\$ 129,183,071$, which represents
an increase of $\$ 8,000,000$ over March 31 United securities amounts to $\$ 257,426,861$, an increase of $\$ 14,000,000$ over the last quarter.
Capital remains unchanged at $\$ 32,935,000$. Surplus and undivided profits is $\$ 14,007,251$, an increase of $\$ 1,142,156$ over March 31 . Adding
the regular and special dividends for the quarter, which amounted to $\$ 823,375$, brings the net operating earnings for the period to $\$ 1,965,531$,
equal to $\$ 1,19$ a share.

It was announced this week by the Manufacturers Trust that it will open three additional Bronx offices, located at 701 Allerton Ayenue, 5 West Burnside Avenue, and Pelham Parkway at White Plains Road, locations formerly occupied by Bank of the Manhatton Co, which will dis continue them on July 31. The announcement said:
An arrangement between these two banks provides that the business formerly handled by the Bank of the Manhattan Co. at these locations will be transferred to Manufacturers Trust Co., which will thereby increase its Bronx offices from seve
New York from 56 to 59 .
New York from 56 to 59.
It is contemplated that the present personnel will remain with Manufacturers Trust Co. so that the customers may be served as heretofore.
Sterling National Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, in its statement of condition as of June 30 , showed an increase of $\$ 5,135,832$ in loans and discounts over Dec. 31, 1935, to a total of $\$ 11,536,419$, the highest figure in the bank's history. Total resources increased to $\$ 28,459,524$ from $\$ 23,254,148$ at the year-end, establishing, it is stated, a new peak since the bank's founding in May, 1929 . Surplus and undivided profits increased $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 1104,917$ Deposits also rose profits increased $\$ 10,006,262$ from $\$ 20,223,463$ of Dec. 31 , to a new high of $\$ 24,806,262$ rash and due from banks was reported at $\$ 6,434,615$, compared with $\$ 5,896,661$; United States Government securities, $\$ 3,854,945$ compared with $\$ 6,487,589$, and State, municipal and corporate securities, $\$ 5,840,918$ against $\$ 4,063,087$.
Statement of condition of the Continental Bank \& Trust Co., of New York, at the close of business, June 30, showed total resources of $\$ 75,655,034$ compared with $\$ 74,594,727$ on Dec. 31, 1935. Deposits increased to $\$ 63,517,750$ from $\$ 61,916,380$ at the year-end. Collateral loans increased to $\$ 8,067,140$ from $\$ 6,506,402$, and loans and discounts to $\$ 7,857,351$ from $\$ 5,602,811$. Cash and due from banks totaled $\$ 25,367,221$ compared with $\$ 24,721,137$ at the year-end. The capital account shows capital and surplus unchanged at $\$ 7,000,000$, with undivided profits up to $\$ 871,523$ from $\$ 791,210$ on Dec. 31, 1935. Reserves also were higher at $\$ 1,644,536$ compared with $\$ 1,538,136$. Holdings of United States Government bonds totaled $\$ 7,641,343$ compared with $\$ 7,126,343$, and New York State, County and City bonds, $\$ 9,911,488$ compared with $\$ 11,946,966$.

The statement of The Chase National Bank, New York City, for June 30, 1936 was made public July 2. The deposits of the bank on June 30, (including certified and cashier's checks) were $\$ 2,083,326,000$, compared with $\$ 2,059,785,000$ on March 4,1936 , and $\$ 1,760,129,000$ on June 29, 1935. The statement also showed:
Total resources amounted to $\$ 2,356,357,000$ compared with $\$ 2,341$, 493,000 on March 4, and \$2,027,704,000 a year ago; cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve bank and other banks, $\$ 602,890,000$, compared with $\$ 793,126,000$ and $\$ 528,863,000$ on the respective dates; investments in United States Government securities, $\$ 735,987,000$, compared with $\$ 632,802,000$ and $\$ 573,664,000$; loans and discounts, $\$ 649,449,000$, compared with $\$ 609,245,000$ and $\$ 639,395,000$.
Undivided profits of the bank on June 30,1936 were $\$ 22,657,000$ as 1935. Reserves for contingencies on June 30 were $\$ 12,413,000$ on June 29, 1935. Reserves

It is pointed out that the statement of June 30 reflects changes in the capital structure of the bank occasioned by ths action of the Board of issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ of preferred stock and the increase of the surplus account from $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 100,270,000$ by the release of $\$ 49,520,000$ in reserves and $\$ 750,000$ in the prevferred stock retirement fund. The bank retired $\$ 46,222,16$, of preferred stock by payment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on June 17, and $\$ 83,500$ held by individuals has been paid between June 17 and June 30. The remainder of prefe red stock amounting to $\$ 3,694,340$ has been called for retirement as of Aug. 1, if not presented for payment by holders before that date.

The statement of condition of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, as of June 30, 1936, issued July 2, shows deposits of $\$ 1,638,602,997$, as compared with $\$ 1,488,284,607$ at the time of the last published statement, March 31, 1936, and with $\$ 1,412,601,414$ on June 30,1935 . The company's total resources are $\$ 1,972,869,120$, against $\$ 1,812,633,569$ on March 31, and $\$ 1,730,209,418$ a year ago. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 90,000,000$ and $\$ 170,000,000$, respectfully, and undivided profits are $\$ 7,649,440$ compare with $\$ 7,317,042$ on March 31 , and with $\$ 7,067,129$ on June 30, 1935.

The statement of condition of the Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., as of June 30, 1936, issued July 2, showed total deposits of $\$ 118,935,287$, against $\$ 117,684,081$ on March 31 last, and $\$ 105,400,631$ a year ago. The statement March 31 last, and $\$ 105,400,631$ a year ago. The statement
showed surplus of $\$ 4,050,000$ compared with $\$ 4,000,000$ three months ago, while undivided profits of $\$ 1,325,635$ were reported, comparing with $\$ 1,412,679$ on March 31 , and reflecting the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of $\$ 164,-$ 000 during the month of June. Holdings of cash and United States Government securities reflected little change since March 31. Loans secured by collateral showed increases, demand collateral loans being reported at $\$ 9,667,444$ against $\$ 8,899,887$ three months ago, and time collateral loans at $\$ 6,800,639$ against $\$ 4,486,679$. Total resources on June 30, 1936 , were reported at $\$ 135,064,015$ aganist $\$ 133,304,933$ on March 31 and $\$ 123,719,680$ a year ago.
Edwin V. Hellawell, receiver of the First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I., closed since the banking holiday of

1933, announced on June 23 that payment of a further $12 \%$ dividend to depositors would begin immediately, bringing the total dividends paid under the receivership to $82 \%$. In noting this, Hempstead advices to the New York "Herald Tribune" on the date named, added:

The $12 \%$ payment, involving more than $\$ 400,000$ will be paid at the The $12 \%$ payment, involving more than $\$ 400$, offices in the Central Nassau Building, Hempstead. The bank receiver's ofrices in the Central Nassau

Following a meeting of the directors of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Mass., on June 25, Walter S. Bucklin, President of the institution, announced that Horace Schemerhorn had been elected Assistant Vice-President and Assistant Trust Officer of the institution. The Boston "Herald" of June 26, added in part:
He will at once assume general supervision of the trust department under F. A. Carroll, Vice-President. . . He was with Spencer Trask \& Co., until the war. He was in the naval air service from 1917 until 1919.
After the war he again went with Spencer Trask and in 1922 joined the staff of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. supervising their investments. He joined the Shawmut Bank in 1925 and he was active in the Shawmut Corporation until its liquidation and since then has been head of the investment department of the bank.

In indicating that changes had occurred recently in the personnel of the Weehawken Trust Co., Union City, N. J., the "Jersey Observer" of July 1 had the following to say:
Fred A. Berenbroick is the new President of the Weehawken Trust Co., according to announcements made by officers today (July 1). He was elected last February Mr. Berenbroick was formerly Vice-President and Serrary. He succeeds the late Henry J. Gordon, whJ died December 30. 1935.
Dr. J. Clement Justin was advanced to the Vice-Presidency, while Joseph G. Shannon, a director, is listed as Chairman of the Board. He is also President of thé Guttenberg Bank and Trust Co.

In its condition report as of June 30, the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shows total resources of $\$ 146,368,295$, as compared with total assets of $\$ 150$,808,376 on March 4, of which the following are the chief items: Cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 29,461,493$ (against $\$ 37,097,721$ on March 4); United States Government securities and Home Owners' Loan bonds, $\$ 22,130,738$ (against $\$ 28,180,738$ ); loans, $\$ 26,432,628$ (against $\$ 27,306,618$ ); and State, county and municipal securities, $\$ 32,131,730$ (against $\$ 25,912,910$ ). On the debit side of the statement, deposits are shown at $\$ 120,957,773$ (as compared with $\$ 124,637,543$ on March 4) and undivided profits at $\$ 1,427,132$ (against $\$ 1,456,292$ ). The trust company, which was organized in $\$ 1,456,292$ ). The trust company, which was organized in 1866 , is capitalized at $\$ 6,700,000$ and has a surplus fund of
$\$ 15,000,000$. William P. Gest is Chairman of the Board and Henry G. Brengle, President.
In its statement of condition as of June 30, the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., shows total resources of $\$ 461,393,292$, which compares with $\$ 447,195,238$ on March 4. Cash on hand and due from banks on June 30 amounted to $\$ 151,856,188$, against $\$ 165,870,065$ on March 4. The institutions holdings of United States government securities dvanced from $\$ 131,504,516$ on the earlier date to $\$ 141,-$ 099,641 on June 30, and loans and discounts increased from $\$ 70,701,157$ to $\$ 37,442,114$. Capital stock remained unchanged at $\$ 14,000,000$, but surplus and net profits dropped from $\$ 22,237,597$ on March 4 to $\$ 21,650,652$. On the other hand, deposits increased from $\$ 397,142,913$ on March 4 to $\$ 412,490,344$ on June 30. The Philadelphia National Bank was organized in 1803, Joseph Wayne Jr, is President.

Deposits of the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, according to the June 30 report of the institution, total $\$ 229,064,439$, as compared with $\$ 228,317,209$ on March 4, while total resources are given at $\$ 255,611,166$ (as compared with $\$ 252,218,171$ on Farch 4), of which the principal items are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 78,251,988$ : U. S. Government securities, $\$ 47,-$ 892,436 ; other loans upon collateral, $\$ 41,322,432$; other inrestments, $\$ 28,488,894$, and commercial paper, $\$ 22,052,661$. On the debit side of the statement, capital stock and surOn the debit side of the statement, capital stock and surspectively, but undivided profits have increased from $\$ 2,103$,303 on March 4 to $\$ 2,262,002$. C. S. W. Packard is Chairman of the Board and C. S. Newhall, President.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Waynesburg, Pa., John R. Throckmorton was elected Cashier to succeed Herbert Ailes, who resigned. A dispatch from Waynesburg, printed in "Money \& Commerce" of June 27, from which this is learned, states that Mr. Throckmorton was an employee of the old Citizens National Bank for nine years, and has been Assistant Cashier and Note Teller in the First National Bank \& Trust Co. since its organization.

The Citizens National Bank of Bradford, Pa., capitalized at $\$ 200,000$, was chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency on June 20. Sterns Marshall is President of the institution and C. L. Melvin, Cashier.

The Cincinnati Bank \& Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has retired $\$ 100,000$ of capital debentures held by the Recon-
struction Finance Corporation, George A. Schulze, its President, announced on June 30. The Cincinnati "Enquirer" of July 1, from which this is learned, gave further details as follows:
This reduces outstanding debentures to $\$ 100,000$ from the original amount of $\$ 300,000$ issued to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1934. The bank retired $\$ 100,000$ of the debentures in February, 1935. The bank now has capital stock of $\$ 200,000$; capital debentures, $\$ 100,000$; surplus, $\$ 100$,000 ; undivided profits, $\$ 49,500$; reserve for contingency, $\$ 55,021$.

The condensed statement of condition of the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association (head office San Francisco), as of June 30, shows total deposits of $\$ 1,-$ 242,914,790, as compared with $\$ 1,132,526,080$ on March 4, and total resources of $\$ 1,366,548,641$, as compared with $\$ 1,255,663,050$ on March 4, of which the principal items are: Cash in vault and in Federal Reserve Bank, \$80,994,422 (against $\$ 59,983,637$ ); due from banks, $\$ 96,825,858$ (against $\$ 81,455,299$ ); ; securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies, $\$ 492,485,466$ (against $\$ 446,644,068$ ) and loans and discounts, $\$ 478,239,921$ (against $\$ 454,824,-$ 331). The bank's capital at $\$ 50,000,000$ remains unchanged, but surplus account has increased to $\$ 33,500,000$ from $\$ 32$,500,000 , while undivided profits account has decreased to $\$ 18,595,130$ from $\$ 20,809,103$.

A new branch of the Bank of America has been opened in Inglewood, Calif. L. E. Grill has been appointed Manager and Fred J. Christensen named Assistant Manager. This is the 443rd branch in the bank's statewide system serving 273 California communities.

In its condition statement as of June 30, the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, showed total resources of $\$ 348$,412,330 as compared with $\$ 337,834,597$ on March 4. Cash on hand and in banks decreased from $\$ 92,979,006$ on March 4 to $\$ 92,621,894$ on June 30 , and loans, discounts and advances, less reserves, dropped from $\$ 153,535,238$ on the earlier date to $\$ 147,189,354$ on June 30, but United States Government obligations (direct and fully guaranteed) rose from $\$ 54$,761,690 March 4 to $\$ 70,853,517$ on the later date. The bank's capital notes and capital stock remained unchanged at $\$ 15,000,000$ and $\$ 13,800,000$, respectively; surplus and undivided profits rose to $\$ 3,226,575$ from $\$ 3,189,314$, and total deposits increased from $\$ 302,226,529$ on March 4 to $\$ 312$,702,560. Harris Creech is President of the institution.

Three Mishawaka, Ind., banks, the First National Bank, the First Trust \& Savings Bank, and the North Side Trust \& Savings Bank, all capitalized at $\$ 100,000$, were consolidated at the close of business June 23 under the title of solidated at the close of business June 23 under the title of
the The First National Bank of Mishawaka. The new organization is capitalized at $\$ 400,000$, consisting of $\$ 200,000$ preferred stock and $\$ 200,000$ common stock, and surplus of $\$ 100,000$. On the same date, the new bank was authorized to maintain a branch at 101 East Mishawaka Ave., Mishawaka.
Yesterday, July 3, the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., bought back the last block of shares of preferred stock of the institution, amounting to $\$ 15,000,000$, sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in January, 1934. Associated Press advices from Chicago on July 3, stating this, supplied the following details:

A check for $\$ 15,000,000$ was tossed across a counter today (July 3), and the First National Bank of Chicago had bought back the last block of shares of preferred stock it issued to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in January, 1934.
The transaction meant that the First National became the first large bank in the Nation to "pay off" the government agency.
Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor yesterday approved expansion of the bank's common capital and retirement of the preferred following announcement of the First National's President, Edward E. Brown, that the sale of 50,000 shares of new common stock, at $\$ 200$ a share, had been completed.
Several large banks have initiated steps to retire holdings of the RFC.
Originally the First National Originally the First National sold $\$ 25,000,000$ in preferred stock, but last
December $\$ 10,000,000$ of this was retired December $\$ 10,000,000$ of this was retired.
We learn from the Michigan "Investor" of June 27 that the Michigan Industrial Bank of Detroit, a unit of the former Guardian Detroit Group, which has been closed since the banking boliday, is to be reorganized. The reorganization plan was worked out by former Governor, Alex. J. Groesbeck, receiver of the Group, and A. W. Sempliner, an attorney, with the co-operation of the stockholders and depositors. Under the plan cash payments will be made in full to depositors who had $\$ 2,000$ or less in the bank, while the 51 depositors who had more than that amount will receive interest-bearing debentures for the balance. All dereceive interest-bearing debentures for the balance. All de-
positors have already received $80 \%$ in cash. The paper went on to say:
When the bank closed its capital was $\$ 350,000$ and its total deposit liability was $\$ 939,451$. The $20 \%$ unpaid balance totals approximately $\$ 180,000$. The bank has been under the receivership of George Paul.
One of the provisions of the reorganization
One of the provisions of the reorganization is that stock assessments will be cancelled. Nine directors who already have paid assessments will be reimbursed. The Guardian-Detroit Group will buy all of the stock of the will become its directors under the plan directors will be fixed by Judge Marschner. The par value of the stock is estimated at $\$ 350,000$.

The Michigan "Investor" of June 27 reported that a $\$ 50,000$ payment to depositors of the former Peoples Wayne County Bank of Ecorse, Mich., had begun, representing $10 \%$
of the funds remaining in the bank at the time of the organization of the Ecorse Savings Bank. The paper added:
This payoff makes a total of $65 \%$ of the total deposits of $t$ he former bank, according to Clarence R. Mead, liquidator.
On June 26 the Easton-Taylor Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. The institution was organized by John R. Lanigan, the President of the company, and associates, and was opened for business on July 8, 1911, at Easton and Taylor Avenues. The bank celebrated its silver anniversary in new and larger quarters at Delmar and Euclid Boulevards, to which it moved on April 20 last. Officers of the institution, in addition to Mr. Lanigan, are: William L. Igoe and Arthur G. Giles, Vice-Presidents; Arthur J. Sanger, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. Glennon Schreiber, Assistant Secretary.

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of June 17 1936:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to 2208 .497,098 on June 10 as compared with $£ 207,281,973$ on the previous Wednesday.
A large acquisition of gold by the Bank of England has been a feature of the week under review, during which, according to the daily announcements, day and this was the largest daily movement since April 21, 1933.
In the open market about $£ 1,170,000$ of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. In addition to the usual general demand there was some special buying and prices included a larger premium over gold exchange parities.
The weakness of the Franc persisted and large shipments of gold con tinued to be made from Paris to New York, the cross rate remaining at about the gold export point. The last return of the Bank of France, that dated June 5, gave the gold holding as Frs. $55,521,400,000$ which, compared with Frs. 65,945,600,000 held on March 6 last, shows the loss of gold suffered owing to the continuous drain during that period to be Frs.10,$424,200,000$ (about $£ 139,000,000$ ).
, Quotations during the week:


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on June 8 to mid-day on June 15:

## British South Africa.- <br> Tanganyika Territory--

Exports
Kenya--
Aritish India
Australia--
New Zealand
Germany
Netherlands.
Switzeriand



United States of America_ $£ 3,850,950$ Netherlands of America.
France France Finland Other countries.....................

Shipments of gold from Bombay last week amounted to about $£ 741,000$ : the SS. Chitral carries $£ 690,000$, part of which is consigned to London and part to New York, and the SS. President van Buren carries $£ 51,000$ onsigned to New York.
The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of May 1936
SILVER

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Imports \\
£236,897
\end{tabular} \& Exports \\
\hline 9,906\%62 \& \\
\hline 45,330 \& \\
\hline 2,542,774 \(\begin{array}{r}10,786 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& £27,408 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,542,774 \\
12.808
\end{array}
\] \& ¢27,408 \\
\hline 66850
431,811 \& \\
\hline \({ }^{45,156}\) \& \\
\hline 190.060
22,066 \& \\
\hline \(4{ }^{4} 958\) \& \\
\hline \({ }_{462}^{4635}\) \& 161 \\
\hline 265..6.54
107,393 \& 3,807,680 \\
\hline 5,867,346 \& 656,350 \\
\hline \& \({ }_{202}^{291,100}\) \\
\hline 131,594 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 3, } \\ \text { 2,400 } \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline 47.293

31.909 \& <br>
\hline 48,619 \& 21, ${ }^{1} \mathbf{6} 5 \overline{5}$ <br>
\hline 21,780,378 \& ¢7,700,826 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Quiet conditions have continued and there has been little movement in prices during the past week. Demand from the Indian Bazaars has slackened, but offerings on China account have been only moderate, sellers showing no inclination to press the market.

There have been no new features and although the tendency at the moment appears rather dull, the present level does not seem likely to attract solling in any vo
registered from mid-day on June 8 to mid imports and exports of silver Imports


Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

Quotations during the week:


IN NEW YORK


143 at its top for the day. Specialties were stronger and substantial gains were registered by several of the market leaders, including American Manufacturing Co., $21 / 4$ points to $261 / 4$; American Hard Rubber, $11 / 4$ points to $383 / 4$, and Vogt Manufacturing Co., 1 point to 23. Public utilitie were quiet, though there were a number of substantial gains scattered through the list, but most of these were in the preferred section, including United Light \& Power pref. A $21 / 8$ points to $573 / 8$; Toledo Edison pref. A, $35 / 8$ points to $12^{1 / 2}$ and Commonwealth Edison, $11 /$ points to 1043
More active trading in the public utility group was ap More active trading in the public utirity group was ap parent on Tuesday, due in a large measure to the steady rise in electric power output during the past few weeks. Pre ferred stocks continued in demand and there was good im provement noticeable in the mining and metal issues, par ticularly New Jersey Zinc and Wright Hargreaves. Special ties were strong in spots, but there was little activity in oi stocks The gains registered at the close of the market ncluded among others Ainsworth Manufacturing Co., 11 points to $501 / 4$; Dow Chemical, $33 / 4$ points to 116; Pepperel Manufacturing Co., $11 / 4$ points to 70 , and North American Light \& Power pref., $21 / 2$ points to $501 / 2$.

The market showed little change on Wednesday, trading continuing quiet but firm with public utilities leading the modest upward trend. Specialties were in demand at higher prices and there was renewed activity apparent among the ndustrial stocks. Aluminum Co. of America sold up to $1371 / 2$ at its top for the day and New Jersey Zinc was up $1 / 2$ points to $801 / 2$. Other gains included such market $1 / 2$ points 114. McWilliams Dreing 41/ points to $881 /$. North卦. St Ropis American Light \& Power pref., $41 / 2$ points to 55; St, Regis Paper pref., 2 points to 69 ; Vogt Manufacturing Co., 2
points to 25 , and Utica Gas \& Electric pref., $31 / 4$ points to points. $91 / 2$.
F'ew major changes were apparent during the trading on Thursday, and while the dealings in the utility group continued fairly active, the transfers were below the volume that characterized the movements during the earlier part of the . In other sections of the list price movements showed號 consls. levels. Among the active stocks closing on the side of the advance were Bunker Hill-Sullivan $33 / 4$ points to $813 / 4$; Cities Service pref. BB 3 points to $621 / 2$; Singer Manufacturing Co. 3 points to 345 ; Thermoid Co. pref. 3 points to 55 and United Gas \& Electric pref. $43 / 4$ points to 93 .
The curb market was fairly firm on Friday though the ains were small and without special significance. Public utilities continued to lead the upswing and there were a number of small gains among the specialties. The transfers dipped to approximately 283,000 shares against 323,000 on the preceding day. Outstanding among the advances recorded as the market closed were Alabama Power $7 \%$ pref. $21 / 2$ points to $773 / 4$; Long Island Lighting pref. B $31 / 2$ points to 79 ; Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie $21 / 4$ points to $801 / 4$ and St. Regis Paper pref. 5 points to $743 / 4$. As compared with Friday of last week the range of prices was to slightly higher levels American Cyanamid B closing last night at 34 against 33. Triday a week aco. Commonwealth Edison at $1067 / 8$ against 104; 14, Humble Oil (New) Glen Alden Coal at 145/8 against 14; Humble Oil (New) at 63 against $621 / 4$; Niagara Hudson Power at $115 / 8$ against $103 / 4$; Pennroad Corp. at 43/4 against 41/4; United Shoe Machinery at 89 against 88 and Wright Hargreaves at $81 / 4$ against 8. daily transaotions at the new york curb excgange

| Week Ended July 31936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { Sho } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }_{\text {- }}$ Forer | Foretgn <br> Governmen | Foreton Corporate | Total |
| urday | $\begin{array}{r} 92,955 \\ 185,140 \end{array}$ | \$878,000 | \$58,000 | $\$ 85,000$$\begin{gathered} 69,000 \\ 58 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {8, }}^{1,0011,000}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1,892,000}$ | 24,00032 |  |  |
| Tuesday- |  | 2,984,000 |  | 58,000 29,000 |  |
| Thursday | 323,435 | $2,733,000$ $2,216,000$ | 72,000 43,000 | 26,000 35,000 | - |
|  | 1,421,860 \$13,019,000 |  | \$299,000 | \$282,000 ${ }_{\text {313,600,000 }}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales at } \\ \text { New York Curb } \\ \text { Exchange } \end{gathered}$ | Week Ended July 3 |  | Jan. 1 to July 3 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |  | 1935 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Domestic..........- | 1,421,86 | 60 | 75,796,3 |  | 24,912,895 |
|  |  | 00 \$25,683,000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 605,657,000 \\ 8,811,000 \\ 6,162,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13,019,000 \\ 299,000 \\ 282,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} \hline 000 & 215,000 \\ \hline 00 & -\quad 285,000 \end{array}$ | 00 $\$ 470,510,000$ <br> 00 <br> $10.43,3,000$ <br> $7,106,000$ |  |  |
| Foreign corporate.---- | \$13,600, Co | 00 $-\frac{}{\text { 26,183,000 }}$ | ,000 \$488,049,000 |  | \$620,630,000 |

## Course of Bank Clearings

Bank clearings this week will again show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, pared upon telographic advices from the chief cities of the bountry, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, July 4), bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $4.5 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,585,674,668$, against $\$ 6,301$, 831,728 for the same week in 1935. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $23.5 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:


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 June 27. For that week there was an increase of $1.6 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,570,524,548$, against $\$ 5,485,018,179$ in the same week in 1935. Outside of this city there was an increase of $13.6 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $5.8 \%$. 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 loss of $5.3 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $2.5 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District the totals show a gain of $11.6 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by $21.8 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $11.3 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $33.5 \%$. The Chicago Reserve Districts totals show an improvement of $21.0 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve Districts total of $13.3 \%$, and the Minneapolis Reserve District totals of $14.7 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals register an increase of $8.0 \%$, in the Reserve District of 12 of $33.0 \%$, and in the San Francisco

In the follow
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:
summary of bank clearings

| Week End. June 27, 1936 | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  | \% | \$ | S |
| 1 1st Boston . . . 12 citles | 251,472,4.5 | 234,202,389 | +11.6 | 200,658,818 | 238,596,673 |
| 8d Philadelp'la 9 .. | 3,318,285,679 | 3,503,548,812 | $-5.3$ | 3,098,305,270 | 3,916,720,470 |
| 4th Cleveland.. 5 "̈ | 2n1,347,435 | $361,104,114$ $222,822,739$ | ${ }_{+21.8}^{2.5}$ | $309,722,975$ 206938,160 | 279,208,192 |
| 5th Richmond. 6 | 126,108,565 | 113,329,743 | +11.3 | -97,772,582 | 175,242,372 |
| 6th Atlanta.... 10 | 137,359,895 | 102,910,197 | 33.5 | 91,111,605 |  |
| 7th Chicago ... 19 | 467,178,390 | 386,128,438 | +21.0 | 361,462,518 | 311,578,719 |
| 8 8th St. Louls .- 4 | 125,118,566 | 110,447,436 | +13.3 | 101,354,668 | 88,518,439 |
| 9th Minneapolls 7 \% | 96,754,992 | 84,379,424 | +14.7 | $76,161,182$ | 87,018,304 |
| 11th Dallas...-- 5 - | $130,277,539$ $56,474,568$ |  | +8.0 | 108,624,624 | 93,072,282 |
| 12th San Fran.. 12 | - $227,964,674$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,455,403 \\ 203,046,687 \end{array}$ | +33.0 +12.3 | $40,025,695$ $167,625,264$ | 32,293,140 <br> 159,968,220 |
| Total | 5,570,524,548 | 5,485,018,179 | +1.6 |  |  |
| Outside N. Y. C | 2,364,054,051 | 2,081,888,805 | +13. | 1,859,867,3 | 1,715,150,0 |
| Canada......... 32 elttes | 301,068,394 | 318,527,451 | $-5.5$ | 268,087,271 | 63,435,5 |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of June. For that month there is an increase for the entire body of clearing houses of $17.1 \%$, the 1936 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 28,509,187,591$ and the 1935 aggregate $\$ 24,345,872,735$. In the New York Reserve District the totals show an improvement of $15.3 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $14.5 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $9.6 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District has to its credit an expansion of $29.6 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $20.5 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve District of $28.3 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has managed to enlarge its totals by $28.8 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District by $20.3 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District by $18.4 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is a gain of $14.7 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $35.0 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $13.9 \%$.
We append another table showing the clearings by Federal Reserve districts for the six months for four years:


We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of June:

|  | $\underset{1936}{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { Months } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Deec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \text { Months } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { Months } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112737 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 rd Pblladelp ${ }^{\text {Tia }}$ | 1,623,175,368 | 1,480,844 | +9.6 | 1,355,599,534 |  |
| Cleve | 1,244,459 | 998 |  | -961,907,308 | ${ }^{\text {770,135,130 }}$ |
|  |  | 482,1420 |  |  | 345,662,209 |
|  |  | 459,926 |  | 431,39 |  |
| Louls-.. 5 |  | 1,67,748,664 |  | 1,535,173,108 | ${ }_{1}^{1,203,2,274,394}$ |
| 9 9th Minneapoilis13 | 470,533,465 | 397,412,986 | +18.4 | 357,592,999 | 359, |
| 10th Kansas City 14 | 758,730,636 | 661,319,668 |  | 589,24, |  |
| th Dallas |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 1,085,81, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ / | 953,153, |  | 804,563,442 | 702,389,917 |
| tal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ,450,383,242 |
| Canada......... 32 clt | 1,627,681,013 | 1,561,158,141 | 3 | 1,318,848,588 | 1,429,625,812 |

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

| Description | Month of June |  | Stx Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Stock, number of sharesBonds | 21,428,647 | 22,336,422 | 260,754,540 | 124,848,382 |
| Rallirad \& miscell. bonds | \$178,800,000 | \$191,875,000 | \$1,468,491,000 | \$1,059,901,000 |
| State, foreign, \&c., bonds U.S.Government bonds | -15,088,000 | $29,300,000$ $42,175,000$ | 173,884,000 | $194,387,000$ $420,664,000$ |
| Total bonds- | \$220,545,000 | \$263,350,000 | \$1,788,367,000 | \$1,674,952,000 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange for the six 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 January .......... | 67,201,745 | 19,409,132 | 54,565,349 | 18,718,292 |
| February -.......- | 60,884.392 $51,016,548$ | 14,404,525 | $56.829,952$ | 19,314,200 |
| 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 |
| April | 39,609,538 | 22,408,575 | 29,845,282 | 52,896,596 |
| May | 20,613,670 | 30,439,671 | 25,335,680 | 104,213,954 |
| June | 21,428,647 | 22,336,422 | 16,800,155 | 125,619,530 |
| Second | 81,651,855 | 75,184,668 | 71,981,117 | 282,730,080 |
| Six mont | 260,754,540 | 124,848,382 | 213,277,322 | 340,859,129 |

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, ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ 25,976 | 25,558,258,089 | ${ }^{\text {\% }}+$ | 10,800, 390.151 | ${ }_{9,351,732,820}$ | 5.5 |
| 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 |
| 1st 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 |
| $\mathrm{May}_{\text {Mane }}$ | 24,701,993,365 | 24,946,930,148 | -1.0 | 10,249,080,019 | 9,773,412,689 | +4.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 d qu | 80,201,760,491 | 74,072,330,880 | +8.3 | 32,219,992,496 | 28,431,571,958 | +13.3 |
| 6 m | 160658 032,561 | 146815631,069 | +9.4 | 62,835,398,391 | 55,085,082,243 | +14.1 |

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


CLEARINGS FOR JUNE, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27

| earings at | Month of June |  |  | Six Months Ended June 30 |  |  | Week Ended June 27 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | Inc.or | 1936 | 35 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | 1934 | 1933 |
| First Federal Reser | ve District- | Boston | \% | - 8 | \$ |  |  |  | \% |  |  |
|  |  | Boston- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,166,990 \\ 42,069,000 \\ 5,090,600,657 \end{array}$ | +0.1 |  |  | $-37.4$ |  |  |
| Portand | 8,867,831 | 7,300,624 | +21 | 52,976,154 |  | +12.9+3.2+17 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 875,285 \\ 1,454,437 \\ 203,049,645 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +27.5 \\ & +13.3 \\ & +1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 544,253 \\ 209,192,631 \\ 20981,069 \end{array}$ |
| Mass.- Bost | 49,835.448 | - $30.810,262$ | +14. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,746,330,053 } \\ 16,263,654 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,090,600,657 \\ 16,798,414 \end{array}$ |  | 230,156,136 611 |  |  | $175,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 209,881,069 \\ 519,217 \end{array}$ |
| Fall River | - $1,612,088$ | 1,503,551 | +7.2 | 9,25 | 8,710,993 | ${ }_{1}^{3}{ }^{+17.2}$ | - $401-728$ |  | $+29.2$ |  |  |
| Lowell |  | $1,419,652$ 1,77829 | ${ }_{+}^{+24.6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,418,218 \\ 16,902882 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 8, $\begin{aligned} & 8,021,141 \\ & 15,752,493\end{aligned}$ |  | 555,7063,089,301 |  |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}2886,197 \\ 47754 \\ \hline 2757\end{array}$ |  |
| Be | $2,818.833$ $14,231,271$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,917}$ | +19.4 | 78,371,964 | 68,161,368 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1573,494 \\ 2,775,804 \\ 2,878 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +-3.1 \\ & +11.3 \\ & +11.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,558,163 \\ & 1,144,578 \end{aligned}$ |
| Spring | $14,660,837$ | 5.75 |  | 43,545,235 | 33,730, | +2910 | 1,800, 323 | 1,474,388 |  | - $1,424,727$ |  |
| Conn- Hart | $49.766,590$ | ${ }_{4}^{45.000}$ | +1 | $301,851,598$ <br> $100,201,348$ | ${ }_{82,554}$ |  | $9,804,746$ <br> $3,426,512$ | $10,576,153$ <br> 3,135661 | 9.3 | - ${ }_{2,839,427}$ | 3,508,746 |
| Conne - Haven.......-- | $\begin{array}{r} r, 120,539 \\ 17,137,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,748,630 \\ 5,966,400 \\ 36,952,600 \end{array}$ |  | 100,201,348 | $82,554,407$ <br> 30,706 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,690,000 \\ 805,899 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,794,200 \\ 857,635 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1 .-2 \\ +10.5 \end{array}$ | $7,660,600$484,387 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,260,000 \\ 394.161 \end{array}$ |
| R.I.--Provide |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.6 \\ & -14.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 252,791,100 \\ 14,033,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 218,998,300 \\ 12,001,217 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} +15.4 \\ +16.9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,324 | 970,771,078 | $\underline{+14.5}$ | 6,693,762,736 |  | +13.2 | 261,472,485 | 234,202,389 | +11.6 | 200,658,818 | 238,596,673 |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 5,910,642,716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Second } \mathrm{F}$ | erve District | $\begin{array}{r} \text { New York- } \\ 41,538,522 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{+10.4}^{+3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{203,823,431}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 257,215,131 \\ 258018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20.8 \\ & +16.8 \end{aligned}$ | 13.173.680 <br> 978,098 | 6,137,542 | $\begin{array}{r} +114.6 \\ +6.2 \\ +6.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,232,191 \\ 729,146 \\ 27,930,754 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,411,743 \\ 27,32,1631 \end{array}$ |
| Bingham |  |  | +10.4 | - $30,134,125$ | 703,200,558 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 920,099 \\ 29,809,000 \\ 50,30 \\ 547,927 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| tralo. |  | 118,550, ${ }^{4}$ | + +1.9 .6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{y}_{12.2}^{+13.2} \\ & +12.7 \\ & +12.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +6.2 \\ +30.1 \\ +30.3 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ela }}^{\text {Elmira- }}$ | ${ }_{2,650}^{3,048}$ | 2, 339,844 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,979,747 \\ 12,78,201 \\ 91,730,548,826 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | +8.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| New | 17,325,43 | 15,002, 2411,283 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +12.7 \\ +6.6 \\ +6.7 \end{array}$ |  | $\mid 3,403,129,974$ | +11.6 |  | $8{ }^{8}, 122,337$ |
|  | 33,762,37 | ${ }^{28,719}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +15.5 \\ & +17.6 \\ & +10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,819,284,693 \\ 191,280,693 \\ 105608 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{73,03,0,43,901}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{c}^{\top}+14.4 \\ -13.1 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,285,602 \\ 3,761,544 \end{array}$ |  | 3,006,407 |  |
|  | $17.015 .183$ | 边$16,879,345$ <br> $13,110,026$ |  | 91,309,189 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & t_{12}^{250.0} \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | +43.7 |  | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 7 & 3,375,122 \\ 9 & 2,178,747 \\ 5 & 603,696 \end{array}$ |
| Conn.-S |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +28.8 \\ & +17.4 \\ & +18.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,309,189 \\ 10,319,908 \\ 487,053,731 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} * 350,000 \\ 19,049,735 \\ 29,393,174 \end{array}$ | 392,063 <br> 17,714,787 31,817,797 | -10.7 +7.5 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 603,696 \\ \mathbf{1 5 , 9 5 3 , 0 5 3} \\ 29,661,497 \end{array}$ |
| Newar |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 457,057,549 \\ 837,83,606 \\ 21,834,441 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\pm 7.6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,439,728 \\ & 27,848,582 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nor | $134,689,674$ | $142,444,736$ <br> 3,937 | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{5.4} \\ +3.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal | 17,820,912, 737 | 15,452,948,477 | +15.3 | 100,636,888,840 | 94,405,165 | +6.6 | 3,318,285,679 | 3,503,548,812 | -5.3 3 | ,098,305,270 | 6,720,470 |
| hird F |  | Philadelphia |  |  |  | +20.4 |  |  |  | 330,072 | 628 |
| Bethle | , |  |  | 11,35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,357 | 1,25 |  | ${ }_{51}{ }^{8}$ | 44,346,787 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{5,134,3}$ | 4,33 |  |  |  |  | 115 | 973,456 | +14.6 | 868,522 | 719,543 |
| Lebanon. | , | 1.581 .7 |  | -9.900,928 | ${ }^{8,6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norristow | $2,727.177$ | ${ }^{2} 2.06000$ |  | 9,033,775.0 | $8,270,000$ | +9.2 | 338,000,000 | 352,000,000 | 4.0 | 300,00 | 264,000,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pheadild }}$ | 1,546.000,000 $\begin{array}{r}5,080,182\end{array}$ | 1,424,0 | + | 30.675.8 | ${ }^{30,70}$ | -0.1 |  | 1,10 | -15.1 | 1,959 | $\xrightarrow{9+260,698}$ |
| Scrant | 10,315.2 |  | +22.3 | ${ }^{62,655}$ | ${ }_{23,765}^{53,51}$ | +17. | 2,133 |  | 6. | 1,140 | 1,547,230 |
| Wlik |  | ${ }_{5,313}^{4,121}$ |  | 37,146, | ${ }_{31,007}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. Y.-Trent | $\begin{array}{r}6,483,98 \\ 27,583,80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15,428 | + | 115,680,900 | ${ }_{92,695,700}^{31}$ | +24.8 | ${ }_{6,997}^{1,}$ | 2,073,000 | +237.5 | 3,405, |  |
| Total (12 citi | 1,623,175,368 | 1,480,844,112 | +9.6 | 433,006,943 | 7,7 | +9.6 | 352,181,770 | 361,104,114 | $-2.5$ | 309,722,975 | 9,208,192 |
| urth F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cant | 846 | 6,903, | +28.2 | 48,639, |  |  | ,28 | 45,084,934 | 8.2 | 39,921,7 |  |
| Cincinna |  | ${ }_{280}^{197,333,34}$ | +28.9 | ${ }_{1}^{1,937}$ | 1,597,0 |  | 77,688,254 |  |  | $62,215,992$ <br> 7789 | ,315,009 |
| Columbu | 52,909,100 | 39,206,8 | +34.9 | 278 | ${ }^{53,}$ |  | 9,195,600 | 8,239,300 |  |  |  |
| Hamil | 2,416.6 | 2,137, | + | ${ }^{12,9648}$ | 14.676 | +27 |  |  |  |  |  |
| nst | 1,197,317 | 5893 |  | - 36.142 | 30,384, | +18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manstie | - $11,561,610$ | 8,742, | +32.2 | 63,742, | 49,76 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pa.-Beaver | ${ }^{794,89}$ | ${ }_{431}^{467}$ | +70.1 +9.7 | - ${ }^{4,31611,75}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4,119}$ | + + |  |  |  |  |  |
| ank | 472 | ${ }_{1}$ | +57 | 7,229,1 | ,2103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh | 586,380 | 44,15 |  | 93,793 | 2,468,440 | +25 | 129,77 | 104,408,228 | +24.3 | 95,87 | 84,874,362 |
| $\mathrm{Ky} .-$ Lexingt | $\begin{aligned} & 4,825,229 \\ & 8,427,258 \end{aligned}$ | $4,685,841$ $6,783,052$ | +3. <br> +24 | 45,872,912 | $31,656,756$ $38,823,108$ | +18.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 098,820,245 |  | 13,892,25 |  |  |  | 222,822,739 | +21.8 | 206,938,160 | 175,242,372 |
| Total (14 cit | 4,45 | -998,829,245 | +29.6 | 3,89 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fifth Fede |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . Va. - - Hur | 1398638 $11,667,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ 9,930 \end{array}$ | + | 61,870 |  | +5.0 | 2,480, | 2, 2118,000 | 0.7 | $2,045,000$ $28,500,000$ | 2,510,000 |
| Richmond | $146,546,0$ 4 4 | $12,6,679$ 4,459 | +118 | 808,597 26,834 | 755,14 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,021,880 \\ 1,026,942 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32,263,666 \\ 1,044,825 \end{gathered}$ | 1.7 | $, 500,000$ | 727,801 |
| S. Coiumbar | +, ${ }_{6,912,098}^{4,950.562}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢, }}{6,164,9}$ | +12 | 44,786,507 | 36,75 |  |  |  | +19.8 | 1,9490.019 | 0,789,651 |
| Md-- Balti | 303,123,376 | 246,053 | +23 | 1,561,538,178 |  | ${ }_{+8.4}^{+11.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| D. ${ }_{\text {c.eder }}$ F-Was | $\begin{array}{r} 1,356,124 \\ 104,841,035 \end{array}$ | 85,895, | +22. | 550,896,111 | 445,936,938 | +23 | 21,854,10 | 20,564,729 | +6.3 | 14,425,380 | ,003 |
| Total |  |  | +20.5 | 68,71 | 2,729,480,573 | +12.4 | 126,108 | 13,329,7 |  | 97,772,582 | 30,493,560 |
| Sixth F |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenn.- | 13, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{54}^{11,478}$ | 7 | -82,142 | ${ }_{311} 70.8$ |  | 14,19 | 13,40 |  | 10,06 | ${ }_{8,211,317}$ |
| Ga. ${ }^{\text {Nashy }}$ | - 211,600 | 156,600 | +35.1 | 1,174,800, 000 | 1,030,200,000 |  | 53,100,000 | 36,000,00 | +47.5 | .400, | 600,000 637,876 |
|  | 4.682 . | 3,545, | +32 | 27,828,1 | ${ }^{25} 4$ | + | 893,174 | 748,8 | +19 | 666 | 637,876 |
| Columbus | ${ }_{3,828,}^{2,835}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,9653,824}$ | +29. | 17,126,422 | 18,47 | $+{ }_{+}^{+9}$ | 70000 |  | $+9.8$ |  |  |
| Fa.-Jackso | 60.220.0 | 50,619, | +19 | 387,724 | 325,963 | +19 | 13,682,00 |  | +11.9 |  |  |
| Tampa | $4.903,7$ | $4.010,7$ |  | ${ }_{423}{ }^{31.532}$ | 26,660 | +7.8 | 18.0 |  | $+31.8$ | 12,941,943 | 180.142 |
| - Birmin | - | 54,896,312 | +22.9 | 43,576 | ${ }^{2}$ | +17.0 | 1,223,590 | 1,130,063 | . | 931, | 911,683 |
| Montgome | 2,769,157 | ${ }_{2,509,6}$ | +10 | 18,9 | 18,433, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miss.-Hatt | 3,880, | ${ }^{3}, 3690,0$ | +15.2 +76 | 22,957 | ${ }_{32}^{22,469,000}$ | ${ }^{+2.2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson- | 4,809 | 5,898 | -41.4 | ${ }_{7} 703$ | \%,444 | +19.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meridian |  | 415 |  | 3,319,042 | 2, 2 ,998, | +10.7 | ${ }_{8}^{84,360}$ |  | - ${ }_{+43.8}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 131,623 \\ 17,089.306 \end{array}$ |
| .-New | 129,494,251 | ,979,931 |  | 67,631,662 | 849,254,1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal (16 c |  | 459,926,858 | +28.3 | ,426,985,92 | 3,011,746,4 | +13 | 7,359,8 | 102,910,197 | +33.5 | ,111,6 | ,32 |
| Seventh |  | hicago |  |  |  |  |  |  | -55.0 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Hieh. }}$ | ${ }^{1,679989}$ | 2, $2,277,807$ | - ${ }^{26.3}$ | 2,573,987,364 | 2,237,989,101 | +15.0 | 113,420,312 | 96,517,954 | +17.5 | 81,644 | 47,451,578 |
| Detro | - | ${ }^{2}, 993,806$ | +51.1 | 27,921,412 | 20,2 | +38.0 |  |  | +31. | ,43 |  |
| Grand Ra | 11,678, | $8,484,935$ <br> $1,501.643$ | + + +17.6 | ${ }_{10}^{69,4}$ | - | +13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson | ${ }_{5,716,663}^{1,74881}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,902,745}$ | +16. | 35,846 | 29,78 | +20. |  | 1,021 | $+$ |  | 35 |
| Ind.-Ft. | 4,697,7 | 3,127,11 | +50. | 26.374 | 18,928,22 | +39, | 1,002 |  |  |  |  |
| Gary | 12.812 | 8,855 | ${ }_{+16}^{+44}$ | -67,84 | 52,842, | + +14.4 | 14,965 | 14,080 | $7{ }^{-6.3}$ | 10,802,0 | 513,000 |
| Indial | 70,904 | 60,899 | $+17$ | 30,290,276 | ${ }_{22,279,2}$ | +36 | 1,245,373 | 673,8 | +84.8 | 735 | 469,269 |
| South Bend | ${ }_{21}^{6,21212,18}$ | 18,160 | +16 | 117,862,125 | 102,122,750 | +15.4 | 4,798,774 | 4,928, | -2.6 | 3,415 | ,021,956 |
| Wis.-Madiso | 3,994,903 | 3. | +11 | 22,527,260 | 17,677, | +27.4 | 18143-585 | 15,353,290 | +18.2 | 13,321, | 11.405 .835 |
| Milwaukee | 87,030 | 69.488 | +25. | - $493,370,265$ | ${ }_{9} 982$ |  | 18,143,885 |  |  |  |  |
| Oshko |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}{ }^{10,529,718}$ | ${ }_{22,147}$ |  |  |  |  | 482 | 169.755 |
| Wa-Ced | 4, ${ }^{4688}$ | 30,750,58 | +17. | 205, 323,344 | 190,383,40 | +7. | 7,275 | 6,900 |  |  | 5,075,510 |
| Sloux City | 15,210,280 | ${ }^{11}, 786,2$ | +29.1 | 82,052,576 | 69,476,36 | +18.1 | 3,429,43 | 2,460,8 | +39. | 2,331,15 | 2,233,782 |
| Aur | 2,1 | 1,742, | +21.3 | 9,218,196 | 7,756 |  | 76 | 335,7 | +128 |  |  |
| loomingt | ${ }_{5}{ }^{2}, 3,34$ |  | + | 7,451,999,216 | 275,757 |  | 290,065, | 234,690 |  | ,886 | ,958,907 |
| neago | 1,353,503 | 1,045,737,6 | +34. | 7,4519,753,837 | ${ }^{6,25}$ | +2 | 749,64 | ${ }^{629}$, 4 | +19 | ${ }_{524,67}$ | 621,227 |
| Decatur | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{11} 1,408$ |  | 10 |  |  | 4,103 | 2,405,9 | +70 | 1,89 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Reockio }}$ | 6,066.413 | -4,504,265 |  |  | 19,883,79 |  | 1,273 , | 1,145 |  |  | 2 |
| Springtield. | 5,824,020 | 4,403,633 | + | 28,958,315 | 23,903,224 | +21 | 1,077,3 | 888,364 |  | 887,569 | 1 |
| Total (24 | $\overline{2,156,293,377}$ | ,673,748,664 | $+28.8$ | 11,858,905,431 | ,033,727,777 | $7+18.2$ | 467,178, | 386,128,438 | +21.0 | 361,462,5 | 1,578.719 |

Financial Chronicle
CLEARINGS-(Concluded).

| Clearings at | Month of June |  |  | Six Months Ended June 30 |  |  | Week Ended June 27. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | 1934 | 1933 |
| Elghth Federal Res | $\text { ve } \stackrel{8}{\mathbf{D}} \text { istrict }$ | St. Louis- | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ |
| Mo.-St. Louls.-.-. | 392,191,632 | 329,149,135 | +19.2 | 2,139,520,435 | 1,901,395,481 | +12.5 | 81,400,000 | 72,500,000 | $+12.3$ | 67,800,000 | 59,900,000 |
| Ky.-Loulsville | 132,288,220 | $109,664,841$ $52,351,615$ | +20.6 | 765,101,164 | 670,802,765 | +14.1 | 29,385,525 | 25,761,186 | +14.1 | 22,038,691 | 18,265,716 |
| Ill.-Jacksonville | $\begin{array}{r}66,056,122 \\ \hline 52,138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52,351,015 | +26.2 +5.5 + | $395,280,011$ $1,482,800$ | $358,748,026$ $1,300,892$ | +10.2 | 13,887,031 | 11,813,250 | ${ }_{\mathbf{+}}^{+17.6}$ | 11,260,977 | $\underset{\mathbf{b}}{10,052,723}$ |
| Quincy | 2,476,000 | 1,895,000 | +30.7 | 12,628,000 | 10,835,000 | +16.5 +10. | 446,000 | 373,000 | +19.6 | $\underset{255,000}{ }$ | 300,000 |
| Total (5 clties) | 593,364,112 | 493,394,352 | +20.3 | 3,314,012,410 | 2,943,082,164 | +12.6 | 5,118,556 | 110,447,430 | +13.3 | 101,354,668 | 88,518,439 |
| Ninth Federal Rese | rve District- | Minneapolis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minn.-Duluth. | $\begin{array}{r} 16,799,127 \\ 295,074,478 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,739.040 \\ 244,847,245 \end{array}$ | +22.3 +20.5 | $67,921,093$ $1,478,520,963$ | 1, 589,302,084 | +16.5 +12.9 | $3,034,963$ $64,312,932$ | 2,580,428 | +17.6 +18.8 | $2,159,105$ $51,324,195$ | 3,869,151 |
| Rochester. | 1,370,194 | 1,156,988 | +18.4 | $\begin{array}{r}1,78,760,933 \\ \hline 6.708\end{array}$ | $1,349,256,881$ $5,931,380$ | +12.9 +14.0 |  |  |  | 51,324,195 | 2,904,937 |
| St. Paul | 112,558,089 | 100,961,696 | +11.5 | 593,466,281 | 561,213,281 | +5.7 +1.7 | 23,220,169 | 22,161,155 | +4.8 | 18,204,245 | 16,110,530 |
| N. D.-Fargo | $9,134,279$ $4,743,000$ | $7,974,637$ $3,551,000$ | +14.5 +33.6 | $50,498,116$ $23,550,000$ | $44,016,161$ <br> 20,025 | +14.7 +17 | 1,805,425 | 1,564,890 | +15.4 | 1,312,535 | 1,345,680 |
| Minot. | ,807,000 | 694,953 | +16.1 | 4,046, 475 | 20,025,000 $3,489,30$ | +17.6 +16.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| S. D.-Aber | 2,895,006 | 2,655, 124 | +9.0 | 14,337,843 | 13,441,385 | +6.7 | 652,736 | 629,070 | +3.8 | 399,651 | 473,530 |
| Sloux Falls | 7,957,748 | 5,466,251 $2,272,790$ | +45.6 +24.6 | $39,975,366$ <br> $14,206,398$ <br> 1 | $29,714,298$ 11,547782 | +34.5 | 0 |  | +2.4 |  |  |
| Great Falls | 3,726,612 | 2,62d,474 | +42.0 | 17,657,286 | 14,379,935 | +23.0 |  |  | 2.4 | 376,13 | 275,430 |
| Helena | 12,307,252 | 11,257,508 | +9.3 +54.4 | 59,622,571 | $6 \mathrm{6}, 1818,538$ | -6.4 | 3,108,157 | 2,690 | $+15.5$ | ,385,3 | 2,039,046 |
| Lewi | 327,680 | 212,270 | +54.4 | 1,414,899 | 1,068,108 | +32.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (13 ci | 470,533,465 | 397,412,976 | +18.4 | 2,371,978,224 | 2,176,104,163 | +9.0 | 96,754,992 | 84,379,424 | +14.7 | 76,161,182 | 87,018,304 |
| Tenth Federal Rese | rve District- | Kansas Cit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neb.-Fremo | +470,074 | 370,916 | +26.7 +33.4 | 2,814,627 | 2,528,604 | +11.3 | 92,937 | 75,142 | $+23.7$ | 61,041 | 68,345 |
| İncoln | 12,356,843 | 406,103 $9,448,926$ | +33.4 +30.8 | $2,975,198$ 6935754 | 2,313,087 | +28.6 | 115,090 | 86,610 | +32.9 |  |  |
| Omaha- | 134,541,547 | 118,916,560 | +13.1 | 802,143,149 | $55,971,445$ $696,330,110$ | +23.9 +15.2 | 2,6748 $\mathbf{3 0 , 4 6 8}, 718$ | 25,426,095 | +39.9 +19.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,713,270 \\ 24,622,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,490,654 \\ 20,272,005 \end{array}$ |
| Kan.-Kansa | 17,357,714 | 5,871,889 | +195.6 | 55,166,753 | 34,861,677 | +58.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Topeka | 8,623,256 | 10,757,279 | -19.8 | 53,236,781 | 59,098,023 | -9.9 | 1,916,290 | 3,742,214 | $-48.8$ | 2,350,264 | 2,154,873 |
| Wichita | 14,058,971 | $10,683,154$ | +31.6 | 74,869,009 | $65,145,271$ | +14.9 | 3,738,238 | 2,706,644 | +38.1 | 3,978,699 | 2,843,608 |
| Mo.-Joplin Kansas C | 389,016,000 | - ${ }^{157,61866,813}$ | +16.9 +8.8 | 2,198,450,353 | $\begin{gathered} 9,824,118 \\ 067857,966 \end{gathered}$ | +19.7 +6.3 | 7,371,772 | ,133,051 | . |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 12,409,000 | 12,506,188 | -0.8 | 74,707,766 | 74,010,494 | +0.9 | 2,591,467 | 2,595,637 | 2 | 2,603,128 |  |
| Okla.-Tulsa | 36,608,090 | 28,140,000 | +30.1 | 211,608,903 | 163,663,417 | +29.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colo.-Colorado Sprgs_ Denver | $\begin{array}{r} 2,679,581 \\ 124,833,367 \end{array}$ |  | +13.0 | $15,724,782$ | 13,613,742 | $+15.5$ | 583,411 | 466,000 | +25.2 | 362,461 | 133,452 |
| Denver Pueblo. | $\begin{array}{r} 124,833,367 \\ 3,344,554 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,488,911 \\ 2,255,905 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | +2.4 .2 +48.3 | $673,072,568$ $16,967,059$ | $\begin{array}{r} 577,890,255 \\ 13,795,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +16.5 \\ & +23.0 \end{aligned}$ | 725,276 | 499,705 | +45.1 | 387,102 | 01,061 |
| Total | 758,730,636 | 661,319,668 | +14.7 | 4,262,856,997 | 336,904,114 | +11.1 | 0,277,539 | 20,642 | 8.0 | 108,624,624 | 93,072,282 |
| Eleventh Federal R | serve Distric | Dallas - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas-Austi | ${ }_{3,939,281}^{5,73,377}$ | $6,098,852$ <br> $2,957,613$ | $\square_{+33.2}^{6}$ | ${ }_{23}^{29,894,382}$ | 38,034,217 | $-21.4$ | 1,127,201 | 1,352,409 | -16.7 | 890,542 | 851,875 |
| Dallas. | 195,903,182 | 146,695,004 | +33.5 +3.5 | 1,087,187,389 | $20,549,266$ $908,956,457$ | +13.6 +19.6 | 44,321,063 | 32,313,056 | +37.2 |  | 23,784,048 |
| El Paso. | 16,268,037 | 13,379,779 | +21.6 | 96,834,225 | 81,157,682 | +19.3 |  |  |  |  | ,78,018 |
| Ft. Worth | $\begin{array}{r}27,349,152 \\ 10,001 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $24,403,510$ 7047000 | +12.1 +419 | 154,316,701 | 131,316,604 | +17.5 | 6,051,471 | 5,900,356 | $+2.6$ | 5,876,447 | 4,566,302 |
| Galveston <br> Houston. | 146,402,060 | 108,647,000 | +41.9 | 56,475,000 | 47,708,000 | +18.4 | 1,697,000 | 1,177,315 | + ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{4}$. 1 | 1,826,000 | 1,275,000 |
| Port Arth | 1,633,694 | 1,298,874 | + +2.8 | 828,347,576 | $654,384,608$ $\mathbf{8 , 0 9 4}, 619$ | + +14.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wichita Falls | 3,620,797 | 2,936,800 | +23.3 | 19,636,577 | 18,610,991 | +5.5 +14.9 | a780,865 |  | +23.9 |  |  |
| La.-Shrevepor | 12,941,066 | 7,953,033 | +62.7 | 75,217,516 | 51,731,466 | +45.4 | 3,277,833 | 1,712,267 | +91.4 | 1,517,292 | 1,815,915 |
| Total (10 cities) | 423,793,646 | 321,375,454 | +35.0 | 2,380,555,261 | 1,960,543,910 | $+21.4$ | 6,474,568 | 2,455,403 | +33.0 | 40,025,695 | 32,293,140 |
| Twelfth Federal Re | serve District | San Franci |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wash.-Bellingham | 2,379,458 | 1,734,343 | +37.2 | 13,940,897 | 10,914,690 | $+27.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceatt | 143,253,051 | 119,732,015 | +19.6 | 797,827,251 | 668,583,589 | +19.3 | 31,498,599 | 27,505,339 | +14.5 | 21,530,07i | 20,581,684 |
| Spokane | $\begin{array}{r}38,707,000 \\ 3600 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,241,000 \\ \mathbf{2 , 9 5 9} 935 \end{array}$ |  | $206,083,000$ | 195,960,000 | +5.2 | 8,318,000 | 8,122,000 | +2.4 | 7,174,000 | 4,599,000 |
| Idaho-Bo | $3,600,436$ $5,209,871$ | $2,959,935$ $4,825,126$ | +21.6 +8.0 | $19,564,495$ $27,192,362$ | $14,762,189$ $25,729,636$ | +32.5 | 730,097 | 571,128 | +27.8 | 404,696 | +328,510 |
| Oregon-Eugen | 972,000 | 784,000 | +24.0 | 4,773,000 | 25,835,466 | +24.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portland.- | $\begin{array}{r}118,436,793 \\ 2,754 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106,953,087 | $+10.7$ | 663,125,192 | 584,351,637 | +13.5 | 27,197,494 | 25,326,284 | +7.4 | 20,403,643 | 16,455,274 |
| Salt I.ake City | 63,304,384 | $\mathbf{5 0 ,}, 710,454$ | + +24.8 | $15,439,922$ $345,784,456$ | 13,448,336 | +14.8 +14.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ariz-Phoenix | 13,775,144 | 10,567,995 | +30.3 | 80,314,068 | 64,867,592 | +23.8 | 1, |  | + |  | 10,345,852 |
| Calif.-Bakersfield.-.-- | 6,277,505 | 4,714,237 | +33.2 | 31,589,842 | 25,942,572 | +23.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berkeley | 16,992,722 | 14,526,496 | +17.0 | 109,437,611 | 87,791,643 | +24.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Beac | 17,$934 ; 683$ $2,787,000$ | 14,401,151 | +24.5 | 103,391,680 | $82,362,610$ | +25.5 | 4,372,804 | 3,130,649 | +39.7 | 2,285,607 | 3,114,964 |
| Pasadena | 14,542,072 | 11,419,685 | +27.3 | 16,139,000 | 69,169,457 | +23.3 +27.6 | 2,836,049 | 2,218,665 | +27.8 |  |  |
| Riverside | 4,037,299 | 2,991,529 | +35.0 | 22,794,759 | 18,034,875 | +26.4 | 2,83,01 |  |  | ,00, | 2,294,327 |
| Sacramento | 32,093,443 | 28,442,168 | +12.8 | 198,253,358 | 160,120,769 | +23.8 | 8,719,455 | 6,061,031 | + 43.9 | 2,351,006 | 2,615,353 |
| San Francis | 574,397,495 | 520,639,105 | $+10.3$ | 3,412,163,036 | 3,016,347,396 | +13.1 | 125,016,355 | 113,958,349 | +9.7 | 97,932,531 | 96,478,482 |
| San Jose.- <br> Santa Barba | $9,719,894$ $5,453,980$ | $7,935,868$ $4,422,700$ | +22.5 +23.3 | $59,567,745$ <br> $33,175,419$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,921,583 \\ 27,293,790 \end{array}$ | +27.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,044,211 \\ 1,133,076 \end{array}$ | 1,785,927 | +14.5 +47.3 | $1,403,630$ 776,958 | $1,261,898$ 916,240 |
| Stockton | 9,187,385 | 6,793,017 | +35.2 | 47.643,986 | 36,677,768 | +21.5 | 1,985,886 | $\begin{array}{r} 769,503 \\ 1,597,812 \end{array}$ | +47.3 +24.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 776,958 \\ 1,095,262 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 1 6 , 2 4 0} \\ & 976,636 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total (21 cities) | 1,085,816,543 | 953,153,790 | +13.9 | 6,296,475,823 | 5,467,597,988 | $+15.2$ | 227,964,674 | 203,046,687 | +12.3 | 167,625,264 | 159,968,220 |
| Grand total (165 cities). | 28,509,187,591 | 24,345,872,735 | +17.1 | 160,658,032,561 | 146,815,631,069 | +9.4 | 5,570,524,548 | 5,485,018,179 | +1.6 | 4,859,763,361 | 5,537,676,697 |
| Outside New York. | 11,183,753,992 | 6,343,831,452 | +19.7 | 62,835,398,391 | 55,085,082,243 | +14.1 | 2,364,053,051 | 2,081,888,805 | +13.6 | 1,859,867,341 | 1,715,150,051 |

CANADIAN CLEARINGS FOR JUNE, SINCE JA NUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25

| Clearings at- | Month of June |  |  | Six Months Ended June 30 |  |  | Week Ended June 25 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. ot Dec. | 1936 | 1935 | Inc. or Dec. | 1934 | 1933 |
| Canada Toronto . | 564,945,876 | 548,909,308 | $\%$ +2.9 |  |  | +10.5 | 104,782,435 |  |  | \% 075 |  |
| Montreal | 564,945,876 | 548,909,308 | +2.9 +2.8 | 3,197,671,807 | 2, 2, $21295,035,027,016$ | +10.5 +12.9 | $\begin{array}{r}104,782,435 \\ 79889 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $113,631,859$ $93,574,189$ | -14.8 | $93,007,075$ $79,765,843$ | 101,646,162 |
| Winnipeg | 250,975,032 | 183,633,015 | +36.7 | 1,321,605,190 | 1,060,880,145 | +24.6 | 48,001,710 | 37,368,675 | +28.5 | 43,077,863 | $107,140,774$ $98,880,169$ |
| Vancouve | 78,571,113 | 63,735,796 | +23.3 | 450.807,832 | -367, 301,998 | +22.7 | 15,826,137 | 14,579,498 | +8.6 | 13,329,436 | 13,601,452 |
| Quebec | $\begin{array}{r}108,252,248 \\ 17,929 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $168,181,392$ $17,775,039$ | -35.6 +0.9 | $\begin{array}{r}565,338,285 \\ 102,312 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 513,878,295 | +10.0 | $14,085,236$ 2 | $20,745,994$ 3 | - ${ }^{32.1}$ | 3,858,449 | 4,608,909 |
| Halifax | 10,522,466 | 10,065,177 | +4.5 | -56,389,293 | $93,212.811$ <br> $54,165,994$ | +9.8 +4.1 | $2,739,064$ <br> 18864 | $3,332,754$ 1880654 | -17.8 -0.9 | 3,161,760 | 3,503,312 |
| Hamilton | 20,076,576 | 17,012,104 | +18.0 | 114,893,800 | ${ }_{92,293,614}$ | +4.5 +24.5 | 4,270,536 |  |  | $1,9626,081$ 3 | $\begin{array}{r}1,673,681 \\ 3,487 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Calgary | 24,497,673 | 22,183,152 | +10.4 | 145,440,336 | 123,114,785 | +18.1 | 5,005,426 | 5,099,400 | ${ }_{+1.8}^{+1.7}$ | 3,626,081 4,41890 | $3,487,247$ $6,068,931$ |
| St. Joh | 8,057,703 | 6,589,322 | +22.3 | 43,610,163 | 39,657,593 | +10.0 | 1,582,074 | 1,473,550 | +7.4 | 1,414,052 | 1,386,460 |
| Lictoria | 7,375,200 | 6,647,701 | +10.9 | 41,687,954 | 37,498,012 | +11.2 | 1,483,310 | 1,452,393 | +2.1 | 1,249,027 | 1,276,203 |
| Edmont | $13,773,799$ $16,893,241$ | $13,026,825$ $16,893,401$ | +5.7 +0.1 | 72,843,691 | 64,948,686 | +12.2 | 2,783,360 | 2,356,530 | +18.1 | 2,362,596 | 2,088,859 |
| Regina. | 14,340, 201 | 12,355,709 | +16.1 | 81,924,760 | 100,777,284 | $\underline{+15.1}$ | $3,129,480$ 2,549 | $3,541,488$ $2,631,282$ | -11.6 -3.4 | 3,151,477 | 2,911,290 |
| Brandon | 1,377,473 | 1,232,734 | +11.7 | 6,999,452 | 6,959,188 | +15.6 +0.6 | $\begin{array}{r}2,542,849 \\ 2398 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,631,282 \\ \hline 277114\end{array}$ | - 13.5 | $2,468,484$ 310,103 | $4,022,962$ 286,305 |
| Lethbridge | *1,980,000 | 1,942,875 | +1.9 | 10,958,700 | 10,222,383 | $+7.2$ | 405,829 | 411,972 | -1.5 | 340,209 | 296,403 |
| Saskatoon | 6,269,238 | 5.971,195 | +5.0 | 33,220,095 | 31,800,790 | +4.5 | 1,207,652 | 1,296,695 | -6.9 | 1,014,042 | 1,109,733 |
| Mrose Jaw | 2,438,103 | 2,076,772 | +17.4 | 13,016,550 | 11,154, 363 | $+16.7$ | 473,196 | 449,863 | +5.2 | 388,618 | 406,420 |
|  | 3,963,327 | 3,684,792 | +7.6 | 21,409,558 | 19,538,722 | +9.6 | 824,217 | 755,186 | +9.1 | 652,916 | 686,216 |
| New Westminster | 4,362,110 | 2,983,107 | +46.2 | 17,755,773 | 14,504,931 | +22.4 | 1,116,360 | 925,522 | +20.6 | 802,987 | 612,426 |
| Medicine Hat.- | 2,988,753 | 2,137,745 | +0.9 +0.3 | $14,259,055$ $5,675,989$ | $12,668,033$ $5,122,988$ | +12.6 +10.8 | 499,272 224,112 | 477,275 197 | +4.6 +13 | 450,531 | 467,947 |
| Petersborough | 2,842,087 | 2,567,442 | +10.7 | 15,602,671 | 14,672,634 | +10.8 <br> +6.3 | 563,767 | 1977,047 | +13.5 -2.3 | 194,016 592,850 | 190,290 539745 |
| Sherbrooke | 2,692,686 | 2,590,411 | +3.9 | 14,271,107 |  | + 7.1 | 411,088 | 542,080 | -24.2 | 582,919 |  |
| Witchener | 4,646,929 | 4, 398,817 | +5.6 | 26,271,749 | 24,471,340 | $+7.4$ | 945,846 | 972,136 | -2.7 | 833,984 | 8 851,617 |
| Prince Alb | ${ }_{*}^{12,243,700,000}$ | 10,315,239 | +18.7 | 71,594,302 | $58,739,438$ | +21.9 | 2,437,535 | 2,303,538 | +5.8 | 1,913,503 | 2,064,988 |
| Moncton. | $* 1,700,000$ <br> $3,553,579$ | $2,927,242$ <br> $3,439,311$ | -41.9 | 8,197,509 | 9,290,606 | -11.8 | 308,925 | 368,840 | $-16.2$ | 217,448 | 209,155 |
| Kingsto | 2,455,023 | 2,352,249 | +3.3 +4.4 | 13,118,599 | $16,600,440$ $12,378,310$ | +5.4 | 903,453 44533 | 1,098,948 | -17.8 | 797,765 | 933,406 |
| Chatha | 2,102,874 | 1,737,542 | +21.0 | $11,878,010$ | 10,828,460 | +6.0 +9.7 | 445,363 390,568 | 543,479 380,011 | -18.1 +2.8 | ${ }_{425,121}^{523,85}$ | 514,476 <br> 427 |
| Sar | 2,381,935 | 2,356,963 | +1.1 | 11,895,524 | 11,023,266 | +7.9 | 589,178 | 541,650 | +8.8 | 387,482 | 427,975 341,299 |
|  | 4,332,109 | 3,306,484 | +31.0 | 21,325,627 | 18,055,024 | +18.1 | 1,097,374 | 916,235 | +19.8 | 775,605 | 642,994 |
| Total (32 citles) | 1,627,681,013 | 1,561,158,141 | +4.3 | 9,140,519,171 | 8,044,315,689 | +13.6 | 301,068,394 | 318,527,451 | -5.5 | 268,087,271 | 363,435,521 |

* Estimated. a Not included in totals. b No clearings avallable.

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

COMPLETE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
The statement of the public debt and Treasury cash holdings of the United States, as officially issued as of Mar. 31, 1936, delayed in publication, has now been received, and as and net debt on the details of available cash and the gross and net debt on that date, we append a summary
making comparison with the same date in 1935:
CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATION

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS Mar. 31, 1936 Mar. 31, 1935
Balance end of month by dally statements, \&c-....-.
Add or Deduct-Excess or deficiency of receipts over
or under disbursements on belated items.


Total
Balance, deflelt ( - ) or surplus $(+$ ) $-24,673,078$ $\frac{-24,673,078}{2,841,451,320}$
$-6,940,603$ $\begin{array}{lll}2,841,451,320 & 2,438,901,269\end{array}$

|  | Inter |  | 935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paya |  |  |
| Consols |  |  | 599,724,050 |
| 2 s of 1916-1936 |  |  | 48,954,180 |
| 2 s of 1918-1 |  |  | 25,947,400 |
| 3s of 196 |  | 49,800,000 | 49,800,000 |
| 3 s convertil |  | 28,894,500 | 28,894,500 |
| Certificates of ind |  | 257,800,000 | 159,600,000 |
| $31 / 28$ First Liberty L |  |  | 392,225,250 |
| 4 s First Liberty Loan, |  |  | 5,002,450 |
| 41/4s First Liberty Loan, convert | d 1932-1947 _.J.-D. |  |  |
| 41/8 First Liberty Loan, 2d con |  |  |  |
| 41/4 Fourth Liber |  |  |  |
| 41/48 Treasury bonds |  | 955,800 |  |
| 3 s Treasury bonds of 19 |  | 8,762,000 | ,036,762,000 |
| $38 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ Treasury bonds of 1946 |  | 489,087,100 |  |
| 33888 Treasury bonds of 19 |  | 454,135,200 | 454,135,200 |
| 3388 Treasury bonds of 19 |  | 352,993,950 | 352,993,950 |
| 3888 s Treasury bonds of 19 |  | 544,914,050 | 544,914,050 |
| $31 / 88$ Treasury b |  |  | 818,646 |
| 3s Treasury bonds of 195 |  | 755,476,000 | 755,477,000 |
| 4 s Treasury bonds of 19 |  | 4,474,100 | 834,474,100 |
| 41/4-31/48 Treasury bonds |  | ,400,570,500 | 1,400,570,500 |
| 3148 Treasury bonds of 19 |  | ,518,858,800 | 1,518,858,800 |
| Treasury bonds of 19 |  |  | 824,507,900 |
| \% Treasury bonds of 19 |  | 491,377,100 | 491,377,100 |
| 88 Treasury bonds of 19 |  | - | 1,458,977,150 |
| 284/8 Treasury bonds of 1945-1 |  | 1,214,453,900 |  |
| $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ Treasury bonds of 19 |  | 223,496,850 |  |
| U. S. Savings bonds, serles A |  | 197,608,496 |  |
| S. Savings b |  | 42,695,775 |  |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Postal Savin |  | 120,881,020 | 101,943,340 |
| reasury note |  | 12,399,645,750 | 9,566,519,000 |
| Treasury bil |  |  | 2,078, |
| Aggregate of in |  | ,591,237,491 | 28,042,868 |
| earing |  | 668,059,27 | 707,001 |
| Matured, intere |  | 199,723,8 |  |
| Total debt $\qquad$ 648 28 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| a Total gross debt March 31,1938 , on the basis of dall Treasury statements receipts$\$ 31,459,140,278.13$, and the net amount of public debt redemption and in transit, \&c., was $\$ 119,630.25$. b No reduction is made on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments. c Includes amount of outstanding bonds called for redemption on April 15, 1934. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES MAR. 311936 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Contin |  |
| all- | rincipal | a Inter | Total |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| bonds of 1944-49 | 862,085,600.00 | 9,698,463.00 |  |
| \% bonds of 1944 | ,28,600.00 | 132,747.07 | $98,161,347.07$ |
| $3 \%$ bonds of 1942-47 | 236,487,100.00 | 1,478,044.37 | 237,965,144.37 |
| bonds of 1937 | 22,325,000.00 | 34,882.82 | 22,359,882.82 |
| $23 \% \%$ bonds of 1942 | 88,034,100.00 | 195,019.98 | 88,229,119.98 |
| $13 / 2 \%$ bonds of 1939.........- $100,122,000.00 \quad 120,980.75 \quad 100,2$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1,407,082,400.00 | 11,660,137.99 | 418,742,537.9 |

Mat. 31, 1935 599,724,050 $\begin{array}{r}599,724,050 \\ 48,954,180 \\ \mathbf{2 5} 947400 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ $48,947,400$
$25,97,400$
48,800 $49,800,000$
$28,894,500$ $52,225,250$ $7,709,782,200$
$758,955,800$ $\begin{array}{r}1,036,762,000 \\ 489,087,100 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ $454,135,200$
352,939 $818,646,000$
$755,477,000$ $834,474,100$

$400,570,500$ | , $518,858,80$ |
| :--- |
| $424,507,900$ | $491,377,100$

$1,458,977,150$
$101,943,340$ ${ }_{2,078,753,000}^{9,566,519,00}$
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt $\qquad$ 30,591,237,491

 \begin{tabular}{rr}
$31,836,292$ \& $26,753,283$ <br>
$698,903,396$ \& $275,81,890$ <br>
$3,722,125$ \& $3,85,335$ <br>
$2,534,503$ \& $3,394,086$ <br>
\hline

 

$31,836,292$ \& $26,753,283$ <br>
$698,903,396$ \& $275,81,890$ <br>
$3,722,125$ \& $\mathbf{3 , 8 5 , 3 0}$ <br>
$2,534,503$ \& $3,394,086$ <br>
\hline $736,996,316$ \& $309,809,594$ <br>
\hline

 

$31,836,292$ \& $26,753,283$ <br>
$698,903,396$ \& $275,81,890$ <br>
$3,722,125$ \& $\mathbf{3 , 8 5 , 3 0}$ <br>
$2,534,503$ \& $3,394,086$ <br>
\hline $736,996,316$ \& $309,809,594$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $-\frac{736,996,316}{-+2104455,004} \frac{309,809,594}{+2129,091,675}$ INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OUTSTANDING

Federal Housing Administration.-

$\qquad$ $\stackrel{* 2,994,919,475.00}{22,292,638.94} \overline{3,017,212,113.94}$


Tennessee Valley Authority-..... \begin{tabular}{rrr}
$16,000,000.00$ \& $108,131.8$ <br>
$-\quad \begin{array}{r}86,373,000 \\
149,21,666.67 \\
\hline\end{array}$ \& \(\begin{array}{r}431,865.8 <br>
\hline 254,329.8 <br>

\hline\end{array}\) \& | $1,194,326.72$ |
| :--- | :--- | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Total, based upon guarantees.- $\qquad$ $\overline{4,688,733,645.32}$ On Credit of the United States:
Secretary of Agriculture
Postal Savings System: $\qquad$ $1,208,220,521.30 \cdot 27,738,503.60 \mathrm{~d} 1235,959,024.90$
Total, based upon credit of the
United States.............
other Obltgattons-
ederal Reserve notes (face amt.) $\qquad$
(face amt.)
e3,748,892,356.01 funds deposited with the Treasury to meet interest payments. b Interest to July 1 , 1935 , on $\$ 5,357,975$ face amount of bonds and interim receipts outstanding which were called for redemption July 1, 1935. c Does not include $\$ 4,175,000,000$ face
amount of notes and accrued interest thereon, held by Treasury and reflected in the amount of notes and accrued interest thereon, held by Treasury and reflected in the
public debt. d Figures as of Jan. 31, 1936-figures as of March 31, 1936, not pubili debt. d Figures as of Jan. 31, 1936-figures as of March 31, 1936. not amounting to $\$ 248,227,928.35$ which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the Regulations of the Postal Savings System having a face value of $\$ 277,635,-$
587.98 ; cash in possession of System amounting to $\$ 110,440,673.94$, and Govern587.98; cash in possession of system ammunting to $\$ 110,440,673.94$, and
ment securitles with a face value of $\$ 869,396,750$ held as investments, and other assets. e In actual circulation, exclusive of $\$ 14,865,478,99$ redemption fund
deposited in the Treasury and $\$ 255,622,425$ of their 0 wn Federal Reserve notes deposited in the Treasury and $\$ 255,622,425$ of their own Federal Reserve notes
held by the issuing banks. The collaterai security for Federal Reserve notes issued held by the issuing banks. The collaterat security for Federal Reserve notes issued
are (1) $\$ 3,987,843,000$ in gold certificates and credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates, (2) United States Government securities
of a face value of $\$ 69,000,000$, and (3) commercial paper of a face amount of of a face va
$\$ 6,155,000$.

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:

|  | Sat., June 27 | Mon., June 29 | Tues., June 30 | Wed., July 1 | Thurs., July 2 | Fri., July 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per oz dH | 19 11-16d. | $191 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 19 7-16d. | 197/8d. | $191 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 193/8d. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | 138s. $91 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 1388.81/2d. | 138 s .8 d . | 1398. $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 139s.1d. | 138s.11d. |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$ | Holiday | 85 \%/8 | 85 \% | 85 7-16 | $853 / 8$ | 851/4 |
| British $31 / 2 \%-$ W. L. | Holiday | 1061/6 | 1061/8 | , $1061 / 8$ | 1061/8 | 1061/4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { British } 4 \%- \\ 1960-90 \end{gathered}$ | Holiday | 1171/8 | 1171/4 | 1171/4 | 1171/4 | 1171/4 |
| The price | of sil | r per | ounce (i | in cents) | in | United |
| States on th | e same | ays has | been: |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bar N. Y. (for- } \\ & \text { eign) } \end{aligned}$ | Closed | 448/4 | 448/4 | 443/4 | 443/4 | 443/4 |
| U. S. Treasury | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 |
| U. S. Treasury (newly mined) | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 |

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

CHARTER ISSUED
June 20-Citizens National Bank of Bradford, Bradford, Pa-.-. $\$ 200,000$ President, Sterns Marshall. Cashier, C. L. Melvin. Capital stock

CONSOLIDATION
June 23-The First National Bank of Mishawaka, Ind_-.......-. 100,000 First Trust \& Savings Bank, Mishawaka, Ma---12-.-- 100,000 Consolidated today under the provisions of the Act of Nov. 7 . 1918, as amended, under the charter and corporate title of
'The First National Bank of Mishawaka,' Charter No. 5167 , with capital stock of $\$ 400,000$ consisting of $\$ 200,000$ par value of preferred stack and $\$ 200,000$ par value of common stock)
and surplus of $\$ 100,000$. The consolidation becomes effective
close of business today close of business today.

## BRANCHES AUTHORIZED

June 23-The First National Bank of Mishawaka, Ind.
Location of branch: 101 East Mishawaka Ave., in the City of Mishawaka, Ind. Certificate No. 1247A.
June 26-Security National Bank of Greensboro, N. C.
Location of branch: Northeast corner of south Main st. and ocation of branch: Northeast corner of South Main st. and
East Davis St. ( $322-324$ South Main SS.) , in the City of Bur-
lington, Alamance County, N. C. Certificate No. 1248A.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-The firm of Scudder, Stevens \& Clark, investment counsel, announces the admission as general partners, resident in Boston, of Donald B. Smith and Robe since 1ical formation of financial policies and the management of investment funds. - The First National Con Tr J announces that William - Ruth has become associated with its organization. Mr. Ruth was C. Ruth has become associated wors of the New York Stock Exchange, formerly with Redmond. \& Co., membersent in New York for the past ten y departments of the Chase National Bank of New York for eight years.
departments of the
-Eastman, Dillon \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of an uptown office in the International Building at Rockefeller Center. The new offce Kenna as resident partner. Ass hart, John F. Power, Jam
and David W. Richardson.
-Hare's, Ltd., announce that Thomas P. Brooks has been appointed manager of their Boston office. Mr. Brooks was a member of the class of 1921 at Haryard. He was associated with the Boston office of F. S. Moseley \& Co, fro \& Co Moseley \& Co.

## DIVIDENDS

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

The dividends announced this week are:




Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

| Name of Companv | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y |  |  |  |
| Acampo Winery |  |  |  |
| Addressograph-Multigraph | 5c |  |  |
| ero Supply Mfg. Co ., cla | $h 75 \mathrm{c}$ |  | une 30 |
| friliated Fund, In |  |  |  |
|  | c |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Extra- }}$ |  |  |  |
| Alabama Great So | \% |  |  |
| Alabama Pow | \$11\% |  |  |
| Alaska Juneau Gold Minin | ${ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | Ju |
| All-Penn | 40 c | Jug. 15 | July 10 |
| Alpha Por |  | July 25 | July |
| Aluminum Goods MPg. |  | Oct. |  |
| Aluminum Industries (quar | 10c | Ju |  |
| Quarterly- Manuacturing, Inc. (qua |  | Dec |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quart | \% |  |  |
| Amorican prefred (trict Teleg., |  | ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ | June. 15 |
| referr |  |  |  |
| American Envelope | s1 |  |  |
| - American Fork \& Hoe ${ }^{\text {coio }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ |  |
| 6\% preferred (qua | \$11/2 | Ju |  |
| American Hardware |  | Oct. |  |
| Quarter |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}$ Ace ${ }^{\text {coser }}$ | 20 c 50 c | Aug. ${ }^{\text {July }} 2$ |  |
| American Light |  |  |  |
| eferred |  |  |  |
| Preferred (qua | \$1 | Dec. |  |
| American News Corp. (bi-mo |  | July 16 |  |
| American Paper Goods $7 \%$ preferred (quar) | \$13/3 | ${ }^{\text {Sept. }}$ |  |
| American Rolling Mili |  | July 15 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {merican }} \mathbf{6 \%}$ | $81 / 2$ | July |  |
| American Smelting \& Rerinin |  | Aug. | Aug. |
| First preferr | \$1 | July 31 | July |
| American Telephon |  | July |  |
| merican Thermos |  |  |  |
| conda |  |  |  |
| dio- |  |  |  |


| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When Holders } \\ & \text { Payable of Recor } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ar | c |  |
| Asbest |  | 0 |
| Preferred |  | - |
| Atchison Tope | \$21/2 |  |
|  | \$1 | Aug. ${ }^{1}$ July 6 |
| Baldwin Co | 10 c | July 7 June 30 |
| Bangor Hydro |  |  |
| Beiding-Heminway (qu |  | July 31 July 3 |
| Bell Telephone |  |  |
| Bell Telephone of Penna., | S11\% | July 15 June ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ |
| Blaw-Knox Co. |  |  |
| Bros. Tobacco |  | Aug. 14 Aug. 11 |
| Q\% preferred (quar. | S1 | 5 |
| preferred | \$1 1 |  |
|  |  | Aug. ${ }^{1}$ July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ July 15 |
| Bon Am, class A A Cuar | 25 c | July 25 July 1 |
| Bralorne M | 10 c |  |
| zilian |  |  |
| Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. (quar.)---.-.-.-.-- | 37 | July 15 June 30 |
| British American Tobacco, ordinary (interim).- | ${ }^{210 d}$ | July 8 June 5 |
|  |  | July 15 |
| British Columbia Telep., $6 \%$ preferred (quar.).- | \$11/2 | Aug. 1 July 17 |
| oad way Dept. | \$1/4 | Aug. 10 July 17 |
| Brooklyn-Manh |  | July 15 July 1 |
| ferred (q |  | July 15 July 1 |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ Preferred (quar |  | Jan |
| Preferred |  |  |
| Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarterly) ---... |  |  |
| Buiflders Exchange Bldg. Co | \% |  |
| Bullock's. | $1 /$ |  |
| Burdine s. | 75 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Canada Northern Power Co |  | d |
| Canada | 51\% |  |
| Canadian Eagern |  |  |
| nadian Fairbanks M | \$11/2 | July 15 JJune 30 |
| Canadian Industries, |  |  |
| Class \& \& ${ }^{\text {P (extra) }}$ | \$130 | July ${ }^{\text {July }} 15$ June 30 |
| anadian Light |  |  |
| tion C |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred ( |  |  |
| Caroina Clinchiold \& Ohio |  | ${ }^{\text {Jany }} 20$ ( July 10 |
| Stamped certificates (quar | \$114 | July 20 July 10 |
| Central Cold Storage (quar |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quart | \$11/2 | July 15 June 30 |
| Central Power Co. $7 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Central |  |  |
| Central Republic |  | July 15 June 30 |
| Centrifugal Pipe Corp | 10 c | Aug. 15 Aug. 5 |
| Champion Paper \& Fibre |  | Nov. 16 Nov. ${ }^{5}$ |
| 6\% preferred (quart | \$11/2 |  |
| Cincinnati Advertising Pro | 121/2c | 20 |
| 1 1st guaranteed preferred (s. |  |  |
| Cincinnati Northern RR. (sen |  | 198 31 July 21 |
| ncinnati Postal Term. |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preterred |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| City baking |  |  |
| Investing Co. commo |  |  |
| Common (semi-ann.) |  | July |
| 5\% preferre | \$114 |  |
| nd |  |  |
| Cluett. Peabody \& ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  | Aug. 1 July 21 |
| Colonial Finance Corp. of R. I., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) |  | July 15 July 1 |
| unibia Broadcasting A \& B (quarteriy) ----- |  | Sept. 14 |
| $6 \%$ cumul. preferred series A (qua |  |  |
| $5 \%$ cumul. preferred (quarterly) |  |  |
| $5 \%$ conv. cumul. preference |  | Au |
| Commercial Discount, A pref |  | ${ }^{\text {Aup }}$ |
| B preferred (quart | 1712c |  |
| Commonwealth |  | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 1$ |
| Concord Gas Co |  | Aug. 15 Jul |
| contederation Life Associatio |  |  |
| Connecticicut ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |
| Consolidated Car Heating Co. |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }}$ July 15 June |
| Consolidated Chemical Indust | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Aug. 1 July |
| Consolidated Edison, ${ }^{\text {d }} 5$ | ${ }^{371 / 2}$ | ${ }^{\text {Au }}$ |
| Consolidated Mining |  | July |
| Consolldated Oil Corp. (qua | 15 c | Aug. 15 July |
|  |  | July ${ }^{\text {Jut }}$ |
|  | 25 c | Aug. 15 Jul |
| Continental Insu | 60 c |  |
| Continental | 5 c |  |
| Copper | Oc | Aug. 31 Aug |
| Cosmos Imperi |  |  |
| Creamery Package Co. (quar |  | July 10 Juily ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| rum \& Foster (quar.) | 20 c | July |
| Extra- | ${ }_{5}^{5 \mathrm{C}}$ | July 15 July 6 |
| Cudany Pa | $623 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July |
| Cypress |  | aly |
| Dayton \& Michigan ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | \$1 | July 15 July 3 |
| Dennison Mfg. Co. dabe | \$2 |  |
| Dentist's Supply Co. of New Yor | 50 c |  |
|  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (quar | \$1 | Dec. 31 |
| enver Union Stock | \$1\% | Sept. 1 Aug. 20 |
| Detroit Edison | \$1 | July |
| Dexroit Gaskèt | 251 | July |
| Detroit Hillsdale ${ }^{\text {Derroit }}$ |  | July 6 Ju |
| Detroit River Tunnel Co. (se | 8 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ July ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |
| Detroit S |  |  |
| Diamond |  | Au |
| Quartery |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Quarterly |  | De |


| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { When } & \text { Holders } \\ \text { Payable } & \text { of Record } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diamond State Telephone, $613 \%$ pref. (quar.)-- | \$15\% | $\text { July } 1 5 \longdiv { \text { June } 2 0 }$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 20 \text { June } 30 \\ & \text { July } 20 \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
| Dominion Textile Co., Litd, preferred (quar.).- | \$13 | July 15 June 30 |
| Dow Drug Co. |  |  |
| Driver Har | 5 c | July 20 July 10 |
|  | 81 |  |
| Duquesne Brewing Co. (quar. | 12 |  |
|  | \$1 | Aug. 15 June 22 |
| tern Gas \& Fual Association, 41/2\% | \$1.12 |  |
|  | ${ }_{8}{ }^{13}$ | Oct. |
| East Penn RR., $6 \%$ guaranteed (semi-a | \$15 | July 21 July 11 |
| Economy Grocery Stores | 250 | July 15 July |
| Edison Electric Iilluminat | \$2 | Aug. 1 |
| 86 preferred (quar) | \$1 1 | Aug. 1 I July |
| Electric Household Utilities.------------------ | 25 c | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Joly 25 July 10 |
| Elizabeth \& Trenton RR. | $\$ 1$ | Oct. 1 Sept. 20 |
|  | \$1 | Of. |
| Preferred B (quarterly).-. |  | July 15 June 20 |
| El Paso Electric Co. (Texas) | \$1319 | July 15 June 26 |
| $6 \%$ pref. (semi-ann.) | , |  |
| Emprre\& Bay state Telep. Co., 4 \% guar. (quar.) | 1 | Sept. 1 Au |
| Emporium Capwell (semi-an | 1 |  |
| Erie \& Pittsburgh RR. Co |  |  |
| $7 \%$ guaranteed (quar.) | 87 |  |
|  | 80 c |  |
| European \& North American Ry. (semi-ann.).- | \$23/3 | Oct. 31 Se |
| Corp |  |  |
| Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. $\$ 5$ prof. (quar.):- | 81 | Sopt. 30 Se |
| ${ }_{\text {Parmers }}{ }^{55}$ preferred Tradersar. Life Insuran | \$1 | Dec. 31 Dec. 15 |
| Federal Mogul Corp |  | July 15 July 1 |
| Federal service Finance Corp. (quart | 8130 |  |
| Fibreboard Products, preferred (quar | \$15 | Aug. 10 Ju |
| Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of New | ${ }_{12 \%}^{\text {bic }}$ | July 10 duaue 30 |
| 7\% preferred---- |  | July |
| Fireman's Fund Insurance |  | July 15 |
| First All-Canadian Truste |  |  |
| First National Coro of Portland pre | c |  |
| Fishman (M. H.) Co. pref. A | \$134 | July 15 Ju |
| ${ }_{\text {Food Machiner }}$ |  | Juy 15 June 30 |
| Foote-Burt ${ }^{\text {Prered }}$ | \$1.125 | July 15.5 June 30 |
| Ford Motor Co. of Can | r75c | July 11 June |
| Fortney Oil Co. (quarterly)--a | 23, ${ }^{3}$ | July 12 July |
| Froedtert Grain \& Malting, |  | Aus. 1 |
| Fuller Brush Co. 7\% prer | \$13/4 |  |
| Fyrdner-Denver Co., common ( Q | 50 c | July 15 |
| ommon |  | July 20 |
| Gardner Electric Li |  | July 15 |
| General Electric. | +15c | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }}$ July 22 |
| General Electric of $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$. Britain, | 10\% |  |
| General Motors Corp., pre | \$1\% | July 24 June 24 |
| Gillette Safety Razor Co | \$1 |  |
| Glen Alden Coal |  | July 21 |
| Globe Wernecke |  | Oct. |
| Gold Dust |  |  |
| Goodman Manufactu |  | July |
| Gotham Sill Hosiery Co., 7\% cl | h\$1 | Au |
| Great Lumuatives Engineering Works | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$104 } \\ 100 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Great Lakes Power | 134 | July 15 |
|  | $8{ }^{251}$ | Aug. $1{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Guarantee Co. of N. Amer. (c | \$1, | July 15 Juv |
| Cxtra |  | July 15 |
| Harrisburg Gas | \$120 | July 15 June |
| Hartford \& Connecticut Weste |  |  |
| d Electric |  | Aug. |
| Hartiord Electric L | \% 1 c |  |
| ${ }_{61} 1$ | ${ }^{\text {c }} 1$ | Aug. 1 July |
| Hershey Chocolate Corp. (quart |  | Aug. 15 |
| Convertible preferred (quarterly | 81 | Aug. 15 July |
| Hxibbara, spencer, Bartlett \& Co. (m | 10c | July 31 July |
|  |  |  |
| Monthly | 10 c | ${ }_{\text {Sop }}$ |
| Hinde-Dauch Paper | \$11/2 | Aug. 1 Jul |
| Hollinger | 5 | July 14 June |
| Holly Developm | 1c | July 14.5 |
| Home Dairy Co., Inc. | 50 c | July 15 July |
| Honolulu plantation | 5 c | July 10 June |
|  | ${ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }}$ July ${ }_{1} 15$ July |
| Participating preference (qu | 87\% 15 | July 15 June 30a |
| Howey Gold |  | July 14 June 29 |
| Hutchinson Sugar Plantation (monthly | 10 c | July |
| Imperial Life Assurance of Canada (qua | \$33/ | Oct. 1 Se |
| Insuarance Co. of North America | \$3/2 |  |
| International Business Machines |  | July in June 20 |
| Quarteriy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$1/3, | Oct. 10 Sept. 22 |
| International Milling Co., $5 \%$ |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ July 15 June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| International Nickel Co.i prefe | \$13/4 | Aug. 1 July 2 |
| International Printing |  | Aug. 1 July |
| International Products ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | \$188 | ${ }^{\text {Augil }}$ |
| International Utilities Cor | \$112/2 | Aug. 1 July $20 a$ |
| Interstate Dept. Stores, $7 \%$ pref. |  |  |
| Interstate Hosiery Mills (quar |  | Aug. 15 Aug 1 |
| Intertype Corp |  | Sept. |
| 1st preferred (quar | \$2 | Oct. 10 Sept. 15 |
| Investment Fund, Ltd. | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{c}}^{60 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Investors Fun |  | July 15 June |
| Series |  | July 15 June |
| $7 \%$ preferred A A A \% |  | July 10 June |
| Iowa Electric Light \& Power Co $61 / 2 \%$ preferred $\mathbf{B}$ |  | July 20 June |
|  |  |  |
| Iron Fireman Mg |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{255}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Nov. June 30 |




## 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 SATURDAY. JUNE 27,1936


* As per official reports:
companies, March 27, 1936

Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: $a \$ 240,819,000 ; b \$ 77,612,000$;
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 June 26:
institutions Mot in The clearing house with the closing
OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, JUNE
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURE


$a$ Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
c The following corrections have been made:
Payable in stock.
$f$ Payable in common stock. $f$ Payable in scrip. $h$ On account of accumulated dividends. Payable in preferred stock. Inc. Corn Products Refining Co., stock div. of 1-25s sh. of Allied Mills $r$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada, a reduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made.
$u$ Payable in U. S. funds. $w$ Less depositary expenses.

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of

 New YorkThe following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business July 1 1936, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:


[^2]
## 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, July 2, showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMbined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business july 11836


[^3]$\mathbf{x}$ These are certilleates glven by the U. S. Treasury for the gold taken over trom the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 oents to 59.06 cents on of the Gold Resery Act of belng worth less to the extent of the difference. the difference itself having been appropriated as proftits by the Treasury under the provislons

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) werkiy statement of resources and liabilities of bach of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business july 11936

| Two C4phers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | nd | Rtchmond | ta | Cricago | St. Louts | M | Kan. Crit | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { RRSOURCES }]{\text { Rold certitestes }}$ | 5 | \$ | \$ | \$ | s | s | s | 5 | s | s | 5 | s | \$ |
| Gold certuricates on han | $8,106,5$ | 01,699,0 | 089,972,0 | 88,281,0 | 593,900,0 | 257 |  | 1,708 |  | 17 |  |  |  |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes.- | 12,949,0 | 2,114,0 | 1,281,0 | 1,119,0 | ${ }^{686,0}$ | . 618,0 | 1,705,0 | , | ${ }_{920}$ | -231,0 | 1,000,0 | 417,0 | ${ }_{2,033,0}$ |
| Other cash *- | 266,238,0 | 27,452,0 | 70,202,0 | 37,349,0 | 24,317,0 | 15,348,0 | 9,957,0 | 32,101,0 | 11,135,0 | 6,732,0 | 13,875,0 | 5,791,0 | 11,979,0 |
| Total reserves | 8,385,728,0 | 531,265,0 | 3,161,455,0 | 426,749,0 | 618,903,0 | 273,097,0 | 236,371,0 | 1,741,909,0 | 251,293,0 | ,492 | 243,790 | 171,18 | 52,218,0 |
| Sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct \& (or) fully guaranteed Other bile dicounted | $2,006,0$ |  |  | 280,0 |  |  |  |  | 25,0 |  |  | 50,0 |  |
| Total bllls discount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| alal bils discount |  |  |  |  | 38,0 | 79,0 | 21,0 |  | 31,0 |  |  | 399,0 | 28,0 |
| Bills bought in open mark Industrial advances | $\begin{array}{r} 3,077,0 \\ 29,785,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 224,0 \\ 2,869,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,095,0 \\ & 7,327,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316,0 \\ 5,160,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293,0 \\ 1,735,0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 120,0 \\ 3,617,0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108,0 \\ & 732,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 384,0 \\ 2,104,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87,0 \\ 555,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,0 \\ 1,355,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,0 \\ 1,009,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,0 \\ 1,644,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 217,0 \\ 1,678,0 \end{array}$ |
| U. S. Government secu | 315,673,0 | 21,006,0 | 85,802,0 | 27,431,0 | 30,629,0 | 16,628,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury | 1,494,218 | 99,429,0 | 406,145,0 | 129,844,0 | 144,977,0 | 78,707,0 | 60,47 | ${ }^{177,757,0}$ | 79,886,0 | ${ }_{53,244,0}^{1,249,}$ | ${ }_{75,580,0}^{15,98,0}$ | 12, 5 ,55,0 |  |
| Treasury | 620,337,0 | 41,278,0 | 168,614,0 | 53,905,0 | 60,189,0 | 32,676,0 | 25,106,0 | 73,797,0 | 33,165,0 | 22,105,0 | 31,379,0 | 23,885,0 | 54,238,0 |
| Tota | 2,430,228,0 | 161,713,0 | 660,561,0 | 211,180 | 235 | 128,011,0 | 98,356,0 | 289,107,0 | 129,927,0 | 86,598,0 | 122,927,0 | 93,57 | $212,483,0$ |
| her | 181,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 181,0 |  |  |
| To | 2,467,492,0 | 165,402,0 | 671,611,0 | 216,936, | 237,861,0 | 131,827,0 | 99,217,0 | ,595,0 | 130,600,0 | 049,0 | 124,289,0 | 95,699 | 14,406 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Res. notes | $20,020,0$ 67836,0 | 341,0 | 5,597,0 | 789,0 53824,0 | ${ }^{1,313,0}$ | 1,043,0 | 1,293, | 2,821 | 1,513,0 | 1,380,0 | 1,831,0 | 423,0 | 1,676,0 |
| Bank premiseal. | ${ }_{48}$ | ${ }^{7} \times 113,0$ | 10,851, | 53,624,0 | ${ }^{70,207}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{51,689}$ | 18,129 | 88,357,0 | 25,025,0 | 18,366,0 | 33,051,0 | 21,229,0 | 32,098,0 |
| All other resourc | 42,331,0 | 3, 308,0 | 31,289,0 | 3,548,0 | 1,762, | 1,095,0 | 1,51 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,830,0 \\ 797,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,452,0 \\ 340,0 \end{array}$ | 388,0 | 469 | 325,0 | 491,0 |
| Total | 16424950 |  | 4,073,565,0 | 706,749,0 | 936,593,0 | 461,680,0 | 358,821,0 | 2,130,337,0 | 411,227,0 | 287,209,0 | 406,797,0 | 290 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual cir | 4,046,086,0 | 366,905,0 | ,841,0 | 30 | 389,268,0 | 187,895,0 | 180,431,0 | 2,777 | 175,282,0 | 122,756, | 151,996, | 87,794,0 | 3,911,0 |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank | 89,134 | 71,160,0 | 342,709 | 21 | 410.83 | 78,282 | 17,51 | ,034,79 | 162,56 | 104,7 |  |  |  |
| U. S. Treasurar | 731,016 | 33,407,0 | 402,778,0 | 24,312,0 | 27,908,0 | 25,400 | 24,803,0 | 30,995,0 | 27,690,0 | 27,714,0 | 26,668 |  |  |
| Other deposits. | 201,277,0 | 2,447,0 | 158,065,0 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,192,0 \\ & 2,047,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,136,0 \\ & 2,758,0 \end{aligned}$ | $2,457,0$ $3,389,0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,954,0 \\ & 3,575,0 \end{aligned}$ | $6,476,0$ 2,586,0 | $1,675,0$ $8,098,0$ | l,340,0 $4,271,0$ | $1,611,0$ 314,0 | 2,619,0 $2,19,0$ | $3,852,0$ $11,208,0$ |
| Total depo | 6,576,619,0 | 311,146,0 | 2,923,300,0 | 317 | 446,632, | 209,52 | 147,843,0 | 1,074,855 | 200,024,0 | 138,051,0 | 211,599,0 | 169,6 | $426,287.0$ |
| Deterred ava | ${ }^{673,75}$ |  | 192,623,0 | 52,676,0 | 69,253,0 |  | 17,296 | 89,418 | 5,853 | 17,20 | 33,507 | 22,031,0 | 31,355,0 |
| Capital paid th- | 1145,94 | - ${ }_{9}^{9,369,0}$ | 50,967 | ${ }_{13,400}^{12,28}$ | 12,635, | 4,709,0 | 23, | . 05 | 3,767 | ${ }^{2}$ | 3,95 | 3,806 | 10,187,0 |
| Surplus (Section | 26.51 | 2,874,0 | ${ }_{7}$ | 4,231, |  |  | 5,764,0 |  |  |  |  |  | 9,645,0 |
| serve |  | 1,413,0 |  | ,000,0 | 3,111,0 | 1,279,0 |  | 7,573,0 | 894, | 1,456,0 | 846,0 | ${ }_{1}^{1,328,0}$ | 1,849,0 |
| All other llabillties.-.......-...- | 8,953,0 | 37,0 | 5,416,0 | 188,0 | 318,0 | 85,0 | 127,0 | 16,0 | ${ }_{206,0}$ | 613,0 | 139,0 | 780,0 | 128,0 |
| Total labillite | 11642 495,0 | 774,639,0 | 4,073,565,0 | 706,749,0 | 936,593,0 | 461,680, | 358,821,0 | 2,130,337,0 | 411,227,0 | 287,209,0 | 406,797,0 | 290,395,0 | 804,483,0 |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. | 23,870,0 | 2,773,0 | 94,0 | 282,0 | 53,0 | 2,0 |  | 78,0 | 1,760,0 | 93,0 | 406,0 | 538,0 | 4,472,0 |

* "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes.

| Two Csphars (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Agens at- | Total | Boston | Neto York | Philla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap | Kan. Ctty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F.R. Bk. by F.R. Agt | 4,304,059,0 | 381,802,0 | 924,920,0 | 315,474,0 | ${ }_{402,068,0}^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }_{196,451,0}^{\text {8 }}$ | 198,262,0 | 952,647,0 | 182, ${ }_{\text {, }}^{\mathbf{8} 89,0}$ | 127,807,0 | $\underset{164,272,0}{\text { S }}$ | $\underset{95,863,0}{\mathbf{s}}$ | $\xrightarrow[362,294,0]{\text { S }}$ |
| Held by Fed'l Reserve Bank-- | 257,973,0 | 14,897,0 | 91,079,0 | 12,242,0 | 12,802,0 | 8,566,0 | 17,831,0 | 29,870,0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 18,907,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 12,8051,0 \\ 5,051,0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 12,276,0 | $\begin{array}{r} 95,863,0 \\ 8,069,0 \end{array}$ | 38,383,0 |
| In actual circulation.-.-.-- | 4,046,086,0 | 366,905,0 | 833,841,0 | 303,232,0 | 389,266,0 | 187,895,0 | 180,431,0 | 922,777,0 | 175,282,0 | 122,756,0 | 151,996,0 | 87,794,0 | 323,911,0 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to bks. |  | -005,0 | 833,84,0 | 303,232,0 | 38,260, | 187,895,0 | 180,431, | 322,777,0 | 175,282,0 | 122,756,0 | 151,996,0 | 87,794,0 | 323,911,0 |
| Gold certiticates on hand and due from U.S. Treasury | 4,271,523,0 | 396,000,0 | 930,706,0 | 301,000,0 | 402,500,0 | 192,000,0 | 170,685,0 | 956,000,0 | 169,632,0 |  |  |  |  |
| Ellgible paper.---------7.-.-- U. S. Government securities.- | $\begin{array}{r} 2,744,0 \\ 67,000,0 \end{array}$ | 596,0 | 1,382,0 | 15,000,0 <br> 10 | [ 38,0 | [ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 79,0 } \\ 5,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \|r|r|rer | 950,000,0 | 169,632,0 <br> 13,000 | $120,000,0$ 35,0 4000 | 165,000, <br> 80,0 | -96,000,0 | $367,000,0$ 28,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,00,0 | 4,00,0 |  |  |  |
| Total collateral | 4,341,267,0 | 396,596,0 | 932,088,0 | 316,105,0 | 402,538,0 | 197,079 | 200,706,0 | 956,000,0 | 182,663,0 | 129,035,0 | $\underline{165,080,0}$ | 96,349,0 | 7,028,0 |

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

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


 demand deposits." furthermore, has been onanged in two respects in accordance with provisions of the Banking Act of 1935: First, it includes United States Government
deposits, agalnst which reserves must now be carried, while previously these deposits required no reserves, and, second, amounts due trom banks are now deducted from
 comparable wtht those shown prlor to Aug. 23, 1935. The item "Time deposits" differs in that it tormerly included a relatively small amount of time deposits of other banks,

 of collectlon whloh have been deducted trom demand deposits.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS, ON JUNE 241936 (In Millions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserie District- | Total | Boston | Newo York | Phila, | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicajo |  | Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments-total_ | $\mathbf{5}, 520$ <br> 2 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {1,250 }}$ | $\stackrel{9}{9,890}$ | 1,187 | ${ }_{1,825}^{\mathbf{s}}$ |  | 548 | 08 |  | ${ }_{615}$ | 376 | 669 | 466 | 164 |
| Loans to ' okers and dealers: <br> In New york City. | 996 | 10 | 77 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outside New York City <br> Loans on securities to others (except <br> banks) | 237 2,094 | 29 |  | 18 49 | 15 |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | 2 31 |  |  | 14 |
| Aoceptanaes and com'l paper bought- | , 324 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 84 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 146 248 |  |  |  | 6 | 30 |  |  |  | ${ }_{24}^{4}$ | 2 | ${ }_{22}$ |
| Loans to banks | 1,149 | 星 | ${ }^{248}$ |  | 184 |  | 1 | 10 |  | 42 | 6 | 17 | 22 |  |
| Other loans. | 3,531 | 313 | 1,337 | 180 | 210 | 105 | 134 | 430 |  | 104 | 100 | 131 | 126 | 361 |
| U. S. Govt. direct obiligations | 9,474 | ${ }^{429}$ | 4,256 | ${ }_{3} 21$ | 861 | 305 | 212 | 1,539 |  | 220 | 168 |  | 196 | 703 |
| Other securitles...- | 3,348 | 167 | 1,329 | ${ }_{316}^{105}$ | 2 | 74 | 78 | 417 |  | 111 | 14 47 | ${ }_{132}^{47}$ | 49 | ${ }_{366}^{158}$ |
| Reserve with Federal Rese | -4,282 | 197 | 2,001 | 183 | 267 | 112 |  | 850 |  |  | 析 |  |  |  |
| Balance with domestio banks | ${ }_{2} 4035$ | 113 |  |  | ${ }^{35}$ |  | 11 | ${ }^{63}$ |  | 12 |  | 13 | 11 | ${ }_{22}$ |
| Other assets-net | 1,344 | 75 | 164 | 148 89 | 226 110 | 145 41 | [ 134 | 420 106 |  | ${ }_{23}^{122}$ | 66 | 262 | 68 | ${ }^{231}$ |
| Demand deposits-adjust |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{296}^{952}$ | 940 | 740 | 988 | 383 |  | 2,173 |  | 381 | 264 | 466 | 347 | 803 |
| United States Gover | 846 | 21 | 232 | 72 | 77 | 48 | 51 | ${ }_{148}$ |  | 13 <br> 13 <br> 1 | 3 | 146 | 120 | 45 |
| nter-bank d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestio |  | 223 |  | 286 | 322 | 96 | 77 | 782 |  | 22 | 2 | 364 | 70 |  |
| Foreign banks |  | 10 | 425 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| Other llabilities- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,537 | 232 | 1,599 | 223 | 336 | ${ }_{90}$ | 87 | 346 |  | 83 | 56 | ${ }_{90}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $7_{7}^{5}$ | 318 |

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DaILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY 

## Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One

NOTICE-Cash and deterred dellvery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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 ds of a point.


## \section*{T}

Treasury
41/8, 1947-52 ..........
3. sales in $\$ 1,000$ un Total sales in 81,000
4s, 1944-54.......... Total sales in $\$ 1,0$
$33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1946-56$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
33/88, 1943-47_... Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
3s, 1951-55...
Tota sales in 8
3s, 1946-48....
Total sales $n \$$
33/88, 1940-43_...
33/8s, 1941-43_-
Total sales in
31/8s, 1946-49.
Total sales in
$31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}, 1949-52$.
Total sales in $\$ 1,0$
31/6s, 1941....
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
31/48, 1944-46.
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
27/88, 1955-60. $\qquad$ 2\%/s, 1945-47.
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un 28/4, 1948-51.
$\qquad$ 23/4, 1951-54. $\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
Federal Farm Mortgage Federal Farm M
$31 / \mathrm{s}, 1944-64$. Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untus
Federal Farm Mortgage Federal Farm Mortgage
$3 \mathrm{~s}, 1944-49 . .$. $\begin{aligned} & \text { HIgh } \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Clotal sales in s1,000 }\end{aligned}$ Total sales in 81,000 units
Federal
3s, 1942-47 Mortgage Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts Federal Farm Mortgage
28/8, 1942-47.-........ Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units





[^4]| Week Ended July 31936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks, } \\ \text { Number of } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Railroad } \\ \text { and Miscll. } \\ \text { Monds } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { State, } \\ \text { Muncicipal \& } \\ \text { For'n Bonds } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Untued } \\ & \text { Sutates } \\ & \text { Sonds } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Boad } \\ & \text { Bales } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturd | 366,350 | \$3,190,000 | \$610,000 | \$210,000 | 84,010,000 |
| Monday- | 770,240 | $5,193,000$ 58938000 | ${ }^{1,151,000}$ | 289,000 <br> 437 <br> 1800 | $6,633,000$ 7 7633 |
| Wednesday | 966,230 | 6,643,000 | 1,122,000 | 516,000 | $8,281,000$ |
| Thursday .-. | - $1,0020,180$ | $6,959,000$ $6,889,000$ | $1,060,000$ $1,022,000$ | $1,414,000$ <br> $1,350,000$ | 9,433,000 $9,361,000$ |
| Total | 5,017,915 | \$34,957,000 | \$6,208,000 | \$4,216,000 | \$45,381,000 |


| Sales at New York Stock Exchange | Week Ended July 3 |  | Jan. 1 to July 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. | 5,017,915 | 5,497,578 | 263,813,600 | 124,593,622 |
| Government--....--- | \$4,216,000 | \$6,073,000 | \$149,272,000 | \$420,431,000 |
| State and foreign | 6,208,000 | 9,447,000 | 177,088,000 | 193,683,000 |
| Railroad and industrial | 34,957,000 | 47,314,000 | 1,489,082,000 | 1,056,262,000 |
|  | \$45,381,000 | \$62,834,000 | \$1,815,442,000 | \$1,670,376,000 |

## 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. $\cdot$

|  | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Induss } \\ \text { trals } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{20 \\ \text { Raild } \\ \text { radid }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Utill- } \\ \text { thes } \end{gathered}$ | Total 70 <br> Stocks | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { First } \\ \text { GTade } \\ \text { Radls } \end{gathered}$ | 10 Second Grade Rails | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Uthle } \\ \text { tes } \end{gathered}$ | $T o t a l$ 40 Bonds |
| July | 158.11 | 48.05 | 33.41 | 57.38 | 106.39 | ${ }^{111.64}$ | 86.51 | 106.21 | 102.69 |
| July 2 | ${ }_{158.38}^{157.51}$ | 47.84 47.85 | ${ }_{32.91}^{32.99}$ | 57.07 57.24 | 106.26 <br> 106.24 | 111.36 <br> 11.41 <br> 1 | 88.8 | 106.15 | ${ }_{102.56}^{102.55}$ |
| June 30- | ${ }^{157.69}$ | ${ }_{47}^{47.84}$ | ${ }_{32.48}^{32.91}$ | ${ }_{56}^{57.96}$ | 106.31 | 111.60 | 86.49 | 106.04 | ${ }_{102.61}^{102.56}$ |
| June 29-1 | 155.01 158.46 | 47.90 48.11 | 32.488 | 57.21 | 106.24 | ${ }_{111.25}^{11.4}$ | -86.61 | 106.15 106.15 |  |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, July 3 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bid | Asked |  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 81936 | 0.15\% |  | Nov. 25 1936. | 0.15\% |  |
| July 151936 | 0.15\% | --..- | Dec. 21936 | 0.20\% |  |
| July 291936 | 0.15\% |  | Dec. 161936 | 0.20\% |  |
| Aug. 51936 | 0.15\% |  | Dec. 231936 | 0.20\% |  |
| Aug. 121936 | 0.15\% |  | Dec. 30 1936 | $020 \%$ |  |
| Aug. 191936 | 0.15\% | -..-- | Jan. 61936 | 0.20\% |  |
| Aug. 261936 | $0.15 \%$ |  | Jan. 131937 | $0.20 \%$ |  |
| Sept. 21936 | 0.15\% |  | Jan. 201937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Sept. 161936 | 0.15\% |  | Feb. 31937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Sept. 231936 | 0.15\% | --.-- | Feb. 101937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Oct. 71936 | 0.15\% |  | Feb. ${ }^{\text {Feb }} 191937$ | 0.20\% |  |
| Oct. 141936 | 0.15\% |  | Mar. 31937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Oct. 211936 | 0.15\% |  | Mar. 101937 | 0.20\% |  |
| vet. 281936 | 0.15\% |  | Mar. 171937 | 0.20\% |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 41936 \\ & \text { Nov. } 101936 \end{aligned}$ | 0.15\% |  | Mar. 311937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Nov. 18193 | 0.15\% |  | Mar. 31 | 0.20\% |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, \&c.-Friday, July 3
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.

| Maturity |  | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ | Aske | Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Inte }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | ${ }^{\text {bld }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dee. 151939 | 13\%\% | 101.5 | 101.7 | Sept. 1519 | ${ }^{23} 5 \%$ | 104.5 |  |
| June 15. 1941 | 13\%\% | ${ }_{101.19}^{100.20}$ | ${ }_{10121}^{100.22}$ |  | 2\%\%\% | 103.24 101.29 |  |
| Mar. 15 1941 | 1 | 101.4 | 101.6 | June 151938 | 2\%\% | 104.25 | 104.27 |
| June 151940 | 13\%\% | 101.10 <br> 100.30 | 10112 | Feb. 15193 | $3 \%$ | ${ }_{102.14}^{102.1}$ | ${ }_{102.16}^{102.3}$ |
| Deo. 151940 |  | ${ }^{101.6}$ | 101.8 | Mar. 15193 |  | 104.20 | 104.22 |
|  | 13\%\% | 101.27 103.9 | 101.29 103.11 | Aug. 11836 | 34\% 31 | 100.4 103.30 | 104 |

FOOTNOTES FOR NEW YORK STOCK PAGES

- Bld and asked prices; no sales on this day.
$\ddagger$ Compantes reported in recelvership.
$a$ Deferred dellvery
$n$ New 8tock.
r Cash sale.
$x$ Ex-dividend.
v Ex-rights.


# AbBott, Proctor \& Paine 

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

NEW YORK - CHICAGO
MONTREAL -. CLEVELAND
INDIANAPOLIS
RICHMOND, VA.
NORFOLK, VA.

Volume 142
New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 2


| HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE，NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> the | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe Since Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Range for Preotous Yeat 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Cednesday } \\ \text { July } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Thursday July 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { July } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Lonvest |  | Lowest |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －1258 ${ }^{128}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }_{* 10}^{123_{4}} 1{ }^{13}$ |  | ${ }^{143_{4}} 1{ }^{1512}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 182$ |  |  |  | 163 |  |  |  |  | 108 May 13 |  | ov |
| $*{ }^{*} 105$ ${ }^{106}$ ${ }^{106}$ 10715 1075 |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 7{ }^{4} 4$ |  | Associated orerred．．．．．．－－100 | $\begin{array}{lll}98 & \text { Feb } 21 \\ 36 \\ \text { May } 21\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{00}$ 44 Deo |
|  | 10218103 | ${ }_{10} 7$ |  |  |  | 11，400 |  | ${ }_{59}^{59}$ Jan 2 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{24} 20244$ | ${ }^{233}{ }^{32} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Atan }}^{\text {Pr }}$ | －${ }_{\text {203 }}$ | 10633June 11 |  |  |
| 18 18 <br> ${ }_{22}$  <br> 218  | 1812 | ${ }_{* 23}^{1912} 20$ | ${ }^{199_{4}}{ }^{111^{17}}$ | ${ }^{2014} 2$ | ${ }^{21^{13_{8}^{4}}}$ |  | At C |  | ${ }^{2234}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  |  | －${ }_{288}^{248}$ |  | 2818 |  |  |  | 24 |  |  |
|  |  | 114 | ${ }_{4578}^{13188}$ |  | 1134 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ＊574 | $00$ | － |  |  | ${ }^{3} \overline{3} \overline{3}_{4}-\overline{A p r}$ | －$\overline{\text { ov }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{x 1514}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 18}^{121818} 124$ |  |  | 12 |  | $10{ }_{4}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{115}$ Sept |
|  | ${ }_{\text {285 }}^{2812}$ | $26^{3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2714}$ | 414 | 18 182 | 6，500 | Alias Tack Corp－－－－－No par |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Net }}^{\text {Deo }}$ |
| 析 | 32.3 | 291 |  | ${ }^{2912}{ }_{5}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{-2912}{ }^{29}$ | 40 | Austrin ${ }^{\text {Pror }}$ A |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 10，700 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{514}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{31} 8$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27_{8} \\ & { }_{25} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 27_{8} & 3 \\ 21_{2} & 23_{4} \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 17,300 \\ 1,800 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Baldwin Loco Works＿＿No par Assented |  | 24 | eb | an |
| 39 | ${ }_{* 37}{ }^{39}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{* 381}^{39}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{pr}}$ | Dee |
| ${ }_{1812}^{4}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{3} 88_{8} 8_{4}$ | ＊3812 ${ }^{3} 818$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 374} 4$ | 18 |  | 8100 | Pref assented．－．．－．－－－iō |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{26} \quad 2684$ |  |  |  | $25^{3} 4{ }^{253}$ | 1，700 |  | 21 Apr | ${ }_{3414}^{24}$ |  | ${ }^{18}$ |
|  |  |  | ＊＊17712 |  |  | 600 |  | ${ }_{4178}$ Jan |  |  |  |
| 16 | 析 | ${ }^{1}$ | 155 | 15 |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{112}$ |  |  |  |
| $1{ }^{1} 92$ | 013 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | ${ }_{8214}^{1314}$ Ja | 102 | ${ }^{2}$ June |  |
|  |  |  | （18） | 1712 |  | $500$ |  | 1418 |  | ${ }_{578} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $144_{4}$ Deo |
| ＊112－11212 | 1101 |  | $1_{2}^{2} 111^{2}$ | 11012110 |  |  |  | 110 M |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 900 | Beatrice Creamery－．－－－．－－22 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 37}^{11012}$ |  | $1107_{8} 1107_{8}$ | 11034 | ${ }^{1103_{4}} 111$ | 2，200 |  | 107 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 93}^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | Beeeh Creel | 35 | ${ }_{387}{ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{1}$ | 14 | ${ }_{* 1418}^{*}$ | 1418 | lill |  | 1,200 1,200 | Beech－Nut Pack | ${ }_{1318}^{85}$ Fe |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{12}{ }_{12}{ }^{2}$ | 析 |  |  |  |  |  | Belgial | 83 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ |  | 2114 |  | ${ }_{21}^{25}$ | （1）${ }_{213_{8}}^{2514}$ | 12，800 | Bendix Aviation－1－．－${ }^{\text {a }}$－${ }^{-5}$ | ${ }_{20}^{215_{8}} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan 18 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}5578 \\ 5018 \\ 50 \\ & 5\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{5638}$ |  | Best \＆Co＿．．－－．．－No par | 20 Jan |  |  |  |
|  | 5038 | 5018 |  | 491251 | $4^{493} 81$ | 39，300 | Beth steel ne | $5_{4}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{634} 4$ |  |  |
| ＊ 1170 | ${ }_{112}^{17} 41111^{174}$ | 17 |  |  |  | 3,000 600 | 5\％preferred．．．．．．．．－－${ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{110}^{1618} \mathrm{~A}$ | 19 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 117 |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{110}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{155}$ | ${ }^{1534} 415{ }^{154}$ | ${ }^{155_{8}} 1{ }^{153_{4}}$ | 15 | ${ }_{1512} 15{ }^{5}$ | 3,800 | Blaw－Knox | ${ }_{143}{ }^{23}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{11112} 11$ |  | ${ }_{* 1111_{2}}^{*} 112$ | ${ }_{111}$ |  | 20 | ${ }^{\text {Bloomingdal }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Fei }}$ |  | ag |
| ${ }_{478}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 7}$ | 0 | ${ }_{\text {Plumenthal }}$ Preired | Jun | （1）Jan |  |  |
| ${ }^{211_{2}} 2{ }^{2111_{2}}$ | ${ }_{41}{ }^{138} 8$ |  | d |  | 21 | ， | Bumantal | $7_{8} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }_{2612}{ }^{\text {J Jai }}$ |  | Dee |
| ${ }_{*}^{44538} 8$ | ${ }_{8514}^{44}$ | 445 8512 | ${ }_{86}$ |  | 45 45 <br> 88 88 <br> 88  | 2，200 9 | ${ }^{\text {Bo }}$ | $4{ }^{44}$ | ${ }^{6318}$ |  | an |
|  | 391 | $39{ }^{39}$ | ＊39 | ${ }_{* 3918}$ | 88 | ${ }_{30}^{90}$ | во | ${ }_{39} 818 \mathrm{Jun}$ |  |  | aly |
| ${ }_{733}^{30}, 30$ | ${ }_{7}^{3018} 8$ | ${ }^{3014}$ | ${ }^{30} \quad 30{ }^{3088}$ | 3018 | 30 303 <br> $3_{8}$  |  | Borden Co（The） | Ja | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{74}{ }_{6}{ }^{3}$ | 75 |  |  | 5，000 | Borg－War |  | ${ }_{8}^{8312}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ { }^{611_{2}} \end{array}$ |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $121_{2}$ | 1212 |  |  |  | $12{ }^{2}$ | 200 | tic |  |  |  |  |
|  | 退 51 | ${ }^{503}$ | 51 | ${ }_{503_{4}}$ |  | 000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊441／3 | ${ }_{4812}^{441}$ |  | 45 |  |  | 1，900 | Brist |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 36$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{778}{ }^{77}$ |  | Brool | ${ }^{412}$ | 121 |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Deo }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ［5712 |  |  |  |  |  | eot |
| 10 | 102121021 |  | 10178 | 10 | $1{ }_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,700 \\ & 1,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 y n \\ & 36 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Fe | 104 | 90 | Aug |
|  |  | ＊4712 | $47^{788} 48$ | ${ }_{* 4711_{2}} 484^{4}$ | $*_{4712} 48$ |  | Br |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1134 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | B |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 121 | 1120 | 120 | ${ }_{120}^{164} 12$ | 120 | 120120 | 40 |  | ${ }_{100}^{1312 \mathrm{May}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{121}^{2018}$ Jun | 6234 | ec |
|  | （1212 ${ }^{122}$ | ${ }_{* 103}^{1214} 10$ | ${ }_{* 103}^{1058}$ | 13 | ${ }^{111}{ }^{11}$ | 27，900 | Budd |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ Nov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 214} \quad 2{ }^{212}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{* 24}{ }^{2414} 424$ | 2434 24 | ${ }_{*}^{24}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2614}{ }^{2614}{ }^{2638}$ | 2，400 | Bulo |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{26}^{2514}{ }^{256}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Bulla |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{24} 5$ | ${ }_{5} 5$ | ${ }_{4518}$ | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2512}{ }_{5}^{2575}$ | 2512 5 5 5 5 | 800 800 | ${ }_{\ddagger}^{\text {Bu }}$ |  | $\stackrel{3}{31}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 16}^{* 14}$ | ${ }^{1314}$ | ＊13 | 13 | ${ }^{*}{ }_{1312}{ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{*} 133^{38} 1412120$ |  |  |  | 19 M |  | ${ }^{318}$ |
| ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1718 | ＊1714 18 | ${ }^{*} 178$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}471_{4} & 173_{4} \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |  | Butt |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ＊55 | ＊5518 | ${ }_{55}{ }^{4} \quad 15$ |  |  | Pr |  |  | 32 M | Jan |
| ${ }^{6}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}2718 & 28 \\ 30\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{3} 8{ }^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2612 & & 2788\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2712}^{2712}{ }^{271_{1}}$ | 1，600 | Byron Jackson Co－－．－－No pa |  |  |  |  |
| 12 1 <br> 1  <br> 1  |  | $303_{4}$ 1 | （1） |  |  |  | California Packing．．．．．．No par Callahan ZInc－Lead | $\begin{array}{lll} 30 & 4_{4} & \mathrm{Apr}_{3} \\ 5_{8} & \mathrm{Jan} & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3758 \mathrm{~J} \\ 37 \mathrm{~J} \end{array}$ |  | $21_{2}-\overrightarrow{F e b}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3{ }^{5}$ | 344 | ${ }_{1312}^{3512}$ | 36 | ${ }_{3}^{3512}$ |  | ${ }^{9,200}$ | Campbel | 30 Jan | 4044 |  |  |
|  | － | ${ }_{* 54}{ }^{1314}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}127_{8} & 1 \\ 5578 \\ 5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{56}^{1314}$ | ${ }_{* 5512}^{13}$ | ${ }^{4,600}$ | Canada Dry | ${ }_{54}^{1038}{ }_{8} \mathrm{AD}$ |  |  |  |
| －${ }^{133_{4}} 1218$ | ${ }^{1258}$ | 12 | 1258 | ${ }_{121}$ | ${ }_{1212}{ }^{1212}$ | 23，300 | Canadian Pat | ${ }_{10}^{54}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  | $n$ |
|  | ${ }_{* 133_{4}}^{391}$ |  | 13 | ${ }_{1374}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{* 1358}^{40}$ | ${ }^{700}$ | Cannon Mills | 37 AD | ， | 30 June |  |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{50}{ }^{154}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }_{50}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{* 50}$ | 13 | ${ }_{* 50}^{1378}$ |  | 200 | Capita |  |  |  |  |
|  | －－． |  |  | ${ }^{* 97}$ | ${ }^{* 97}$ 99 |  | Carolina Cllit | ${ }_{87}{ }^{453}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{971}^{522}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1001 | ${ }^{* 997}$ | 101101 | $10{ }_{678} 101$ |  | Carta | $8{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 101 | 8 | ${ }^{85}$ |
| 17 |  |  |  | 7 7 <br> $1{ }^{718}$  | ， | ${ }_{7}^{2,100}$ | Ca | ${ }^{\text {Mas }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{818}^{818}$ |
|  | $*_{130}{ }^{2} 140$ | ${ }^{1336} \quad 140$ |  |  | 138138 | ${ }^{2} 10$ |  | ${ }_{116}^{921^{12}}{ }^{\text {Jama }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| 23 | ${ }_{761}^{761}{ }^{77}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{7478} 75{ }^{7}$ | 3，30 | Caterplila | ${ }_{5434} 11{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | ${ }^{788_{4}}$ | －${ }^{8312} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{60}^{2612}{ }^{2600} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| ${ }_{23}^{2318}{ }_{23}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23} \quad 238$ | $23^{14}$ | 23 | ${ }_{24}^{2234}{ }_{4}^{234^{238}}$ | ${ }_{* 23}^{2212}{ }_{*}^{223}$ | 1,4 | ${ }^{\text {Cela }}$ | ${ }^{219}{ }^{18} 4 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | ${ }_{1912}{ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{3558} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }^{* 33} 66$ | ${ }_{* 64} 65$ | 6414 | ${ }_{* 6314}{ }_{65}{ }^{36}$ |   <br> 65 24 <br> 67  | ${ }_{6712}$ | 1，40 |  |  |  | 161 55 |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{2914}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2912 & 2978 \\ +37\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2964}$ | 29 | ${ }_{30}{ }^{35}$ | 30 $30{ }^{18}$ <br>   <br>   | 3，800 | Cen |  |  | ${ }_{2254}^{52} 4$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* * 3612}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 36} 37$ |  | 800 | Cen |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | $100{ }^{2} 103$ | ${ }^{100} 103$ |  |  |  |  | rer | 971 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，40 | Cerro de Pasco Copper No par | 72 |  |  |  |
| $9^{914} 4{ }^{938}$ | $9^{918} .9{ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{91} 8{ }_{8} 914$ | 98 | ${ }_{918}{ }^{912}$ |  | 3，700 | Certain－Teed Products＿No par | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{19}{ }^{58} 4 \mathrm{Mar} 24$ | ${ }_{388}{ }^{88}$ |  |
| ＊1 |  | 88 103 103 |  |  |  | 210 | $7 \%$ preferred＿－－－－100 | 8012 Fe | 10212 June 1 | 23 Ma | 8814 Deo |
| ＊ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 20}{ }^{10314}$ | 600 | Champ Pap \＆Fib Co $6 \%$ prico |  |  |  |  |
| $*_{52}$ | ＊52 ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }^{*} 52.57$ | $*_{52}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $*_{52} \quad 57$ |  |  | Checker Ca | ${ }_{224}{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{6918}{ }^{21}{ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }_{48}^{8} 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}71 & 713 \\ 59 & \\ 5914\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{598}^{7212}$ |  | $723_{4}$ 74 <br> 60 611 <br>   <br> 18  | －5，200 | ${ }_{\text {Che }}$ | 51 J J |  | ${ }^{36}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 12}$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | 16，200 | Chesapeake \＆Oil | ${ }_{1{ }_{88}{ }_{8}{ }_{\text {May }} \mathrm{Jan}}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{3718}$ | ${ }_{88}^{4}$ Jeo |
| ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{358}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 32} 3^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{3} 7_{8}$ | 12 |  | 00 | 6\％ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{1}{ }_{8} \mathrm{~m}_{8} \mathrm{Man}$ |  |  | $8{ }^{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 178 | ${ }_{*}^{* 11_{4}{ }^{*}}$ | 3,200 10,800 | Chice |  | $25_{8}$ |  | ${ }^{14} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | ${ }^{4} 28$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 8$ | ${ }_{* 8}^{* 8} 810$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ | 12 J | 1. | Deo |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{*} 7_{8}$ | ＊ | ${ }_{1}^{28}$ |  | ${ }^{300}$ | Chicago Ma | ${ }^{25}{ }^{3}$ | J | ${ }^{1918}$ Jun | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{35 \\ 3}}$ |
|  | －${ }_{27}{ }^{3}$ |  |  | crer | ${ }_{3}^{13_{8}^{4}}$ | 3，000 | C | ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }^{278} 5$ | －${ }_{84}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} 8$ JJan |
| ${ }_{* 88}^{*}{ }_{* 8}^{* 278}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4，100 | Chicaso \＆ N （ |  | ${ }_{12188}^{42}$ |  | an |
| （tar | $\begin{array}{ll}1612 & 163{ }^{163} \\ 53 \\ 53\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{163}$ |  | ${ }^{578} 16$ | 16.16 | 1,7 | Chicago Pne |  | 2012 |  | Dea |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5314}{ }_{178}{ }_{17}{ }^{5314}$ |  |  | ${ }^{403}{ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 20 | Deo |
| $13_{4}$  |  | ${ }_{* 4}{ }_{*}^{4}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ |  |  |  | 2，900 | $\ddagger$ Chic Rock Isl \＆Pacific． 100 |  | $\mathrm{Fe}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 412}{ }^{* 47}{ }^{478}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 <br> $* 2018$ <br> 28 | ${ }_{*}^{28}$ | 20 |  | ${ }^{263}{ }_{4} 263$ | ＊2718 2712 |  | icago Ye | 1934 J | ${ }^{313_{4}} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| 20 | ${ }^{20}$ | 20 |  |  | $2018 \quad 203$ |  | Chickasha Cotton Oill－－－－－10 | 20 June 12 | 3014 Jan 6 | 25 Sept | ee |


| IGH AND LOW SALE PRICES－PER Share，not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { NEXORK STOCK } \\ \text { EXCHANGE } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { On Rasis of } 100 \text {-share Lots }$ |  | Ranoe for Preotous Year 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monday |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | － | Lowest |  |
| \＄per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊28 | 28 | ＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{10718} 1_{8} 1093_{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8512}{ }^{\text {Jan } 21}$ |  |  |  |
| ＊1718 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | ay |
| ${ }_{618}$ | ${ }_{618}^{79}$ | ＊ |  |  | ${ }_{761}^{79}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 3012} 38$ | a | ${ }_{*}^{30}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{3014} 4$ | ${ }_{*}^{30}$＊512 30 | 1，700 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2798}{ }^{278}$ Due |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 7512}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 90 & \text { Feb } \\ 1071 \\ 1074 & \text { Jan } \end{array}$ |  |  | Aug |
| ${ }_{* 3458}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3318}{ }^{-7314}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cle | 82 Fe |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{12614}^{524}{ }^{5}$ |  |  | ${ }_{12612}^{* 5318} 5$ | － |  | 00 |  | 48 <br> 124 |  |  | ${ }_{128}^{524}{ }^{524} \mathrm{May}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,700 |  | 1 |  |  | Doc |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{555_{8} \mathrm{Jan} 16}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Dee }}$ |
|  |  | 103 | 104 |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | ， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Preferred．．．．．．．．．．－No par | ${ }^{1071}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr} 112 & \text { Jan } & 15 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $63_{4} \mathrm{Jai}$ | ${ }_{978}{ }^{\text {D }}$ Dov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2634}{ }_{31} 26{ }^{684}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{263_{4}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{31}$ | ${ }_{26}$ |  | ＊23 |  |  | 110 |  |  | ${ }_{3778} \mathrm{M}$ |  | Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}$ Deo |
| ${ }^{12218} 122$ |  |  |  | 12 | ＊342 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4212 \mathrm{May}}^{26}$ | ${ }_{511} 41_{4} \mathrm{~J}$ |  | Dec |
| 1918 |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct |
| ${ }_{*}^{10343_{4}} 104$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3512} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{44}{ }^{80{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ja}^{\text {Ja }} \text {－}}$ | 88 | 3912 |  |
|  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110 |  | ${ }^{110}{ }_{561} \mathrm{OC}$ | ${ }_{72}{ }^{1912} \mathrm{~A}$ Aug |
|  | 11 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1105_{8} \text { Ja }}^{\text {J5．}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{97}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | 141 |  |  |
| ${ }^{1458}$ | ${ }^{147_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}{ }^{\text {S }}$ Jan |
| ${ }^{688} 78$ | ${ }^{699_{4}} 7$ | $7{ }^{3018}$ | 70 | 711 | ${ }_{7214}^{74_{4}} 77^{388}$ | 3 3， |  |  |  |  |  |
| ， | ${ }^{718}$ |  | ${ }^{* 7}{ }^{3}{ }^{7}{ }^{758}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 121 |  | ee |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |  |
| $122_{2} 12$ | $12^{2} 121$ | $12 \quad 12$ | 1212 | 13.14 | \％ |  | Conne | 10 May | 20 Jan 10 | 1458 |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{2012}$ | ${ }^{2} 211_{4}$ | ${ }^{2} 8$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{* 221}{ }_{88}$ |  | Preferred＿－．．－．－．－．－．－． 100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 331_{2} \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 133_{8} \\ & \mathbf{J a n} 22 \end{aligned}$ | $24$ |  |
| ＊${ }_{* 00}^{88}$ | 681269 | ＊67 |  | 70 |  | 100 | Zon |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{718}{ }_{18}{ }^{\text {F }}$ |  |  |
| $17{ }^{172} 171_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $20{ }_{8}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{612}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |  |
| 18 | 1318 |  |  |  | ${ }_{123}{ }_{4}{ }^{8} 13$ |  | Cons | 11 |  | 2 M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 788}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Conso |  |  | Aug |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Co |  |  |  |  |
| 1444 |  | ${ }_{1884}^{154}$ |  |  | ${ }_{19}^{15}$ | 4，200 | Contal | ${ }^{15154}{ }^{514} 4$ | ${ }_{2614}^{2012}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1418} 1814{ }^{18}$ | 1，000 | Contin | $10_{8}^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ | $191_{8} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{13} 4^{4}{ }^{178}$ | 2 | Class | ${ }^{188}$ | $2^{33_{4}}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{76{ }^{7}{ }_{7}^{712}}$ | $75{ }^{5}$ |  |  | $7^{6}$ | 6，500 | Pret | ${ }_{1}^{11_{2} \mathrm{M}}$ | 4 |  |  |
| ${ }_{41}{ }^{1812}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}185_{8} & 18{ }^{8}{ }^{4}\end{array}$ | 2，900 |  | ${ }^{1} 1^{\text {Jume }} 30$ | $43_{8} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
| 41 | ＊ 40 | $40^{4}{ }_{4} 40{ }^{2}$ | 40 | ＊3958 ${ }^{4}$ | $40 \quad 40$ |  |  | 12，Apr 30 | $46 . \mathrm{Feb} 111$ | 2878 Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 230 |  |  |  | 4 M |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{29}$ |  |  |  | 2,100 | Continenta |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＊5 | ${ }^{60}$ |  |  |  |  | Corn Exch Bank |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }_{161}^{7918} 16$ |  | ${ }_{x 16314}{ }^{2733_{4}}$ | 00 | Corn Pref | ${ }^{2682}$ | 18 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Coty |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{363_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  | 5.500 | Croste | 35 <br> 1588 <br> 18 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5978}^{2618}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2612} 278$ |  | Crosiey |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{45558} 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cuba |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1038}$ |  | $11$ |  |  | 10 | ［ $\begin{array}{r}310 \\ 4.500\end{array}$ | Cub | ${ }_{10}^{1018}$ |  |  | 14 Deo |
| －${ }_{\text {＊9212 }}^{1038}$ | ${ }_{* 9214}^{1014}$ | ＊93 | ${ }_{93}^{1018}$ | －${ }_{9278}{ }^{978}$ | ${ }_{92}^{10}$ | 4，500 |  | ${ }_{631}^{618}$ | 102 |  |  |
| ＊3612 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{37}$ D |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{104}^{1712}$ |  | ${ }_{10378}^{177_{4}}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,1}$ | Curt |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}{ }^{3} 8$ | 104 | ${ }^{104}$ | ${ }^{104}{ }_{58} 104$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 84，600 |  | 4 | ${ }_{94}{ }^{4} \mathrm{~N}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{M}$ | De |
|  |  |  |  |  | $3_{4} .161_{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 614 Mar | ${ }^{214}$ Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  | $36{ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{7012}^{90}{ }^{9} \mathrm{Jan} 2711$ | ${ }_{61}{ }^{73}$ Mar |  |
| 54 |  |  |  |  |  | 1，600 | Cate |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{798} 78$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{7} 7$ | 76 | 73 | $72{ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ | 7，100 |  | ${ }^{52}$ Jan |  | 224. |  |
|  | ${ }^{3018}$ |  | ${ }^{3038} 8303$ | ${ }^{301}$ | ${ }^{3014}$ | 1，100 |  | A | ${ }^{36}$ | 19.5 |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{213_{8}}$ | ${ }_{40}^{22}$ | ${ }_{3958}^{2234}$ | ${ }_{391}{ }^{22}$ | ${ }_{3912}^{2212}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{2,300} 4$ |  | A | ${ }_{52}^{26} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{1878}$ |  |
| 位 |  | ， | 研 | 析 |  | 5，500 | Delaware Lacok \＆Weestern－50 |  | ${ }_{938}^{2318}$ | ${ }_{11}^{11}{ }^{\text {M }}$ | an |
| － | ${ }_{1412}{ }^{6} 14$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 551}{ }^{* 5058} 14{ }^{638}$ | 100 | De | $128{ }^{48} \mathrm{M}$ | $153{ }^{93_{8}}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{Ma}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Det \＆M | 4 A | $1{ }^{1}$ | ， |  |
| ＊12 | ${ }^{12}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}* 12 & 1312\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1312 & 1312 \\ 54 \\ 58\end{array}$ |  | 000 | 5 | ${ }_{42}^{13}$ | 58 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{503_{8}}^{19}$ Jeo |
| ${ }^{49}$ | ${ }_{* 55}{ }^{514}$ |  |  |  |  | 1，000 | Dev | 42 |  | ${ }_{2612} 312$ |  |
| ${ }_{4112}^{41}$ | ${ }^{40}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{413_{4}} 44{ }^{4186}$ |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  | dart |  |  |  |  |
| － 2012 | ${ }^{3} 4$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5,200}$ | ${ }^{\text {Dist }}$ | ${ }_{\text {1934 }}^{184} \mathbf{A}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $x 55$ |  | ${ }_{5488}{ }^{181}$ |  | 55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{814}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $6{ }^{624} 462{ }^{6}$ | $611_{2} \quad 62{ }^{1}$ | $578_{8} 6212$ | 5612 | $5712{ }^{5} 5{ }^{5}$ |  | 23，200 | Doug | $50{ }^{5}$ Jan | ${ }^{755_{4}} \mathrm{Jan} 3$ | 1712 M |  |
|  |  |  | ＊314 | ＊3134 | ${ }^{212} 23$ |  | Dress | 29 |  | ${ }^{131}$ |  |
| ${ }^{*} 13.15{ }_{* 5}{ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{* 13}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{* 13}{ }_{* 5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1412}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1512}}^{151}$ |  | 1，300 | Dulut | ${ }_{5}^{51}{ }_{58}{ }^{\text {a }}$ M |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dulu |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 研 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*} 114114$ | ＊114 |  |  |  | ＊138 |  | Dup |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1463}{ }^{1}$ | 仡 |  |  |  | 14 | 9，800 |  |  |  | ${ }_{865} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{16812}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 12958$ | ＊12 | $129{ }^{12}$ | 12 |  | $9^{7}$ |  |  |  | － | $127^{678}$ |  |
| ${ }_{* 13}^{* 1121212120}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{12} 12$F |  |
|  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{-13}{ }_{5}{ }^{5} 8$ |  |  |  | 2，000 | Dur |  | ${ }_{978}{ }^{\text {J }}$ | ${ }_{384}{ }^{12}$ |  |
| $170 \quad 170$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 156 | d | ${ }_{111} 10{ }^{\text {a }}$ Ja | 1724 Nov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，300 | Eltin | ${ }^{2812} 5$ | 4 | ${ }^{1658}$ |  |
| 1235 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Elec | ${ }^{303}{ }^{3034}$ | ${ }^{4}{ }_{8}^{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ | ${ }^{1988}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 Apr 30 |  |  |  |
| 6. | ${ }_{8}$ | 16 |  |  |  | 13，100 | Elece \＆Mus Ind Am share |  |  |  |  |
| 1514 | 1514 | ${ }_{7} 1514$ | $15{ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{153}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{1688}{ }^{8}, 11^{81}$ | 70，90 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}72 . & 728 \\ 67 & 678\end{array}$ | 72 |  |  | 76 <br> 691 <br> 671 <br> 71 |  |  | d． | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ Jan | （7914 <br> $722_{4}$ July <br>  |  | $3_{4}$ Dec |



| HIgh and low sale prices－PER Share，not Per Cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { olre } \\ \text { Week } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe stnce Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basis of } 100-\text { share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Ranof for Pretrous |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saurray | Monday June 29 | Tuesady <br> June 30 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesazay } \\ & \text { Juld } \\ & \text { Jid }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Frtalay unl |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄pers share | ${ }_{\text {sper share }}$ | sper share | \＄per share | sper share | 8 per share | 100 |  | ${ }^{5}$ per share |  |  |  |
| ＊120 |  |  |  |  |  | $1000$ |  | （ex | cis |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{* 148 \\+27}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{128}^{487_{8}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +150 \\ & \hline 150 \\ & \hline 27_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{600}$ | Preferred－i－iors | ${ }_{2}^{5612}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}110 & 110 \\ 130 \\ 1321\end{array}$ | 1，000 | Hercules Poxider－ | ${ }_{128}^{88}{ }_{12} \mathrm{~J}$ | ${ }_{135}^{110}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {＊1612 }}$ |  |  | 500 | Hers |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，0 |  | 硡 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $124_{4} 13$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{36}$ | 10，800 | Holly sugar C |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 40 |  | ${ }_{500}^{700}$ | Hometate Minin |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | coit |  |  | 8．800 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ | ${ }_{\text {coit }}^{\substack{744^{4} \\ 5518}}$ |  |  | 2.100 | Housenold Fin par |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{43}{ }_{4}^{12}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {a }} ^{3}$ |  |  | 100 | Hudson \＆Manhattan＿．．．． $100 \mid$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{518}$ |  |  | 16，200 | Hu sor Motor car－i－ivo par｜ |  | $\underset{\substack{1954 \\ 34_{4} \mathrm{Ma} \\ \mathrm{Fe}}}{\text { dem }}$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{218 \\ * 23}}{\text { 218 }}$ |  |  |  |  | $cata$ | ， | （ill |  | ${ }_{45}^{285}$ |  | 21 |
|  | － 8324 |  | cher |  | ， |  |  | ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }_{70}^{7814}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 40.10 \\ \hline, 100 \end{array}\right]$ | Indian Reetinlin |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3.100}$ | Industial Ray | ${ }_{106}^{258 \mathrm{Ma}} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{47}{ }^{34}{ }^{4} 8$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.100 |  | goizMa |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{912}$ |  |  |  | 2，100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{1418}$ | ${ }^{144_{8}} 1{ }^{148}$ | $13{ }^{3}$ |  |  | 1，100 | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Interboro |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{66}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Cortriticata | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{6 b_{18} 8_{8}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9800 | Interented |  | ${ }_{\substack{54 \\ 154 \\ 154}}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{10}$ |  |  |  | ＋ |  | Inter |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 7.600 } \\ \text { fi,300 } \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,300 \\ 0,1,000 \\ 01 \end{gathered}$ | Int |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Inter |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 48，600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊${ }_{*}^{* 39}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{3} 710$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Int }}^{\text {Intinting }}$ |  | ${ }_{11}^{44}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{49}^{25^{3} 4_{4}^{2584}}$ |  |  |  | 300 600 | International | ${ }_{478}^{23}$ AD |  |  |  |
| － 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{200}$ | Internation | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | （tar | 20，100 | （ Into preares |  | ${ }^{19}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | －${ }^{19868}$ | ${ }^{2} 26^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{2614}^{1988}$ | 00 |  | ${ }_{2614}^{15}$ Jan | ${ }_{299_{4}}^{223}$ | ${ }_{2418}^{618}$ | ${ }^{16}$ N ${ }^{160}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jemeferread }}^{\text {Pea }}$ | ${ }_{5812}^{113}$ Ap | ${ }_{179}^{123} \mathrm{Fe}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\substack{1082 \\ 1225 \\ 1}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,600}$ | 俍 |  | ${ }_{12644}^{129}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，650 | Jones $x$ L | ， 76.15 May | ${ }^{\text {y }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.100 | Kancty P\＆Lpprem | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{13}$ | ${ }^{26}$ A Ap |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 22 | ${ }_{\text {1，780 }}^{1,900}$ |  | 1914 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ＊27 ${ }_{9014}$ | ＊9024 | 1，400 | Kayer（J）\＆Co | ${ }_{80}^{27}{ }^{27}$ Man | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{3314}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | coll | － | cole | 2，100 | Kelesey C Heyes Wh | 20 18 1 | ${ }_{\text {2888 }}^{28}$ |  |  |
|  | 为 |  | ${ }_{(0)}^{20}$ | ${ }^{1929}$ | ${ }_{\text {＋}}^{\text {a3 }}$ | ${ }^{13,100}$ | Kelvinitor Cor | ${ }_{87}^{1845}$ | ${ }^{2538}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2383}$ | －${ }^{\text {cha }}$ |  | 17．8000 | ${ }^{\text {Kendale }}$ Koct pop | ${ }^{2814}$ |  | ${ }_{1} 134$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ 9，500 | Keystone Steeld |  | 292 |  | 2ī |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}$ | ${ }^{\text {coser }}$ |  |  | 100 30 | $\frac{\text { Kinney } \mathrm{Co}}{\text { Pro－．}}$ | ${ }_{30}^{378} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }_{438}{ }^{78}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6.530}$ |  | 2012 | ${ }_{\text {25 }}^{254}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{45}^{103}$ | ${ }_{* 5}^{10212} 10{ }_{6}^{103}$ | ${ }_{45}^{10184} 4$ |  | ${ }^{10212}$ | ${ }_{200}^{230}$ |  | ${ }_{48}$ | ${ }_{678}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 | $\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{74} 7$ | $75^{5}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{7514}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 7712} 8$ |  | Preferred Kress（SH）\＆Co | $\begin{gathered} 748 \mathrm{Feb} \\ \hline 68 \mathrm{Mar} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 2}{ }_{2}^{9912}$ | ${ }_{422}^{198_{8}} 1{ }_{25}^{1984}$ | ${ }_{22}^{1912}$ | $*_{22}^{19,2}$ | ${ }_{* 22}{ }_{*}^{1919}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{28}{ }_{3}^{28} \mathrm{Jag}_{\mathrm{Jam}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.300 |  | ${ }_{\substack{32}}^{32}$ | ${ }_{2644}^{474}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{9,9 \\ 1314}}$ |  |  | cil | licta |  |  |
| － 18.4 |  | 为 |  | ${ }_{\substack{134 \\ 188}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  | Leehigh Porrtand | ${ }_{9}^{1512}$ | ${ }^{2021}$ | ${ }^{1088}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Leikg covy |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2，500 }}^{\substack{\text { 2，000 }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | cititiol |  | ${ }_{12}^{89}$ | ${ }_{103}^{158}$ | ${ }_{\text {cois }}^{618}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{10.800 \\ 4.306}}{1}$ | cill |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢200 <br> 1.800 | Lile |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 退 |  | Ser |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  | ${ }_{1084}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 15$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Loose－wries Biba |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{12118}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $7 \%$ pretered |  | ${ }_{1}^{151}$ |  | 速 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 37 & 37 \\ 2724 \\ 27 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{2} 412$ |  |  | 4．600 | Low |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cose |  |  |  | ¢， |  |  |  | 边 | ${ }^{64}$ |
| 12944． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{11^{18} 8}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{238}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{11_{4}^{1 / 8}}$ |  | ＊1088 ${ }^{178}$ |  |  | ＋Mreaterred | ${ }_{74}^{18}$ | ${ }_{172}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb} 7$ | 4 | 10 May |










# Complete Bond Brokerage Service RICHARD WHITNEY \& CO. <br> Mombers Now York Stock Exchange Mombers Now York curb Exchange 




# BOND BROKERS <br> Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds Vilas \& Hickey 

Now York stock Exchango - mombors 49 WALL STREET

Bennett Bros. \& Johnson

RAILROAD BONDS

New Mork, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{T}$. One Wall strea DI $b y y$ Private Whire Cornectiond<br>${ }_{135}$ Cohicago, Ill. $1.701+$ ©ell Syitem Teletype + Czo. ${ }^{\text {Rend }}$



 Cent RR \& Bkg of Ga coll 5 s _._1937
 Champan Corp conv 5 s ........... 1947
10-year conv coll $5 \mathrm{~s} . . . .$.
M 10-year conv coll 5 s .

Ref \& impt 41/2s. $\qquad$

 Chic \& Alton RR ref 38


 Chicago \& Erit 1st gold $58 . . .-1982$
Ch G L \& Coke 1st gu 5 s.

 Chist \& gen 6s series B May 1966 - Chic M \& St P gen 4s ser A. 1989 J
 -Conv adj 5s P \& Pac 5s A_-1975 J General 4s....... $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-$ - 1987 M N Gtpd 48 non-p Fed ine tax-1987 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ M ${ }_{*}^{*}$ Gen 5 s sttpd Fed inc tax $8+$ Sisecured $\mathrm{g} 61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$..... +1 st
+1 rt
+1 st
+8
 Aug lago Rallways ist 5s stpd ${ }^{-}$Chio R I \& P Ry gen 4 s .....-1988
 $8+$ Secured $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series A ...... $1952-\overline{\mathrm{M}}-\overline{\mathbf{s}}$

 Chle Un St'n 1st gu 4 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ A.... 1963 Guaranteed g 5 5
Gurien 1st motge 4 s series D


 $\pm{ }^{\bullet}$ Choc Okla \& Gulf cons 5 E Cin H \& D 2d gold 41/2s.......-1937 J in Leb \& Nor 1st con gui 4
 1st mitge 5 s series B Clearfield \& Mah 1st
 Ref \&impt 6s ser C-
Ref \& impt 5 s ser D Ref \& impt 4 4/3s ser E------1963 J Cln Wabash \& M Div 1st $4 \mathrm{~s}-1991$ J
St L Div 1st coll tr 4 s Spr \& Col Div 1st g 4 s
W
W
Val Div Cleve-Cuifts Iron 1st mtge $43 /-1940$. 19 Cleve \& Pgh gen 1st M 33/4s Series B $31 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ guar. Series C $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ guar Gen 41/2s


##  

}
Friday ${ }_{\text {Week's }}$


| Week Ended July 3 |
| :---: |
| Grand Trunk Ry of Can g 6s-1936 |
| Grays Polnt Term 1st gu 5s |
| Gt-1947 |


 General $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series
General 5 s series C General 41/3s series D......-.-1973 J General $41 / 28$ series
Gen mtge
4 Gen mtge 4 s ser G ...
Gen mtge 4 s ser H .
 Greenbrier Ry 1st gu 4 s 1st motge 58 series C.


 Hocking Val lst cons g 4 1/2s.... 1999 J
4Hoe (R) \& Co 11t mtge.





 Extended 1st gold $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
1st gold 38 sterling
Collateral trust gold 4 s Collateral trust gold
Refunding 4 s .--
Purchased 1 nnes 3 Purchased lines $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.-
Collateral trust gold 4 s Refunding 5 s -.
$15-$-year secured $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{~g}$
40 -year 43 s . Cairo Bridge gold 4 s .-Aug $\left.11966\right|_{\mathrm{F}}$ Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s...1951
Loulsv Div \& Term $33 / 2 \mathrm{~s} .-1953$ Loulsv Div \& Term g 3
Omaha Div Ist gold 3s.
St Iouis Div \& Omaha
Ot Lou
Gold
Spring
Wear
 Western Lines 1st g 48 .
In Cent and Cht St L
Joint 1st Joint 1st ref 5 s series A.......1963
1st \& ret $441 / \mathrm{s}$ series C...... 1963
Illinols Ininols Steel deb $41 / 28$. Ind Bloom \& West 1 s
Ind Il \& Iowa 1st g 4s Ind III \& Iowa 1st g 4s ext 4s_1940 A
f 4 Ind \& Louisville 1st find \& Loulsville 1st gu 4 s ......1956
Ind Union Ry gen 5s Gen \& ref 5 s series B ...
Inland Steel 3 s . $\ddagger$ Interboro Rap Tran 1st 5 s....1961


 Interlake Iron 1st 58 B Int Agric Corp 5s stamped $1942^{1951} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { M } \\ & M\end{aligned}\right.$ | Internat Cement conv deb $4 \mathrm{~s} . .1945$ |
| :--- |
| $\ddagger+$ Int-Grt Nor 1 st 6 s ser A |

 1st g 5s series C C
Internat Hydro El deb
Int Merc Marine s 68 Int Merc Marine s $f$ 6s.-....--
Internat Paper $5 s$ ser $A$ \& Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5 s B.-. 19 1st coll trust $6 \%$ g notes....
 $\ddagger+$ Lowa Central Ry 1st \& ret 4s.1951 $\mathbf{M}$
 K C Pow \& Lt 1st mtge 41/38_-1961
 Kansas Clty Term 1st 4s_...1960 J
Kansas Gas \& Electric 41/2
\&Karstadt
 Ctis w w stmp (par \$925) _ 1943
Kelth (B F) Corr (par \$925) $\quad$. 1943
 Kentucky Central gold 4s-..... 1987 J
Kentucky \& Ind Term 41/2s_-1961

 Kings County El L \& P Purchase money 6s
Kings County Elev 1st First and ret 6 Kinney (GR) \& Co Kresge Foundation coll $\operatorname{tr} 48$ notes 1936 J J
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Coll \& ref } 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \text { series C.......1953 } \\ \text { Coll \& ref } 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \text { series D....1960 } & \text { F }\end{array}$


 Lehigh C \& Nav s f $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ A..... 1954 J
Cons sink fund 4168 Cons sink fund 41/2s ser C Lehigh \& N Y 1st gu g 4s 1st \& ref sf 5 s .
1st \& ref Cf 5 s .
1st \&
 secured $8 \%$ gold notes.
Sen
Ieh Val Harbor Term gu 58.
$\frac{\text { For footnotes see page } 77}{}$

## RAILROAD BONDS

Bought - Sold - Quoted LOBDELL \& CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange

## 48 Wall St., Now York HAnover 2-1720

123 S. Broad St., Phila.
BONDS
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended July 3

 Mutual Fuel Gas 1st gu g 5 s .--194
Mut Un Tel gtd 6 s ext at $5 \%-194$ Namm (A I) \& Son-SSe Mirs Tr
 Nassau Elec gu g 46 st
Nat Acme 1 st s f 68 .-Nat Dairy Prod deb $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ w w
Nat Distilers Prod deb $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Nat Ry of Mex pr lien $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.



 Nat Steel 1st coll s \& 4sts. No 4 on ' 51 $\ddagger+$ Naugatuck RR 1st g 4s
Newark Consol Gas cons 5 s ${ }^{+}$New England RR guar 5 s . New England Tel \& Tel N J Junction RR guar ist 48..... N Pow \& Light 1st $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$.
New Ort Great Nor 5 A A
NO \& NE N \& NE 1st ref\& impt 41/2-19A-1953 Nirst \& ref 5 s series B
F

+1 ist 5 s serlies B-
 N Y Cent RR conv 6s. Ref \& impt 41/2s series A.-........ $2013 \mid \mathbf{A}$
 Ref \& impt 41/2s
 N Y Chic \& St L Lst g 4s Refunding
Ref $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ serles C .
3 Ref 4/3/
N -year 6
N Conn
 1st guar 5s series B.-
N Y Dock 1 st gold 4 s . Serial $5 \%$ notes $-7 .--$
N Edson 1st \& ret $61 / \mathrm{s}$
1st lien \& ret 314 s ser D N Y \& Erie-See Erie RR....-1965
 $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{Y}$ Greenwood L gug 5s....-1946 ${ }^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{M}$ \& Harlem gold $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ NY Lack \& West
NYLE\&W Coal\& RR 51/2s 1942 M M N Y \& Long Branch gen 4s---1941
 Non-conv debenture $31 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.

- Non-conv debenture 4 s . ${ }^{*}$ Conv-conv debenture 4 s ${ }^{*}$ Conv debentateral truse 68. + Collateral trust 68-......--1940
 N Y O \& \& Wref g 4s........June 1992 M

 ${ }^{4}$ Inc 6 s assented.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 1st mortgas series A.-....-- 1947
 2d gold 41158



## N Y Trap Rock 1st 68.......... 1946

$\qquad$ Niag Lock \& O Pow 1st 5 s A. 1955 A Nord Ry ext sink tund $61 / \mathrm{s}$ s. 1950

 Pocah C \& C joint 4s..........1941 1961 J
North Amer Co deb 5s....... 196 No Am Edison deb 5s ser A.-.-1957 M

[^5]

## 78 <br> New York Curb Exchange - Weekly and Yearly Record

NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, uniess they are the only transactlons of the week, and when sel
regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of auch sales in computing the range for the year
In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (June 27, 1936) and ending the present Friday (July 3, 1936). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered:


Volume $142 \quad$ New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 2






## Other Stock Exchanges



$\begin{aligned} & \text { New York Stock Exchange Members: } \\ & \text { New Yor's Curb (Associate) }\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Chicago Stock Exchange } \\ & \text { Chicago Curb Exchange }\end{aligned}$
10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

June 27 to July 3 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks | Friday <br> Last <br> Sale Price | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Pr Pices } \\ \text { owo Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ | Salefor Week Shares | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Arunder Corp--.-.--- | 173/8 | 1718181818 | 513 | 16 s | Apr |  |  |
|  | $20$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 21 / 8 \\ 31 / 2\end{array}$ | 110 | $21 / 4$ | Jan |  | Feb |
| lack \& Deoker com |  | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 20\end{array}$ | 110 | $20{ }^{2 / 8}$ | June |  |  |
| Preterred..--.-.-.---25 |  | $281 / 2281 / 2$ | 150 | 27 | May | 36 |  |
| Consol GEL\&P | 901/2 | 90 | 137 | 84 | Jan | 92 | Adr |
| 5\% preferred......- 100 | 114 | 11334414 | 93 | 1133/4 | July | 116 | Feb |
| Eastern Sugar Assoc com. 1 | 173 | $17 \frac{1 / 8}{} 18$ | 1,632 | 11. | Jan | 18 | July |
| Preferred.------.- 1 | 291/2 | $28 . \quad 291 / 2$ | 465 | 17 | Jan |  | July |
| Fidelity \& Deposit.-.-- 20 |  | 9734.4 $983 / 8$ | 40 | 88 | Jan | 105\% | Feb |
| Fid \& Guar Fire CorD.--10 |  | 401/8 $401 / 2$ | 135 | 39\%/ | Apr | 50 | Jan |
| Finance Co of Amer cl A.-* | 11588 | 113/8 12 | 371 | 91/2 | Jan | 12 | June |
| Guilford Realty pre | 55 | 55.55 |  |  | Feb |  | Mar |
| Houston Oi! pref.-.-.-100 |  | 1514 16 | 245 | 15 | Jan |  | Jan |
| Mrrs Finance co |  | 7 | 35 | 5/8 | Feb |  | Mar |
| 1st preferred--------25 | 8 | $71 / 8$ | 178 | 7\% | May | 111/4 | Jan |
| 2d preferred--------25 | 11/4 | 11/4 $11 / 4$ | 129 |  | May |  | Jan |
| Mar Tex Oll |  | $21 / 4$ | 600 |  | Feb |  | Feb |
| Merch \& Miners Tran |  | 363/4 37 | 105 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Monon W Penn PS7\% pt25 |  | $26 \quad 26$ | 25 | $231 / 2$ | Feb |  | June |
| Mt Ver-Woodb Mills cmi00 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 2\end{array}$ | 5 | $11 / 2$ | June |  | Jan |
| Preferred_--------100 |  | 44.44 |  |  | Apr |  |  |
| New Amsterdam Cas |  | $111 / 212$ |  | 97/8 | Apr | 167/8 | Jan |
| Northern Central Ry ... 50 |  | 983/8 ${ }^{178}$ |  |  | Jan | 100. |  |
| Penna Water \& Pow com.* | 93 | 92.93 | 22 | 87 | Jan | 93 | May |
| Seaboard Comml com A. 10 |  | $93 / 4.93 / 4$ |  | 83/4 | Feb |  |  |
| U \& Fld \& Guar | 133/4 | $\begin{array}{lll}133 / 4 & 141 / 8\end{array}$ | 1,529 | 131/8 | Apr |  | Feb |
| Western National Bank 20 |  | 3636 | 25 |  | Jan | 361/2 | Apr |
| Bonds- <br> Baltimore City - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4s Paving loan------1951 |  | 1151/2 1151/2 | \$1,000 | 1131/2 | Feb | 1153/2 | July |
| Balt Transit Co 4s flat 1975 | $271 / 4$ | $261 / 2271 / 4$ | 23,500 | 15\% | Jan |  | June |
| A 58 flat.---------1975 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}30 & 311 / 2 \\ 99 & 99\end{array}$ | 1,150 | ${ }_{84}^{17}$ | Jan | 331/ | June |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}99 & 99 \\ 100 & 101\end{array}$ | 1,000 3,000 | 84 | Jan |  | Apr |

## Boston Stock Exchange

June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Chicago Stock Exchange
June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

$$
+2+2+2
$$

Abb
Adan
Adva
Alle
Co
Cl
Ame
Arm
Abbe
Abso
Aut
Bas
Ben
Ber
Bin
Bli
Bo
Stocks-


Specialists in Ohio Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds<br>Cherry 6711

Cincinnatl Stock Exchange
June 27 to July 3 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Detroit Stock Exchange
June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Feek's } \\ \text { Range } \\ \text { of } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \\ \text { Low } & \text { Pres } \\ \text { Hioh h } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Sper } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranne Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Auto City B | 2 |  | 3,312 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{24}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {1,880 }} \mathbf{7}$ | ${ }_{\text {i }}{ }^{\text {i9\% June }}$ | ${ }^{14}{ }_{24}^{14 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}} \mathrm{Aly}$ |
| Capital City Prool |  |  | , | ${ }^{1515 / 3}$ June |  |
| Consoldated Paper com. 10 |  |  | 1,035 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{128}^{18}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{13}$ | (10 |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Detrol-MMich stove com-1 |  | ${ }_{87}^{5} /{ }_{88}^{58}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{565} 56$ | 23 |  |
| eral Mog |  | ${ }^{1784} 178{ }^{173}$ |  |  |  |
| General Motors con | ${ }_{7}^{68 / 4}$ |  | 7,870 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{\text {cos. }}$ |
| Granam-Paige com- |  | ${ }_{6}^{218}{ }_{6}^{218}{ }_{6}^{2 / 4}$ | ${ }_{467}$ | ${ }_{5}^{23}$ |  |
| Hosk |  |  | 100 |  | ${ }^{56 / 2}$ |
| uaille Hershe |  | 23. $23 / 4$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{23} \mathrm{May}$ | - 313 Mar |
| Hudson Motor Car com-* |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{14} 44.4 \mathrm{Apr}^{\text {may }}$ | ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ |


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | Friday Last SalePrice Price | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { How } \quad \text { High } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Sales for Whares Shares | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hif |  |
| Kresge (S S) Co com_... 10 |  | 237/8 | 237/8 |  | 25 | 203/4 Apr |  |  |
| Lakey Fdry \& Mach com_1 |  |  |  |  | 51/2 June | 81/4 | Mar |
| Mcaleer Mfg com- |  | $51 / 2$ | 53/4 | 550 |  |  |  |
| Mich Steel Tube com... 2.50 |  |  |  | 1,435 | 16 Apr |  |  |
| Michigan Sugar com. |  | 13/8 | $13 / 4$ | 1,555 | ${ }^{3}{ }_{16}$ J Jan | 13/4 | Feb |
| Preferred_-.-.-..- 10 |  |  | 6 | 700 | 5 5 Jan |  |  |
| Mid-West Abrasive com50c |  | $33 / 4$ | 1 | 710 | 35/8 June |  | May |
| Motor Wheel com. |  | 191/2 | 191/2 | 205 | $151 /{ }^{1} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 217/8 | Feb |
| Micromatic Hone |  | 338 | 3112 | 418 | $33 / 8$ June | 414 | June |
| Packard Motor Car |  | 101/2 | 107/8 | 3,163 | $67 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 123/4 | Feb |
| Parke-Davis com |  | 42 | 421/2 | 543 | 411/2 May |  |  |
| Pfeiffer Brewing |  | $101 / 2$ | 101/2 | 294 | 103.2 June | 187/8 | Mar |
| Reo Motor com. | 47/8 | 45 | 5 | 1,421 | 478 Jan |  |  |
| Rickel (H W) com |  |  |  | 430 | $51 / 8$ June | $71 / 2$ |  |
| River Raisin Paper c | $41 / 2$ | 41/2 | 478 | 625 | $41 / 2$ July |  |  |
| Scotten-Dillon com..-. 10 |  | 26 | 26 | 160 | 25 Jan |  |  |
| Standard Tube B com | 31/8 | 31/8 | 33/4 | 3,111 | 31/8 July | 434 J | June |
| Timken-Det Axle com..-10 |  | 171/4 | 1714 | 380 | 1214 Jan | 173/2 |  |
| Tivoli Brewing com | 91/4 |  | $93 / 4$ | 9,490 | $53 / 5 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 1134 | Apr |
| United Shirt Dist co |  | ${ }_{73}^{81 /}$ | $88 / 8$ | 294 |  |  |  |
| Universal Cooler |  | 738 | 8 | 750 | 6780 |  | Apr |
| Warner | ${ }_{1}^{35}$ | ${ }^{33} 8$ | ${ }_{13}^{3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,265}$ | 23/8 Jan |  |  |
| Warner Aircraft co Wolverine Brew co |  | 15/8 | 13/4 | 1,844 800 | $15_{16}^{16}$ ${ }_{116} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan |  | Mar |
| Wolverine Tube co | 251/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Young (L A) Sp \& Wire.- | 25/2 | 443/4 | $44 \frac{3}{4}$ | ${ }_{210}^{510}$ | $443 / 4$ | 5412 |  |

Established 1874

## DeHaven \& Townsend

New York Stock Exchange
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { PHILADELPHIA } & \text { NEW YORK } \\ 1415 \text { Walnut Street } & 30 \text { Broad Street }\end{array}$
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo |  | Hi |  |
| Ame | $273 / 8$ | 273/8 $281 / 4$ | 462 | 261/8 | May | 36 |  |
| American Tel \& Tel...- 100 | 1685/8 | 165 1687/8 | 455 |  | Apr |  | Feb |
| Baldwin Locomotive.----* | 27/8 | 27/8 31/4 | 350 | 27 | Apr | 析 | Feb |
| Bankers Securities pret - 50 |  | 263/8 261/2 | 145 | 2134 | Jan |  | Apr |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref. . 100 |  | 12034123 | 443 | 1191 | Jan | 1251 | Mar |
|  |  | 1078 125/8 | 223 | 918 | Jan | $15^{3}$ | Mar |
| Preferred Budd Wheel Co |  | $1101 / 8$ <br> 9118 <br> $101 / 8$ <br> $101 / 8$ | 426 | 853/8 | Jan | 1127 | Apr Mar |
| Chrysler Cor |  | 108.114 | 1,172 | $8{ }^{8 / 8}$ | Apr | 114 | Mane |
| Curtis Pub Co |  | 175\% 175/8 | 30 | 17 | June |  | Apr |
| Electric Stor Battery . 100 | 445/8 | 437/8 445/8 | 676 | 433/4 | June | 55 | Jan |
| General Asphalt _--....- 10 | 2158 | $211 / 8241$ | 260 | 211/8 | July | 347 | Mar |
|  |  | 653/8 $681 / 2$ | 2,304 | 54 | Jan | 707 | Apr |
| Gimbel Bros com- |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| Horn \& Hard (N Y) com_* |  | 331/2 361/2 | 755 |  | Apr | 361/2 | July |
| Preferred 100 |  | 1073 73 |  | $1051 / 8$ | Jan | ${ }_{115}$ | May |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navigation* <br> Mitten Bank Sec Corp_ 25 | 73/4 | $\begin{array}{ll}73 / 4 & 73 / 4 \\ 21 / 2 & 21 / 2\end{array}$ | 116 | $63 / 4$ | Jan | 115 | Jan |
| Preferred - |  | $31 / 4$ | 380 | $13 / 8$ |  |  | Mar |
| Natl Power \& I | 11 | $103 / 4113$ | 603 |  | Feb | 147/8 | Feb |
| Pennroad Corp vt |  | $41 / 84$ | 7,408 | $31 / 2$ | Jan | 55 | Feb |
| Pennsylvania RR_.-.-. 50 | 323/8 | $311 / 4325$ | 1,533 | 281/8 | Apr | 39 | Feb |
| Phila Elec of Pa \$5 pr |  | 1123/4 113 ${ }^{3}$ | 30 | 112 | Apr | 117 | May |
| Phila Elec Pow pret .-. . 25 | 3414 | 34.341 | 476 | 33 | Jan | 351/4 | Mar |
| Phila Rapid Transit.... 50 | $71 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ | 350 | $27 / 8$ | Jan | 1214 | Mar |
| $7 \%$ preferred_--.-. 50 | 97/8 | 97/8 $103 / 4$ | 143 | 814 | Jan | $13^{3} 4$ | Mar |
| Philadelphia Trartion..-50 |  | 121/8 121/4 | 108 | 101/8 | Jan | 197/8 | May |
| Reo Motor Car Co |  | 478 | 129 |  | July | 738 | Apr |
| Salt Dome Oil C | 175/8 | $17 \quad 17 \%$ | 505 | 167/8 |  | 307\% | Apr |
| Scott Pape | 611/4 | $601 / 2613$ | 82 |  | Jan | 75 | May |
| Sun Oil C |  | 775 \% 781/8 | 222 | 717/8 | Jan | 9 | Mar |
| Tacony-Palmy |  | 32 331/8 | 180 | $291 / 8$ | Jan | 381 | Mar |
| Tonopah-Belmont Devel-1 |  |  | 800 | ${ }_{1}^{16}$ | Jan |  | Jan |
| Tonopah Minin |  | $7 / 8$ 1 | 950 | $5 / 8$ |  | 11 | Feb |
| Union Traction |  | -45/8 5 | 230 |  | Feb | $87 / 8$ | Apr |
| United Corp | 73/8 | 7 73/8 | 1,475 | $53 / 8$ | Apr | 91/2 | Feb |
| Preferred |  | 447/8 45 |  | 405/8 | Apr | 47 | May |
| United Gas Im | 16 | 155\% 1614 | 4,552 | 1414 | Apr | 195/8 | Feb |
| Preferred |  | 1115/8 1121/4 | 181 | 1083/8 | Apr | 1131/8 | June |
| West Jersey \& Seash RR 50 |  | 65.65 | 1 |  | June |  | June |
| Bonds- ${ }_{\text {Elec \& Peoples }}$ tr ctis $4 \mathrm{~s}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 45$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peoples Pass tr ctis 4s. 1943 |  | $23{ }^{13 / 4} \quad 121 / 4$ | - ${ }_{3}^{5,000}$ | 23 | July | 27 | May |
| Phila Elee Pow. Co 51/2s ${ }^{\text {'72 }}$ |  | 1101/2 111 | 7,000 | 1101/2 |  | 111 | July |

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange (Associate) }\end{array}\right.$ UNION BANK BLDG., $\quad$ 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
June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, conipiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- <br> Par | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hid |  |
| Allegheny Steej co |  | 277/8 | 30 |  | 10 | 275 | July |  |  |
| Arkansas Nat Gas com.- | 6 |  |  | 10 |  | Jan |  | Apr |
| Preferred -..-.-. 100 |  |  | $91 / 8$ | 770 | $73 \%$ |  |  |  |
| - Armstrong Cork Co com |  | $521 / 8$ | 5338 | 135 | 473\% |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Blaw-Knox Co- }}$ |  | 151/2 | 1534 | 101 | 1434 | Apr | 2018 | Feb |
| Carnegie Metals Co-- | $23 / 4$ | 234 | 3 | 2,700 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Clark (D L) Candy Co |  | 414 1914 | 19144 | 25 |  | June |  |  |
| Covomian Oil |  |  | $18{ }^{193 / 4}$ | ${ }_{241}^{611}$ |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{211 / 2}$ |  |
| Duquesne Brewing com. 5 |  | 10 | $101 / 8$ | 281 | 8 |  |  |  |
| Electric Products |  | 77/8 | 778 | 153 |  | Apr | 81/2 |  |
| Fort Pittsburgh B | 11/8 | 11/8 | 11/8 | 320 | 11/8 | Feb |  |  |
| Harb-Walker Ref com.- ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}{ }^{*}$ |  | 331/8 | 341/8 | 40 | 31 | Jan |  |  |
| Preferred---7-100 |  | ${ }_{1026} 12$ |  | 10 | 126 | June |  |  |
| Koppers Gas\& Coke pret 100 Lone Star Gas Co.....-* |  | $1021 / 2$ |  | 21711 | 97 10 | Jan | 10678 | Feb |
| Mesta Machine |  | $481 / 8$ | 497\% | 3,711 436 | ${ }_{41}^{10}$ | Ja |  |  |



St. Louis Stock Exchange
June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Laste } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| A S Aloe Co com........ 20 |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| meric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brown Shoe |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Burkart Mfg |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| Coca-Cola Bottl |  |  | 81 | 2 |  | Ja | 81 |  |
| Dr Pepper com |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago \& So Airlines pf |  |  |  |  |  | June |  | Apr |
| Ely \& Walker D Gds com2 |  |  |  | 270 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 d preferred.-...... 10 |  |  |  | 75 |  | July |  |  |
| Falstaff Brew com |  |  |  | 530 |  |  |  |  |
| Hussmann-Ligo |  |  |  | 302 | $65 / 8$ |  |  | June |
| Preferred Huttig S |  | $131 / 2$ | $131 / 2$ | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Huttig S \& D com. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hydraulic Pr Brick | 73/4 |  | $73 \%$ | 45 |  |  |  |  |
| Hyde Park Brew |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| rnternational | 9 | 483/4 | $491 / 2$ | 207 | 473 |  |  |  |
| Key Boiler Equip com....-* |  |  | 131 | 80 |  |  |  |  |
| Laclede-Christy Clay Prod* | , |  |  | 111 |  |  | 12 |  |
| Landis Machine comm..-. 25 |  |  | 20 | 50 |  |  | 25 |  |
| Mequay-Norris com | 52 |  |  | 265 |  |  |  |  |
| Mo Ptld Cement com | 12 | 111/2 | 121/4 | 932 |  | Jun |  |  |
| Natl Bearing Metals | 29 |  |  | 385 |  |  |  |  |
| National Candy | $131 / 2$ | $131 / 2$ | 133/4 | 320 |  |  | 15 |  |
| National Oats com- |  | 193/2. | $1931 /$ |  | $131 / 2$ | Ja |  | June |
| Rice-Stix D Gds co |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| St Louis Pub Serv |  |  | 20 c | 200 |  | Apr |  | June |
| Scruggs-V-B D G ist pf 100 |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Scullin Steel pret |  |  |  | 230 |  | Mar |  | June |
| S western Bell Tel pref-1 Stix; Baer \& Fuller com | 1251/4 | 125 | $1251 / 2$ | 180 | 123 |  |  |  |
| Stix, Baer \& Fuller com- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | June |
| Title Insurance Corp com25 |  | 19 | 19 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Wagner Electric com | 32 |  |  | 315 |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Invest $8 \%$ pref $\ldots . . .25$ | 30 |  |  | 25 |  | Jun |  | July |
|  |  |  | $301 / 2$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 22 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 281 / 4 & \mathrm{JJn} \\ 27 & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$4000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOS ANGELES SECURITIES <br> Listed and Unlisted <br> Dobbs-Crowe-Wagenseller \& Durst <br> Member Los Angeles Stock Exchange 626 So. Spring St., LOS ANGELES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Los Angeles Stock Exchange
June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Fridaly } \\ & \text { Laste } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { ow High } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sales for <br> Week Shates | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| soc Gas \& Elec | 17 | 17/8 17/6 | 400 |  |  |
| Bandini Petroleum |  |  | 100 | $1 / 4$ Jan | an |
| Bolsa Chica Oil A. | $73 / 4$ | ${ }^{71 / 4} 0^{73 / 4}$ | -400 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Bway Dept St pret - 100 | 101 | 101 1011/2 |  | Jan | $1041 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Buckeye Union Oil pf vte 1 |  | 11011 c | 1,000 |  |  |
| Callfornia, Bank --.-.-.-25 | $521 / 2$ | $521 / 2.521 / 2$ |  | 313/8 Jan | $521 / 2 \mathrm{July}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}4 & 4 \\ 2615 & 261\end{array}$ | 100 | 1 Jan |  |
| itizens Nat'l T \& S Bk | $22^{1 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}261 / 2 & 261 / 2 \\ 121 / 4 & 128\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }^{261 / 2}$ June | 3214 |
| nsolidated Oil C |  | $13{ }^{12} 41383$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}161 / 6 & \text { Feb } \\ 151 / 4 & \text { Mar }\end{array}$ |
| Consolidated Stee | 33 | $33 / 4$ | 70 | an | Apr |
| Preferred | 163 | 165/8 163/4 | 800 | $141 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1936. Feb |
| Emsco Der \& E | 19 | 1876 19 | 200 |  | 203/4 Apr |
| xeter Oil Co A | 571/2c | $521 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ 60c | 4,100 | 20 c Feb | $671 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Mar |
| General Motors Corp--10 | $681 / 4$ | 665\%681/4 | 400 | 5414 Jan | 7014 Apr |
| ladding McBean \& | $16^{3 / 4}$ | 163/4 $16^{3 / 4}$ | 100 | 113/4 Jan | 191/2 Mar |
| Hancock Oil A com- | $20^{3 / 2}$ | 20.2034 | 1,500 | 185\% Jan |  |
| olly Developme | 70 c | 70 c 75 | 00 | 44 c Jan | 1.50 Apr |
| Jade Oil Co. | 12 c | $12 \mathrm{c} \quad 12$ | 2,000 | 9 c Jan | 16 c Feb |
| Kinner Airpl \& Mot Corp | 48 c | $40 \mathrm{c} \quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ | 5,300 | 46 c July | 95 c Feb |
| Lincoln Petroleum Corp | 11. | $100 \quad 11 \mathrm{c}$ | 5,500 | 8 c Feb | 29 c Feb |
| Lockheed Aircraft Corp - 1 | 71 | 714 7115 | 1,200 | $65 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ | 113\%, Jan |
| Sos Ang G \& E 6\% pref 100 | 115 | 114112115 | 225 | 111 Mar | 161/2 Jan |
| os Angeles Industries-.-2 | $41 / 8$ | $41 / 8$ | 200 |  | $41 / 2 \mathrm{June}$ |
| S Angeles Investment.10 | 31 | 51461 | 60 |  |  |
| ensaco Mtg Co.-.- |  | 41/8 41 |  | 25/8.Jan | 6\%\% M |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks（Concluded）Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|l|l}
\text { Friday } \\
\text { Sast } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right.
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Week's Range } \\
& \text { of Prices } \\
& \text { Low High }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { feek } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan． 11936} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{tocks（Concluded）Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\underset{\substack{\text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price }}}{ }$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week＇s Range
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of Prices } \\
& \text { Low High }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Wherk } \\
& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}\right.
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan． 11936} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& High \& \& \& \& \& Low \& High <br>
\hline Merch \& ${ }^{33 \mathrm{c}}$ \& \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Jan } \\
\text { June }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mills \& \& $13 / 8$
150
150
150 \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 178 \text { June } \\
& \text { 150 Jan }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \\
& 28 \mathrm{c} \text { Feb Apr }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& $$
1061 / 2
$$ \&  \& \&  \& 1071／May <br>
\hline Oceanic O \& \& 70 c \& \& \& 850 \& \& \& 23\％4． \& 5 \&  \& Apr <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Paciflo }}$ Pina \& ${ }_{21}^{23}$ \& 221
20
20
21 \& \& 183／8 Jan \& ${ }_{221}^{23}{ }^{\text {Marr }}$ \& \& 150 \& \& 80
70 \&  \&  <br>
\hline cific Inde \& 21 \& ${ }^{2018}{ }_{6}{ }^{21} 68$. \& $$
4,1
$$ \& 183，Mar \& 2214 May \& Para \& \& $1493 / 150$ \& 70
1,454 \&  \&  <br>
\hline Republic Petroleum Co．．．1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 50 c Feb \& \& \& 18 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 122 \& \& \& ${ }^{114 / 2}$ Jap \& 323／8 Feb \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& ${ }_{1093}^{122} 102$ \& \& 1109／2 May \& ${ }_{1091 / 2}^{122}$ Mary \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{29}{ }^{3 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& 10934 \& 100 \& 45／J J \& 5424 Apr \& Re \& \& 76 \& 2，543 \& $1 / 4$ June \& 85\％June <br>
\hline ar \& 173／6 \&  \& 1，2 \& 50
$15 \%$
$15 \%$
Jan \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 60 } \\ 19 & \text { Jan } \\ \text { Mar }\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sinel \& 173／6 \& ${ }_{28}^{17 / 8} 178$ \& \& 11\％Jan \& \& \& \&  \& 00 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 271／8 28 \& \& $251 / 8$ \& $28 \%$ Jan \& \& 10312 \& $110 \frac{1}{2} 1103 / 2$ \& 10 \& \& eb <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{26}^{281 / 2} 828$ \& 1，000 \& ${ }_{26}^{27 / 8}$ \& ${ }_{27}^{289}$ May ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Soh } \\
& \text { She }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \％ $17 \%$ \& 100 \& \&  <br>
\hline So Count \& 10 \& 107 \& \& 106\％Feb \& 109 Appr \& \& \& \& \& 115 Jan \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 400 \& 24 Jan \& 38\％\％Feb \& \& \& \& \& 2316 Apr \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 180 \& 144／8 May \& \& Sount \& 33\％ \& 3 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Trans \& \& \& \& \& eb \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 600 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 207\％Apr \& Mar \& \& \& \& 20 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{1}$ \& \& \& \& 12 \& ${ }_{25}{ }^{27 / 2}$ June \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ， \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 15\％ \& 15\％ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Yellow \＆ \& 443／4 \& 44 \& 25 \& 443 \& $443 / 4$ July \& \& \& 10514 \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Alaska }}^{\text {Mini }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 135 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alk Mam \& \& 1368080 \& 14， \& ${ }_{220}$ \&  \& Unio \& \& 1818\％ 19.4 \& \& 10 Jan \& <br>
\hline Cardinal \& \& \& 2 \& \& 1.40 Jan \& \& \& 29 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Imper \& \& \& 50 \& 10 \& ${ }_{40}^{40}$ Jan \& Universal Consol Oil－． 10 \& 243／2 \& ${ }^{22} 24$ \& \& ${ }^{731 / 2}$ Jan \& <br>
\hline Tom Reed \& \& 350

350 \& \& 330 Mar \& ${ }^{440} \mathrm{c}$ Feb \& \& \& ${ }^{300} 3300$ \& \& 290 Apr \&  <br>

\hline \& 10c \& 100 10c \& 400 \& 60 Jan \& 150 Jan \& \& $$
\left.\begin{array}{|}
311 / 2 \\
45
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 311 / 23 \\
& 44 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
265 / 8 \\
23 y / 2 & \text { Jan } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 341 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} \\
& 451 / 4 \text { June }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {Amer }}$ \& \& \& 117 \& May \& b \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline mmon \& \& \& \& $23 / 2$ \& ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} /{ }_{6}^{6}$ June \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline rtiss－W \& \& \& \& ${ }^{53}$ \％Apr \& ${ }^{7 / 8} \mathrm{Mapr}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {odrich（B }}$ \& \& ${ }^{193} 18.19$ \& 100
100 \& 331／4 May \& ${ }_{41}^{20} 3 / 8 \mathrm{Appr}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Yekard Motor \& \& 通 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline adio Corp of \& \& $11 / 2$ \& \& ${ }_{6}^{93 / 4} \mathrm{May}$ \& 144．4．Jan \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ner Bros \& \&  \& \& $581 / \mathrm{May}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Dean Witter \＆ $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ ． |
| :--- |
| Netw York Stock Exchangs San Franctsco Stock Exchange San Franctsco CurbExchange Chicajo Board of Trade |
| San Francisco Curb Exchange |
| June 27 to July 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists |}} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{San Francisco Los Angeles}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{5}{*}{Now York Curb Ex．（Asso．）

New York Cotton Exchange New York Coffee e Sugar Ex． Commodity Exchange．Inc． Honolulu Stock ExChange}} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$\longrightarrow$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Friday } \\
\text { Last } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Week's Range } \\
\text { of Prices } \\
\text { Low } \\
\text { Hioh }
\end{array}
$$\right|

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Where } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
$$\right.
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan． 11936} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{San Francisco Stock Exchange}} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Argonaut \& \& $12{ }^{163 / 8} 17$ \& \& 153年 Jan \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{June 27 to July 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{－} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|c|c|}
\text { Friday } \\
\text { Sast } \\
\text { Srice } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right.
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Week＇s Range of Pricés Low Hig} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\text { Saler } \\
\text { feete } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Ranje Since Jan． 11936}} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2，795} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ch\％

2.50
Jan
Feb} \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 918 \mathrm{Apr} \\
& \text { 4.10 Jul } \\
& 77^{7 / 8} \mathrm{July}
\end{aligned}
$$} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& Hiph \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }_{52}{ }^{3 / 4} \mathrm{May}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$z$ Cal Art Tile A} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& $$
\underset{21}{13 / 8}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{0}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& <br>

\hline Assoc In \&  \& ${ }_{4}{ }^{21} 4$ \& 1，0 \& $$
\underset{\text { Apr }}{\mathrm{Jan}}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 2178 } & \text { Feb } \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ \& $z$ Cardinal G \& \& \& 1，200 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{22}^{23 / 2}{ }_{23}^{231 / 2}$ \& \& ${ }^{203} 4$. \& ${ }_{37}^{34}$ Feb \& $\mathrm{Citil}^{\text {d }}$ \& \& \& 1 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Bank }}$ \& \& ${ }_{189}^{22 / 2}{ }^{29}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{27}$ 27 May \& Claude Ne \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Byron Jackson Co．．．．．．．．＊ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{12}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Calamb \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$53 /$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$4{ }^{2}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{223／2
7} \& ${ }_{\text {Craxtiss }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& Elec \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{233} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{22} 81818$.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{200} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4} \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| $11 / 8$ |
| :--- |
| $261 / 8$ |
| 1 |} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{＋406} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{25}{ }^{2 / 8} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Gene \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Calirt Cotton \& \& ${ }^{26}{ }^{1 / 8}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cainornar \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}31 & 31 / 8 \\ 104 & 104 \\ 104\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }_{30} 3$ S June \&  \& Gr West El－Chem pret 20 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{417} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{415}^{21 / 4}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{330
15} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{lll}21 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 401 / 8 \\ \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{225\％
$431 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$
Apr} <br>
\hline Cst Cos G \＆ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{104
30
10} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（104} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}\text { 735 } \\ 789 \\ 789 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hawailian Sugar－…．． 20} \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ns Chem Indus \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \&  \& ${ }^{1.60}$ Jan <br>
\hline Crown－Willamette \& ${ }_{81}^{309}$ \& $1043 / 109$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{100}^{100} \mathrm{Apr}$} \& ${ }^{109}$（1014 Feb \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Honokaa Sugar Co．．．．． 20} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9} \& 60 \& 4.50 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{101 / 25} \mathrm{Mar}$} <br>
\hline $\underset{\substack{\text { Crown } \\ \text { Pret } \\ \text { Zel }}}{ }$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{96}{ }_{95}^{9 / 4}$} \& ${ }^{85}$ \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{98／May
$97 / 4 / 4 \mathrm{May}$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\underset{z \text { International }}{\text { Idine }}$ Mema－－－ 1}} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3．15．Jan} \& <br>
\hline ， \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$947 / 895$
58
363} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{90} \& $91 / 2$
91
91 \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{－155} \& \& <br>
\hline Di \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5} \& \& \& 334 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{84
473 Mar
47 Mar} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{lin} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{4}^{14} 4$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{140 \mathrm{c}}^{14}{ }_{45 \mathrm{c}}^{14}$} \& \& $127 /{ }^{12}$ \& ${ }_{19}^{2.95}$ <br>
\hline Eldorado \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－${ }^{230} 7$} \& ${ }_{23}^{323}$ J Jan \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& <br>
\hline Emsco D \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{100\％} \&  \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{97}^{14 / 8}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$} \& ${ }_{21}{ }_{1}{ }^{1 / 2}$ \& Preterrede
2Kinner Alr \& \& ＋ 4900 \& \& ${ }_{490}^{1.60}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3．900 } & \text { Feb } \\ 950 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Fireman＇ \& \& 1001015 \& 210 \& \& 112 Feb \& ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ Kennerecotr AI \＆Motor \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{11 c} \& $381 / 28$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Foster \＆Kleilser \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 1，100 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{\text {a }}^{31 / 4}$ June} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{438 Mar
483
483
June} \&  \& \& \& ， 70 \& Mar \& <br>
\hline Galland \& ${ }_{48}^{44}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－} \& \& \& M arine Bancorporation－．－1－1 \& \& ${ }_{24}^{280}{ }_{24}{ }^{31 \mathrm{c}}$ \& 10 \& ${ }^{1314 \%}$ Apan \& <br>
\hline General Mot \& ${ }^{683}$ \&  \& \& ${ }^{533}{ }^{3} \mathrm{JJan}$ \& 70\％Apr \& \& \& \& 100 \& \& 634．Mar <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {B }}{ }_{\text {en Pamm }}$ \& \& ${ }^{371}{ }^{1} / 2$ \& 848 \& ${ }_{5}^{33} 5$ \& ${ }_{123}^{39}$ June \& Montgomery ${ }^{\text {W }}$ \& \& 425145 \& ${ }^{636}$ \& \& 45\％June <br>
\hline Gladdi \& 163 \& 1634 ${ }^{17}$ \& － 325 \& \& 18.4 \& Mountain City \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Golden \& $83^{2}$ \& $83 / 2818$ \& 438 \& 81／2 July \& 113／4 Jan \& Nort \& 73 \& $7{ }^{7}$ \& 445 \& $7{ }^{2} /{ }^{2}$ Jan \& 10\％／2 Mar <br>
\hline \& \& \& 373 \& \& \& ${ }^{z \text { Ocecid }}$ \& \& \& \& lc Jun \& 440 Feb
$81 /$ June <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Ha }}^{\text {Ha }}$ \& \& 2013 \& \& 1936 \& ${ }^{2334} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& Pacific \& 113／4 \& 1138 \& 100 \& ${ }^{11}$ \& 14 Mar <br>
\hline Hawailian Pine
Home F \＆ MI \& 45 \& ${ }_{45}^{2918}{ }^{29} 8{ }_{45}^{291 / 2}$ \& 1，0 \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 26 } & \\ 45 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}3014 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 54 & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Pac }}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}2.75 & 3.0 \\ 414 & 4 \\ 4\end{array}$ \& 1635
492
4 \& 2．75 June \& ${ }^{3.20}{ }^{5}$ June <br>
\hline Honolulu \& ${ }_{26}^{45}$ \& － $25718{ }^{45}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{35}$ \& ${ }_{217}^{45}$ May ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& 54，
315
Feb
Feb \& ${ }^{\text {Pacili }}$ \& \& ${ }_{22}{ }^{41 / 4}{ }_{22}^{43}$ \& 492 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ <br>
\hline  \& 27 \& 263／4 \& 80 \& \& 273 June \& ${ }_{\text {Pac Portland Cen }}$ \& \& 3.253 \& 100 \& 19， \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Island }}{ }_{\text {Ireter }}$ \& ${ }_{31}$ \& \& 200 \& ${ }^{61 / 4}$ Mar \& 95\％Apr \& Packard Motors \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Preter \& \& $311 / 83118$ \& 85 \& \& ${ }^{32}$ June \& Par \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {L }}$ \& 11 \& ${ }_{123}^{11 / 2} 1{ }^{113} 4$ \& \& \&  \& enns \& \& 317831 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ieslie－ \& 32 \& $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 3 \\ 32\end{array}$ \& \& \& 533，Jan \& Radio Corp
Riverside \& ， \& $\begin{array}{ll}111 / 2 & 11 \\ 12\end{array}$ \& 10 \& \& 143\％
133
Jan
Mar <br>
\hline \& 32 \& 313
9 \& 1, \& 25.15 \& 311／3 June \& Schumacher \& 兂 \& 171／2 17 \& 3 \& 17 \& 19.4 Jan <br>
\hline Lockheed \& \& \& 1，241 \& \& \& \& \& \& 160 \& \& <br>
\hline Los Ang G \& 115 \& 11418115 \& 1，24． \& 111 \& \& Sout \& \& 26\％\％ \& 874
165 \& $243 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$
258 \& $\begin{array}{lll}29 & \text { June } \\ \text { Apr }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Magnavox Co \& \& ${ }_{163}^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{245}^{415}$ \& ${ }_{16}^{2}$ \&  \& $6 \%$ pre \& 8\％ \& 28812 28 \& 88 \& $271 / 8 \mathrm{M}$ \& July <br>
\hline Marchant Cal Meh \& \& $17 / 4$ \& 1，2 \& \& \& $\underset{\text { Standard Braid }}{ }$ \& \& \& 150 \& \& Feb <br>
\hline Natt Automotive Fib \& \& ${ }^{35}$ \& \& \& $473 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& \& 388／38 ${ }^{18}$ \& ＋ \& 15\％June \& ${ }_{44}^{16,8} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Natomas Company－－－－ $\mathrm{i}^{*}{ }^{*}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}103 / 4 & 1076 \\ 80\end{array}$ \& 770
10 \&  \& ${ }_{86}^{13}$（ ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& ${ }^{\text {B }}$ \& \& 12 \& 35 \& 10\％／8 May \& June <br>
\hline \& $721 / 2$ \& $721 / 2823$ \& \& 65／2／Jan \& $82{ }^{\text {c }}$ \& $\mathrm{U}^{\text {T }}$ \& 1.6 \& $\begin{array}{lll}1.60 & 1.8 \\ 591 / 2 & 59\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{151}^{401}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Oc \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 143 \\ 32 & 148 \\ 32\end{array}$ \& 760
50 \& 14. \& 1934 Mar \& 2 Vic \& \& 3.90 \& \& \&  <br>
\hline Oliver United \& \& $32 \quad 32$ \& \& 23 ${ }_{23}^{28} \begin{array}{ll}\text { June }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}333 \\ 323 & \text { Feb } \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ \& $\stackrel{2 \mathrm{P}}{\text { W }}$ \& \& 1013 \& \& $101 / 2$ \& ， <br>
\hline \& \&  \& 1,2 \& ${ }^{63}$ 63 June \& 114／8 Jan \& Western Air Expre \& \&  \& ｜ $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 25\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{9 / 2 / 2}$ May \& ${ }^{4} 478$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \％ \& \& ${ }_{31}$ Feb \& 391／4 Apr \& $r$ Cash sale－Not included \& \&  \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& － \& 133 \&  \&  \& $\ddagger$ Company in bankruptey \& ，re \& vership or \& rganiz \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



Railway Bonds


Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds




## Duncanson, White \& Co.

STOCK BROKERS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc
New York Curb (Associate)
15 K,ing Street West, Toronto. WA. 3401-8
Toronto Stock Exchange
June 27 to July 3 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices Low High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hi |  |
| Abitibl |  | $1.80 \quad 1.80$ | 500 | 1.25 | Jai | 6 | Feb |
| 6\% preferred...-..-. 100 | 9 | $9 \quad 91 / 2$ |  | 61/6 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Alta Pac Grain pref -.-100 |  | $29 \quad 29$ | -10 | 25 | Jan |  | Jan |
| Barcelona |  | 7 - 7 |  | 11 | Apr | 131/2 | Jan |
| Bathurst Power \& Paper A* |  | 1414. 141/2 | 2,329 | 14 | June | 145/8 | June |
|  | 101/4 | $93 / 41014$ | 45 | $91 / 2$ | June |  | Jan |
| Beauharnots Po | 2 | $2{ }^{2} 11 / 4$ | 427 | 1\% | June | 33/4 | Jan |
| Bell Telephone.......-100 |  | $148 \quad 149$ | 313 | 141 | Adr | 150 | Feb |
| Blue Ribbon co |  | $4 \quad 4$ | 50 | $31 / 2$ | Jan | 5 | Apr |
| Blue Ribbon $61 / 2 \%$ pref. 50 | 30 | $30.301 / 2$ | 73 |  | Jap |  | June |
| Brantford Cord 1st pref. 25 |  | 301/8 $301 / 8$ | 55 |  | May |  | Mar |
| Preterred new | 2614 | $261 / 8$ 2634 <br> 13  | ${ }_{5}^{227}$ | $251 / 2$ | June | 2614 |  |
| Brazillan | 1314 | $13.131 / 4$ | 5,151 | 934 | Jan |  |  |
| Brewing Cord | 214 | $21 / 121 / 2$ | 435 | 21/8 | June | $41 / 2$ | Feb |
| Preterred. |  | 161/2 $161 / 2$ | 25 |  | Apr | 1814 | Mar |
| Brewers \& Distll | 1.00 | 1.001 .05 | 2,645 | 850 | Mar | 1.40 | Jan |
| British American | 25 | $25 \quad 261 / 8$ | 6,834 | 163/ | Jan | 27\% | Apr |
| Brit Col Power | $291 / 2$ | $291 / 230$ | 380 | $281 / 8$ | May | 323 | Mar |
| B | 31/2 | 31/2 4 | 19 | $31 / 2$ | June | 53 | Feb |
| Building Produ | 351/4 | 35 351/4 | 134 | 33 | Jan | 3712 | Jan |
| Burry Biscuit.-------50c | 24 c | 220 $241 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 825 | 20c | June | $241 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June |
| Preferred |  | 53.53 | 210 | 51 | June |  | June |
| Burt ( $F$ | 4014 | 401/8 $401 / 2$ | 46 | $371 / 2$ | Jan | 47\%/4 | Mar |
| Canada B |  | $\begin{array}{llll}47 / 8 & 47 / 8\end{array}$ | 250 |  | Apr | ${ }^{6}$ | Feb |
| B preferred---.-..-- 50 | 40 | $40 \quad 41$ | 20 | 30 | May | 44 | Jan |
| Canada Cement |  | ${ }^{6} \quad 6{ }^{63 / 8}$ | 60 | 8 | Jan | 8 | Feb |
| Preferred. | $731 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{ll}69 & 74 \\ 83 & 83\end{array}$ | 379 | 58 | $\stackrel{\text { Jan }}{\text { May }}$ | ${ }_{93}^{75}$ | Feb |
| Canada Packers-..---7-*** |  | 83,83 | 205 | 80 | May | ${ }^{93}$ | Feb |
| Canada Steamshipe of -100 | $61 / 2$ | ${ }_{10}^{61 / 4} 11^{61 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}205 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{9}^{61 / 4}$ | June | 15 | Feb |
| Canadjan Bakeries pref 100 |  | 41.42 | 20 | 41 | July |  | Feb |
| Canadian Canners. |  | 41/2 $41 / 2$ | 85 | 4 | May | $51 / 2$ | Feb |
| Canadian Cannersist pref. | 100 | $991 / 2100$ | 192 | 883/2 | Jan | 100 | May |
| Conv preferred. | 7 | 67 | 2,162 | 5 | June | 81 | Feb |
| Canadian Car |  | 65\% 7 | 25 | 51/ | Apr |  | Feb |
| Preterred. |  | 157/8 157/8 | 230 | 131/8 | May | 173/4 | Feb |
| Canadian Wall Pap |  | 26.26 | 25 |  | July | 26 | July |
| Canadian Dredre-.-.--* | 49 | 4813189314 |  | $371 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Jann }}$ |  | June |
| Canadian Ind Alcohol A - | 7 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 71 / 4 \\ 5^{5 / 8} & 6^{4}\end{array}$ | 3,340 70 | ${ }^{67 / 8}$ | June | ${ }_{11}^{129 / 3}$ | Feb Jan |
| Cndn Industrial Alcohol B* Canadian Oil preferred - 100 | - 6 | $130^{5 \frac{18}{8}} 10{ }^{6}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ 55 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $123{ }^{5 / 8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ \text { Jan } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |

Toronto Stock Exchange


Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Montreal Curb Market

June 27 to July 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## CANADIAN SECUIRITIES <br> Government - Municipal - Corporation

## Royal Securities Corporation


Bell System Tele. NY ${ }_{1-208}^{\text {HAnover } 2.6363}$
Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abitibl P \& Pap ctia ${ }^{\text {as }}$ | ${ }_{99}{ }_{9}+8 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Asbestos Corp of Can | 106 |  | 109 |  |
| BeauharnotsL | ${ }_{32}^{95}{ }_{33}^{96}$ |  | ${ }_{821}^{78}$ | $8{ }^{80} 1 / 4$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Be }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Brit Amer Oll $58 . . .-{ }^{\text {a }} 1$ | 103 | 24/8 to $38-51 / 9$ to $^{\prime 2} 49$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Brit }} \mathrm{Col}$ Power ${ }^{51 / 88}$ - ${ }^{-18}$ | 1061/2 | Massey-Harris ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ 5s ${ }^{-1947}$ |  |  |
| Brit Columbia Tel 5 s . 19 | $1061 / 2108$ | $\pm$ Ont Paper 6s. 1945 | 38 |  |
| Burns \& Co $51 \% 8-3 / 5$ | 83 | Montreal 18 |  |  |
| Calgary Power Co 5 | 98/4 | par value) 3 s |  |  |
| Canada Bread 6 | 109 | Montreal Tramme |  | 23 |
| da Cement | 105 | New Brunswlck Pr 58.193 |  |  |
| Cana Canners |  | Northwestern Cer Pow be-19 |  |  |
| Can North Power 5 s -1 19 | 10354 | Nova Sootias L \& P 58.1958 | 107 |  |
| Can Lt \& Pow Co 5 S - 19 | 1013 | Otawa Lt Ht \& Pr 5 s . |  | 011/4 |
| ${ }_{\text {Cedar }}^{\text {Canadian Vickers }}$ C | ${ }^{923} 123 / 8123$ | Ottawa Traction $51 / 1$ |  |  |
| Consol Pap Corp 5 5 / 8 - 19 |  | Power Corp of Ca | 10 |  |
| Dominlon Canners 68.1 |  | 58--...... ${ }^{\text {deo }} 11$ |  |  |
| Dominion Coal $58-\cdots-19$ | ${ }_{92}^{104}{ }^{10} 93$ | (erice |  |  |
| ninion Tar $88 . \ldots 19$ | 10 | Provinclal Pap Lt |  |  |
| anacon | 921/2 | Quebee | 106 |  |
| East Rootenay Pow 781942 |  |  |  |  |
| n Dairies 6s...-19 | \% | Simpsons Ltd 8s--5-1949 | 1054 |  |
| r Co es unstpd\%-1950 | 118 | Smith H Pa Mills | $1081 /$ | 3/4 |
| stam jed | ${ }_{97}^{12}$ | Sou |  |  |
| General Steelwares 6 Es-19 | $102 \%$ 103年 | United Graing |  |  |
| Gt Lakes Pap Co 1stiss ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | United Securs |  | 34/3/2 |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday July 3

| w York City Bond |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1975}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1964}^{1962}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Chicago Bank Stocks



Hartford Insurance Stocks
BOUGHT - SOLD - QUOTED

## PUTNAM \& CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange Tel. $5-0151$ A. T. T. Teletype - Hartford 35

Insurance Companies


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Now York Mutual Tel 1000 |  |  |
| Bell Telep of Canada-100 |  | 129 | Pao \& Att Telegrsph $-{ }^{\text {a }}$ - 25 |  |  |
| Bell Telep of Ps pref. -100 | 121 | ${ }_{90}^{123}$ | Peningular Telephone com* |  |  |
| Cuban Telep 7\% pret.. 100 |  | 51 | Roch Telep \$8.50 ist pt. 100 |  |  |
| Emp \& Bay State Tel. 1 |  |  | So \& At1 Telegraph ....-25 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Franklin Telegraph }}$ Gen | ${ }_{98}^{43}$ |  | New Engl Telep. |  |  |
| Gen Tel Anlied Corp |  |  |  |  |  |
| LInooli Tel el Telegra |  |  | Preterred..-........ 10 | 3 |  |
|  |  |  | Wisconsin Telep 7\% pt. 100 | 116 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday July 3-Continued


# Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday July 3-Continued 

HAMILTON GAS CO. V T C Bought, Sold \& Quoted QUAW \& FOLEY<br>30 BROAD STREET<br>Members New York Curb Exchange Telephone HAnover 2-9030

Petroleum Conversion Corporation (Common)
Addiitional information on request

## LANCASTER \& NORVIN GREENE INC.

$$
30 \text { BROAD ST.; N. Y. }
$$

A. T. \& T. Teletype NY-1-1786

Hanover 2-0077

| REORGANIZATION SECURITIES WHEN ISSUED SECURITIES RIGHTS <br> M. S. Wien \& Co. <br> Members of the New York Securtity Dealers Assn <br> HAnover 2-8780 Teletype N X 1-1397 |
| :---: |
|  |  |


| Climax Molybdenum Co. Sylvania Industrial Corp. <br> C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO. <br> Members\{ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { New York Security Dealers } \\ \text { Commodity Exchange, Inc. }\end{array}\right.$ <br> 61 Broadway, New York <br> BOwling Green 9-3565 <br> Teletype N. Y. 1-1666 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE
Over-the-Count
Bristol \& Willett
Ben Eatablibead 1200


İndustrial Stocks



ISoviet Government Bonds


Specialists in all Investment Company Securities

## DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, Incorporated

 63 Wall Street, New York BOwling Green 9-1420 Kneeland \& Co.-Western Trading Correspondent
## Investing Companies

|  | ${ }^{B}$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{\text {BSG }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afflliated Fund Inc com-: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amerex Hoic | ${ }_{1.14}^{24}$ | ${ }_{1.24}^{2626}$ | Inve |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer }}$ A Continen |  |  | Investment |  |  |
| Amer Ger | 27 |  | Keystone C |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Am }}$ Assoc Stand Oill Shares | 5\%8 | $6{ }^{4} 4$ | Maryland Fund Inco | 88 |  |
| Bancshares Ltd part mh | . 40 |  | Mass Investors T |  |  |
| Bankers Nat In |  | 43/8 | Mutual Invest Trust |  |  |
| do Industry |  |  |  | - |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Broad }} \mathrm{St}$ Invest | 31.35 | 33.53 | N Y Bank Trust | 3 $3 / 8$ |  |
| Bullock Fund | 181/6 |  | No Amer bond Tr |  |  |
| Canadian Inv Fund Lid-1 | ${ }_{39}^{4.20}$ | ${ }_{42}^{4.60}$ | No Amer ${ }_{\text {Serleg }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Contral }}$ Class ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  | Ser | ${ }_{3.3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3.36 |  |
| amerclaa | 91/2 | $10^{13 / 8}$ | Northern Seourities-.-r Pactitic Southern Inv pre |  |  |
| Corporate Tru | 2.72 |  | Clasa |  |  |
| cries AA |  |  | Plymouth Fuis |  |  |
| Series AA mod | ${ }_{3.30}^{2.3}$ |  | Quarterly Ino Sh | . 66 |  |
|  |  | $3{ }^{-1}$ | Representative Trus |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }^{\text {Forste }}$ | ${ }_{114}^{28 / 2}$ |  | Repubile In |  |  |
| Common B shares-..- 10 | 161/2 | 38\% | Selected Amer | ${ }_{64}$ |  |
| 7\% preferred.--- 100 |  |  | Selected Am | ${ }^{3.56}$ |  |
| Deposited Bank shs | 2.43 | 2.70 | Selected Income Sha | 4.97 |  |
| Deposited Ins | 退3.85 | 3.95 | Selected Industries cos | ${ }^{172.42}$ |  |
| Diversitied Trustee S |  |  | Standard Am Trust | 4.00 |  |
| D | 7.00 | ${ }_{7}$ | Sta |  |  |
| dend | 1.7 |  | Sup |  |  |
| Equit Inv Corp (Ma |  | ${ }^{32.62} 42$ |  | ${ }^{2} 4$ |  |
| Fidelity Fun | ${ }^{27}$ | 29.40 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fixed }}$ |  |  |  | 20 |  |
| Foundation T |  | 5.10 | Supervised Shar |  |  |
| damental | ${ }_{6}^{22.82}$ | ${ }_{6.63}^{25.02}$ | rustee Standarc | 3 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ndamental }}$ Tr Sh | 5 |  | D-astee Standard Oili | 6.83 |  |
| General Inv | 6.34 | 6.97 |  | ${ }^{6.05}$ |  |
| Group Securt |  |  | Trus | ${ }_{38}$ |  |
| Automoblle shar | 1.54 | 1.67 | Trusteed N Y Ba | 1.59 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Building sinares }}$ Chemical | 1.58 |  | United Gold Equities | 76 |  |
| Food Bhares | 1.15 | 1.26 | U S El Lt \& Pr Shar |  |  |
| Investing shares | 1.28 | 1.39 | B Voting | 1.18 |  |
| Mining s | 1.28 | 1.61 | Un N Y Bank Trus |  |  |
| Pretroleum ${ }_{\text {Requm }}$ | ${ }_{1.10}^{1.24}$ | 1.20 | Wellington Fund. | 17.9 |  |
| Steel share | 43 | 1.36 |  |  |  |
| Guardian Inv Trus |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hold | 22 | 24 | First Boston Co | 5014 |  |
|  | ${ }_{23.16}$ | 24 | choellikopt, Hutton | 6/8 |  |

Miscellaneous Bonds

| American Meter 6s _- 1946 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} B 104 / 2 \\ 104 \end{array}\right.$ |  | Wa |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Tobacco 4s-1951 | 110 |  | 11/88....-Aug 151936 |  |  |
| Am Wire Fabrics 78-1942 |  | 97 | 148.-....-Aug 151937 |  | 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Stock Yds 58 | 1023 | 1033/2 | or 59.- |  |  |
|  | 103 |  | N Y Shlpbullding 58..1946 |  |  |
| 18, | 18 | 70 | Penn-Mary Steel 5s... 1937 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Reynolds Investing 591948 |  |  |
| Farrbanks Morse deb $4 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 56$ | 1001 | 1003/ | Sooville Mtg 5ts |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sta Tex Prod 1st 63 |  | 12 |
| Haytian Cord $88 .-\cdots 1938$ | ${ }^{15}$ | 17 | Struth Wellis T |  |  |
|  |  |  | Texas Corp deb 333/3-1951 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wood ward Iron 5s....195 | ${ }_{764}$ | 66 |
| Merchants Mertig 6s-..1937 |  |  |  |  |  |

* No par value. a Interchangeable. a Basis price. a Reglstered coupon (serial) Coupon. f Flat price. wiWhen issued. $z$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Now selling on New York Curb Exchange.
$\dagger$ Now listed on New York Stock Exchunge.
$\ddagger$ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold.


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Yarnall \& Co., members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, and associate members of the New York Ourb, announce that Robert F. Holden, heretofore a limited partner, has been admitted as a general partner in the firm
-Batty-Daly Corp. announce the opening of offices at 459 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., to conduct an investment securities business E. Markell; Frank S. Loeb.
-Henry Kemp and Mortimer L. Van de Water announce the formation of Henry Kemp \& Co. With offices at 111 Broadway, to deal in corporate securities, specializing in reorganization, real estate, title, mortgage certifi cate and oil trust issues
Juiy 1 issue of the "New Jersey Mroad St., New York, is distributing the July 1 issue of the "New Jersey Municipal Bond Market," containing statis
tical data on approximately 200 New Jersey municipalities and counties.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter SecuritiesFriday July 3-Concluded

|  | Bld | Ask |  | Bid $f 35$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antioquia 8\% - 1946 | ${ }_{f}^{1} 21$ |  | Hansa SS 6s stamped_1939 | ${ }_{\text {f }}$ |  |
| Antioquia 8\%-7-1946-1947 | ${ }_{f} 1911$ | ${ }_{211}{ }^{3}$ | Housing \& Real Mmp ${ }^{\text {Hen }}$ | ${ }_{f} 25$ |  |
| Bank of Colombla 7\%-1948 | f191/2 | $211 / 2$ | Hungarian Discount \& Ex- |  |  |
| Barranquilla 8s'35-40-46-48 | ${ }^{1} 16$ | $171 / 2$ | change Bank 78...-1936 | 527 |  |
| Batavia Petroleum 41/28 ${ }^{\text {' }} 42$ | 100 | 101. | Hungarian detaulted coups | f $20-40$ |  |
| Bavaria 63/s to --..--1945 | $f 24$ |  | Hungarian Ital Bk 7.3/8 ${ }^{\text {H }}$ '32 | 525 |  |
| Bavarian Palatinate Cons <br> CIt $7 \%$ to | f183/2 | 22 1/2 | Ilseder Steel 68......-1948 | 571/2 | 381/2 |
| Bogota (Colombla) 61/38 ${ }^{\text {'47 }}$ | $f 15$ | 16 | Coupons |  |  |
| 88------------1945 | f163/4 | 1714 | Koholyt 61/8.-.-.---1943 | $5221 / 2$ | 25 |
| Bolivia (Republic) 8s. 1940 | 883/4 |  | Land M Bk Warsaw 88 '41 | f60 | 70 |
|  | 555\% |  | Lelpzig O'land Pr $61 / 28$ '46 | f 27 |  |
|  | f5 7 | 10 | Lelpzig Trade Fair 7s.1953 | f 26 |  |
| 6s | ${ }^{7} 213$ | 10 $231 / 2$ | Luneberg Power Light \& |  |  |
| Brazil fundlog 5\% - 1931-51 | 569 | $691 / 2$ | Mannhelm \& Palat 78.1941 | f231/2 | $261 / 2$ |
| Brazil funding scrip..... | 771 |  | Meridionale Elec 7s_.-1957 | f693/2 | 701/2 |
| Bremen (Germany) 7 s '35 | ${ }^{2} 1$ | 23 | Montevideo 6s_.-.---1959 | ${ }^{\text {f }} 8181 / 2$ | $501 / 2$ |
| 6 c 1940 _-...- | $f 18$ | 22 | 7 s | ${ }_{f} 53$ |  |
|  | $f 29$ |  | Munic Bk Hessen 78 to ${ }^{\text {M }} \mathbf{4 5}$ | ${ }_{f} 21$ | 23 |
| Brown Coal Ind Corp- |  |  | Municlpal Gas \& Elec Corp |  |  |
|  | 524 |  | Reckilinghausen 78--1947 | 523 | 27 |
| Buenos A | ${ }_{108}$ | ${ }_{111}^{481 / 2}$ | Nassau Landbank $61 / 58{ }^{\text {a }}$ | f | 27 |
| ${ }^{\text {Curmeister }}$ (Columbia) $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | f111/4 | $11 \%$ | Nat1 Bank Panama 6-1/ (A \& B) | $f 83$ |  |
| Call (Colombia) 7\%--1947 | $f 101 / 2$ | 111/2 | CC\&D7...-1948-1949 | 58 |  |
| Callao (Peru) 71/\% \% - 1944 | $f 10$ | 10\% | Nat Central Savings Bk of |  |  |
| Cauca Valley 71/29.-.-1946 | f103/4 | 112/2 | Hungary 73/68---1962 | $f 26$ |  |
| Ceara (Brazil) 8\% .... 1947 | ${ }^{2} 2$ | 5 | National Hungarian \& Ind |  |  |
| 6 s assented. | 131/2 | 1414 | North German Lioyd 6s ${ }^{\text {d7 }}$ | ${ }^{593}$ | $951 / 2$ |
| 78 assen | 131 | 1414 | 47 | 54 | / |
| Chilean Nitrate 5s.-. 1968 | 67 | 69 |  |  |  |
| Clty Savings Bank, Budapest, 78............... 1953 | f26 |  | Oberpfals Eleo 7\%--1946 Oldenburg-Free State $7 \%$ | f19 | $221 / 2$ |
| Columbla serip issue of '33 | 564 | 67 | to -.........-.....-.-1945 | $f 21$ | ${ }_{56} 3$ |
| Issue of $19344 \%$--1 | $f 47$ |  | Panama 5\% scrid |  |  |
| Cordoba 7s stamped.-1937 | 544312 | 451/2 | Porto Alegre 7\% .-.... 1968 | $f 151 / 2$ | 4 |
|  | ${ }_{48}{ }_{48}$ | 55 52 | Protestant Church (Ger- many) 78.2 .1948 |  | 24 |
| Costa Rica Pac Ry $71 / 88$ '49 |  | 23 | Prov Bk Westphaila 6s '33 | $f 40$ |  |
| 58 --...--------1949 |  | 51 | Prov Bk Westphalis 6s '36 | 527 |  |
| Cundinamarca 63/58-1959 | f11/4 | 113/4 | Rhine Westph Elec 7\% '36 |  | 401/2 |
| Dortmuna Mun Util 68 | f221/2 | 2512 | Rio de Janeiro 6\%--1933 | 8151/2 | $163 / 2$ |
| Duesseldort 7s to ----1945 | ${ }^{5} 21$ |  |  | 822 2 | $243 / 2$ |
| Dulsburg 7\% to .-.-. 1945 | $f 21$ |  | R O Church Welfare $78{ }^{\text {s '46 }}$ | 1541/2 | 231/2 |
| East Prussian Pow 6s. 1953 | $\int^{52131 / 2}$ | $231 / 2$ | Royal Dutch 4s.-----1945 | 1541/2 | $1571 / 2$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & f 233 \\ & f 23 \end{aligned}$ | 24884848, | Saarbruecke | 0 | 24 |
| European Mortgage \& In- |  |  | Salvador 7\% .-....-1957 | 540 |  |
| vestment 71/8.....1966 | $f 30$ |  | Salvador 7\% cti of ded '57 | $f 38$ | 39 |
| Frankfurt 78 to | ${ }^{2} 22$ |  | Salvador 4\% scrip. | $r 10$ | 3/2 |
|  | 140 | $140^{-7}$ | Santa Catharina (Brazil) |  |  |
| French Nat Mail ss 6 s '52 Gelsenkirchen Min 6 s -1934 | 137 | 140 | 8\%-7-1948 |  | $201 / 4$ |
| German AtI Cable $7 \mathrm{~s}_{-} \mathbf{1 9 4 5}$ | ${ }^{5} 25$ | 26 | Scrip | f75 |  |
| German Building \& Land- |  |  | Santander (Colom) 78-1948 | f11/4 | 123 |
| bank 63/3\% --.---. 1948 | ${ }^{2} 23$ | 26 | Sao Paulo (Brazil) 68.1943 | f141/2 | 151/2 |
| German defaulted coupons |  |  | Saxon Pub Works 7s_-1945 | 524 | 26 |
| July to Deo 1933 | f45 |  | 61/28 | f23 | 25 |
| Jan to June 1934 | $f 35$ |  | Saxon State Mtge 6s _-1947 |  |  |
| July 1934 to May 1936-- | f243/4 | 25\%/4 | Serblan 58.-.-...----1956 | 371/2 | 381/2 |
| German sorip |  |  | Serblan coupons--.----9-3 |  |  |
| German called bonds. | f20-50 |  | Siem \& Halske deb 6s_2930 | ${ }^{2} 85$ |  |
| Dec 1934 stamped. |  | 93/4 | Sliesia Electric 63/38-.-1946 |  | 23 1/2 |
| Apr $15{ }^{\prime} 35$ to Apr $15{ }^{\prime} 3 \overline{6}^{-}$ | f181/2 | 193/2 | Stettln Pub Util 7s, 1946 | f23 | 24 |
| German Young Coupons |  |  | Stinnes 7s unstamped_ 1936 | 765 |  |
| 12-1-34 stamped | $f 12$ | 121/2 | 7 m unstamped ------1946 | 560 |  |
| June 1 '35 to June 1 '36. | f141/4 | 15 | Toho Electric 7s _---1955 | 9013 | 92 |
| Graz (Austria) 83-- 1954 |  | 97 | Tolima 78. | $\mathrm{fl}^{103}$ | /2 |
| Gt Brit \& Ireland $51 / 2 \mathrm{~S}^{\prime} 37$ | 10731/2 |  | Tucuman City 78_--1951 | ${ }_{9} 951 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ |
| Guatemala 8s 1948. | ${ }^{4} 42$ | 45 | United Steamship 6s_-1937 | f991/2 | 101 |
| Halt1 6\%-..-- --...-1953 | 94 |  | Unterelbe Electric 6s_1953 | $f 24$ | 26 |
| Hanover Harz Water Wks <br> 6\%.-. |  |  | Vesten Eleo Ry $78 . \ldots-{ }^{1947}$ | ${ }_{2} 20$ |  |
| For tootnotes see page 94. |  |  |  |  |  |

## AUCTION SALES

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

| Shares |
| :---: |
| 260 |
| Bullvilan |
| In |

Internatonal Mutrnational Mining Corp. (Del)., par s10; 82,000 Bolvivia bearer form: Dee. 31, , 1336 , © © subsequent coupons antached

 By Adrian H. Muller \& Son, Jersey City, N. J.:




By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks Bank, Boston, par $\$ 121 / 2$
4 Frrst National Batrank
6 rights State Street Trust Co.. ${ }^{\text {Boston }}$
4 First National Bank, Boston, par $\$ 121 / 2-$
6 rights State Street Trust Co., Boston
10 Home National Bank, Brockton, par $\$ 100$
10 Home National Bank, Brockton, par $\$ 100$

33 B. B. \& R. Knight Corp. preferred
30 Wamsutta Mills, par $\$ 100$-..---...........- $\$ 100$
1 Norwich \& Worcester RR. preferred, par
1 Norwich \& Worcester RR, preferred, par
3 Saratoga \& Schenectady RR., par $\$ 100$...
35 Troy \& Greenbush RR
35 Troy \& Greenbush RR. Assin., par $\$ 50$
20
Pneumatic Scale Co. common, par $\$ 10$
 class B; 6 Cities Service Refining preferred, par $\$ 100$, and 3 Cities Service
 par \$50; 5 A. L. Sayles \& ' Sons Co. com. temp. ctt., par $\$ 25 ; 10$ Jessup \& Moore Paper Co. 1st pret., par $\$ 100 ; 5$ Ansbacher-siegle Corp. common;
 6 Metropolitan Assoclates preferred, par $\$ 100 ; 20$ Connecticut Mills co........................... par $\$ 10 ; 20$ Associated Textile Co.; 15 F . H. Roberts Co. $7 \%$ pref. div. No. 6 pald in liquidation, par $\$ 100 ; 10$ Porter Flbre Bottle Co., par $\$ 10$;
chusetts Consol. Rys. pref.; 10 Hemingway Chambers Trust pref.

By Crockett \& Co., Boston:


THE PARIS BOURSE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:



## THE BERLINISTOCK EXCHANGE

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 30 \\ \text {-Per Cen } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { ol } \\ \text { of of } \end{gathered}$ | $J_{2}{ }_{2}$ | $J_{\mathbf{3}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschatt .-...- 36 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft (6\%) .-.....- 117 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 120 | 121 |
|  | 153 | 153 | 154 | 156 | 156 |
| Commerz'und Privat-Bank A. G............. 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 94 | 95 |
| Dessauer Gas (7\%) .-..-.-.-.......-. | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 122 |
| Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft.- 93 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 95 | 97 |
| Deutsche Erdoel (4\%) -.......----------126 | 126 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 130 |
| Deutsche Reichsbahn (German Rys) pf 7\%-122 | 121 | 121 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| Dresdner Bank--...- | 93 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 97 |
| Farbenindustrie I G (7\%)........-- | 168 | 169 | 170 | 170 | 169 |
|  | 140 | 140 | 139 | 141 | 142 |
| Hamburg Elektrizitaetswerke............- 141 | 142 | 142 | 143 | 145 | 145 |
|  | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
|  | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 104 |
|  | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
|  | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 197 |
|  | 240 | 240 | 240 | 241 | 241 |
|  | 184 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 |
|  | 205 | 206 | 207 | 207 | 206 |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Wayne Hummer \& Co., Chicago, announces the opening of a branch office in Peoria, Ill., with Laird C. Parkhurst, formerly of Lamson Brothers \& Co., in charge. This is the third branch office opened by Wayne Hummer \& Co. this year, the others being at Springfield, Ill., and Sheboygan, Wis.
-Chas. E. Quincey \& Co. are distributing their current interest table for United States Treasury issues accrued during the month of July 1936 on Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Federal Farm Mortgage!bonds.
-E. J. Coulen \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 50 Broadway, New York, have issued their monthly digest, including a partial statistical description of important stocks listed on the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges, as well as an analytical study of the petroleum industry
-The current review of Estabrook \& Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y. City, reproduces a list of 88 common stocks giving comparative earnings, dividend and quotation figures, together with current dividend rates and approximate market prices and yields.
—Jenks, Gwynne \& Co., 65 Broadway, New York, have issued a detailed comparative tabulation of common stocks listed on the New York Stock

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

}

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The Securities and Exchange Commission on July 1 announced the filing of 27 additional registration statements (Nos. 2264-2290, inclusive) under the Securities Act. The total involved is $\$ 114,117,055.40$, of which $\$ 111,836,226.38$ represents new issues.
The securities involved are grouped as follows:
No. of Tssues ${ }_{23}$ Commercial and Indupe
pe
trian_-.
tion--
 The total includes the following issues, for which releases have been published:
 Sioux City Gas \& Electric Co. $\$ 9,800,000$ of 18 tht mes. bonds, $4 \%$
series, due 1966 and $\$ 1,500,000$ or series A serial debentures due serialy
 Remington Rand, Inc.-345,2081/ shares of $\$ 1$ par value common
stock. (see details on a subsequent page.)
(Docket No. $2-2287$, Form stock. (see details, on a subbsquen
A-2, included in Release No. 862.)
Commercial Investment Trust, Corp.- $\$ 35,000,000$ of debentures.
(Seee deails on a subsequent page.)
included in Release No. 863.) included in Release No. 863:)
Other securities included in the total are as follows:
Imco Participating Co., Ltd. (2-2265, Form E-1) of London, Eng., tificates and scrip equivalent to 675,000 participating partificates. certificates are to be offered in exchange for the participating preference
stock of International Match Corp. on the basis of one certificate for each two shares of preference stock. on the scrip will be issued for odd
shares. Filed June 1881936 . shares. Filed June 18, 1936 .
Youngstown Steel Door Company (2-2266. Form A-2) of Cleveland, O.. has filed a registration statement covering 88,000 shares (no par)
common stock, of which 40,000 shares are to be offered by the company
 the company from the sale of 40,000 shares, together with treasury funds,
are to be applied to the retirement on or betoreote. wit
divs., of 7.100 shares of the compony's preferred divs., of 7.100 shares of the company's preferred stock.
liamms, of Cleveland, is President. Filed June 18, 1936.
Hotel Plaza, Inc. (2-2267, Form A-1) of Corpus Christi, Texas, has sinking fund bonds. The bonds are not to be sold in the open market but will be given as part payment for property to be acquired. Mrs. Clara
Driscoll sevier, of Corpus Christs, is Hresident. Filed June 18, 1936 .
Hedley Chief Mines, Ltd. (2-2268, Form A-1) of Vancouver, British
Columbia, has fled a registration statement covering $\varepsilon 00,000$ shares of 50 cent (Canadian) par value common capital stock, to be offered at 15 cents a share, The stock is under option to $\mathbf{D}$. J. Quam, of Bellingham,
Washington, it is stated. The proceeds are to be usea for the development of the company's 1 roted. The Arty. Arthur B. Palmer, of Vancouver, is President
Filed June 18, 1936. Udine 18, 1936
N. United States Hoffman Machinery Corp. (2-2269, Form A-2) of
 stock, ana scrip certificates for fractional shares of common stock. The in thererred stock is to be offered to common stockholders of the corporation tion certificates will be issued to the common stockholders and will expire
20 days after issuance. The common stock being registered is to be re20 days after issuance. The common stock being registered is to be re-
served for conversion of the preferred on the basis of three shares for one of prefrred if converted on or before June 30, 1938, 21/2 shares for one therenet proceeds from the sale or the stock are to be added to the general funds
or the company and will be use to discharge indebtedness. Albert C.
Bruce, of N. Y. City, is president. Filed June 18, 1936.
Camaguey Sugar Co. Bondholders' Protective Committee (2.2270, issuance of certificates of deposit for $\$ 1,319,000$ of first morttgaze sing ting
fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due Oct. 15,1942 , of Camaguey Sugar Co., of Havana, Cuba. Filed June 18, 1936 .
Empire Properties Corp. (2-2271, Form E-1) of Newark, N. J. has
filed a registration statement covering $\$ 3,087,477.07$ of collateral trust bonds, due Jan. 1, 1945 . The bonds are to be issued in exchange for the certificates: Chatelaine Construction Co.. Inc., first mortgage $6 \%$ gold
 bond ertititates; Glenwar Realty Corp. first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bond cer-
tificate3; Maytair Manor Corp. Hirst mortgage $6 \%$ gold
Carco Rend certificates
 Realty Co., Inc., first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bond certificateses, nd V Vestor
Holding Corp. first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bond certificates. The basis of
 new bonds and cash payment of a sum equivalent to intersst at the rate speccinee in the bond certificates up to and including Dec. 31, 1934. Pro-
portionate distribution are to be pade in cases of bond certificates of less
than $\$ 1,000$ denomination. Filed June in

 for working capital. Eroceeds from the sae of the bonds are to be used writer, and D. C. Collier, of Barnesville, is President. Filed June 19, 1936. stock, of which 12,000 shares are to be so the underwriter, Associated
 a share. There will be no pubicic offering, it is stated. The proceeds srom expenses, equipment and working capitanvestment purposes, organization
York City, is President. Filed June 19, 1936. McCarthy, of New Orik City, is President. Filed Jưne 19, 1936 .
Motors Securities Co., Inc. (2-2275, Form, A-1) of Shreveport, La.
has filid a registration statement covering $\$ 1,000,000$ of collateral trust notes to be offered at par less the current money market rate. The protime sales paper, it is stated. Getes are to be used to purchase automobile dent. Filed June 19, 1936.
Pacific Can Co. (2-2276, Form A-2) of San Francisco, Calif, has filed a reesistration statement covering 195,000 shares (no par) common stock,
of whith 55,0000 shares are to be offered pubhicly and 140.000 shares are to
be issued in exchange for and a a a be issuud in exchange for and as a reclassification of 6,010 shares or the
company's outstanding $\$ 100$ par value common stock at the ratio of companys outstanding \$100 par value common stack at the ratio of
20.260492 shares for each share outstanding. The proceeds from the sale
of the stock are to be used for the eredemption of the 7 or preferred stock of 20.260492 shares for each share outstanding. The proceeds from the sale
or the stock are to be used for the redemption of the $7 \%$ preferres
the company, to discharge indebtedness, and for working capital. Dean

Witter \& Co., of San Francisco, is the principal underwriter, and E. F:
Euphrat, of San Francisco, is President. Filed June 20, 1936. Gilbert Klinck Brewery Corp. (2-2277, Form A-1) of Buffalo, N. Y. Yi,
has filed a registration statement covering 700,000 shares $\$ 1$ par) capitaic theck, of which 400,000 shares are to be offered publicly at $\$ 1.35$ a share issued for properties. The proceeds from the sale of 400,000 shares $a r$
 Oo. Inc., of N. Y. City is the underwrit.
Buffalo, is President. Filed June 20, 1936 .
Seversky Aircraft Corp. (2-2278, Form A-1) of Farmingdale, Long Is-
land, N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering 840.000 shares (\$1 land, N. Y.. has filed a registration statement covering 840.000 shares (\$1
par) common stock, of which 200,000 shares are to be initially offered to the public at $\$ 3.75$ a sxare. The balance of the stock is to be offered at the
market. J.A. Sisto \& Co.. of N. Y. City. the principal an option to purchase 200,000 shares at $\$ 3$, a share and a a further option to
purchase the following shat 30,000 shares at $\$ 5$ a share, 50,000 shares at $\$ 6$ a share, 60,000 a share $\$ 7$ a share, 80.000 shares at $\$ 8$ a share, and 90.000 shares at $\$ 9$ a share. The underwriter wil receive an additional 20,000 shares as compensation The remaining 280,000 shares are presently outstanding. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used as foilows: 8200,000 for the procchase
of labor and time-saving deviecs, $\$ 100.000$ to co developed, and to construct demonstrator airplanes. $\$ 20,000$ for expenses
 the balance for working capital. Alexander $P$. de
American Bantam Car Co. (2-2279, Form A-1) of Butler, Pa., has filed
registration statement covering 100,000 shares ( $\$ 10$ par) convertible preference stock, and 600.000 shares (no par) common stock, of which 300.000 shares are reserved for conversion of the preference stock on the basis of three shares of common for one share of preference. Theremaining 300,000
shares of common stock were issued to R. S. Evans, Martin Tow and
$\mathbf{W}$ Whard Jr., in exchange for plant, equipment and fixtures subject to mort gage and tax liens, the sum of $\$ 500$ in cash and certain rights acquired by agreement to purchase mortgage and satisfy tax liens. Only 90,000 shares of the preference stock are to be offered publicly, the remaining 10,000
shares to be held in the treasury, it is stated. The preference stock is to be offered at par. The proceedd from the sale of the stock are to be applied
to the payment of the mortgage repayment of funds advanced, material and to the payment of the mortgage, repayment of funds advanced, material and
labor, engineering develpoments, advertising, accounts receivable, inven-
 of N. Y. Yity, are the principal underwriters. R. S. Evans, of Atlanta,
Ga., is President. Filed June 20,1936 .
Mining $\&$ Development Corp. (2-2280, Form A-1) of Wilmington, Del.,
has filed a registration statement covering $3,250,000$ shares of ( $\$ 1$ par)
comhas filed a registration statement covering 3,250,000 shares of (\$1 par) com-
mon stock to be offered at par. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used to acquire properties, to develop and operate properties owned and to be acquired, and to finance operations of subsidiaries. David F. Goodnow, of N. Y. City, is President. Filed June 20, 1936 .

Durbar Gold Mines, Ltd. (2-2281, Form A-1), of Toronto, Can., has
filed a registration statement covering $1,000,000$ shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock to be offered at par- The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be applied to the development of property, mining operations and working
capital. T. M. Mungovan of Toronto is President. Filed June 20. 1936 . Kable Brothers Co. (2-2282, Form A-2) of Mount Morris, III. has filed a registration statement covering 12,419 shares (\$10 par) common
stock, all of which is presently outstanding. According to the registration statement, all the stock being registered was sold in February, 1936, and the company now intends, after the effective date of this registration state ment, to submit a copy of the prospectus to each of the purchasers and
to offer to rescind the sale. Any shares which may be so reacquired will be offered by the company at $\$ 10$ a share. The proceeds from the sale of these shares are to be added to working capital. H. G. Kable, of Mount
Morris, is President. Filed June 22, 1936.
Forest Lawn Co. (2-2283, Form A-2) of Glendale, Calif. has filed a egstrats, dated June 1, 1936, to be offergd at par and int. According to the registration statement, the debenture holders smay convert or exchange their debentures as full or part payment for "any grave, space, olot, plot,
outdoor statuary, outdoor sarcophagus. \&c., or in payment for any space or accommodation in the mausoleum, or for crematory, mortuary, or other ser vice." The proceeds from the saie of the debentures are to be applied
to the redemption of the company's 1st closed mtge. 15 year $6 \%$ sinking to the redemption of the company's 1st closed mtge. 15-year $6 \%$ sinking
fund bonds, due June 1, 1949. Hubert Eaton, of Los Angeles, is President. Filed June 22, 1936.
 cumul. preferred stock, 5,500 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $6 \%$ cumul. preferred stock and 11,000 shares (no par). common stock, all of which is $\mathbf{o w n e d}$ is to be offered to the preferred stockholders of J . J. Little \& Co. Inc.
as follows: One unit composed of one-half share of $5 \%$ prior preferred stock and one-half share of $6 \%$ preferred stock, and one share of common stock The preferred stockholders who do not exercise the option to pay $\$ 25$ wili receive one-half share of $6 \%$ cumul. preferred stock. Any $5 \%$ preferred
stock and common stock not taken are to be offered publicly. The proceeds. from the sale of the stock are to be applied toward the liguidation of J. J.
 Ill, has filed a registration statement covering 59,33 shares (no par) company' $\$ 2$ cumul. convertible preference stock on a share for share preference stock for a period of 28 days beginning Aug. 3. 1936, at $\$ 21.50$ a share. Any shares not purchased by the stockholders will be offered publicly by the underuriters, Francis Bro. \& Co.; Paul Brown \& Co.,
and McCluney \&. Co., all of ts. Louis. Mo. The public offering price
will and Mccluney mo. aut or st. Louis. Mo. The public offrering price
will be at the market but at not less than $\$ 21.50$ or more than $\$ 24.50$ a
share, it is stated. The proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used share, it is stated. The proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used for the general corporate purposes of the company
New York Stocks, Inc. ( 2 -2286, Form A-1) of Jersey City, N. J., has stock to be issued in 21 series, as follows: Agricultural Industry series Alcohol and Distillery Industry, Series, Automobile Industry Series, Aviation
Industry Series; Bank Stock Series Industry Series, Bank Stock Series, Builing Supply Industry Series,
Business Equipmont Industry Series, Chemical Industry Series, Electrical
Equipment Industry Series. Equipment Industry Series, Food Industry Series, Government Bonds Series, Insurance Stock Series, Machinery Industry Series, Merchandising
Series, Metals Series, Oil Industry Series, Public Utility Industry Series, Railroad Series, Railroad Equipment Industry Series, Steel Industry Series, and Tobacco Industry Series. The stock is to be offered at the net asset value at the time of sale plus the underwriters distribution charge. The
proceeds from the sale of the stock of each series are to be invested in corporate securities of corporations engaged in or responsive or sensitive to conditions in the industry or business indicated in the designation of such series, or in obligations of the Unined States of America. The underlying
assets of the government bond series may be invested coly in obligations of
 is the principal underwriter.
dent.
Filed $J$ une $23,1936$.
Vertientes Sugar Co. Committee for holders of first mortgage sinking has filed a registration statement covering the issuance of certificates of deposit for $\$ 2,481,500$ principal amount of Vertientes sugar Co.'s first
mortgage sinking fund $7 \%$ gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1942. Filed June Indiana Asphalt Paving Co., Ltd. (2-2289, Form A-2) of Indianapolis, convertible sinking fund debentures, due June 1, 1956 . The debentures are principal amount, it is stated. The proceeds from the sale of the debentures are to be applied to the payment of short term bank loans and other present indebtedness, amounting to about $\$ 76,000$, and to working capital.
Morrish \& Hockett, Inc., of Indianapolis, is the principal underwriter.

Prospectuses were filed for six 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 filings is given below:
Consumers Carbonic Corp. (File 3-3-679), No address. Offering 3,760
shares common stock of $\$ 25$ par value at par. Harold K. Acker, 7542 14th St., Washington, D. C., is President. No underwriter is named. Bering Straits Tin Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-680). No address, Offering
to brokers and security dealers 70,000 shares common stock of $\$ 1$ par value to brokers and security dealers 70,000 shares common stock of $\$ 1$ par value
at par. A.T. Petersen, Room 311, American Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash., Reserve Oil \& Gas Co. (File 3-3-681), Financial Center Bldg., 405 Montgomery St, San Francisco, Calif. Offering 20,000 shares of common stock of $\$ 1$ par value at $\$ 4$ per share. Jasper W. Tully, 405 Montgomery
St., San Francisco, Calif., is President. No underwriter is named. Kings Crown Gold Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-682), 51 Atlantic Ave., Long
Beach, Calif. Offering 10,000 shares $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock of $\$ 10$ par value
at par. O. G. Avery, 08 Heartwell Bldg., Long Beach, Calif., is President. at par. O. G. Avery, 6081
No underwriter is named.

Bol Inca Mining Corp. (File 3-3-47), 49 Wall St., New York, N. Y. Offering 25,000 shares common stock of $\$ 1$ par value at' $\$ 3$ per share. $\dot{\mathrm{R}}$. A.
O'Neill, 49 Wall St., New York, N. Y., is President. No underwriter is named.
Krupp Group No. 1 Oil Corp.
capital stock of no-par value at
$\$ 200$
(File $3-3-684$ ). Offering 500 shares of
Haymon capital stock of no-par value at $\$ 200$ per share, Haymon Krupp, 516
Caples Bldg., El Paso, Texas, is President. No underwriter is named.

The following registration statements also were filed with the SEC, details regarding which will be found on subsequent pages under the companies mentioned:
Bangor Hydro Electric Co. (No. 2-2292, Form A-2). covering \$7,108,
000 1st mtge. bonds, $33 \%$ series 1966. Filed June 26, 1936 . Narragansett Electric Co. (No. 2-2294, Form A-2), covering $\$ 34,000$,-
000 1st mtge. bonds, series A, $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ 1966. Filed June 26, 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 approval or indicate that the Commission has passed on the merits of its approval or indicate that the Commission has passed of
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of June 27, page 4326.

Ace Re-Insurance Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.

Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co.-15-Cent Extra Div.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share, in
addition to the usual quarterly dividend of like amount, on the common addition to the usual quarterly dividend of like amount, on the common
stock, par $\$ 10$, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 10 . Similar
distributions were made in each of the 11 preceding quarters-V. 142 , p. 4010 .

Albuquerque Natural Gas Co.-Reorganization Plan.Under date of Feb. 1, 1936 the company notified all debenture holders respecting a proposed plan of simplification and strengthening of its financial
structure. The company has formally promulgated the plan. The time
for deposit of the debentures with the First National Bank of Chicago for deposit of the debentures
has been extended to July 5 .
The plan provides in effect for a restatement of the entire capital struc-
ture of the company to the end that a stronger financial position may ture of the company to the end that a stronger financial position may result. Pursuant thereto the holders of all securities of the company are
to receive new securities, that is, owners of all the presently outstanding first mortgage $6 \%$ notes, all the $10-$ year $7 \%$ gold notes, and a majority of
the preferred and common stock have agreed to accept, when the plan shall the preferred and common stock have agreed to accett, when the plan shall
be declared operative, new securities, on the basis provided. With respect be declared operative, new securities, on the basis provided. With respect to the debentures, the plan provides for the exchange of the presently
outstanding $10-$-year convertible $6 \% / 2 \%$ gold debentures for new $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock and common stock of the company and the
payment in cash of all interest accruing from and after Nov. 15,1935 to
the date of original issue of the new preferred stock, and of scrip certificates heretofore issued as partial interest payments.
The following (in substance) is taken from a prospectus dated April 27:
The properties of the company were constructed during 1930 and the The properties of the company were constructed during 1930 and the tions not only affected adversely the revenues of the company but at the same time rendered practically impossible any normal financing of the company's needs.
The earnings of properties have not been sufficient to cover interest charges in full after deducting depreciation even though the trend of earn-
ing for the period has been definitely upward. The fixed interest charges on the funded debt of the company as now constituted amounted to $\$ 220,839$ for the ycar 1935. Current liabilities, exclusive of amounts due affiliated accumulated deficit as at Dec. 31,1935 , was $\$ 571,857$.
The company was organized May 12,1930 in Delaware. Company has been engaged continuously since May, 1930 , in the purchase, transmission,
distribution and sale of natural gas within the State of New Mexico, purchasing the natural gas at points in or adjacent to two areas in northern New Mexico known as the Kutz Canyon and Ute Dome Gas Fields, and serving domestic, commercial and industrial users directly in Santa Fe ,
Farmington, and Bernalillo, New Mexico and through a city gate contract with Albuquerque Gas \& Electric Co. (which is not affiliated with the company), like users in the city of Albuquerque

$$
\text { Capitalization of Company as at Dec. 31, } 1935
$$

## Specialists in <br> All Rights and Scrip McDonnell \& Co.

Members \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}New York Stock Exchange<br>New York Curb Exchange\end{array}\right.\)<br>120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

TEL. RECTOR 2-7815
net sum of $\$ 224,217$ and in addition, other current liabilities exceeded the
current assets of the company as at Dec, 31,1935 , in the sum of $\$ 47,825.60$. 3asis of Exchange
Pursuant to an agreement dated March 1,1936 between the company and Southern Union Gas co. (of which the company is a subsidiary), it is provided that, when the plan is declared operative:
(1) The name of Albuquerque Natural Gas Co. will be changed to New
Mexico Natural Gas Co. Mexico Natural Gas Co.
(2) Southern Union Gas Co. will surrender the securities of Albuquerque Natural Gas Co. named below, which were outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1935, Natural Gas 0 . named below, which were outstanding as of Dec. 31,1935 ,
in the following amounts: $\$ 1,956,000$ of first mortgage $6 \%$ notes; $\$ 600,000$
of 10 -year $7 \%$ gold notes: $\$ 224216.98$ of open account indebtednes due of 10 -year $7 \%$ gold notes; $\$ 224,216.98$ of open account indebtedness due
on demand; 5,186 shares ( $\$ 518,600$ par value) of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred on demand; 5,186 shares $\$$ common stock of no par value; (All accumulated dividends on the old $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock being waived and such
stock being exchanged for 10 shares of common stock for each share of old stock being exchanged
preferred now held);
In exchange for:-
(b) 2.060 shares of new $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock; and (b) 2,060 shares of new $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, an
c) 163,860 shares of new common stock of no par value;
And further: Southern Union Gas Co. will purchase for cash from the And further: Southern Union Gas Co. will purchase for cash from the
company at par, within 30 days of the consummation of the plan, $\$ 100,000$ of first mortgage series A $15-$ year $5 \%$ sinking fund convertible bonds, and sufficient additional new $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock to give
the company current assets equal to $110 \%$ of its current liabilities as of the first day of the month in which the plan shall be declared operative and shall receive $1 / 2$ share of new common stock for e
cumulative convertible preferred stock so purchased;
And further: Southern Union Gas Co., the owner of $\$ 86.000$ 10-year Anvertible $61 / 2 \%$ gold debentures and $\${ }^{2}, 590$ of scrip of Albuquerque
Natural Gas Co., will join with other debenture holders in the exchange of Natural Gas Co., will join with other debenture holders in the exchange o thedebentures and scrip on the basis as provided for in pagragraph (4) below.
(3) The remaining holders of the old $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of
the company will receive 10 shares of the new common stock of the comthe company will receive 10 shares of the new common stock of the company for each share of old preferred stock now held and the remaining
holders of old common stock of Albuquerque Natural Gas Co. Will receive one share of new common stock for each share of common now held; and

Exchange of Debentures
(4) The company will issue to the holders of its 10 -year convertible $61 / 2 \%$
gold debentures due May 15, 1940, in exchange for their debentures and certificates of deposit therefor its new $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ ) and new common stock (no par) as follows:
For each $\$ 1,000$ 10-year convertible $61 / 2 \%$ gold debenture ( $\$ 500$ in proportion) deposited pursuant to the plan, the holder thereof will receive in exchange: (a) $\$ 1,000$ par value ( 20 shares) of new $6 \%$ cumulative convertible pre
(b) Ten shares of new common stock of no par value;
(c) And in addition, cash in a sum equal to the face value of all $63 / 2 \%$ interest bearing scrip certific
to (d) Cash equal to interest accrued on the debentures and scrip to the date which the company shall designate as the date of original issuance of the new preferred stock, and not theretofore paid.
Southern Union Gas Co., which is now
Southern Union Gas Co., which is now the guarantor of the debentures,
will be relieved of that guaranty, which constitutes a contingent liability Wil that company, to the extent, that debentures are exchanged for new preferred and common stock pursuant to the plan.

Capitalization Upon Completion of Plan
The only securities which will be outstanding upon the consummation of the plan, assuming the participation of all holders of securities of the preferred stock necessary to be purchased by Southern Union Gas Co. to provide the ratio of current
the plan, will be as follows:

 | $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, 20,690 shs $\ldots$...- $1,034,500$ |
| :--- |
| Common stock of no par value |
| $27,815 \mathrm{shs}$. | Pro Forma Operating and Profit and Loss Statement (New Mexico Natural

[After giving effect to (a) the situation, had the proposed security struc-
ture been in effect during the year 1935 , and based upon income and expenses ture been in effect during the year 1935, and based upon income and expenses miscellaqerque Natural as and payable and interest earned on notes and accounts receiyable.
Operating income operating revenues Operating expenses Gas purchases, $\$ 63,951$; $\&$ eneral \& adminis
trative expenses, $\$ 40,990$ maintenance $\&$ repairs, $\$ 6,433$ rants (business property), $\$ 2,516 ;$ commissions \& fees, $\$ 6,033$;
other operating expenses, $\$ 46,985 ;$ taxes (other than income other operating expenses, $\$ 46,985$; taxes (other than income
taxes), $\$ 24,966$; total operating expenses
Net operating profit $\$ 270,382$
16,482

Net income before interest
Interest expense $\begin{aligned} & \text { On new first mortgage } 5 \% \text { sinking fund con- }\end{aligned} \mathbf{\$ 2 5 3 , 8 9 9}$
Interest expense. On new first mortgage $5 \%$ sinking fund con-
Depreciation or property retirement res
87,500
$\times 80586$
Net income available for dividends Dividend requirements on $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred
62.070

Balance available for divs. on com. stock \& surplus,---...- $\$ 23,744$ x The amount of $\$ 80,586$ represents charges to depreciation as recorded
on the books of the company for the year ended Dec. 31,1935 . For the year 1936 and subsequent years the policy of the company will be to make appropriations for property retirement reserves and the amount estimated
for 1936 appropriation based on the experience of the properties and their for 1936 appropriation based on the expe

Pro Forma Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31, 1935
[New Mexico Natural Gas Co.]


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Common (227,815 shs. | 1,139,07 |
| 1st mtge. series A 5s. | 1.750 |
| Contractual obliga |  |
| Notes payable-Trade | 51,156 |
| Accounts payable-Tra | 36,703 |
| Notes payable-Ban | 31,66 |
| Accr'd tax. (oth, than | 70,81 |
| Payrolls accrued | 3.268 |
| Interest accrued |  |
| Other current li | 17,07 |
| Consumers deposits |  |
| Retirement | 320, |
|  |  |

Financial Chronicle

Alton RR.-Earnings.-



 -V. 142 , p. 366 i .
Amerex Holding Corp.-Initial Dividend-
The directors on June 26 deccared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
740,000 shares, $\$ 10$ par value, of the capital stock of the corporation, 740,000 shares, $\$ 10$ par value, of the capital stock oo the corporation,
payable on Aug, 1,1936 , to holders of record July 15 . This dividend is payable on Aug, 1, 1936, to holders of record July 15. This dividend is
payable only with respect to full shares.
A letter to the stockholders and scrip certificate holders of Amerex, issued in connection with the dividend announcement, says: "Some stockenholders have not yet exchanged their unit certificates for separate certificates for shares of the Chase All ational sank and separate
certificates for shares of this corporation. All such stokholders. in order tortificates or shares of this corporation. Alitend on the recerkhares of this order poration, are urged to effect such exchange before July 15, 1936, the record
date for the payment of the dividend. This may be done by sending in the unit certificatess to the transfer department of the Chase National Bank,
i1 Broad St..N. X. Oity, with the request that such certificates be exchangea for the se separatese stock certificates to which the holders are entitled. shares are reminded that no dividend is payable on such scrip certificates, but under the provisions of such certificicates the holders have the right, upon surrender of their scrip certificates, properly endorsed, aggregating
one or more full shares, to receive in exchange therefor a stock certificate one or more full shares, to receive in exchange therefor a stock certificate for a corresponding number of fuen shares of the capital so payio of ertificates argregating one or more full shares should be sent to the transfer department stock certificates. There is an active mariket in these scrip certificates and if any holder dessires to dispose of his fractional sharess or dosiries to accuire an additional fraction to make a full share, the Secretary of the corporation,
upon request, will be glad to supply information as to where such sales or upon request, will be glad to supply information
purchases may be effected."-V. 142 , p. 4011 .

American Air Lines, Inc.-Gets RFC Loan-
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that a loan has
been made to the company of $\$ 1,236,000$, which represents $60 \%$ of the been made to the company of $\$ 1,236,000$, which represents $60 \%$ of the
purchase price of eight Douglas 14 -passenger sleeper planes, 12 Douglas
 secured by equipment trust certificates similar to those used for railroad
equipment purchases. These certificates will mature monthly over a period equipment pur
of four years.
$\underset{\text { Amee list given on fantam Car Co.-Registers with SEC- }}{\text { Am }}$ See list given on first page of this department.
American Can Co.-Plans New Houston FactoryAm option has been taken to purchase a oono-acre site at Houston, Tex.,
for a new plant of American Can Co. of Louisiana, a subsidiary, has been announced by O. G. Preis, Chief Engineer. The cost of the proposed plant will be, it is said, between $\$ 1,000,000$ and $\$ 1,500,000$. The tin plate for man-, using water transportation all the way, Construction will be started about,
Oct. 15 . The plant is to be placed in operation early next year, and will Oct. 15 . The plant is to be placed in operation early next year, and will
give employment to approximately $300 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3330 .
American Crystal Sugar Co.-Debentures CalledThis company, formerly the American Beet Sugar Co., has called for
redemption on Aug. 1 all of its outstanding $10-$-year $6 \%$ convertible sinking fund debentures, originally due Feb. 1 , 1935 , and heretofore extended to
Feb. 1, 1940 . At the time of the extension, $20 \%$ of the original principal amount of each debenture was paid off, and the payment on Auprincipal consist of the remaining 80\% of the principal amount, plus accruedint inerest. Payment will be
Co., New York.
The company has announced plans for refinancing its $6 \%$ debentures,
mounting to $\$ 1,240,000$. Company will refinance through the issuance of amounting to \$1, 240,000 . Company will refinance through the issuance of materially less than that of the outstanding debentures which will be called
for redemption Aug. 1.- 142 , 3836 .

American Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings[Subsidiary companies consolidated-Inter-company items eliminated]

 | Operating revenue-.... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating expenses---- |
| $3,587,634$ |



Balance $\qquad$ $\$ 571,150 \quad \$ 466,231 \$ 8,660,962$ $\frac{16,184,650}{\$ 7,675,900}$ [American Gas \& Electric Co.]


American Investment Co. of Illinois-Registers with SEC
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 2813.
American Light \& Traction Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended May 31 -s
Gross operating amrinss of subs. (after eliminating $1936 \quad 1935$
 Maintenance -

Total income of subs
Interest, amortization \& preferred divs. of subs-
$\$ 8,392,920$
$\$ 7,658,868$
Interest, amortization $\&$ prefered divs. of subs-
Interest on bonds, notes, $\&$ c-r-Amortization of bond discount \& expense------
 $3,463,575$
162,219
637,500
8,404 $\begin{array}{r}3,449,511 \\ 161,550 \\ 637,500 \\ \mathbf{x 8}, 681 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Equity of Am. L. \& T. Co. in earns. of subs----
Income of Am. L. \& T. Co. (excl. of income re-



$\begin{array}{rlrl}\text { Balance transferred to consolidated surplus....- } & \$ 4,815,454 & \$ 3,878,675 \\ \text { Dividends on preferred stock.-...............- } & 804,486 & 804,486\end{array}$



American News New York Corp.-Common Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the
common stock, payable July 16 to holders of record July 6 . This compares common stock, payable July 16 to holders of record July 6 . This compares
with dividends of 30 cents paid on Mra 16 and on March 16 last, and with dividends of 30 cents paid on May 16 and on March 16 last, and
dividends of 25 cents per share distributed each two months previously. dividends of 25 ce.

American Potash \& Chemical Corp.-Resumes Dividend The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, no
par value, on July 1 to holders of record June 30 . This was the first pay ment made on the common stock shine June 30 . 1931, when a regular paur-
tery dividond of 25 cents per share was distributed.-- 141 , 265 .
American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. May 31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935
Sussidiaries$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Operatingrevenues----- } \$ 22,017,943 \\ \text { Oper. exp., incl. taxes-- } & 11,187,477 & \$ 20,136,316 & \$ 85,675,498 & \$ 78,603,711 \\ 10,331,168 & & \$ 3,952,612 & 40,571,150\end{array}$
 Gross corp. income_ $\overline{\$ 10,877,445} \overline{\$ 9,903,990} \overline{\$ 41,976,934} \overline{\$ 38,440,773}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { other deductions } \\ \text { Int. charged to construcn } & 3,978,475 & \text { Cri,001 } & 4,102,178 & \text { Cr806 } & \text { 16,126,580 } \\ \text { Or6,177 } & 16,502,913 \\ \text { D } 4449\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Prop. retirement \& deple- } \\ \text { tion res. approp ns. } \\ \text { tre }\end{array} & 1,674,123 & 1,400,597 & 6,351,090 & 5,710,718\end{array}$ Balance Pref. dives. to poubicic (fuil
div requirements an div. requirements ap-
plicable to respective
preabie whe rhespectry'd
or unearned)
Balance-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
\$3,430 $\quad 1,792,362 \quad \begin{array}{ll}7,170,445 \\ 7,166,687\end{array}$
Portion applic. to minor-
,433,153 \$2,609,659 \$12,334,996 \$9,060,006

Net equity of Amer.
 Amer. Pr. \& Lt. C.
Net equity of Amer. Pr
\& Lt.
et equity of Amer. $\operatorname{Pr}$
$\&$ Lt. Co. in inco

 Interest to public \& other

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
726,149 \\
& 768,745 & 2,933,157 & 3,096,719 \\
\end{array}
$$

Balance carried to con

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance carried to con- } \\ \text { sol'd earned surplus, } \\ \$ 2,605,344\end{array}$ |
| :---: | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 7 5 2 , 6 3 3} \quad \$ 9,007,274 \quad \$ 5,718,549$ Notation-All intercompany transactions bave been eliminated from the

above statement. Interest and preferred dividend deductions of subsidiaries represent full requirements for the respective periods (whether paid or not tyaid) on securities held by the public. The "portion applicable to minority interests" is the calculated portion of the balance or income The "net equity of American Power \& Light Co. in income of subsidiaries'
includes interest includes interest and preferred dividends paid or earned on or securities held, plus the proportion of earnings which accrued to common stocks held by American Power \&\& Lisht Company, less losses where income accounts of
individual subsidiaries have resulted in deficits for the respective periods individual p. 3836 .
American Rolling Mill Co.-Acquires $100 \%$ Ownership of Hamilton Coke \& Iron Co.-See latter company.-V. 142, p. 3662.

American Safety Razor Corp.-To Split Stock 3 for 1Directors have decided to split the company's stock threo-for-one. To
implement this action, a special meeting of stockholders will be held August implement this action, a special meeting or stockholders will be held August
12 to vote on the recommendation of board to increase the authorized
capital stock to 600,000 shares. par $\$ 18.50$, from present 250,000 no par capital stock to 600,000 shares. par $\$ 18.50$, from present 250,000 no par
shares.
Stockholders also will vote on a proposal to cancel 25,200 shares of stock Stockholders also will vote on a proposal to cancel 25,200 shares of stock
now held ir the company's treasury thereby reducin the outstanding
capital stock to 174,800 shares from 200,000 shares.-V 142, p. 3496 .

American Utilities Co.-Reorganization A pprovedOn June 18 Judge Nielss, sitting in the District Court of Delaware at
 Corp. serving principally electricity to numerous small communities in
Louisiana and the southwest. Judge Nields, in his opinion approving the plan, stated that he believed
the plan to be far and that the bondholders of American Utilities CO. Were
reciving under the plan a better security than that which they were recerrendering. surrendering. this approval, Judge Nields confirmed the plan in an order
entered on June 25.-V.141, p. 2428 .

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Kutput of electric energy for the week ended June 27th totaled 45.660 .000 kliowatt hours, an increase of $25.1 \%$ over the output of $36,440,000$ kiloComparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five

American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co.-Dropped from List-
The Boston Stock Exchange had dropped from the list the common stock,
no par, and the cumulative stock, $\$ 25$ par.-V. 142, p. 3662 .
no par, and the cumulative stock,
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp.-New Debentures ReadyMarking the final step in the company, 'eadjustment plan, Medley $G$ G. B .
Whelpley, President, announced on June 29 that the new sinking Wheipley, President announced on June 29 that the new sinking fund in exchange for the corporation's 20 -vear $7 \%$ sinking fund debenture bonds, are ready for distribution.
According to Mr
According to Mr. Wheipley, the initial payment of interest on the new debentures out of earnings of the company for the fitcal year ended June
30,1935 hat been made to ommercial National Bank \& Trust Co. of New
York, trustee for tha new debentures and checles York, trustee for the new debentures, and checks representing this interest
payment, which amounts to $\$ 24.99$ per $\$ 1$. coo principal payment, which amounts to $\$ 24.99$ per $\$ 1$, , coo principal amount of new new debentures.
The new debentures will be delivered upon surrender of the old debenture bonds, or certificates of deposit therefor, to
agent of the corporation.-V. 142, p. 2655.
Angostura-Wupperman Corp.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit after charges, but before Federal taxes- } \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 2000000 \text { shares capital stock } \\ \text { (par } \$ 1 \text { ) }\end{array} & \$ 20,959 & \text { x } \$ 30,382 \\ \text { Nil } & \$ 0.15\end{array}$

After Federal taxes. -v. 142, p. 4167
0.15

Anheuser-Busch, Inc.-Dividends-
Of the dividend of $\$ 2$ a share recently declared on the common stock,
$\$ 1$ was paid June 30 to holders of record June 20, while 50 cents wi.l be
payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20 and 50 cents Dec. 30 to holders
o. record Dec. 20 . The last previous cash dividend was $\$ 1$ paid Oct. 22,1935 . Dating of the distributions of the dividend results from the adoption of a new policy of paying dividends henceforth on a quarterly basis. In a ordered the rate of 50 cents a share per quarter is established.- V . 141, p. 4158.

## Ann Arbor RR.-Interest-

The interest due July 1, 1936, on the 1st mtge. gold $4 \%$ bonds, due 1995 ,
was paid on that date.-,$~ 142$, p. 4329 .
Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 | Operating revenues.-...- | $\$ 552,042$ | $\$ 524,521$ | $\$ 7,341,933$ | $\$ 7,305,060$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Oper. expenses \& taxes. | 335,280 | 268,621 | $4,076,352$ | $3,958,950$ | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net revs. Prom oper -- } \\ \text { Rent from leased }\end{array} \$ 216,762 \quad \$ 255,900 \quad \$ 3,265,581 \quad \$ 3,346,110$ Rent from leased prop-

$\begin{array}{llll}11,415 & 2,414 & 12,987 & 14,461\end{array}$

 $z$ Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for
 y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31 , 1936 , amounted to $\$ 1,344,792$. Latest dividends, amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a sbare on $\$ 7$ preferred stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, were paid on A
Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 142 , p. 4167 .

Arlington Mills-Dividend Halved-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the This compares with $\$ 1$ paide, payable July 15 to holders of record July 3 . the first payment made since July 16 , 1934 , when 50 cents per share was
distributed. On April 16 and Jan. 15,1934 , dividends of $\$ 1$ per share distributed. On April 16 and Jan. 15, 1934, dividends of \$1 per share
were paid. From July 1,1926, to and including July 1, 1927, the company were paid. From July $1,1926,10$ and including July 1, 1927, th
made quarterly payments of $\$ 1.50$ per share--V. 142, p. 2144 .

Armour \& Co. (Ill.) -Time Further Extended-
The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the time or the privilege of exchanging shares of $7 \%$ preferred stock for shares of
6 canulative convertible preferred stock and common stock under the terms of the plan of recapitalization has been extended from July 10, 1936 o Aug. 10, 1936.-V. 142, p. 4013.
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.'(\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Properties Irrespective of


Decrease.
Weekly Output Up $8.3 \%$ -
For the week ended June 20 Associated Gas \& Electric System reports above the comparable week of last year. For the four weeks to date, output increased $10.1 \%$ above the corresponding period of last year. Because output has been consistently running well ahead of 1935, Associated
engineers have been making plans to increase the System's generating engineers have been making plans to increase
Plant Extensions and New Lines Planned for SystemNew construction is being planned by companies in the Associated Gas \& rural customers. York companies of the Associated System are conducting an extensive program of rural electrification. New to at least 4,000 new rural customers. Companies of the Associated System in New York State now serve 135,417 rural customers, of whom Three plant extensions costing a total of $\$ 1,850,000$ are being planned for other companies in the Associated System. The E. M. Gilbert Engineering Corp. engineering unit for the Associated System, is engaged in the design of the facilities, A new 7,500 -kilowatt turbo-generator, with con-
denser and auxiliaries, will be buith for the Rochester Gas \& Electric Corpat Rochester, as an addition to the present 50,000 -kilowatt station. This extension will cost abour $\$ 1,000,000$ A $\mathbf{A}, 000$-kilowatt turbo-generator will be built for the Keystone Public Service Co., at Oil City, Pa, to cost
$\$ 350,000$. The Oil City System is interconnected by transmission lines with two Associated units, the Pennsylvania Electric Co. at Johnstown, Pa, and the Erie Lighting Co. at Erie, Pa., forming a transmission system Which extenss accross at Alexandria, Va, for the Virginia Public Service Co. comprises the installation of one 5,000 -kilowatt turbo-generator and new
boiler, to be housed in a new building. Cost will be about $\$ 500,000$. The plant at Alexandria supplies electric service for the eastern end of a large erritory reaching across Virginia, and is interconnected with a number of steam and hydro-electric plants in the upper James and Shenandoah Valleys. companies in $\$ 12,100,000-$ Necessary extensions and improvements cost $\$ 2,800,000$ was spent by the opysting companies in Pennsylvania and in the Southern States which became a part of the Associated System in 1935. Expenditures over the past five years have been as follows, including expenditures for the new properties for all years:
 New plant extensions will help meet the increasing demand upon generat-
ing facilities of the System, and interconnections will help Associated companies to maintain service without interruption during floods and severe records month by month since March, 1935, when the output crossed the level set in 1930.

Judge Mack Held Unbiased in Hearing Company's CaseJudge
missed a charge that
P. Patterson in U. Sederal Judge Julian Wistrict Court on June 30 diswhile presiding in reorganization proceedings of the company under Section Judge Patterson ruled that an affidavit of prejudice filed against Judge Mack was "insufficient on its face" and that the facts were "frivolous" and "there is no trace of bias or prejudice," He dismissed a charge that an ration of which Judge Mack is Vice-President. He said the article appeared without the Judge's approval while he was abroad and added: Under the circumstances it is absord to say that the article reflects bias or prejudice on his part against the debtor."-V. 142, p. 4329 .

SEC Permits Withdrawal of 66 ApplicationsThe Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted withdrawal Holding Company Act of 1935 made on behalf of its subsidiary companies. The Commission states it understands the company asked for the withdrawals because of its belief that the actions were not now warranted in company and because of expense of so many hearings.
 in Represented by 4,463 shares, no par, in 1935 and 4,524 shares, no par attached to income bonds and income debentures fully paid but not issued: $\$ 2,910$ principal amount income bonds, 29 1-10 shares, no stated value;
$\$ 35,920$ principal amount income debentures, $359 \quad 2-10$ shares, $\$ 3,592$
stated value.

Statement of Income-
equiremen annual interest income on securities owned, and annual interest requirements on
May 31, 1936.]
Annual income- Interest on investments. 99,759
14,960
 debentures:

* Regular at $5 \%$, cumulative-
* Extra at $3 \%$, non-cumulative | 31,947 |
| :--- |
| 19,168 |

Balance- Interest is only payable out of available net income, as declared by the
board of directors.
Schedule of Investments May 31, 1936


## a Bid prices June 17,1936 . Note A total of $\$ 638,940$ Associated General Utilities Co. income bonds and debentures due 1956 were outstanding at May 31, 1936.-V. 141,

 p. 3371 .Associated Telephone Co., Ltd.-Initial Pref. Div.The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $311 / 4$ cents Period End May 30 Period End. May 30-
Net prof. after
1936-Month-1935
1936-5 Mos.-1935 Peprec., int. \& amort.
d.
de. 142 , p. 2815 .

Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry. System-Earnings[Incl. Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry-Gulf Colorado \& Santa Fe Ry. Period End. May 31- 1936-Month-1935
Period End. May $31-$
Railway oper: revenues
Railway oper, expenses_
Railway tax accruals
Other debits
Net ry oper income_defs139,

| Net ry. oper income_def $\$ 139,486$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average miles operated- | 13,234 | $\$ 2,541,812$ |
| 13,308 | $\$ 1,947.531$ | 13,234 |
| $\$ 3,728,298$ |  |  |
| 13,310 |  |  | Operating expenses for May, 1935 include a credit of $\$ 1,845070$, reversing

charges in previous nine months made under the Railroad Retirement charges in
Railway tax accruals for month and period ended May 31, 1936 include
$\$ 275,786$ and $\$ 931,001$ respectively, representing accruals under companion $\$ 275,786$ and $\$ 931,001$ respectively, representing accruals under companion
Act to Railroad Retirement Act, 1935 and also under Social Security Acts, Federal and State.
Dividend of $\$ 2$ Declared-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Sept, 10 to holders of record July 31 . A similar payment was made on Sept. 3, 1935, and on Sept. 1, 1934. Prior to this latter date no dividends were paid since June 1, 1932 when $\$ 1$ per share

Aviation Corp
3 Mation Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Net loss after expenses, loss on surplus property 1936
 $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .4168$.

Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings.-May-
Gross from railway..... Net after rents.-
Gross from railway
Net from railway


Atlanta \& West Point RR.-Earnings.-


## $\underset{\text { May- }}{\text { Atlan }}$




 | Net from railway.....- | $5,336,784$ | $4,738,073$ | $6,403,802$ | $6,235,298$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net after rents | $2,119,313$ | $1,678,074$ | $3,359,990$ | $2,987,325$ |  |
| $-V .142$, p. 3663. |  |  |  |  |  |

Avondale Mills-Pays Larger Dividend-
The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common A and B
stock, par 5.5 , on July 1 to holders of record June 15. This compares with 20 conts paid in each of the three preceding quarters and 25 cents ser share 1935. The April 1 , 1934 . dividend was the initial distribution on the common shares.-V.' 141, p. 2429.
Baldwin Locomotive Works.-Reorganization Plan Pro-tested-
U. A. protest against the reorganization plan of the company was filed in holders through L. Advisory Committee for Preservation of Rights of Baldwin Preferred To cancel the prosition is aimed solely at that part of the plan which proposes waivers of accumulated unpaid dividends of about $\$ 7,000,000$, and raise the common to the level of preferred in so far as future dividends are con-
cerne protesting group includes 52 holders of 1,022 shares who gave their assents to the pan, the protestors to 13,273 shares of a par of $\$ 1.327$. The holdings o about $6.7 \%$ of the outstanding 200,000 shares, which have a par of $\$ 20$, 000,000 .-V. 142, p. 4014
Baldwin Rubber Co.-Initial Dividend on New StockThe directors have declared an initial dividend of $123 / 2$ cents per share
on the new common stock, par $\$ 1$, payable July 20 to holders of record on the new common stock,

Bangor \& Aroostook RR. - Earnings Period End. May 31-
Gross oper. revenues Operating expenses
Operating income...
Geductions income...........
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income.........- } & \$ 74,846 & \$ 195,068 & \$ 602,380 & \$ 953,106\end{array}$ *Including maintenance and depreciation.-V. 142, p. 4014
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.-Files with SEC-To'Issue \$7,108,000 1st Mtge. 33/4s
The company on June 26 filed with the Securities and Exchange Oommission a registration statement (No. 2-2292, Form A-2) under the Securidue 1966
According to the registration statement, the net proceeds from the sale of the bonds, together with treasury fund, will be applied to the redemp-
tion of the company's first lien \& refunding gold bonds, as follows: $\$ 3,037,000$ of $5 \%$ series, due 1955 , to be redeemed on Sept. 1, 1936, at 2,026,000 of $41 / 25$ and servies. interest; due 1960 , to be redeemed Dec. 1, 1936, at 1,786,000 of ${ }^{10}$ of seriesest. due 1954 , to be redeemed Dec. 1, 1936, at 103 A total of $\$ 7,155,730$ will be required to pay the principal and premium on
the bonds to be redeemed, and $\$ 157,230$ will be required for interest accrued to the dates of redemption.
ime and in part on any int the option of the company as a whole at any time and in part on any interest date on or after Jan 1,11937 , after 30
 12 -months period. The bonds will be redeemed at par and int. after July 1, 1962, and prior to maturity of Now York City and E. W. Clark \& Co. of The price to the public, the names of other underwriters, and the underWriting discounts or commissions are to bo furnished by amendment to the egistration statement.-V. 142, p. 4330.
Barcelona Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd. - Earnings
 operating expenses $-\ldots \frac{3,645,080}{6,041,934} \frac{3,646,414}{5,943,200} \frac{19,147,076}{33,756,780} \frac{19,102,440}{32,964,146}$ Net earnings-
-V .142, p. $3156,3839$. $6,041,9 3 4 \longdiv { 5 , 9 4 3 , 2 0 0 } \longdiv { 3 3 , 7 5 6 , 7 8 0 } \longdiv { 3 2 , 9 6 4 , 1 4 6 }$

## Barnsdall Oil Co.-20-Cent Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
Thmon stock, par \$5, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 10 . This compares with a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents and an extra
dividend of 5 cents per share paid on May 1 and Feb . 1 last and on Noy 1 . 1935, this latter, being the initial layment on this issue. This item appeared in last week's "Chronicle" und
name.-V. 142, p. 4330, 3332 .
Beatrice Creamery Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
Period Ended May 31 -


Federal taxeme-...............................
,


Basic Shares Corp.-Termination of Trust-
The holders of the Basic Insurance Shares, series "OC" are notified that Shares Corp., as depositor, and Empire Trust Co., as trustee, terminated n June 20, 1336. The cause or the terrmination was the resignation of Kmpire Trust Co., as trustee, and the failure of any successor trustee to
qualify. At any time to and incl. sept. 21,1936 , the holder or holders of
certificates aggregating 1,000 shares or multiples thereof may surrender the part of the deposited property held by the trustee. Any such surrender shall be upon three days' written notice to the trustee and upon payment of all 1,000 shares so surrendered.- $\mathbf{V} .135 \mathrm{p} .1333$.

Beauharnois Power Corp., Ltd.-Meeting Again Ad-journed-
The postponed meeting of holders of the $5 \%$ collateral trust sinking funct cellation of contracts by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, was cellation of contracts by the Hydro-Electric commission
futher adjourned, this time to Aug. 20.-V. 142, p. 3332 .
Beauharnois Light, Heat \& Power Co.-Bond Exchange fund the protective bondholders' committee for holders of 1st mtge. sinking Consoondidated $5 \%$ series A has announced that Montreal Light, Heat \& Power collateral trust sinking fund bonds due 1973, and dated as of Jan. 1,1936 on par for par basis. Beauharnois bonds, outstanding, exclusive of Montreal Power's own hoaings, accepting the proposal extraordiuary resolutions sanctioning changes in the, trust deed so as to make the exchange possible.-V. 142 p. 1629

Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry.-Earnings.$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway-- }]{\text { Men }}$

 Net after railway 8839
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania. - New DirectorCharles W. Hazard has resigned as director, William H. Lamb. general counsel of the compa
by Mr. Hazard's resignation.
William A. Petersen, chief accountant, was elected General Auditor Earnings for Moy and Year tors.
 Net oper. income.... $\overline{\$ 1,398,034} \overline{\$ 1,175,480} \overline{\$ 6,798,338} \overline{\$ 5,842,321}$ Ber
Bering Straits Tin Mines, Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Berkey \& Gay Furniture Co.-Listing-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 879,858 outstanding shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, and 525,000 outstanding com-
mon stock purchase warrants. The Exchange will also list 620 . 12 . tional shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, upon notice of issuance.-V. 142 , p.
 -V. 142, p. 3664 .
Birmingham Electric Co.-Earnings-
[National Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]
Period End. May 31- 1936-Month-1936 1936-12 Mos_-1935

 $\begin{array}{crcccc}\text { Gross corp. income_-- } & \$ 133,201 & \$ 99,258 & & \$ 1,421,248 & \\ \text { Int. \& other deductions_- } & 49,835 & 50,024 & 599,294 & \mathbf{5 0 6 , 9 6 2}\end{array}$
 Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for Deficit.

y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends
$z$ z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31, 1936, amounted to


Bol-Inca Mining Corp. - Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department.
Booth Fisheries Corp.-Stated Value of Stock ReducedDuring the fiscal year ended April 25 the company reduced the stated
value of the class A common stock from $\$ 25$ per share to $\$ 5$ per share.

## Balance at Paid-in Surplus

Beduct at April 27, 1935 value of class A common stock, issued and None $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Discount on second-preferred stock purchased for redemption- } & 1,335,494 \\ \text { Writ } & 64,164\end{array}$ | Write-off of accrued taxes on property sold during year \& which |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| were applicable to periods prior to date of organization |  | Proceeds of bonds of predecessor co. received in exchange for the issuance of capital stock under the terms of the reorganization plan and agreement-.....................

## Total

$\qquad$
Transfer to reserve for revaluation (see belo
Premium on first preferred stock redeemed.-.........--

Reserve for Revaluation of Idle Properties for Year Ended April 25, 1936 Balance at April 27, 1935
Transfer from paid-in sur
Total
djustment of book values of certain properties to the amounts $\$ 1,274,955$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { reaision for depreciation on idle properties after Dec. } \overline{7}, 1935 \text {-- } & 935,440 \\ \text { Prover }\end{array}$
 Note-Under authority of the board of directors, the premium of $\$ 49,312$ the amount of $\$ 543,719$ was transferred during the year from paid-in surplus to the reserve for revaluation of idle properties; thereafter the management approved a retransfer to paid-in surplus of $\$ 43,891$, the amount by which the revaluation reserve exceeded the then net book value of idle properties.
Book values.of idle properties disposed of during the year in excess of the
amounts realized therefrom have been charged to the reserve by authority of the management. The income account and balance sheet for the fiscal year ended April 25 , ere given in V. 142, p. 4331
Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Opens New Unit-
The company formally opened its new $\$ 20,000,000$ continuous sheet-strip man, Eugene G. Grace, President, and other corporation officials hosts to a party of approximately 100 persons. increases the finishing facilities of the corporation to about $8,500,000$ tons annually. Mill consists of 11 main buildings and five smaller structures, with 22 acres of floor space. It has complete facilities for hot rolling and cold rolling and processing of coiled strip and sheets. It is the largest
single enterprise undertaken by Behtlehem in recent years.-V.

| (In Cubic Feel) - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,287,421,000 | 1,346,975,000 | 1,172,408,000 |
| Februa | 1,256,310,000 | 1,153,085,000 | 1,171,444,000 |
| March | 1,112,924,000 | 1,152,477,000 | 1,126,368,000 |
| April | 1,047,968,000 | 1,039,210.000 | 988.598.000 |
|  | 989,842,000 | 1,009,712,000 | 985,750,000 |
|  | 890,864,000 | -897,530,000 | 879,667,000 |


| Boston Elevated Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of May- | 193 |  |
| Receipts from direct operation of the road. | ,906 | ,000 |
| Interest on deposits, income from securitie | 964 | 0 |
| Total receip | \$2,173,870 | \$2,149,360 |
| Operating expen | 1,485,20) | 1,458,397 |
| Federal, state a | 1039,713 | 126,329 |
| Subway, tunnel and | 234,569 | 234,076 |
| Interest on bonds and n | 313.132 | 319,740 |
| Misclllaneous ite | 8,068 | 7,678 |
| Excess of cost of service over receipts -V. 142, p. 3665. | \$110,186 | \$100,224 |


| Perolis | 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues |  | \$3,761,962 | \$18, |  |
| Net operating revenu | 836,5 | 1.030 .983 | 2,383 |  |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 327,274 | 682,093 | 10,154 | 2,362,197 |
| Ot | 80,661 | 75,293 | 459,528 | 442,502 |
| Gross inco | \$407,936 | \$757,386 | \$469,682 | \$2,804,699 |
| eduction | 634,644 | 634,67 | 3,168,482 | 3,138,108 |
| Net incom | 6,708 | \$122,71 | 98,80 | \$333,409 |


\section*{ <br> Profit for year......- $\$ 13,272$ \$1,904 los\$\$10,998 loss $\$ 22,111$ Balance Sheet June 15, 1936 <br> | Assets- | Liabilities |
| :---: | :---: |
| Real estate securities-....-.-- \$426.278 | Capital and surplus...-.-.-. $\$ 4,221,070$ |
| Public utility securities......- $1,013,049$ | Accrued dividend expense and |
| Railroad securities_-...----- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Industrial securities .......-. 1,893,907 |  |
| Insurance company securities. 245,082 |  |
| Miscellaneous securities.-...-- 188,275 |  |
| Sundry securities......------ 1 |  |
| Cash.-------------------- 70,366 |  |
| Total.-.---.-----...------\$4,-270,413 |  | <br> -V. 142, p. 2818.}

(E. J.) Brach \& Sons, Chicago-Earnings-


| Netoperatingincome- | \$465.459 | $\$ 456,218$ | \$334,082 | \$145,769 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income.-------- | 58,045 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,066 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6,773 | ------ |


| Net profit. | \$523,504 | \$497,284 | \$340,856 | \$145,769 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depreciation | 131,626 | 121,750 | 135,968 | 143,199 |
| Federal taxes....-...-- | 52,001 | 59,000 | 31,000 |  |


| Net inc | \$339,877 | \$316,534 | \$173,888 | \$2.570 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividen | 220,650 | 175,835 | 72,627 | 104,014 |
| Balance | \$119,227 | \$140.699 | 101 |  |

$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Balance-7.-.-......- } & \$ 119,227 & \$ 140,699 & \$ 101,261 & & \\ \text { Earned pershare } \$ 101,444 \\ \$ 1.92 & \$ 1.79 & \$ 1.00 & \$ 0.01\end{array}$

brokers-......-.
Real est. not used.
Receivables
Inventories.-......
Deferred charges
Total_........ $\overline{\$ 4,275,811} \overline{\$ 4,141,933} \mid$ Total_......... $\$ 4,275,811$ \$4,141,933 x Represented by 176,500 no-par shares in 1935 and 176,600 in 1934 .
y After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 1,684,421$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,588,398$
in 1934 .V. 142, p. 775 .

Bridgeport Brass Co.-Rights, \&c.-
The company in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission states that its 81,288 shares of common stock will be offered to
stockholders at the close of business July 3 in the ratio of one share for stock eight shares held. The warrants to subscribe to the stock expire each eight shares held. price to stockholders is $\$ 10.50$. Any of the shares
July 23 . The offering
not taken by stockholders will be offered publicly at the then prevailing not taken by stockholders will be offered publicly at the then prevailing Underwriters and the percentage of unsubscribed stock to be under-
written by each are: G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., $40 \%$; Stone \& Webster and Blodgett, Inc., and R. F. Griggs Co., $221 / 2$, each; Hincks Bros. \& Co.
British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.-EAarnings-



## Broad River Power Co.-Defers Proposed Financing-

 The company, whose principal office is at Columbia, S. C., has decided July 2fere July 1, 1936, funds were otherwise provided to meet the maturity on
that date of the $5 \%$ bonds of Columbia Ry., Gas \& Electric Co. In ivew of Commission and the South Carolina P. S. Commission on the application Wade by the company to purchase the property and franchises of Lexington Originally plans for the refinancing were based on this purchase and the refunding of the entire debt of the Broad River and the Lexington companies was to be undertaken at one time. The subsequent change to a plan which made with a view to providing funds for the Columbia maturity. Since that could not be completed by the maturity date of the Columbia bonds, approval of the state and Federal regulatory bodies.
The company on June 3 filed a registration statement with the Secruities and Exchange Commission covering $\$ 10,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds due 1966
(later reduced by a mendment to $\$ 6,000,000$ ). (For further detill (later reduced by amendment to $\$ 6,000,000$ ). (For further details, see
$\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3840$.)-V. 142, p, 4015.
Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd.-10-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the This compares, with 30 cents paid each three months from July 15,1935 to April 15, 1936 , inclusive and 25 cents per share paid quarterly previously,
In aodition, an extra dividend of 5 cents per share was paid on April is
Bucyrus-Erie Co.-Plan to Eliminate Dividerd AccrualsThe directors have approved a plan for liquidation of the $\$ 16$ a share preference issue. The plan, which will be su;bnitted to stockholders for their approval at a meeting on July 30, provides that $\$ 5$ in cash and one share of common stock be given to holders of each preferred share in lieu shares be offered $11 / 2$ shares of common stock for each share now held The entire capital scoik structure would be reclassitied, but the $7 \%$ preferred and comm.
"Under this new plan the common stockholders will receive somewhat larger dividends upon moderate earnings than would be possible under the existing capitalization, and upon larger distributions the convertible preference stockholders will receive greater returns than under the presen
structure," G. A. Morrison, Vice-President, states.-V. 142, p. 4016 .
Burlington \& Rock Island RR.-Earnings.$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross fro }]{\text { May- }}$ Net from railway. Net after rents.
From Jan
 Net after rents.

## Bush Terminal Co.-Directors Elected-

by holders of 11 directors, four elected by common stockholders and seven by holders of the debenture stock, proposed by lrving T. Bush, President company's annual meeting June 23 . The vote was in face of opposition by an advisory committee which claimed to represent debenture and common stocknolders. Opposition to election of seven directors by debenture stockmittee, conceded he did not have sufficient votes to contest the election and Bush who presided ann.
of the 224,861 outstanding shares of common stock and 31400 of 144,837 68,900 shares of debenture stock, the latter having voting power in view of accumulated dividends. The opposition, according to Mr . Bush, claimed to Six retiring directors were reelected by the debenture stockholders with A. G. Negley added to the board to fill vacancy Timmerman and $\mathbf{E}$. M. Ellsworth to the board to fill vacancies.
Official Referee Van Siclen Resigns-
Judge Robert A. Inch in U. S. Court, Brooklyn, has accepted the resigcompany. Mr. Van sicien Wulawful after July 1 for an official referee to hold any other position. C .

California-Texas Oil Co., Ltd.-Organized-
See tandard Oil Co. of California below.
California Water Service Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended May 31-

1936
1935
$\$ 2,033,366$
978,127 Net earnings before

Camaguey Sugar Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 2495.
Cambria \& Indiana RR.-Earnings. -

| May- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from | \$80,666 | \$87,007 | \$73.443 | \$84,676 |
| Net from railway | def64,648 | 22,502 | 5,639 | 13,651 |
| Net after rents | def1 589 | 69,504 | 53,601 | 45,371 |
| Gross from railwa | 499,023 | 457,147 | 441,969 | 499,572 |
| Net from railwa | 16,846 | 141,027 | 119,317 | 165,302 |
| Net after rents | 279,885 | 404,159 | 388,377 | 375,428 |

Canadian Bronze Co., Ltd.-Initial Dividend on New Preferred Stock-
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per
share on the new $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Aug. share on the new $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stoc
to holders of record July 20 .-V. 142, p. 3667 .

Canadian Industries, Ltd.-Earnings-

| Calendar |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ncome from: Oper-.- $\$ 4 ; 702,821$ | \$4,725,244 \$2,779,784 | \$2,066,561 |
| Investments.-------- 907,834 | 745,592 696,060 | 706,339 |
| Realization a | Dr45,370 | Dr1,238 |
| Total income. ------- \$5,610,655 | ,470,836 \$3,430,475 | \$2,771,662 |
| Directors' fees .-.----- 10,000 | 10,000 |  |
| Reserve for income tax.- 798,365 | 797,051 |  |
| Other expenses.------- 503,150 |  |  |
| Net income.------- \$4,299,140 | \$4,663,786 \$3,430,475 | \$2,771,662 |
| Preferred dividends.--- 325,500 | 325,500 325,50 |  |
| Common dividends-.--- $\quad$ 4,077,966 | 4,045,458 $\quad 2,932,873$ | 2,513,891 |
| Surplus........-. -- - ${ }^{\text {def } \$ 104,326}$ | \$292,828 \$172,102 | def\$67,729 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| 935193 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Assets- | Llabtlities- |  |
| Cash.-.-------- 2,311,444 2,790,809 | Accounts payable_ 824,450 | 1,256,228 |
| Acts. recelvable_- ${ }^{2,275,585} \quad 2,107,673$ | Dominion and Pro- |  |
| Inventories -----5, 5 ,007,341 $4,876,723$ | vincial taxes_-- 817,884 | -847.716 |
| Mtge. \& accr. int. 17,545 13,493 | Dividends .---.-- 761,036 | 6 755,618 |
| Mktable. securs.- 7,286,130 6,798,254 | Deferred credits .- 588,040 | - 14,278 |
| Trustee stocks .--- 1,473,156 1,575,926 | Reserves_-.-...---15,290,296 | 6 14,079,369 |
| Deferred debits --- 257,963 228,934 | Preferred stock --- $4,650,000$ | 4,650,000 |
| Plants \& goodwill $30,700,164$ 29,870,307 | x Common stock_._13,011,262 | 12,550,731 |
| Investments .-.-- 4,107,757 4,065,947 | Capital surplus...-14,874,698 | 8 14,874,698 |
|  | Earned surplus..- 3,149,420 | 3,299,425 |
| Total .-....---53,437,085 52,328,067 Total --.......-53,437,085 52,328,067 <br> x Represented by 615,974 no-par class A shares and 63,687 shares no- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| par class B stock in 1935 and 615,974 no-par shares class A and 58,269 |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Canadian National Lines in New England.-Earnings.
$\xrightarrow{\text { Gross from railway }}$



Net after rents.

## Canadian National Rys.-Earnings- <br> Period End May 31 h ${ }_{1936}$ [All-inclusive System] <br>  

 Earnings of System for Third Week of June $\mathrm{Gross}^{\text {Groarnings }}$ $\qquad$

Canadian Northern Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-
 Net earnings

- V. 142 , p. 3841.
$\$ 232,090$
$\$ 227,430$
$\$ 1,166,791$
$\$ 1,122,027$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-


 | Net profits |
| :---: |
| -V .142, p. $4332 . \ldots . .$. |
| $\$ 1,450,289$ |
| $\$ 1,143,913$ |
| $\$ 5,615,450$ |
| $\$ 4,658.206$ |

Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine.-Earnings.-


## Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont.-Earnings.-



 Net after rents

Carib Syndicate, Ltd.-Meeting Again PostponedThe special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of acting on
an increase in capital and which had been originally scheduled for June 12 but which was postponed until June 26 beacuse of lack of a quorum, again has been adjourned until July 10-V. 142, p. 4170
Carolina Power \& Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-
Operating revenues._-
$\$ 851,168$ Operating reverues-...
Oper. oxps \& taxes.
Rent for leased


 Property retirement reserve appropriations- $\%$ or
$z$ Dividends applicable to preferred stocks
period, whether paid
Balance
--...---------- \$438,741 \$197,116 Y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
Z Dividend a accumulated and unpaid to May
sin 1936 , amounted to $\$ 679,368$, atter giving effect to dividend of $\$ 1.75$ a share on amounted to stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on 86 preferred stock, declared for payment on
June 1, 1936 . Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 142, p. 4017 .

Central Arizona Light \& Power Co.-Earnings[American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]

 \begin{tabular}{lllll}
Operating revenues. \& $\$ 257,-572$ \& $\$ 225,947$ \& $\$ 3,162,574$ \& $\$ 2,786,562$ <br>
Oper. expenses \& taxes. \& $\$ 176,828$ \& 165,981 \& $2,172,040$ \& <br>
\hline

 

Net rev. from oper-..: \& $\$ 80,744$ \& $\$ 59,966$ \& $\$ 990,534$ \& $\$ 829,572$ <br>
Other income (net) \& 13,821 \& 22,588 \& \& 212,296 \& 273,401 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


 z Dividends amplicable to proferred stocks for
period, whether paid or unpaid-................
$-108,054-\frac{108,054}{\$ 486,443}$
y
$z$
Refore
Reguar divertidends on
$\$ 7$ and $\$ 6$ preferred stocks were paid on May 1 . 1936 After the payment of these dividend st there
unpaid dividends at that date. -V. 142, p. 2821 .

Central of Ceorgia Ry.-Earnings.

Central Illinois Securities Corp.-15-Cent Pref. Div.$\$ 1.50$ preferred stock, no par value, on account of accumulations, payable
 cents per share were made. After the Aug. 1 distribution accumulations cents per share $\$ 3.37 \frac{1}{2}$ per share.-V. 142, p. 2310 .

Century Electric Co.-Resumes Dividends-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30 . This will common tircck, payan made since Oct. 1. 1931, when a like distribution
bethe fidst- payment 141, p. 429.

Central Maine Power Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended May 31-
19361935 - 193
amortiz, sub pref. divs., \&c....., $\$ 1,367,294 \quad \$ 1,246,068 \quad \$ 1,386,116$
Charleston \& Western Carolina Ry.-Earnings.
May-
Gest from railway
Net....
Net from railway
Gross from railway.
Neoss from railway-...:-
Net after rents
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .36 \overline{7}$.

| 921,580 | 884,181 | 909,720 | 803,814 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 290,722 | 266,283 | 338,348 | 287,182 |
| 87,764 | 175,591 | 23,532 |  |

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Plants to Refund $\$ 29,500,000$ Bonds-
The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to iss ise and sell $829,500,000$ of ref. \& \& impt, $31 / \% \%$ bonds, series E in the hands of the public, and $\$ 4,716$, 000 ref. \& impt. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, series C , now n the treasury.
Itis proposed to call the series A 41/s for redemption Oct. 1 , 1936, at 110 .
The proceeds from sale of new bonds will be applied to po payment of bonds of this issue and $\$ 1,000,000$ of Chesapeake \& Ohio Northern

The new insuee wound be dated Aug. 1, 1936, and mature Aug. 1, 1996. ggregate $\$ 19,055,465$ over the 60 -year period.-, V. $142, \mathrm{p} .4333$.

> Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings.-


 Net atemr rents.

## Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.-Director-

Kenneth D. Steere has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission tor return to duties as a director of the road for the sole purpose now being sought by interested parties. Mr. Steere served the company now be Board from August, 1931 , to May 9 . 1936 , when he resigned to
of the
become Mr. Steere now is Chairman of the Executive committee and Mhirman of the directors of the Kansas City Southern Ry He and Vicewo carriers were not related and his only interest was to speed the re organization of the Chicago \& Eastern Ullinois. He asserted shareholders ad asked him to act at a med and 3 .
May-
Gross rom railway.
Vet from railway
Earnings for May and Year to Date
Gross from railway
Net from railway.-.
Net after rents $\$ 1,1$ 1936
$1,195,907$
24,165
21,977
0 1935
$\$ 1,041,209$
149,791 1934
$\$ 990.407$
152,265 From Jan. 1 I.
Gross from
Net from railway ${ }_{21,977}$ def 27,268 150,407

def 23,595 \begin{tabular}{l}
1933 <br>
1696 <br>
163,78 <br>
def31,45 <br>
\hline

 $\begin{array}{ll}6,412,838 & 5,499,055 \\ 1,448,617 \\ 358,021 & 1,139,636 \\ 237,364\end{array}$ 

$5,169,848$ \& $4,530,661$ <br>
977,177 <br>
18,808 \& det 412,1646 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Net after rents -1.

Chicago Great Western Ry.-Seeks $\$ 150,000$ RFC Loana loan of $\$ 150,000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation secured by an issie of equipment trust certificates, series Corporation bearing interest at 4\%. The money would be used to purchase 100 ali-steel flat cars. Repayment of principal would be at the rate of $\$ 8,000$ semi-annually from.
Jan. 1,1937 , to July 1, 1945, with a final payment of $\$ 6,000$ on Jan. 1 . 194

|  |  | \$1 297 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross | -517,271 | \$1,297,949 | \$1,244,577 |  |
| Net | 205,870 | 116,061 | 46 | 175,889 |
| Gross from rai Net from railw | $6,788,209$ $1,309,855$ | ${ }^{5,996,515}$ | 1,378,419 |  |
| Net afte | 69,673 | der57,466 | 1,205,381 | P25 | Net atom railway-

Net 142, n. $36 \overline{8} 8$.

Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-Earnings.-

## Gross from railway

Net after rents...
Net after rents.-.
From Jan.
Gross from railwa

$\square$ $\xrightarrow[\substack{1936 \\ \$ 253.722 \\ 76.415}]{\substack{10 \\ 6}}$ Ry.-E
$\$ 1935$
$\$ 23.883$
81,546
78 1934
$\$ 206,534$
49,696
49,191 $\begin{array}{r}1933, \\ \$ 229.59 \\ 81.53 \\ 80,50 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Reorganization PlanA plan of reorganization as adopted by the board of directors June 10, 1936, was filed with the U. S. District Court Chicago, June 26, pursuant to Section 77 of the Bankruptey Act. The proposed effective date of the plan is Jan. 1, 1937. An introduction to the plan states that legislation, some of which was enacted at the last session of Congress and some threatemed in whe the was
Congress, has greatly increased the difficulties of preparing a plan of Congress, has greatly increased the difficulties of preparing a plan o
reorganization.
ore (1) The Railroad Retirement Act and the companion law for defraying
the cost of the same. The added expense to the debtor because of this law will be more than \$1,700,000 per annum.
Act. When the law becomes fully operative it will mean an an acial Security to be paid by the debtor of about $\$ 1,400,000$ per annum an additional ta (3) The Guffey-snyder Coal Act. By its terms the price of coal to the debtor was substantially increased by an amount estimated at from $\$ 250,000$
to $\$ 40,000$. This law was held unconstitutional. A new bill $\$$ and passage, but Senator Guffer has announced that he will again introduce the same bill at the opening of the next session.
Of pending legislation adverse to railroads may be mentioned (a) the
Six-Hur Day bill (b) the Train Length bill, (c) the Full Crew bill, (d) the Dismissal Wage bill, (e) the Train Dispatchers' bill and (f) the President

 The foregoing represent the earnings of the company exclusive of interest
RYuals from its subsidiary, the Chicago St . Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha RY. Snyder Coal Act been operative during the years in question, the income year and substantially yn the other hand, the income available for fixed charges for the five year period 1925-1929, inclusive, was as follows:

In view of the legislation above enumerated, which has been enacted into law, and that which is pending, it has seemed wise to devise a plan of re-
organization with a minimum of fixed charges; accordingly, this plan con-
templates the payment of but slightly over four and two-thirds million
dollars of fixed charges, which the company could have paid during the dollars of fixed charges, which the company
depression period of 1931 to 1935 , inclusive. Objectives of Plan
(1) That the security holders be paid as much interest as present and (2) That the par value of the several mortgage issues be recognized and continued; the total charges, fixed and contingent, be reduced to conform more nearly to present-day rates and the ability of the debtor to pay;
(4) That a sinking fund be created to be used in retiring the debtor's mortgage indebtedness provided for under a proposed new mortgage; and additions and betterments. is made for meeting the cost or necessary organzation.

Proposed New Stock of Corporation
Common Stock-It is proposed that the new common stock to be authorzed by amend in excess of $1,140,616$ shares shall be presently issued. Preferred Slock-It is proposed to amend the charter so as to authorize the issuance of (1) a prior preferred stock and (2) a preferred stock, the
dividend rate upon each of which shall be $4 \%$ per annum. The amounv dividend rate upon each of which shall be $4 \%$ per annum. The amount be $\$ 11,197,500$. Dividends shall be paid in full on the prior preferred before any dividends will be paid upon the preferred. Dividends shall not be
cumulative upon either issue, but shall be paid thereon out of earnings of cumulative upon either issue, but shalinds are paid upon the common stock.
the company for any year before dividen
Each issue shall be preferred as to assets in any liquidation of the company, Each issue shall be preferred as to assets in any liquidat
he prior preferred having priority over the preferred
Proposed New Mortgage
It is proposed to cancel and discharge all of the debtor's present mortgages except the Escanaba irgn Mountain \& Wertern RR. mortgage, and ern Ry. used for transportation pur
naba Iron Mountain \& Western RR
It will be an open-end mortgage to secure the payment of bonds to be ssued in series.

| Series | $\$ 50,000,000$ | 3 mount | Interest Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |$\quad$ Maiurity Date It is proposed to have $\$ 60,000,000$ of series $A$ bonds authorized, although

but $\$ 50,000,000$ will be presently issued. The total amount of bonds proposed to be issued in connection with the eorganization is $\$ 284,691,133$.
Issuance of Additional Bonds-Additional series of bonds may be issued n such amounts, at such interest rates, with such maturity dates, and with to time, the proceeds of which may be used to purchase or construct additional railroads or terminals, or interests therein, trackage rights, and for
any other purpose incidental to the business of the corporation, and to ny other purpose neidental corporation for the cost of additions and beterments to ways and structures and to the extent of $80 \%$ of the cost of new equipment.
Interest Payme
Interest Payments-The interest will be paid on series $A$ and $B$ bonds on gage as to principal only, but not as to interest. These bonds will be nortcumulative income bonds. If interest be earned the same will be paid for the preceding calendar year on April 1 of each year. If but a part of the ing non-cumulative secured income bonds. Such distribution shall be based upon the proportion of earnings available for interest to the total
interest accruing for the year. For example, if the total interest on income nterest accruing or the year, $\$ 5,00,000$, and the total earnings available for paying such interest were $\$ 2,500,000$, then the amount to be paid to the holder of each bond would be $50 \%$ of the interest provided for by the terms of such bond.
Condition a
of interest earned on nont of Contingent Inter est-In determining the amount inderest earned on non-cumulative secured income bonds, there shall be ined by the Interstate Commerce Commission classification of income count, all fixed interest on debt and rent for leased road; also $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum to be carried to sinking fund $A$.
In determining the amount of interest earned on debentures, there shall be deducted from the item "income avame accounts, all fixed interest on
defined by the ICC classification of incom debt and rent for leased road, also $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum for sinking fund, also all interest on non-cumulative secured income bonds. Coupons-All non-cumuating that such coupon is not secured by mortixage and that it is payable only in the event that interest on it and all similar bonds shall be earned during the preceding calendar year, and that the coupon and all coupons of prior dates. not paid, must
Denominations-Bonds issued under the mortgage in series A shall be n denom. of $\$ 1,000$ and in series B and $O$ shall be issued in denom. of Sinking Funds-It is proposed to create two sinking funds, which, for Sinking Fund $A$ - It is proposed to establish a non-cumulative sinking und of $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum (if earned) to be deducted rom income qach year, after the payment of fixeach year this fund of $\$ 1,000,000$, or so much thereof as is earned, will be set aside in a separate fund to be invested in municipal, State or Federal bonds, and all accretions accruing shall be only for the purpose of paying fixed interest in the event that in any year one fixed interest is not earned; provided, however, that said fund may be
the issed to retire any series of said bonds to be inder the proposed mortused to retire any series of said bonds become due and payable, and provided, further, that if any portion of said $\$ 5,000,000$ fund be used for paying fixed interest at any time, the deficiency in said fund thus created shall be replaced.
Sinking Fund $B-$ Nothing shall be paid into sinking fund $B$ until the full amount of $\$ 5,000,000$ has been paid into sinking fund A, and if there shall
be less than $\$ 5,000,000$ in sinking fund $A$ at the end of any year, then only the difference between such deficiency and $\$ 1,000,000$ shall be paid into When the fuil amount of $\$ 5,000,000$ is in sinking fund $A$, then payment
Wins shall be made to sinking fund B as follows: After the payment of contingent nterest upon secured bonds and before ore dividends on stock, there shall be paid from earnings into said sinking fund $B$, to be used for the purpose of retiring bonds, the sum of俍
$\$ 1,000,000$ per, annum. In the retirement of such bonds the corporation
may purchase the same upon the open market, or otherwise, at the best may purchase the same upon the open market, or otherwise, at the best
prices available, not exceeding the call prices thereof. At least $85 \%$ of prices available, not exceeding the call prices thereof. At least $85 \%$ of period following the assignment of the same. Callable-Upon 60 days' published notice, any issue of bonds, or any part of any issue, may be called on any interest date at $\$ 102$ and int, as to those income bonds.
Convertible- Non-cumulative secured income bonds may be converted, at the option of the holder, into common stock at any time upon 30 days Wammon stock for each $\$ 1,000$ bond.
Warrants to Purchase Slock-Each o
Whor shall be given a warrant to purchase one share of nef new no par comdebthr shall be given a warrant to purchase one share of new no par comEach owner of the present common stock shall be given a warrant to urchase one share of new no par common stock for each two shares of uch present stock surrendered.
new no par common stock are as follows:

Unsecured Non-cumulative Income Debentures-It is proposed to authorize
Ue issuance of $\$ 80,000,000$ of $3 \%$ income debentures. These debentures
will be a direct obligation of the company, but will not be secured by a lien thereon shall be non-cumulative Interest upon these debentures at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum shall be paid on April 1 of each year only if the same shall be arned during the preceding calendar year, and contingent interest any interest is paid upon the debentures. The debentures shall be issued n denom. of $\$ 100, \$ 250, \$ 500$ and Sidings-It is proposed to set up a depre-
Depreciation on Bridges and Buildine $\$ 2,500,000$ per annuridges and buildings which will amount to about Additions and Betterments-It is anticipated that the depreciation account on both equipment and bridges and buildings will amount to at least $\$ 7,500$,may be used f; after paying the equipment trust certificated, that this sum will meet all ordinary requirements. If unanticipated changes in the art of railroad transportation should require additional sums not a vailable from earnings, it
securities.

Treatment of Outstanding Securities
Equipment Trust Certificates-It is proposed to pay equipment trust certificates, both as to principal and interest, in fulp as they mature. The which will be outstanding on Jan. 1, 1937, are as follows:
 Public Works Administration-The company owes Public Works Admin-
stration $\$ 1,360,000$. This loan is secured by all of the outstanding stock and bonds of the Escanaba iron mountain
to pay this indebtedness as it matures. Railroad Credit Corporation-It is estimated that this company will owe
R. C. about $\$ 1,00,000$ on Jan. 1,1937 . The R. C. C. has as collateral
to this loan the following securities: to this loan the following securities:
$\$ 5,771,000$ Chicago \& North Western Ry. 1st \& ref. mtge. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, series D, 450,000 Che 2037; Chic Saul Minn \& Omaha Ry. 1st mtge. 5s, series A 450,000 duicago St. Paul Minn. \& 2000 S.
550,000 Chicago St. Paul Minn. \& Omaha Ry. 1st mtge. 5 s , series B, 250,000 Chicago \& N. W. Ry. 1st \& ref. mtge. 5 s , series E, due 2037 ;
$915,031.13$ pledge of debtor's distributive share in the fund created by 163,001.45 the Marshaling and Distributing Plan of distributive share of Chicago St. Paul' Minn, \& Om,
Ry in the fund created by the Marshaling and Distributing pedge of distributive share of Chicago St. Paul Minn, \& Om
Ry. in the fund created by the Marshaling and Distributing
Plan of 1931 .

## $\$ 8,099,032.58$ par of total collateral.

The R.C. C. also has a second lien upon the securities pledged with RFC.
It is proposed to pay this loan in full by issuing $\$ 1,000,000$ of the new series A bonds for a like amount of the face value of the company's notes or the amount which may be due as of the effective date of the plan. Eighteen Banks-The company owes $\$ 5,000,000$
banks and the amount owed each are as follows:

## Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh..- $\$ 250,000 \mid$ Continental-minois Nat. Bank

Chase Nat. Bank, New York_.-. $\quad 500,000$ \& Trust Co., Chicago ........ $\$ 500,000$ Central Hanover Bank \& Trust United States Trust Co, N. YBank of New York \& Trust Co|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| First National Bank, New York | 100,000 |
| New York Trust Co., N. Y. Y... |  |
| 12500 |  |

 $\begin{array}{lllll} & \end{array}$ To secure the payment of this indebtedness, the company has deposited
with Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., acting as trustee for all of the banks, the following collateral: $\$ 2,085,000$ Union Pacific RR. preferred stock;

## 4,190,000 Chicago \& North Western Ry. gen. mtge. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1987 ;$ $2,044,000$ $1,646,000$ Chicago \&

## $\$ 18,193,000$ par value total collateral.

It is proposed to pay this indebtedness with new series A bonds, par for
par. Interest from the time the debtor filed its petition under Section par. Interest from the time the debtor filed its petition under section 77 will be computed at $31 / \%$ per annum. Some payments have been made
on interest by virtue of dividends declared upon the Union Pacific RRa's
preferred stock and turned over to these banks. The balance will be paid preferred stock and turned over to these banks. The balance will be paic
in $3 \%$ debentures.
On the day prior to debtor's filing its petition [June 28, 1935] under the provisions of Section 77 , four banks made arbitrary deductions from debtor's amounts so arbitrarily deducted are as follows:
Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago....... $\$ 505,138.89$
 Proceedings have now been instituted to recover the amount deducted by the Continental-Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., and like proceed
ings will be instituted against the other banks named. This plan is based mption that the amounts deducted will be recovered even tuall
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-At this time the debtor owes RFC
$\$ 42,250,133$. This indebtedness is secured by the following collateral:

| \$1,976,000 | Chicago \& N. W. Ry. gen, mtge. bonds, $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8,228,000 | Chicago \& N. W. Ry. 1st \& ref. bonds, series C, $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. |
|  | Chicago \& N. W. Ry. 1st \& ref. bonds, series D, 412 s . |
| 13,174,000 | Chicago \& N. W. Ry. 1st \& ref. bonds, seri Chicago \& N. W. Ry. 1st \& ref. bonds, 6s. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 15,000,000 \\ 143,000 \end{array}$ | Chicago \& N: W. . Ry. equip, trust ctfs., series Y, |
| 186,00 | Chicago St. Paul Minn. \& Om. Ry. 1st mtge. bo |
| 176,000 | h. St. P. M. \& Om. Ry. equip. trust ctfs., series I, 43/4. |
| 85 | nion |
| 64,000 | ew York Central RR. consol. bonds (1998), 4 s . |
| 100,000 | N. Y. C. \& H. R. RR. ref. \&imp. bonds (2013), 41/2s. |
| 1,520,000 | Indiana Harbor Belt RR. stock. |
| 945,800 | Sioux City Bridge Co. stock. |
| 2,000,000 | Superior Coal Co. stock. |

## $\$ 101,871,800$ par value total collateral.

It is proposed to pay RFC the principal due on debtor's indebtedness by exchanging its series A bonds, par value of bonds for face amount of notes.
Some interest has been paid RFO since the filing of the petition und Section 77, by virtue of dividends on collateral paid to it and the maturing figure the interest at the rent trust certificates held by it. It is proposed to filed its petition under section $772 \%$ per annum from the date that debto
payter making allowance for such payments on interest heretofore paid in cash, to pay the remainder of suc
interest on said $31 / 2 \%$ basis to RFO in $3 \%$ debentures. Iterest on said Minnesota \& Northwestern Ry. Bonds-On Jan. 1, 1935, there were
Iowa Minds. These were divisional bonds on a outstanding $\$ 3,900,000$ of these bonds. These were divisional bonds on a of these the 100 , under which plan the debtor paid $50 \%$ of par in approved by the 100, under which plan the debtor paid $50 \%$ of par
cash and the other $50 \%$ in gen. mtge. $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, par for par. The cash for the refinancing was loaned debtor by RFO. Al of plan of refinancing
 mtge. 4
This plan contemplates the exchange of these outstanding bonds in ac-
cordance with the plan of refinancing and issuing to the holders thereof

$\$ 20,000$ gen mtge. bonds. These bonds will be treated the same as other | general mortgage bonds. |
| :--- |
| $115-Y$ ear $61 / \%$ |
| $\$ 14,775.000$ |
| Secured Bonds-At the present time there are outstanding | $\$ 14,775,0006 y_{2} \%$ secured bonds which matured on March 1,1936 . To

secure the payment of these bonds there are hypothecated with the trustee $\$ 17,730,000$ gen. mtge. $5 \%$ bonds. It is proposed to exchange for the $61 / 2 \%$ bonds the corporation's new bonds on the basis of 11 1-5th of such new bonds for each $61 / 2 \%$ bond. In other words, the holders of these bonds will be treated the same as though they had foreclosed their secur
$11-5$ gen. mtge. $5 \%$ bond for each of the present $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds.

Determination of Relative Value of Different Outstanding Securities Exhaustive studies have been made in an attempt to allocate earnings
and expenses to the lines upon which the 10 different mortgages on debtor's property are first liens. Thus far these studies have not resulted in the development of any formula for determining the relative values of the diftendering without a further test as to its accuracy.
in Because of the failure to develop dependable relative values of securities in our studies of income and expenses on the several lines covered by firs mortgage liens, it was decided to take rer weighted average sales of (1931 to 1935 , both inclusive), as determined by the Wisconsin Tax Commission, as a basis for the allocation of new securities. Approximately $25 \%$ of this company's lines
are located in the State of Wisconsin. For many years the Tax Commission of that State has used the weighted average market value of this company's stocks and bonds as a factor iu determining its system value for assessmen purposes. The market value of these securities was the estimate of the eliminates abnormal conditions. After determining to use weighted market value as a yard stick in allothen decided upon the maximum amounar period 1931 to 1935 , both inclu sive, its average income available for fixed charges was $\$ 6,169,744$. Taking into consideration the Railroad Retirement Act tax, the Social Security charges, in excess of $\$ 4.700 .000$ per annum. As the interest on the securities included in Groups I and II (see below) consumed more than $21-3$ million, the interest possible to be allocated to the mortgage bonds was but about
$21-3$ million. 2 The ratio of the market value of each issue of bonds to the market value of the total issue of bonds was found and then applied to the $21-3$ million available for interest payments. The ratios found in each instance, applied
to the $21-3$ million of available interest, apportions to each bond issue shown to the $21-3$ million or aval allocated to it on the basis of market values of the securities. The results found in each instance were then capitalized at $31 / \%$ in order to determine the amount of "fixed" interest bonds on a
$31 / 2 \%$ basis. The difference between the "fixed" interest bonds and the $31 / 2 \%$ basis. The difference between the "fixed" interest bonds and the
bonds now outstanding gives the amount of bonds on a "contingent'
It was then decided to give the holder of each bond now outstanding a
$31 / 2 \%$ fixed interest bearing bond for the amount determined by applying $31 / 2 \%$ fixed interest bearing bond for the amount determined by applying
said ratio and a $3 \%$ non-cumulative income bond for the balance of the par of his bond.
General Mortgage Bonds; Sioux City \& Pacific RR. Bonds; Milwaukee \&
State Line Ry. Bonds; Manitowoc Green Bay \& Northwestrn Ry Bonds State Line Ry. Bonds; Manitowoc Green Bay \& Northwestern Ry, Bonds;
Milwaukee Sparta \& North Western Ry. Bonds; Des Plaines Valley Ry. Bonds; St. Louis Peoria \& North Western Ru. Bonds; St. Paul Eastern Giand Trunk Ry. Bonds; First \& R Rif unding Bonds- It is proposed to give to each present bondholder a $31 / 1 / \%$ rixed interest bond, serits $B$, and also an income bond,
series $\mathbf{C}$. In other words, the present holder of a bond will receive new mortgage bonds equal to the par of his present bond.
In addition, it is proposed to give the holder of each $\$ 1,000$ bond now outstanding one share of $4 \%$ prior preferred stock. This is in payment of
interest which may be accrued to the effective date of the plan, whatever that may be.
It is also proposed to give the present holder of each $\$ 1,000$ bond one share of no par common stock
of 20 -year $4^{3} \%$ convertible bonds 1949 -It is proposed to pay the holders ing its new $3 \%$ debentures, par for par. Preferred Stock-It is proposed to exchange one share of new preferred
stock and one share of new no par common stock for each two shares of present preferred stock; also to issue for each two shares of preferred stock surrendered a warrant to purchase one share of new no par common stock within eight years from the effective date of the plan, at prices set forth Common Stock-It is proposed to exchange one share of the new no par
common stock for each two shares of the common stock now outstanding: common stock for each two shares of the common stock now outstanding; to buy one share of new no par common stock witain eight years from the effective date of the plan, at prices set forth above. Sioux City Bridge Co
Sioux City Bridge Co. The company is indebted to Sion Sioux City Bridge Co The company is indebted to Sioux City Bridge Co.
in the sum of $\$ 518,961$ and accrued interest, for money loaned. It pro
posed posed to pay this by issuing equal credit upon the indebtedness, the difference to be paid in cash. General Credilors-It it proposed to pay general creditors in $3 \%$ deben tures. It is estimated that this will not require in excess of $\$ 5,000,000$.
Working Fund-It is not proposed to borrow any new money to put this plan into effect. It is hoped that there will be some money accumulated which may be necessary as a working fund can be obtained from the sale of treasury assets.

Outstanding Securities Immediately Following Reorganization



Total bonds outstanding
Total bonds outstand
Total secured obligation
3\% debentures
Prior preferred stock.
Proferred stock
Preforred stock--.-.-. $-\$ 284,691,133$ (no par) Assuming a value of $\$ 100$ per share for the no par common stock, then
the capitalization will be $\$ 284,691,133$ in bonds (exclusive of equipment trust certificates and PWA notes), $\$ 79,453,000$ in debentures, and $\$ 148$, with a par value of stocks, bonds and notes now outstanding (exclusive of equipment trust certificates and PWA notes) of $\$ 535,624,133$
It is also to be compared with a physical valuation of carrier property
as of Dec. 31,1935 , of $\$ 662,239,726$. This figure excludes all non-carrier property, Escanaba Iron Mountain \& Western RR. and all securities held property, Escanaba iron mountain \& western RR. and all securities held
by the company.)
will be ased follows:
 Series A bonds$48,250,133$
66,667

This is to be compared with non-cumulative income bonds, series C,
debentures and stock, as follows: debentures and stock, as follows: Series C bonds--
$3 \%$ debentures 3\% debentures


> Total
\$398,130,200
The ratio of securities with fixed interest charges to those without is $24.56 \%$ to $75.44 \%$.
Voting Rights-Each share of prior preferred stock, of preferred stock and of common stock shall be entitled to one vote at all meetings of stock-

Income Required to Pay Returns on Different Securities In order to pay fixed charges, allow $81,000,000$ per annum (for the years
937 to 1941 , both inclusive) for sinking fund A , and $3 \%$ on the non-
cumulative income bonds, series C, it will be necessary to have
income available for fixed charges for the years 1937 to 1946:


In order to pay fixed charges, allow $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum (for the years 1937 to 1941 , both inclusive) for sinking fund A, pay $3 \%$ on the noncumulative incoae bonds, series, , and 3 , upon the debentures, it will be
fund $B$ after the year 1941 , and pay $3 \%$ und
necessary to have the following income available for fixed charges for the necessary to have the
years 1937 to 1946:


In order to pay fixed charges, allow $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum (for the years lative secured in inclusive) for sinking fund $A$, pay $3 \%$ on the non-cumusinking fund $B$ after the year series C, allow, $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum for on the prior preferred stock, it will be ne uecessary to dobentures, and $4 \%$
income available for fixed charges for the following

 1937 to 1941 , both inclusive) for sinking fund $A$, pay $3 \%$ on the non-cumulanking fund B incone bonds, series C, allow $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum for on the prior preferred stock and $4 \%$ on the preferred stock, it will be neces 1937 to have the following income available for fixed charges in the year 1937 to 1946 :


In order to pay 1937 order to pay fixed charges, allow $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum (for the years lative incoxe bonds, series C, allow $\$ 1,000,000$ per annum for sinking fund B
after the year 1941 , pay $3 \%$ upon the debentures, $4 \%$ on the prior preferred after the year 1941, pay $3 \%$ upon the debentures, $4 \%$ on the prior preferred
stock, $4 \%$ on the preferred stock and $\$ 3$ per share on the no par common stock, $4 \%$ on the preferred stock and $\$ 3$ per share on the no par common
stock, it will be necessary to have the following income available for fixed


Note-The foregoing computations are based upon the theory that no
additional securities will be issued during the 10-year period 1937 to 1946 . TABLE OF EXCHANGE OF NEW FOR OLD SECURITIES
 Group $I-$
 Group $I-$
Equip 1 etfs-

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } \$ 1,000 \\ \text { Bank loans } 5 \mathrm{~s} \text { _ } & 5,000\end{array}$ Bank loans $5 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{5}$,
Each $\$ 1,000$
RCC $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}^{2}$ Each $\$ 1,000$
RCC $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s},-$
Each $\$ 1,000$ Group 11 -
Gen mtge $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Each Gen mtge $31 / 28$
Each $\$ 1,000$
Gen mtge 45 Gen mtge $4 \mathrm{~s}_{-}^{-}$
Each $\$ 1,000$ Each $\$ 1,000$
Gen mtge 41/58
Each $\$ 1,000$ Each \$1,000
Gen mtge $43 / 48$
Each 81,000 Each $\$ 1,000$
Gen mege 58
Each $\$ 1,00$
$15-\mathrm{yr} \sec 611_{2} \mathrm{~S}$. $\mathbf{a 4 2 , 2 5 0}$
$100 \%$
$\mathbf{a 5} 000$


## , <br> 1st $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ L- M G B $\$ 1,000$

MGB \& N W
1st $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Each \$1, 00
St Paul \& Gr T


| Each \$1,000 |  | 31\% | $69 \%$ | 1 sh. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St Paul \& Gr T |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 41/28.. | 1,120 | b333 | 787 | 112,000 |
| Each \$1,000 |  | 29\% | 71\% | 1 sh . |
| Mil Sp \& N W |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,000 | b4,240 | 10,760 | 1,500,000 |
| Each \$1,000 |  | 28\% | 72\% | 1 sh . |
| Des Pl Valley |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 41/2s-- | 2,500 | b800 | 1,700 | 250,000 |
| Each \$1,000 |  | 32\% | 68\% | 1 sh . |
| StLP\&N W |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 5s---- | 10,000 | b3,087 | 6,913 | 1,000,000 |
| Each \$1,000 |  | $31 \%$ | 69\% | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{sh}$. |
| 1 st dret 5 s | 15,250 | b3,347 | 11,903 | 1,525,000 |
| Each \$1,000 |  | 22\% | 78\% |  |
| 1st \& ref $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | 32,572 | b6,453 | 26,119 | 3,237,200 |
| Each \$1,000 |  | 20\% | 80\% | 1 sh . |

## 20-yroup $I V$ -

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



## Each \$1,000

Gen (ereditors
Each.).- $\$ 100$
518 $00 \%$
000
$00 \%$ $\square$
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$ - $\qquad$------- $\begin{array}{rr}, 200 & 1,200 \\ 100 \%\end{array}$ - ----- $\qquad$

 4,000
1
sh. To pay def'd int to RFC
Each $\$ 1,000$
To pay det To pay def int
to 18 bks
GToup $\$ 1,000$
100 $\qquad$
$\xrightarrow[\text { Preferred stock }]{\text { Group }}$ 22,395

## Each 2 shs-- Cammon stk- Each 2 shs--

$\qquad$ .......c11,197,500 c111,975
$\qquad$ 1 sh.
12,200
1 sh.

* Last three figures omitted
a Leries A $31 / 2$ s. b Serites B B $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. c In addition, holders of old stocks will recelve
warrants to purchase new stock (see above).
Earnings for May and Year to Date

From Jan. 1-
--. $33,439,113 \quad 2$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}28,857,922 & 29,457,818 & 25,603,624 \\ 4,264,797 & 4,507,183 & 2,595 ; 466\end{array}$


Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Earnings.$\xrightarrow{\text { Grosy }}$ Mrom railway Net fatter raintsay. Grom Jan. 1Net from railway
Net after rents

$\begin{array}{lll}3,172,015 & 3,029,814 & 2,724,832\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}29,810 & 472,876 & 2,74,581 \\ \text { def } 60,303 & \text { def } 221,812 & \text { def } 226,415\end{array}$

Chicago Mail Order Co.-To Increase Directorate-
A special meeting of stockholders has been called for July 16 for the purpose of changing the articles or 11 to 12 . At an adjourned special meeting to be held July 22 stockholders will
consider the election of two new directors.-V. 142, p. 3668 . consider the election or two new arectors.- V. 12,
Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Earnings,
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net from railway.....-: } & \text { def304,845 } & 2,398,047 & 1,452,262 & 2,501,415 \\ \text { Net atter rents_--.-. } & 1,501,010 & 489,590 & 1,454,881\end{array}$
 Net after rents $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 384 \overline{3}$.

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry. System-Earnings Period End. May 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-5 Mos.-1935. Railway oper. revenue--
Railway oper. expensesRailway tax accruals.:
Uncollect. railway rev. Equipment rents ay rev-

Net Ry. oper. deficit-
$\qquad$



Incl. Railroad Re \& accruals of Fed.un-
ployment insurance
effective Jan. 1,36 . $\$ 121,968$

35,450
5,450

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,190,490 \\
465,716
\end{array}
$$

Effective 174,038 --..--OC classification

|  | -1936 1935 | 1934 | ${ }^{1933}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rall | 5,769,078 $34,911,268$ | \$5.129.862 | 28 |
| Net from railw | def 444,614 def 382,838 | def157,571 | 634,284 |
| From Jan. 1 |  | 25,054,926 | 23,162,948 |
| Net from railway |  | 3,487,315 | 3,849,088 |
| Net | ,924,142 def1,092,1 | 73,949 | 122,612 |

## Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earns.

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net rom railway } . . . .:-:-~ & 205,553 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def14, } & \text { def } 14,155 & \text { def } 33,284 & 209,578\end{array}$
 Net after rents $-\cdots \cdot{ }^{-\cdots}$ def 449,781 def $187,489 \quad 214,283$ def 132,384 $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 3668$.

## Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co.-Merger- <br> Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.-Earns. $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Mroas from railway..... } & \$ 1,395,189 & \$ 1,084,865 & \$ 1,127,604 & \$ 1,061.522\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Het rrom railway....:-: } & 5766,206 & 352,103 & 470,689 & 472,837 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 379,931 & 239,253 & 347,881 & 351,174\end{array}$  Net after rents -V .142, p. 3843 <br> |  | 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \hline, 196 \\ \hline, 146 \end{gathered}$ |  | \$12,514,151 |  |
|  |  |  | 3,512,465 | 3,428,998 |
|  |  |  |  | Cr172,050 |
| erest and |  |  |  |  |
| inking, fund deductions | 213,339 | 210,880 | 189,645 | 195,419 |
|  |  |  |  |  | <br> Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Cleveland Tr. Co., trustee.......:-
Sasecial deposits.-Materials \& suppiInt. and rents recBond discount

.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
723,6 \\
10 & 23,6 \\
\hline 0 & 1,2 \\
16 & 1,
\end{array}
$$

$\$ 399,855$
$\qquad$
 Bills recelvable-:Accts. receelvable-: M. D. \& L. reserve Oper. exp. reserve
Other unad. debits Adv. to car ridiers-
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 620$.

## Cleveland Union Terminals Co.-Bonds Called-

J. P. Morgan \& Co.. as sinking fund trustee, is notifying holders of $5 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, series B, that $\$ 66,900$ principal amount of series A bonds and $\$ 129,600$ principal amount of series B bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption on Oct. 1, 1936, at the redemption price of
$105 \%$. The bonds so drawn. will be redeemed and paid on and after Oct. 1,1936
at the office of J . ${ }^{\text {P. M Morgan }}$ \& Co., after which date interest on these
bonds will cease.

[^6]




$\times$ After depreciation.-V. 18,142, p. 1090
Clinchfield RR.-Earnings.

Coastland Oil Corp.-Merger-
Coca-Cola Bottling Co., St. Louis-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable July 20 to holders of record July 10. An extra


Colonial Beacon Oil Co.-Exchange Offer-
Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co.-New Corporation Assumed Control July 1-
Judge J. Foster Symes of Federal District Court, Denver on June 22
ordered the trustee for the company to turn over the organization to its ordered the trustee for the company to turn over the organization to its
reorganizers on July 1 . Arthur Roeder, who has been trustee, will be reorganizers on July 1 . Arthur Roeder, who has
President of the reorganized corporation, the Colorado Fuel \& Iron Corp., on that date.-V. 142, p. 2991 .
Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings.- 193
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 2,637,072 & 2,166,227 & 1,978,213 & 1,818,769 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-..- } & 2,442,628 & 180,107 & 194,377 & 132,033 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \text { der }\end{array}$ Net after rents $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .417 \mathrm{I}^{-}$

Columbus Delaware \& Marion Electric Co.-Exemption from Holding Company Act-
The Securities Exchange Commission has issued an order exempting the
company from all those provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company company from all those provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company
Act of 1935 which would require it to register under said Act because of its Act of 1935 which would require it to register uoter soid or more of the out-
owning, controlling or holding with power to vote $10 \%$ or standing voting securities of the Mit. Gilead Water. Light, Heat \& Power
Co. and Morrow Public Service Co.-V. 139, p. 1397. Columbus \& Greenville Ry.-Earnings.-

| Columbus \& Gre | ${ }_{1936}$ | -Earni | S. ${ }^{1934}$ | ${ }^{1933}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$90,472 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 71,289 \\ \substack{\$ 72,649} \end{gathered}$ | \$62,965 | \$63.636 |
| Net from realmway | 4,669 | der4,986 | def4.444 | 16.607 |
| Froms from railwa | 429,056 | $\begin{array}{r} 343.750 \\ \text { def20.289 } \\ \text { def } 23,965 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 349.261 \\ \begin{array}{r} 33.002 \\ 2,047 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262.316 \\ & \text { def2.285 } \\ & \text { def } 1,033 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents <br> -V. 142, p. 3669 . | 3,381 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper produced ( (Ibs.).)Gold produced (ozs.) |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$395, $1 \overline{1} \overline{8}$ | loss $\$ 1,010$ | \$51,466 | $\$ 471.975$29.97510.019 |
| Gold reverue.-.-.-.---- |  |  |  |  |
| Silver revenue |  |  |  |  |
| Total oper. revenue- | \$3 | loss\$1,010 | \$51,466 | \$502.715 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 29,351 | 42,594 | 68,918 |
| Mililing and smelting--: | 37,827 |  |  |  |
| Interest------- | 3,184 | 9.528 | 14,779 | -44,114 |
| Transportation, \& |  |  |  |  |
| Loss from oper | $\$ 6,612$ 34.560 | $\$ 39,889$ 19,686 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,907 \\ & 6,399 \\ & \text { prof } \$ 257418 \\ & 1,937 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { loss } \$ 20,203 \\ 26,694 \\ -\cdots \end{array}$ | \$49226.704 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 259,355 \\ 100,134 \\ 133,544 \end{gathered}$ |
| Depreciation.- | 26,689 |  |  |  |
| Other charges.-.------ |  |  |  |  |
| Net inc. without chgs. <br> for depletion | \$1,259 | loss\$46,897 | loss\$26,212 | \$25,677 |
| 1935 | Balance 1934 | eet Dec. 31 | ${ }^{1935}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1934}$ |



minority interests, there remained $\$ 8,014,876$ or $\$ 6.86$ per share applicable
to the $1,167,026$ common shares. Consolidated, gross purchases for the 12 months ended May 31, 1936,
were $\$ 624,293,650$ and for the month of May, 1936 , were $\$ 80,155,091$
being the largest of any month in the her being the largest of any month in the history of the company.-V. $\$ 442, \mathrm{p}$.
4333 .

Commercial Investment Trust Corp.-Files with $S E C$ To Issue $\$ 35,000,000$ Debentures-
The corporation on June 24 filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission a registration statement (No. 2-2290, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 35,000,000$ of debentures. The interest rate tion statement
According to the registration statement, $\$ 20,307,100$ of the net proceeds
from the sale of the debentures will be applied to the redemption of $\$ 18,-$
461,000 principal amount of $51 / \% \%$ convertible debentures of the corporation to be redeemed in August, 1936 , at $110 \%$ and accrued interest. The intersst will be paid from other funds of the company. The corporation may.
between the date of receipt of the net proceed and the redemption date of ore
the $51 / 2 \%$ debentures, loan of the net proceed and the redemption date of the $\$ 20,307,100$ to subsidiaries
it is stated. sidiaries, to be of the net prot them in lieu of an an equivalent the corporation to sub-
ings from banks and in the commercial paper market their borrowThe debentures will not be issued in serial form and will have no conversion or voting rights, it is stated. There are no amortization or sinking
fund provisions. The redemption and retirement provisions are to be
furnished by ame .
Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., ail of New York City, are the principal und Inc., and The price to the public, the names of other underwriters, and the underregistration statement. -V. 142, p. 4334 .

Consolidated Gas, Electric
Baltimore Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore Larnings

 Total oper. revenue_ $\$ 14,364,541 \$ 13,170,288 \$ 32,159,460 ~ \$ 29,543,884$ | Oper. exp., retire. exp. $\times 10,376,313$ |
| :--- |
| $\&$ taxes. |

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Gross income. .....- } & \$ 4,130,765 & & \begin{array}{l}\$ 4,092,181 \\ 1,248,176\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\$ 9,270,286 \\ 2,830,709\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\$ 8,944,992 \\ \text { Fixed charges.930,516 }\end{array}\end{array}$
 Balance-arns. per share on com.
Earn
$\$ 779,567$
$\$ 609,452$
$\$ 1,110,925$
$\$ 652,066$

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd.To Increase Stock-
J. Bradshaw, Secretary, has sent the following letter, dated June 18,
o the stockholders: In view of the very satisfactory developments which have taken place oring those areas to theeed with the flotation of subsidiary companies to company must avail itself to the the utmost of the the valuable subscriped that this
which will accrue through its large shareholding in West Witwatersrants Arich will accrue through its large shitd
It will be apparent to shareholders that this, together with the commitments in respect to Vogelstruisbult Gold Mining Areas, Ltd; ; Venterspost Gold Mining Co.. Ltd., and Vlakfontein Gold Mining Co., Ltd., to mention
only our South African interests, will entail the provision of a very large ony our south African interests, will entail the provision of a very large siderable, the directors feel that the moment is opportune to strengthen capital of the company up to $3,500,000$ shares of $£ 1$ each issued ordinary Had it been practicable to $3,500,000$ shares of $£ 1$ each. rights to existing shareholders, but the number of shares being shares as small, the right to shareholders could only have an appreciable value if to be in the best interests of the company. It must also be borne in mind
the that, in view of the very large number of bearer shares in existence, most of which are held in foreign countries, it would have been imperative to of the issue, therefore, an underwriting agreement; to ensure the success sary, Which would have involved considerable expense.
The board has decided, therefore, to accept an application for the entire omber of 248,690 shares at a price which is regarded as favorable to the company, such shares to rank in all respects with the existing shares, and circumstances, they have acted in the best interests of the company.-
V. 139, p. 2991.

Consolidated Oil Corp. - $\$ 50,000,000$ Debentures Offered -Public offering of $\$ 50,000,00015$-year conv. $31 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures, dated June 1, 1936, and due June 1, 1951, was made June 30 by a banking group headed by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and including The First Boston Corp.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; J. \& W. Seligman \& Co.; White, Weld \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corp., and associates. The debentures were priced at $98 \%$ and int., at which price they will yield over $3.67 \%$ if held to maturity. A prospectus dated June 30 affords the following:
Dated June 1, 1936 ; due June 1, 1951. Principal and int. (J. \& D.) payable in N. Y. City. Pennsylvania personal property taxes, or capital stock tax,
up to five milis for each dollar of assessed value, reimbursable to Penna.
residents. Chase National Bank of the annual sinking fund payments from April 1,1937 , to Oct. 1,1950 , Semi-
incl
sufficient to retire semi-annually $\$ 750$ Now sufficient to retire semi-annually $\$ 750,000$ of debentures. at sinking fund redemption price of principal amount plus int. plus a premium of $215 \%$
if red. prior to June 1,$1941 ; 2 \%$ (less cumulative reductions of $14 \% \%$ efective
June i, 1942 and each June 1 thereafter) if June 1, 1942, and each June 1 thereafter) if redeemed on or after June 1 ,
1941, and prior to June 1,$1948 ; 14 \%$ if redeemed on or after June 1,1948 ,
and prior to June 1, 1950; and thereafter without premium and prior to June 1, 1950; and thereafter without premium. Payments may succeeding interest date, at company's option. Redemande other than
through sinking fund, at company's option, in whole at any time, or in part by lot on interest dates, on not less than, in 45 whole at any time, or in principal amount plus int. plus a premium of $5 \%$ if redeemed prior to June 1,
$1941 ; 4 \%$ (less cumulative reductions of $1 / \% \%$ effective June 1,1942 , and
each June 1 thereafter) if redeemed on or each'June 1 thereafter) if redeemed on or after June 1 , 1941 , and prior to
June 1,$1948 ; 1,2 \%$ if redeemed on or after June 1,194 , and prior to June 1, June 1, 1948; $1 / 2 \%$ if redeemed on or after June 1, 1948, and prior to June 1,
List, and thereafter without premium.
Listing-Debentures authorized for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.
Application of Proceeds-The estimated net proceeds, after deducting
estimated expenses, to be received by the company will be $\$ 47,486,800$ estimated expenses, to be recelved by the company will be $\$ 47,486,800$,
exclusive of accrued interest. Company intends to apply such net proceeds
as follows: as follows:
(a) $\$ 40,000,000$, to the payment of the principal of the $\$ 40,000,000$ of
unsecured promissory notes (accrued int. thereon to be provided from
treasury funds); the proceeds of which unsecured promissory notes were applied by the company on Aug. 12,1935 to the payment of the redes were
price of its first lien collateral cold bonds. series price of its first lien collateral gold bonds, series A, $7 \%$, due March 15 , 1938 , and its first lien collateral gold bonds, series B, $61 \% \%$ due June 1 ,
acquisition acquisition of oil and gas leases, for the development of such oil and the leases and of oil and gas leases, already owned, and for additions and gas ordinary course of business; and for other corportion facilities, all in the Organization and Business; and for other corporate purposes.
New York, for a period of 50 years, with the named on Sept. 23,1919 in New York, for a period of 50 years, with the name Sinclair Consolidated
Oil Corp., which name was changed on March 31 , 1932 to Cons
Oil Oil Corp., which name was changed on March 31, 1932 to Consolidated leum business as an operating company, the company is exclusively a hold ing company, engaged in the business of holding stocks and obligations o derives its income from dividends paid by subsidiary and other compand in which it owns stock, prom interest on obligations, and from other invest ments and miscellaneous sources.
Treating the activities of the
the general character of the business done by such subsidiaries is: line, The production, purchase and sale of crude oil and casinghead gasoline, principally in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana, in the States of Texas and Wyoming and sale of natural
in the States of Texas and Wyoming. The subsidiaries of the company engaged primarily in the production and sale of crude oil also incidentally (3) The transportaral gas in connection therewith
fields in the Statates of Kansas, crude oilahomay and Texas to and (or) through the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. ships, principally between Gulf ports and Atlantic Coast ports in the
United States. United States.
(5) The refining of crude petroleum into gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, products, and the manufacture of soap and insecticides and other petroleum (6) The distribution of products so refined and manu
sale or retail, in all the States of the United States, and in Med, at wholeexport to France, England, Italy, Spain, the Scandina also sold for Switzerland, Japan, Australia, New Zөaland, and certain other countries in Europe, South America, Asia and Africa.,
marketing subsidiary of the company, under the the principal refining and of Sinclair H-C, Sinclair Ethyl any, under the trade names, among others,
Motor oils are sold by this subsidiary and U. S. Motor Specifications. Motor oils are sold by this subsidiary and others under the trade names,
among others, of Sinclair Pennsylvania and Sinclair Opaline, and greases for automobile use are sold under the trade name Sinclair Opaline. In addition, Sinclair Refining Co. sells lubricants which are used for general
industrial purposes and for marine, railroad, mining and power plant industrial purposes and for marine, railroad, mining and power plant Recent Developments-In November, 1934, Sinclair Refining Co., a wholly
owned subsidiary, acquired $50 \%$ of the capital stock of Sherwood Brothers Inc. (Md.), engaged in the distribution of petroleum products in the States In May, 1935, Sinclair Refining Co. completed the purchase $\$ 1,045,000$. the capitai stock of Richiold Oil. Corp. of New Yorke, together of aith the
claims of Richfield Oil Co. of Calif. and the receiver thereof, as of June 30 , claims of Richfield Oil Co of Calif. and the receiver thereof, as of June 30 ,
1934, against Richfield Oil Corp of New York, for $\$ 4,400,800$ Under an
option agreenent between Sinclair Refining Co. and Cities the latter has an option, so long as the parties thereto are mutually endeavoring to work out a reorganization of Richfield Oil Co. of Calif., to purchase from Sinclair Refining Co. $50 \%$ of said stock at a price equal,
under the conpany's interpretation so said agreement, to one-half of the
cost of all of said stock and of said claims. The assets of Richfield oil Corp. of New York and its subsidiaries consist primarily of marketing States. Among the other assets of said corporation was, and is, the remaining $50 \%$ of the stock of Sherwood Brothers, Inc,
Cities April 1, 1936, pursuant to an agreement between the company and fore a wholly-ownud subsidiary), to issue a number of shares of its (theretostock, equal to the number thereof held by the company, to Cities Service In consideration of the transfer to Rio Grande of certain undeveloped oil acreage in the State of California and of all securities held by Cities Service
in Richfield Oil Co. of Calif. and Pan American Petroleum Co securities consisted of (a) $\$ 6,383,000$ 1st merge. and collataral trust gold
bonds series A, $6 \%$ convertible, of Richfield, of whicn ther utstanding a total of $\$ 24,981,000 ;(\mathrm{b}) ~ \$ 1,503,000$ of 1 st mtge. 15 -yow
convertible $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds of Pan Amerin are now outstanding a total of $\$ 10,441,400$; (c) 202,071 shares of (d) $1,235,840$ shares of the common stock of Richfield, out of anding; and quity shares outstanding.]. The two companies last named are now in terested parties, including Rio Grande, and through it, the considen by inCities Service. Consideration is being given to the formulation of a plan purchase a substantial amount of the securities of a new company resulting from such a reorganization.
Pursuant to the above mentioned agreement covering the issue of addito it of Rio Grande in the amount of $\$ 2,710,741$. Immediately prior to the consummation of said agreement, the company's equity in kio prior to as shown by the books of the latter, and the company's investment in
Rio Grande (exclusive of short-term notus of Rio Grande held by the com pany in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 550,000$ and of open account indebtedness of Rio Grande to the company in the amount of $\$ 68,482$,
none of which indebtedness was canceled) amounted to $\$ 5,829,662$. The none of which indebtedness was canceled) amounted to \$5,829,662. The on its books at $\$ 6,000,000$, which does not, however, purport to represent the market or iumediate sale value thereof. Upon consummation of the
aforesaid agreement, the company's equity as of April 1, 1936, in Rio Grande, as shown by the books of the latter, amounted to $\$ 5,914,831$. Refining Co. providing for the management by Sinclair Refining Co. of the manufacturing facilities of Rio Grande.
n any principal plant or other The following tabulation shows acreage held at Dec. 31, 1935, and daily of crude oil during the year 1935, by subsidiaries of the cation restrictions


Summary of Funded Debt and Capitalization Giving Effect to Financing and
Reduction of Capital Stock [Adjusted to give effect (1) to the issue and sale of the debentures and
the payment of $\$ 40,000,000$ unsecured promissory notes and (2) reduction
on May 25, 1936 of the capital stock.] Authorized Outstanding tires, due June 1,1951 .............-. $\$ 50,000,000 \quad \$ 50,000,000$
Preferred stock (no par)
 a $2,000,000$ authorized but unissued shares of common stock without The stated capital of such shares, when issued in conversion, will be $\$ 5$ per share, plus such amounts as, from time to time, by resolutions of the board
of directors, may be transferred to capital.

| Consolidated Statement of Earnings for Calend |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross operating income. <br> $x$ Income before deprec., depi., amortization, int. and provision for Fed- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for Federal income taxes.--- |  |  |  |  |
| Income before interest, depreciaInterest, <br> Deprec., depletion and amortization. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17,631,595 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., N. Y First Boston Corp., N. Y..- $\quad 6,000,000$ Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| body ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | M-P. |  |  |
| Blyth \& Co., Inc., N. Y <br> Lee Higginson Corp., N. $\mathrm{Y}_{-}$ <br> Bancamerica-Blair Corp., N. Y |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 號 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bancamerica-Blair Corp. N. }}$ |  | Bankam |  |  |
| Lazard Freres \& Co, Inc., |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Hayden, Stone \& Co., N. Y.: Cassatt \& Co., Inc., N. Y.-. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| W. E. Hutton \& Co., N. Y.Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., N. Y |  |  |  |  |
|  | 750,000 |  |  |  |
| E. H. Rolins \& Sons Inc., N. Y |  |  |  | 350,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| A. G. Becker \& Co..Inc., N. Y . Hallgarten \& Co., N. Y....- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

-V. 142. p. 4335.
Consumers Carbonic Corp.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department.
Consumers Co., Chicago-Reorganization -
The Federal Court at Chicago has authorized the company to notify
creditors and stockholders of the proposed plan of reorganization which creditors and stockholers of the proposed plan or reorganization which
Aug. 1 . Be terms of the plan two-thirds of the bondholders and a majority of the stockhorms of the plan two-thirds of the bondholders and a majority of
operative. operative.
Objoctors to the reorganization have until the hearing Aug. 11 to make
their opposition known and file same with the court.-V. $141, \mathrm{p} .3687$. Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended May 31-
 eliminating i
Gainaral operat
Maintenance
Maintenance
Net earnings from operations of subsidiary cos_- $\$ 11,137,440 \quad \frac{3,401,939}{\$ 9,803,297}$ Non-operating income of subsidiary cos........- $\quad 873,838 \quad \$ 9,801,187$ Total income of subsidiary cos-..--.-...-..--
Interest, amortization \& pref. divs. of subs. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Interest on bonds, notes, \&c. } & \text { Amortization of bond discount \& pref. stock exp } & 3,868,968 & 3,976,251 \\ \text { An } & 272,928 & 300,133\end{array}$


Equity of Cont. Gas \& Elec. Corp. in earnings
of subsid
$\$ 6,784,442$
$\$ 5,249,298$


 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Interest on } 5 \%_{0} \text { debentures, due 1958-2.-.-.-. } & 2,600,000 & 2,600,000 \\ \text { Amortization of debenture discount \& expense.- } & 164,172 & 164,172\end{array}$



## Continental Gin Co., Inc.-Accumulated Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
July 1 to holders of record June 11 . Accumulations after the current payment will amount to $\$ 1.50$ per share, the Jan. 1,1936 , payment having
been omitted. The company on Dec. 24,1935 , paid up all arrearages up to and including Oct. 1, 1935. See also V.141, p. 4163.-V. 142, p. 1463 .
Creole Petroleum Corp,-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
capital stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 3 . An initial capital stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 3. An init
dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec. $31,1935 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 4018 .

Cuneo Press, Inc.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 20.
This compares with 30 cents per share paid each three months from Feb. 1 ,
1933, to and including May 1933, to and including May 1, 1936 , and $621 / 2$ cents per share each quarter from May 1,1930 , to Nov. 1,1932 , inclusive. ${ }^{\text {In }}$ addition
dividend of 30 cents was paid on Jan. 15 last.-V. 142, p. 2496 .

Crown Central Petroleum Corp.-Annual Report-See page 131.

Corn Products Refining Co.-ToDistribute Mills StockThe directors have declared a special dividend of 1-25th of a share of Aug. 20 to holders of record July 6 .
declared, payable July 20 to holders 75 cents on the common was also The company has sent telegrams to all its competitors advising them that it will refund to its customers processing taxes charged on goods Reports Railroad Holdings to $S E C$-The company in an amendment to
ts report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission has disits report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission has disalso the fact that on Dec. 31, 1934 , it held 5,000 shares of Allied Chemical
\& Dye $7 \%$ preferred stock. The report for Dec. 31,1934 , is as follows:

Rails (Preferred) $\quad S_{\text {Mhares }}^{1934}$
 Others (29 companiess) $\&$ Harttord... Rails (Common)
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe........ Canadian Pacific.-
Northern Pacific.
Southern Southern Ry
Southern Paci Union Pacific
 Public Utilitities:
Preferred ( 13 companies)
nies).
ies)
Balance
Sheet
$\underset{\text { Dec. } 31,{ }^{\text {Market }} 34}{ }$

Industrials.
Allied Chemical $7 \%$ pref..................
Other preferreds ( 15 companies)
Common ( 9 companies)

- Investment Trusts.

Preferred (5 companies)
Common (2 companies)
Common (1 company)
Total stocks.
Bonds
Louisiana \& Arkansas 1st 5s, 1969..
Public utilities companies)-
Public utilities (9 companies)
Industrials (13 companies) --
Investment trusts (2 companies
Foreign governments
Foreign governments (20).-
U. S. Government (4 issues).
S. Government (4 issues)

## Total

Dairy Corp. of Canada, Ltd.-Interest Plan A pproved in order to pass an extraordinary resolution authorizing the payment of inebenture interest in shares for a period of 2 yers payment of By unanimous vote the shareholders and debenture holders empowered the corporation to pay the debenture interest in shares on the basis of one
class A share for each $\$ 3$ of interest for the period from Jan. 1, 1936, until class A share for each $\$ 3$ of interest for the period from Jan. 1, 1936, unti
June 30 . 1938 . All holders of debentures should forward their coupons on or about Canada, and they will receive in return from the trust company one class A
share for each $\$ 3$ represented by the coupons due on that date.-V. 140 , p. 797 .

Daniels \& Fisher Stores Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsGross profit -
 $\underset{\text { Preferred divid }}{\text { Net }}$
Balance, surplus
Earnings per share on $\overline{3} 9, \hat{9} 0$ shares
common stock (no par)

common stock (no par) -.-.-.----


Total_........ $\$ \overline{3,070,430} \overline{\$ 2,994,818}$ Total.......... $\$ \overline{3,070,430} \overline{\$ 2,994,818}$ a After allowance for doubtful items of $\$ 32,000$. After depreciation.
c Represented by 39,902 no par shares.-V. 141, p. 1271 .
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cumulative class $A$ stock, no par value, payable accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cumulative class A stock, no par value, payable
Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15 . Accumulations after the current
payment will amount to $\$ 2$ per share.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3165$.

Dejay Stores, Inc.-Files Registration Statement40 The company, operating through wholly-owned subsidiaries a chain of 40 retail stores senling merchandise on the instalment payment plan, has covering 150,000 shares of common stock of which a maximum of 42,139
shares will be offered to the public within 45 days after the effective date of the registration statement. The underwriters named in the registration the registration statement. are Bond \& Goodwin, Inc., Hiltz \& Co., Inc., and Fenner \&
stateme Beane Corp.
Part of the
Part of the proceeds from the sale of the maximum of 42,139 shares is to be used by the company for the redemption of its class A stock. The pro-
ceeds from the sale of 13,500 shares of the maximum of 42,139 shares will be used for working capital. The company plans to call al its class A stock for redemption after the effective date of the registration statement. There were 16,467 shares of class A stock outstanding on June 12, 1936 .
The class A stock is convertible int
The class A stock is convertible into common stock at the option of the
holders on or before the fifth day preceding the redemption date.-V. 142, holders on
p. 4174 .

Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Earnings.-

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway-...- } & 20,324,538 & 18,979,815 & 19,337,381 & 16,544,384 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 3,907,822 & 3,713,084 & 4,271,937 & 2,396,288 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 3,907 & 2,162,088 & 2,018,601 & 2,402,737 & 194,803\end{array}$ Net rrom raints.
Net after rents
-V. $142, ~ p .3672$.

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Trustees Ask Authority to Issue Certificates-
The trustees have petitioned the U. S. District Court at Denver for
permission to issue $\$ 1,650,000$ of trustee's certificates of indebtedness. The final hearing will be held July 16 . $\$ 1,000,000$ on Dec. 31 and $\$ 650,000$ The new certificates would be payable $\$ 1,000,000$ on Dec. 31 and $\$ 650,000$
April 30, 1937. Interest would not exceed $4 \% .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 4174. Denver \& Salt Lake Ry.-Earnings.-

| May- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$149,465 | \$128,290 | \$78,680 | \$122,422 |
| Net from railway | def26.084 | 28,328 | 11,085 |  |
| Net after rents | def3,846 | 61,106 | def1,724 | 52,126 |
| Gross from railwa | 1,100,123 | 670,678 | 469.344 | 531,435 |
| Net from railwa | 292,183 | 246,413 | 139,752 | 173,000 |
| Net after rents | 376,581 | 388,147 | 81,672 | 140,839 |

Detroit Gasket \& Mfg. Co.-Initial Common DividendThe directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents per
hare on the common stock, payable July 20 to holders of record July $6 .-$ share an the com
V. $142, \mathrm{p} .4018$.

| Detroit \& Mackinac Ry.-Earning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May | \$62 | \$51 | 1934 |  |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents-.-.-.- $\quad 4,350$ def2,860 39, |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from Jan $1-$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{32,284}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR.-Earnings. |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gross from railway....-: } & 1,797,675 \\ \text { Net from railway.-.-. } & 1,045,736\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| vonian Oil Co.-Earn |  |  |  |  |
| Gross sales |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Gross sales |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Undeveloped leasehold carrying charges, lease-holds surrendered and dry holes, \&c.----- 111,775 124,31 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Dividends.
Cassets-Cassets-
Notes rece--

 Inv. in other cos--

| plants \& equip-a |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Undevel. leases at | $4,341,313$ | $4,416,820$ |


Total......... $\overline{5,454,239} \overline{\$ 5,484,675}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 5,454,239} \overline{\$ 5,484,675}$ $x$ After depletion and depreciation reserves of $\$ 3,345,181$ in 1935 and
Distillers Co., Ltd. (England)-Final DividendThe directors have declared final common dividend of $121 / 2 \%$ less tax,
aking total of $20 \%$ for the year, same as the year before.- $\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .950$.
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.- Rights-
The company, in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, states that its 93,480 shares of capital stock will be offered share for each five shares held at $\$ 45$ per share. Rights to subscribe to the stock expire Aug. 3 . Any of the shares not taken by stockholders are
Assets-


## $\underset{\text { Mal }}{\text { Duluth South Shore }} \underset{1936}{\&}$ Atlantic Ry.-Earnings.- ${ }_{1935}$ Grosy from railway.-..Gross from railway Net from Net after rents... From Jan 1Net from railway---.-Net after rents

## Duluth Winnipeg

$\underset{\text { Gross from railway }}{\text { May-...- }}$
Net from railway.-...--

Gross from railway ---
Net after rents.

[^7]Dissolves Subsidiary-
The company announced that it is dissolving its subsidiary company, the Cellophane division of the parent company. This action comes as the direct result of the new tax bill and may perhaps be preliminary to-
dissolution of all du Pont's remaining subsidiaries.-V. 142, p. 3506 .
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net earnings_-.. } & \$ 24,643 & \$ 24,886 & \$ 47,223 & \$ 49,786\end{array}$

Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Earnings-
Earnings for 12 Months Ended May 31, 1936
Net income after Fed. inc. taxes \& before prov. for deprec.,

 Balance. $\$ 2,949,431$
$\qquad$

 $x$ Annual interest on funded debt and dividend requirements on minority stock interests now outstanding after giving effect to the recent financing
amount to $\$ 3,001,627$. Such interest and dividend requirements were covered 3.32 times by the above net income before reserves and 2.19 times by the above net income after reseryes.
Not-A Above figures do not yet reflect the benefits of the recently completed $\$ 75,000,000$ financing program nor do they give effect to any savings subsidiaries which resulted in the elimination of 14 subsidiaries. All figures
are subject to the annual audit by certified public accountants,- V . 142, are subje
p. 4337 .

Eastman Kodak Co.-Offers Improved Film-FileThe company next month will begin delivery of a projection machine cans. In production now, the device is an improved model of an instrument made two years ago to preserve neswpaper files compactly and safely. The process calls merely for the photographing of each page of a daily he film on a small screen where it easly may be read. As a result, newspaper files will shrink to $2 \%$ of their present bulk, the cans for storing measuring $33 / 4$ by $33 / 4$ by $11 / 2$ inches. Each of the cans
will hold about 850 pages of newspapers on 100 feet of film. The film is of the safety type, reported to be less inflammable than newsprint and its the safety type, reported for none has been worn out yet.
The projector shows only a quarter of a page at a time;
The projector shows only a quarter of a page at a time; the reader may shift to any portion of the page at any time, type is easier
it enlarged about $40 \%$.
Recent floods in Pennsylvania have brought orders to Eastman Kodak Recent floods in Pennsylvania have brought orders to Eastma
from newspapers anxious to preserve their files.-V. 142, p. 4338.

## Eastern Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

Period Ended May 31, 1936- but not Month 5 Mos. 12 Mos. Net inc. afterbond int. accr. but not $\$ 4,640$ loss $\$ 17,401$ aid $\$ 1,299$
paid and after dpreciation. A year ago the company reported for the six months ended June 30 a
net income after depreciation and interest of $\$ 59,491$.-V. 142, p. 4338 .

> Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input

For the week ended June 25, 1936, the kilowatt-hour system input of Che operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light compared with the corresponding week during 1935, was as follows:

Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.-To Be Added to ListThe New York Curb Exchange will list 18,498 additional shares of com-.-V. 142, 'p. 3848
Electric Power \& Light Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935

 Gross corporate inc-- $\overline{\$ 10,521,122} \xlongequal{\$ 8,019,159} \overline{\$ 39,402,328} \overline{\$ 34,119,026}$
 Int. charged to construc.
Prop. retire. \& depletion

| Prop. retire. \& depletion <br> reserve appropriations |
| :---: |$\quad 2,649,833 \quad 2,053,401 \quad 9,392,031 \quad 8 \quad 8,637,962$

Balance-......-. $\$ 4,002,133<\frac{2,089,266}{\$ 14,417,266} \xlongequal[\$ 9,918,068]{ }$ div. require. applic. to
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { respect. per. Whether } \\ \text { earned or unearned) } & 1,980,751 & 1,980,892 & 7.923,006 & 7,923,564\end{array}$ earned or unearned) $\begin{aligned} & \text { en } \\ & \text { Porplic. to } \\ & \text { min. }\end{aligned}$
int, (basped uppon hold-
ing by the public of
common stks, of subs.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { at end of each of the } \\ \text { respective periods) }\end{array} \quad 182,409 & 30,705 & 124,338 & 152,836\end{array}$
Net equity of Elec.
Pow. \& Lt. Corp. in
income of subs.-- $\$ 1,838,973 \quad \$ 77,669 \quad \$ 6,369,922 \quad \$ 1,841,668$ Elec. Pow. \& Lt. Corp.
Net equity of Elec. Pow.
\& Lt. Corp. in
\& Lt. Corp. in income
of subs. (as shown

Total income........
Exp., including taxes.---
Int. \& other deductions.

| \$1,840,030 | \$79,036 | \$6,372,925 | \$1,849,243 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54,001 | 66,359 397 |  |  |
| 397,243 | 397,243 | 1,588,974 | 1,588,974 |

Bal. carried to consol.
earned surplus...- $\$ 1,388,786$ loss $\$ 384,566 \quad \$ 4,568,636$
loss $\$ 113,190$ 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 helculated portion of the balance of income applicable to minority holdings "by the public of common stock of subsidiaries have so resulted. The "net equity of Elec. Pow. \& Lt. Corp. in
income of subisidairies" includes interest and preferred dividends paid or income of subisidairies" includes interest and preferred dividends paid or common stocks held by Eluc. Pow. \& Lt. Corp., less losses where income accounts of individual subsidiaries have resulted in deficits for the re-
spective periods. The statement for each period is entirely independent spective periods. The statement for each period is entirely independent
of the statement for any other period.-V. 142, p. 4019 .

Empire Properties Corp.-Registers with SEC-

Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings. May
Gros from railway
Not from railway-.
Net after rantwan-
From Jan 1Gross from railway-

Employers' Group Associates-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents jer share in no par value, both payable July 31 to holders of record July 17. A similar extra was paid on April 30 and Jan. 31 last. The regular quarterly divil end was increased from $121 / 2$ cents to is cents per share on Jan. 31, last.
An extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents was paid on Oct. 31 , 1935.-V. 142 , p. 2497 .
Engineers Public Service Co.-Declares Pref. Divs.The directors on July 2 declared a dividend on account of cumulative payable Aus. 1 to h holders of recon the pry 15 , to be be divided pro rata (in
accordance with the charter) between the different series of preferred stock accordance with the charter) between the different series of pr
outstanding as follows
$\$ 4$ per share on the $\$ 5$ dividend convertible preferred stock.
$\$ 4.40$ per share on the $\$ 5.50$ cumulative dividend preferred stock
$\$ 4.80$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cumulative dividend preferred stock.
\$4. 80 per share on the $\$ 6$ cumulative dividend preferred stock.
Ater the payment of this dividend, the cumulative dividends accrued and in arrears, including the dividend normally payable July 1, , 1936 , will $\$ 812.10$ per share on the $\$ 5.50$ cumulative dividend preferred stock, and $\$ 13.20$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cumulative dividend preferred stock.
The above payments will be the first made since July 1,1933 .
Period End. May 31-
Gross arnings
Operation.
Maintenan
Marationn-
Taxes
Balance
Inc. from other sources_
 Balance
A ppropriations for retirement reserve
$\$ 983,203$
$\$ 819,851$
$\$ 11,881,780$
$5,119,749$
$\$ 10,351,901$
$4,928,609$ Dividends on preferred stocks, declared.-..........
Cum. pref. divs. earned but not declared.
Amount applicable to minority interests.........-
Bal. applic. to E. P. S. Co. before allowing for
unearned cum. pref. divs. of certain sub. cos
Cum. pref. divs. of certain sub. cos. not earned.-
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 3,056,866 \\ 714,069 & \$ 2,461,343 \\ 1,470,245\end{array}$
Erie Lighting Co.-Earnings-


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\underset{\$}{1935}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ \$ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Liabritites- | $1935$ | $1934$ |
| Plant, prop., \&c. 10 | ,988,721 | ,973,514 | Preference stock. | 15,680 | 15,68 |
| Investments....- | 25,043 | 948 | $\mathbf{x}$ Common stock | 2,100,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Depos. for matured bond int. (contra) |  |  | 1st mtge. 50-year |  |  |
|  | 1,412 |  | $5 \%$ s. f. bonds, |  |  |
| Depos. with trustee |  |  | due Apr. 1, 1967 | 4,814,500 | 4,860,500 |
| for sinking fund. <br> Cash (incl. working funds)..... | 48,560 | 48,837 | Note \& acct. pay. |  |  |
|  | 42,711 | 36,854 | to parent co-- Matured bond in | 740,225 | y734,530 |
| Notes receivable. |  | 480 | (contra) | 1,412 |  |
| Accts. recelvable-: | 130,920 | 132,757 | Accts. payable..- | 49,900 | 29,350 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. Def'd debit items. | 64,717 | 64,448 | Divs. declared..-- | 717 |  |
|  | 423,939 | 437,193 | Taxes accrued...- | 90,984 | 73,630 |
|  |  |  | Int. accrued. | 69,956 | 69,292 |
|  |  |  | Miso. accruals_--- | 2,665 | 5,267 |
|  |  |  | Consumers' service |  |  |
|  |  |  | Res. \& misc. unad- |  |  |
|  |  |  | justed credits -.- | 1,911,763 | 1,797,967 |
|  |  |  | Contrib. for extens. (non-refundable) | 4,209 |  |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus..- | 1,786,524 | 1,786,525 |
|  |  |  | Corporate surplus. | 102,743 | 189,524 |
| Total.........-11,726,026 $\overline{11,695,032}$ |  |  |  | 726,02 |  | x Represented by 66,020 no-par shares, y Accounts payable only.

Fafnir Bearing Co.-Pays Larger Dividend-
The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, on June 30 to holders of record June 24. 7 This compares with $\$ 1$
paid on April 31, last, and on Dec. 31, 1935, and 75 cents paid previousl each three months. In addition an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid
on Sept. 30,1935 - V. 142, p. 2317 . on Sept. 30, 1935.-V. 142, p. 2317.
Fairbanks, Morse \& Co.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding ( $\$ 5,438,500$ ) 15 -year $5 \% \mathrm{~s}$. f. gold debentures, due Feb, 1, 1942, have been calied for redemption on Aug. 1 at $1011 / 2$
andinterest, Payment will be made at the First National Bank of C
Fairchild Aviation Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936
Net loss after int, taxes, deprec. \& other deductions--1-
Company's proportion of the Company's proportion of the loss for three months ended March 31 ,
1936, of Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., $50 \%$ owned company not included in

> Famise Corp.-Common Dividend-Earnings-

In our issue of June 27 , page 4339 we have an item regarding the recently declared dividend of 6 cents per share on common stock of this con
We captioned this item as follows: "Common Dividend Reduced."
Reichart, De Witt \& Co., as underwriters of this issue in
Reichart, De Witt \& Co., as underwriters of this issue, in a letter sent us
July 1, state: "We feel that this caption does not fairly July 1, state: "We feel that this caption does not fairly present the case.
The 20-cent. dividend paid Feb. 1 was declared on Dec. 9,1935 , out of surplus as of Nov. 30,1935 , whereas the 6 -cent dividend just declared is the initial dividend for this year, the entire preferential dividend of 25 cents on
the class A stock having been more than earned in the first six months of the class A stock having been more than earned in the first six months of the company's foscalyear, and either paid in quarterly dividends or declared the holders of the common stock have the probability of further dividends from surplus and the earnings for the remaining full six months of the year. :sense a reduction of dividend, as the total dividends declared during 1936
may, in accordance with the charter provisions, be up to 25 cents per share Semi-annual Report-L. P. Ware, President, in his letter to stockholders states.
Net income for the six months' period, after provision for Federal and State income taxes, amounted to $\$ 16,863$. This is more than $22 \%$ greater
than for the six months period ended May 31, 1935 , and $50 \%$ greater than for the same period in 1934. The full preference dividend for the entire for the same period in 1934 . The ful preference, dividend for the entire during the f rst six months, thus leaving a surplus, over and above the full
year's preference dividend requirevents, available for dividends on the conmon stock, with six months of potential profits still to con.e. On Jan. 1, 1936, and on April 1, 1936, quarterly dividends of $61 /$ cents per share were paid on the conmon stock, class A. A third quarterly dividend of $61 / 4$ cents per share has been declared payable Oct. 1 , to holders of co:nmon stock, class A, of record Sept. 19, 1936 .
Charter provisions relating to the stocks provide that now the holders of the conmon stock are entitled to receive, during the balance of this year,
non-cuinulative dividends, as declared, up to the rate of 25 cents per share per annum. Accordingly, on the common stock, an initial dividend for this year, of 6 cents per share, has been declared payable Aug. 1 to holders of record
July 28.
New pany has agreed to make appiication to list its common stock on the New York Curb Exxchange.
We are gratified to report
We are gratified to report that, during the last quarter, the effect of the sales and earnings for conpany; the past, started to be reflected in increased May, for instance, showing an increase in sales of noore than $42 \%$ and an increase in net profits, after Earnings for the 6 Months Ended May 31, 1936


Earned surplus-May 31, 1936
Balance Shee


## Farr Alpaca

Co.-Earnings-

$\stackrel{\text { Period- }}{\text { Loss from oper. \& reduc. }}$
Loss from oper. \& reduc
in mukt. price of inven.
Depreciation...-.....-
Taxes. in val. of old-style mdse. in excess of res.
Adj. of curr. int. to reflect lower sll. Vals. and to
adj. books to lower mfg.
 $\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 81,334 & \$ 655,780 & \$ 61,201 & \$ 528,697 \\ 198,826 & 198,160 & \mathbf{4 4 4 , 9 8 7} & \mathbf{4 8 8 , 0 9 0} \\ 199,680 & - & -\end{array}$ outstand'g May 31 '34
Loss on inventories of
May 311934 in excess
Transfer to reserve for inventory valuation-
Transfer from cap. stock
due to red

Dr150,000 Mise to red. in par val. Pr150,000 to previous years $\qquad$ Cr14,146
 $\qquad$ Comparative Balance Sheet
 Accts. \& notes rec. less reserve-...--
$\times$ Inventories
$\mathbf{y}$ Lanventories buildings. mach'y \& equip.

Insur. unexpired.| 676,354 | 716,681 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { 7 } \\ 2,904,409\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $3,818,653$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { and accruals } \\ \text { ande }\end{array}$ |  |
| Capital stock (par |  |  | 189,401

250,035 | $6,261,901$ | $6,349,251$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 51,289 | 76,553 | Ca |

Total $\quad \overline{10,445,020} \overline{11,477,867}$ Total $x$ After reserve of $\$ 150,000$ in 1936 and $\$ 299,393$ in 1935 . y After reserve for depreciation a p, 4339.
163,459 in 1935.-V. 142, p.
Financial Shares Corp.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30 .
This compares with $21 / 2$ cents paid on Jan, 15 last, and July 15, 1935 and 2 cents paid on Jan. 19, 1935.-V. 140. p. 4398.

\footnotetext{
Florida East Coast Ry.-Earnings

| May- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$781,269 | \$765,166 | \$690,358 | \$639,577 |
| Net from railway | 253,707 | 256.229 | 193,328 | 191,682 |
| Net after rents. | 111,224 | 112,723 | 60,009 | 62,410 |
| Gross from railwa | 4,815,022 | 4,641,217 | 4,689,762 | 4,143,220 |
| Net from railway | 1,795,660 | 1,453,586 | 1,912,793 | 1,692,067 |
| Net after rents | 1,154,504 | 795,834 | 1,254,600 | 1,058,863 |

Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31- Amean Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]

 | Operating revenues-...-: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oper. exps. and taxes | $\$ 962,-171$ |



 z Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for
 z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31,1936 , amounted to
$\$ 3,939,444$. Latest regular quarterly dividends paid'Jan. 3 , 1933 . Dividends on preferred stocks are cumulative.
Note Income account includes full revenues without consideration of rate reduction in litigation for which a reserve has been provided by appro-
priations from surplus in amount of $\$ 862024$ for the 12 month priations from surplus in amount of $\$ 862,024$ for the 12 months ended
May 31,1936 and of $\$ 813,994$ for the 12 months ended May 31, 1935 .

Forest Lawn Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 140, p. 3517.
Fort Smith \& Western Ry.-Earnings.-
 Gross from railway.
Net after rents.-.
Net after rents-
Gross from railway.....
Not from railway.
Net after rents
Net arter rents 5 .
Fort Worth \& Denv

Gross from railway_....
Net from railway
Gross from Jan.
Gross from railway..
Net from railway
Net atter rents.
-V. 142, p. 3851.

 Net after rents-
 Net arter rents-

## Gabriel Co.-Special Meeting-

The company will hold on July 27 a special meeting of stockholders to
econsider actions taken on May 18 , stockholders of record July 3 being entitled to vote. The earlier meeting authorized an increase in class A stock from 198,00 to 2.200 and 20,000 shares, respectively, of the company's class A stock.-

Gannett Co., Inc.-Registers for Preferred Stock-
The company as filed a registration statement with the Securities and shares of $\$ 6$ cumulative convertible preferred stock and a like number of shares of class B common stock. There is to be no public offering of the proceeds were used to redeem $\$ 2,068.000$ of $6 \%$ debentures. The class $\mathbf{B}$ stock covered the shares to be reserved for conversion of the
preferred on a share-for-share basiis.-V. $142, p .3343$.
Gardner-Denver Co.-Registers Pref. with SECA registration statement has been filed with the Securities and Exchange conv. pref. stock ( $\$ 20$ par) and 25,138 shares of common stock (no par). after the effective date of the registration, and that the issse will be underwritten by A. G. Becker \& OD. The common stock registered is to be be
reserved for issue against conversion of the preferred stock and exercise of warrants.
The company manufactures rock drills, air compressors, pumps, engines and other tools and machinery used extensively in the mining, quarrying,
petroleum, road building and other industries. The $7 \%$ cumuil pref. stock of the company previously outstanding was recently. By authorization of
the shareholders, changed into the $\$ 3$ conv. pref. in the ratio of $12-3$ share the shareholders, changed into the 83 conv. pr
of the $\$ 3$ stock for each share of the $7 \%$ pret. were reported at $\$ 717,403$, equivalent to $\$ 17.93$ a share on the 40,000 shares of \$3 conv. pref. stock to be outstanding.
It is expected that application will b.
It is expected that application will be made to list the conv. pref. stock
on the Chiccago stock Exchange. The common is already listed on the Chicago Exchange.-V. 142 , p. 4340 .
General American Transportation Corp.-Serial Notes Offered-Public offering of an issue of $\$ 19,250,0003 \%$ serial notes was made July 1 by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. at prices to yield from $1 \%$ to $3.25 \%$. Issuance and sale of the notes represents the first direct borrowing by the corporation itself and the first public sale of unsecured obligations by any of the company in the General American group. A prospectus dated July 1 affords the following:
To be dated July 1, 1936, and to be due in instalments of $\$ 1,750,000$ each inclusive. Interest payable J. \& J. Coupon notes in denom. of $\$ 1,000$, $\$ 500, \$ 10,000, \$ 50,000$ and $\$ 100,000$ Regen noterable as to principal only.
Principal and interest payable in such coin or currency of the United States Principal and interest payabi in such coin or currency or the United states debts. Manuacturers' Trust Co.t trustee. Notes maturing prior to
Jan. i, 1941. not redeemable. Notes maturing on or after Jan. 1, 1941, redeemabie at the option of the corporation, in whole or in part, on any inplus a premium equal to $1 / 14$ of $1 \%$ for each six months between the redemption date and the date or maturity of the notes to be redeemed. Application of Proceeds-Net proceeds, after deducting estimated exare estimated to be $\$ 19,226,899.97 \$ 18,959,395$ of such net proceeds wili be advanced by the corporation directity or indirectly to its subsidiaries
to be used to pay or redeem outstanding obligations of such subsidiaries to be used to pay or redeem outstanding obligations of such subsidiaries
maturing by their terms after June 30 , 1936 , or to reimburse the treasuries of such subsidiaries for expenditures made by them for such purposes.
History and Business-Corporation was incorp. in New York on July 5 , History and Business-Corporation was incorp. in New York on July 5 ,
1916, under name of General American Tank Car Corp. Name changed to 1916, under name of Gener.
present title April 12,1933 .
The corporation is primarily a holding company and does no general
business except that it owns a small plant in Buffalo, N. Y., which is not in operation.
voting power held are:

General American Tank Car Corp. (w. Va.)--.....
General American Car Co. (Ill.)
General American Refrigerator Express ( $\bar{W}$. Va.)...................... $100 \%$ eneral merican General American Tank Car Corp. of Texas (Texas General American Tank Car Corp. of Washington (Wash.)......
General American Transportation system, Inc. (Del.).
Liquids Despatch Line, Inc. (Del.).
 Quaker City Tark Line, Inc. (W. Wa.).
Railway Equipment Securities Co. (iil
Feneral American Tank Car Corp. of California (Ca Caiif.)
Union Refrigerator Transit Co. of Wisconsin (W̄is.)
Standard Tank Car Corp. (N.
Standard Transit Co. (Del.)
General American


General American Precooling Corp. (Del.)
 * The accounts of these companies are not consolidated in the consoli-
dated financial statements. The subsidiaries of the corporation are engaged in the manufacture purchase and sale of all kinds of railway freight cars, including tank cars, coal cars, flat cars automobile cars, ilive stock cars and a wide variety of specialized cars. Cars are built for and sold to railroads and shippers and Funded Debt and Capitalization-As of Dec. 31,1935 , the corporation had no funded debt, but its consolidated subsidiaries had outstanding funded guaranteed the payment of principal and interest or dividends on $\$ 23,860$,000 . As of the same date the corporation had outstanding in hands of the ${ }^{0} 150000$.
On Feb. 21, 1336. the corporation issued 10,000 shares of its common stock in part payment for property acquired. Between April) and May 1,1936 ,
169,600 shares of common stock were issued and sold pursuant to an offering to Aockholders, realizing net cash proceeds of \$7,157,699. 1936. to that date but giving effect to the issuance and sale of the seriai notes offered by this prospectus and the retirement of subsidiary debt, and its consolidated subsidiaries would be as follows: outstanding
Funded and other long-term debt of consolidated subsidiary cos.
(guaranteed by General American Transportation Corp.)
$4 \%$ (geaipment trust ctfs. due serially 1936 to 1945 (not red.)
secured by rolling stock carried on the books at Dec. 31 .

 Common stock ( $\$ 5$ par) -......................................... $1,017,603$ shs. Earnings Statement (Corporation and Consolidated Subs.) for Catendar Years



Maximum annual interest on the serial notes offered, by this prospectus
will amount to $\$ 577,500$ Maximum annual interest and amortization of will amount to $\$ 577,500$ Maximum annual interest and amortization of
debt discount expense on the portion of the debt of consolidated subsidiaries debt discount expense on the portion of the debt of consold a
existing at Dec. 31,1935 , not being refunded by the issue of the serial notes
will total $\$ 533$, 439 . amounts underwritten (representing equal amounts of each maturity) are as follows:
 Chas. D. Barney \& Co., N. Y. 2,002,000 Lee Higginson Corp., N. Y..- $\quad 748,000$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Field, Glore \& Co., N. Y..... } & 748,000 & \text { Central Republic Corp., Chic. } & 495,000 \\ \text { First Boston Corp., N. Y-.. } & 748,000 & \text { E.H.Roling \& Sons,Inc., N,Y. } & 495,000 \\ \text { Goldman, Sachs \& Co., N. Y- } & 748,000 & & \end{array}$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935

| Assets- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash-------------- | \$4,673,555 |
| Notes \& accts. receivable. | 5,235,390 |
| Inventories. | 1,357,876 |
| Inv. in \& accts. with subs. not |  |
| consolldated | 514,212 |
| Investments. | 3,286,125 |
| Other assets | 531,778 |
| Fixed assets | 80,031,929 |
| Patents and goodwill |  |
| Deferred assets | 678,698 |
| Total | 396,309,562 |


| Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ccounts paya |  |
| Accrued liabilitles | 840,713 |
| Debt maturing in 19 | 4,312,395 |
| Funded debt | 28,703,000 |
| Other long-te | 2,183,302 |
| Deferred income | 146,354 |
| General reserves | 2,247,344 |
| Common stock (pa | 4,190,015 |
| Capital surplus. | 36,887,790 |
| Earned surpl | 14,257,703 |
| Total. | 396,309,562 |

## -V. $142, \mathrm{p} .4 \mathrm{i} 79$.

General Electric Co., Ltd. (England)-Earnings Years End. Mar. 31Gross profit --̈--...-. Depreciation --un-rai-:
Directors' remuneration Pension fund-----Net profitPreferred dividends Bonus on ordinary shares

Surplus ...-7ī̄9.
General Motors Corp.-Pontiac Retail SalesRetail sales of Pontiac cars for the 10 days ended June 20 totaled 7,219 ,
compared with 6,920 for the second 10 days of May and 4,872 for the compared 10 day period of June, 1935 .
Retail sales for the first 20 days of June totaled 13,320 cars, compared
with 12,973 in May and 9,184 in the corresponding period of last yearwith 142, p. 4340 .
General Paint Corp.-Earnings-
${ }_{\text {N }}^{6 \text { Months Ended } M a y ~} 30-$
Earns per sh. on 169,413 shs. class B-7.-7......... Earns. per sh. on 16.
$\$ 191.47$
${ }_{\$ 161.472}^{1936}$

| 1935 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 14,218$ |
| $\$ 0.20$ |

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Net oper. income.-
Non-operating income
Total Exp \& taxes of $\mathrm{G} . \mathrm{P}$ U. Inc. (excl. oper. divs.) Int. on funded debte-:-
$\qquad$ $\$ 135,456-\frac{129,034}{\$ 1,743,440} \underset{\$ 1,707,542}{ }$

| 4,302 | 3,012 | 61,942 | 30,086 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 34,456 | 36,395 | 420,421 | 463,774 |
| 72,431 | $\mathbf{7 2 , 8 2 6}$ | 871,258 | 875,461 |
| 3,252 | 3,242 | 38,910 | 38,910 |

$\qquad$ 38.910

Bal. avail. for common
stock and surplus_-

## $\$ 21,023$

$\$ 13,55$

## General Theatres Equipment Corp.-Listing of Stock-

 The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 754,105 1-3hares of capital stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance pursuant to shares of capital stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance pursuant to Inc., dated Aug. 31, 1935, as follows:
451,205 shares of capital stock
451,205 shares of capital stock, or such part thereof as may be required,
to be issued from time to time to holders of 10 -year $6 \%$ convertible gold
debentures due till debentures, due April 1, 1940 , of General Theatres Equipment, Inc. (Del.), secured obligations of the old company, as provided in the holders of un 169,567 shares of capital stock, or such part thereof as may be ers of subscription warrants and of standing as provided in the plan, upon the exercise of such warrants as provided in the plan. to be issued from time to time to holders of five-year $5 \%$ convertible de
to bentures of the corporation which may be issued and outstanding as provided
in the plan, upon the conversion of such debentures as provided in the plan. in the plan, upon the conversion of such debentures as provided in the plan.
The corporation was organized in Delaware to acquire, pursuant to the plan, all or substantially all of the assets of the old company, whether or not pledged, and to hold, utilize and deal with the assets thus acquired.
The certificate of incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of The certificate of incorporation was filed in the
State of the State of Delaware on May 20, 1936.
The authorized capital stock of the corsoration consists of 800,000 shares
of capital stock (no par) and of one class, of which $754,1051-3$ shares have been authorized for issuance.
of $\$ 2,000,000$ dated June 3,1936 a $5 \%$ promissory note in the face amount pursuant to the plan and pursuant to and subject to the ted and delivered sions of a certain loan agreement dated as of June 3, 1936, between Chase
National Bank. provides, among other things, that the corporation shall have the right in the event the holder of the note shall not at the time have the immediate right of acceleration thereof, to renew the principal of the note for successive periods of six months each, but in no event to a date subsequent to June 3 in part at any time at the option of the holder into an equal principal amount of five-year $5 \%$ conv, debs. issuable under a certain trust indenture dated as of June 1, 1936, between the corporation and Commercial NaThe plan of reorganization was promulgated on or about Nov. 29,1935 , by the consolidated protective committee for 10 -year $6 \%$ conv. Gold debs. due April 1, 1940 , of General Theatres Equipment, Inc. The fairness of of securities thereunder and under the deposit agreement have been approved by the Court of Chancery of the state of Delaware which has apapproved all action taken by the reorganization committee constituted and acting under the plan and agreement in connection with the carrying
out and consummation thereof and the acquisition by the corporation of the assets of the old company, both pledged and unpledged.
The reorganization committee constituted under the plan and agreemet notified depositors thereunder that the new securities distributable under notified depositors thereunder that the new securities distributable for delivery on and after June 29, 1936 .

Allocation of Securities Distributable Under Plan and Agreement

| -Securities of Old Co. to Be Adjusted- | Capital Stk. aO |  | ivered $\qquad$ bSubscript' $n$ Warrants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Secured notes...-.-.--- $\$ 16,835,201$ | 164,275 | 28,7481/8 |  |
| Debentures........-.-.- $28,687.839$ | 279,930 | 48,9878\% |  |
| Unsecured obligations - - 956,458 | 7,000 | 1,166\% |  |
| Preferred stock (v. t. c. 938,090 sh. |  |  | 93.809 |
| Common stock (v. t. c.) $1,893,946 \mathrm{sh}$. |  |  | 75,758 |
| Tota | 451,205 | 78,902 $1 / 2$ | 169,567 | a For indicated number of units of capital stock of Twentieth Century-

Fox Film Corp. $b$ For indicated number of shares of capital stock of the cor-
poration.
Note-The foregoing tabulation does not give effect to the issuance of shares of capital stock of the corporation upon the exercise of subscription warrants and fractional subscription warrants or to the issuance of the abovementioned five-year $5 \%$ conv. debs. upon conversion of the corporation's shares of such capital stack for issuance upon conversion of any such debs. that may be so issued.
Properties-The corporation is a holding company and does not own directly any plants or properties and does not hold any leases.
Subsidiaries-The corporation acquired in connection with the consumma Subsidiaries-The corporation acduired in connection with the consumma
tion of the plan and agreement and now holds all of the outstanding capita stock of
Theatre Equipment Contracts Corp. Ashcraft Automatic Arc Co. J. E. McAuley Mfg. Co.

Hall \& Oonnolly, Inc. ${ }^{\text {In }}$. Wall Machine Co., Inc.
all of the preferred stock and all (except 4 21-60 shares out of 9,241 8-60
shares issued and outstanding) of the common stock of National Theatr shares issued and outstanding) of the common stock of National Theatr
Supply Co. and all (except 190 shares out of 25,000 shares iss outstanding) of the preferred stock and all (except $23 / 4$ shares out of 10,000
shares issued and outstanding) of the common stock of Internationa Projector Corp

Income Statement for 5 Months Ended May 31, 193
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Cost of sales_:--2,220,231 } & 520,635 & 20,216 & 85,245 & 88,741 & 69 \\ \text { Selling expense_--- } & 359,389 & 66,724 & 3,104 & 13,967 & 10,153 & 17\end{array}$


a Net income.... $\overline{126,310} \overline{269,125} \overline{60} \overline{26,088} \overline{52,040} \overline{\text { def197 }}$
a Before provision for Federal taxes.
(A) National Theatre Supply Co. (B) International Projector Corp.
() Hall \& Connolly, Inc. (D) Strong Electric Corp. (E) J. E. McAuley (O) Hall \& Connolly, Inc. (D) Strong Electric Corp. (E) J. E. McAuley
Mfg. Oo. (F) Ashcraft Automatic Arc Co.
The Theatre Equipment Contracts Corp for the five months ended May 31, 10,
come, before provision for Federal taxes, $\$ 26,842$.
The annual meeting of the stockholders is to be held on the fourth Tuesson son, Chester W. Outhell, Edward C. Delafield, Kalph N. Harder, New York,
Daniel O. Hastings, Wilmington, Del.; Earle G. Hines, Arthur W. Loasby Hermann G. Place and Seton Porter, New York.
The permanent officers are: Pres., Earle G. Hines; Vice-Pres., Walter E.

The transfer agent for the capital stock is Chase National Bank, New
York. York. registrar for the capital stock is City Bank Farmers Trust Co.,
New York.

## General Theatres Equipment, Inc.-Plan Approved

## by Court

- The Chancery Court of Delaware has approved the reorganization plan and the securities distributable under the plan were ready for delivery on June 29, at the office of the depositary for the committee, City Bank
Farmers 'Trust Co. Arthur W. Loasby, chairman of the reorganization committee has announced. Mr. Loasby said holders of about $92 \%$ of the entire debt of the old com-
pany, including more than $\$ 24,500,000$ of the $\$ 27,993,000$ of debentures outstanding, were participating in the plan. He also said that voting-trust
certificates for about $81 \%$ of the preferred stock and about $70 \%$ of the common stock had been deposited under the plan.
Mr . Loasby explained that only holders of obligations or securities of the Mr. Loasby explained that onny holders of obligations or securities of the
old company who deposit their claims or securities under the plan receive old company who benefits thereof.
The New York Stock Exchange on June 2 suspended from dealings certificates of deposit for 10 -year $6 \%$ convertible gold debentures, due
April 1, 1940 . April 1, 1940 . $\quad$ See also Genal Theatres Equipment Corp.-V. 142, p. 3509.

General Water Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Revised to give effect to the elimination of gross revenues and operating
expenses of properties sold from May 31,1934 to date of sale. The net
expenses of properties sold from May 31,1934 to date of sale. Tome".


 Total net earnings
Provision for depreciation and depletion.-. Interest on subisidiaries' funded debt...

| $\$ 1,764,851$ | $\$ 1,816,253$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 346,399 | 366,508 |
| 522,963 | 468,417 |
| 863 | 94,736 |

Anterest on unfunded debt Anctiz. of subsidiaries $^{\text {debt }} \boldsymbol{\&}$ preferred stock discount and expense--
Provision for amortization of preferred charges.-Dividends on subisidiaries' preferred stocks....-
Int. on 15 -year $5 \%$ first lien \& coll. trust bonds, series A Fe-
Exp. for Federal inc. tax (estimated)
to City of San defense against plan submitted

| 36,554 | 37,485 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 29,268 | 28,850 |

$\begin{array}{rr}289,517 & 290,213 \\ 69,504 & 59,108\end{array}$
Net profit
17,256 Net profit $\$ 380,050 \quad \$ 410,336$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { arned per share: } & \$ 4.78 & \$ 3.49 \\ \$ 3 \text { pref. stk. (average number of shs. outstand) - } & \$ 0.66 & 0.33\end{array}$ Note-The operating revenues are stated after deducting $\$ 120,000$ in
respect of estimated annual reduction which will result in the event that rate case decisions of the Public Service Commission and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, adverse to Con-
solidated Water Co. of Utica, N. Y., a subsidiary, are upheld on appeal now pending.

Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31, 1936
Asses -
$\ldots . .-\times 23,439,131 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Liabilities- } \\ \text { Funded debt. }\end{gathered}\right.$ $\qquad$
Fixed capital..-.--1--.-.....
Special deposits.-........-.
Cash in banks and on hand.Cash in banks and on hand.-:
Market. secs. at book values. Market. secs. at book values.
Accts. \& notes rec., less res Accts. \& notes rec., less res--
Unbilied revenue, estimated. Inventories Acts. rec., non--current-...-Prepard expenses--
Deferred charges.-439,131
49,252
494,038
539,634
293,379
431,408
111,857
178,658
3
18,352
1,
$1,002,359$ Accounts payable --1.-.-..-. $\$ 16,659,400$
103,296 Deferred charges.----...---Accounts payable-.....-.
Prov. for Ferest and taxes 659,400
103,296
216,130
73,235


Total.
$\widehat{\$ 26,549,718}$

| Accr. divs. on pref. stocks of subsidiaries <br> Accrued divs. on $\$ 3$ pret. stk- |
| :---: |
|  |  |

 sented by 76,372 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 2667 .


|  | RR.- ${ }_{\text {1936 }}$ | rnings- | 1936-5 Mos.-1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway oper, revenue.- | \$79,119 | \$82,521 | \$432,179 | \$417,668 |
| Net rev. from ry oper'ns | def6,961 | def2,314 | def62 | 7,552 |
| Net ry. oper. deficit- | 13,820 | 5,745 | 37,124 | 19,348 |
| Non-operating income.- | 1,126 | 1,411 | 6,625 | 6,261 |
| Gross defi | \$12,694 | \$4,333 | \$30,498 | \$13,086 |
| eductions | 928 | 1,086 | 4,755 | 5,307 |
| Deficit applicable to int.Period- | \$13,623 | \$5,419 | \$35,254 | \$18,394 |
|  | -Third Week of June- |  | Jan. 1 | e 21 |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| ross earning | \$21,450 | \$30,400 | \$492,578 | 487,969 |

## Georgia RR.-Earnings.-

| Seo |  | ${ }^{1935}$ |  | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ciskific |  |  |  |
| Herser |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| Georgia Souther | 1936 | 1935 | 1034 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Mross from railw }]{ }$ | 1936 | 1935 | ${ }^{1934}$ | 1933 |
| Gross from railwa | \$178,512 | \$171,943 | \$169,163 | \$148,855 |
| Net after rents. | def11,471 | def10,196 | 3,360 | der15,131 |
| From Jan 1- | 974,035 | 764,086 | 832,916 |  |
| Net from railway | 138,482 | 59,767 | 118,103 | 134,793 |
| Net after rents | 31,712 | def2,856 | 81,729 | 27,487 |

Gilbert Klinck Brewery Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given o

\section*{Grand Trunk Western RR.-Earnings} | May- | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gross from railway |  |
| Net from railway | $\$ 2,27,---$ |

 1934
$\$ 1,529,2$
233,2

40,8 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Nros from railway.-..--: } & 10,187,503 & 2,664,011 & 1,451,782 & 7,836,843 & 5,899,919 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 1,688,849 & 1,567,725 & 387,454 \\ \text { Nen } & 1,833,016 & 920,637 & 566,961 & \text { def549,201 }\end{array}$ | Net after rents |
| :--- |
| -V .142, p. |
| 676. |

(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-Delays OfferingComemission delaying offering date of $\$ 28,000,00041 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds to July 17.-V. 142, p. 4340 .
Grand National Films, Inc.-To Be Added to ListThe New York Ourb Exchange will list 600,000 additional sha
common stock, $\$ 1$ par, upon notice of issuance.-V. 142 , p. 4180 .

## Great

 Net from railway
Netafter rents
-V
142
Green Bay \& Western RR.-Earnings.-
$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross fro }]{\text { May }}$

## Gross from railwa Net from railway Net after rents.

From Jan 1-
Gr
Gross from railway.-.
Net from raiway-...
Net after rents

| 1936 | 1935 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 129.708 | \$117.261 | ${ }^{883}$ |
| 2,087 | 14,592 | defi5,5 |
| 639.261 149 | 589,897 128,396 |  |
| 71,543 | 82,373 | f9 |

Greenwich Water \& Gas System-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable
Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 5 A Alike payment was made on July 1 ,
last and compares with 75 cents paid in each of the four preceding quarters Aasd and compares with 7 , cents spaid in each of the four preceding quarters
and regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share previously. and regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share previously
Accumalations after the current payment will amount to $\$ 3$ per share
Grigsby-Grunow Co.-Sale-
The Triangle Electric Co of Chicago on June 19 bought the good-wil trade marks and patent rights of the company for an undisclosed sum from
Walter $\mathbf{E}$. Shott and Harris, Karp, Goldsmith \& Co. of Cincinnati. The latter last April paid $\$ 350,000$ for the equipment of the old radio company and has been disposing of it by auction
Through this purchase the trade name "Majestic" will return to the market onthat brand or itens in the radio, refrigerator and hausenold utility lines
which were proninent when Grigsby-Grunow was at its height. The Grigssy-GGrunow plant at Chicago w
Co. for $\$ 110,000$.-V. 142, p. 4180 .

Grocery Store Products Co.-Earnings-
[Formerly Grocery Store Products, Inc.]
Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936
Net profit after depreciation, taxes \& other charges......
Gruen Watch Co.-EarningsYears End.d March $31-$
Net profit after all charges $\qquad$ ${ }_{\$ 4,745}^{1936} \stackrel{1935}{1958} \$ 277,282$
Condensed Balance Shet March 31, 1936

| Assets- Cash in banks \& cash funds Notes \& accts. rec. (customers) net of reserve Acct. receivable subsidiary Inventory-mdse. \& materials Notes rec. (customers), maturity after Mar. 31, 1937-- Notes \& acets. rec. (personal <br> \& other), net of reserve.-..Acct. rec. (sub.), net of res cos. Investment in other cos.......Plant \& property investment. <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| §106,337 | Acets. payable (trade) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Accts. payable (subsi |
| ${ }^{61,833}$ | Creait balances-accounts |
| 501,699 | Acerued |
| 25,868 | Class A pret. stock (par $\mathbf{S 1 0 0}^{0}$ ). |
|  | Register |
| 2,186 | Class B conv. non-voting pret. |
|  |  |
|  | Class C pret |
| 988,400 | Treasury stock |
|  | Deficiency account...----- |
| $\times 330$ |  |

 Pat'ts, watch models \& goodw-



Assets-
Cash
Cash
Ohlo
Ot Ohlo state sales Clty, county and U.S. Govt., munic. \&c., securlties.Accts. recelvable.-
Inventory----.
Value of life insur. Value of hife insur-
Sundry other reSundry other re-
ceivables-.
Claims agst. closed banks \& ins. dep Land \& leaseholds
not used, \&c. not used,
Investments Land. Impts. to leased
Deroperties properties, \&e..-
Deferred assets.-
densed Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

 \begin{tabular}{rr|r}
$11,467 r$ \& 32,949 \& $\begin{array}{c}\text { Unpaid purchases, } \\
\text { expenses, \&c.- }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline

 61,078 50,518 

18,603 \& 481,515 <br>
\hline $2,439,848$
\end{tabular}

 Total -141, p. 599 .
Gulf \& Ship Island RR.-Earnings.
May-
Gross from railway Gross from railway
Net from railway. Net after rents - def2,471 def10,535 def11,397 def10,653 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway.-- } & 627,215 & 541,289 & 527,540 & 453,343 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 114,963 & 68,744 & 100,895 & 74,573 \\ \text { Net after rents. } & \text { def8,350 } & \text { def46,735 } & \text { def } 30,377 & \text { def77,088 }\end{array}$

Hamilton Coke \& Iron Co.-Armco Acquires Second Half Interest-Hutton Finances $\$ 4,000,000$ Deal to Effect Economies-Negotiations for acquisition by the American Rolling Mills Co. of its second $50 \%$ interest in the Hamilton Coke \& Iron Co. blast furnaces near Hamilton, Ohio, for approximately $\$ 4,000,000$ were announced June 29 by James M. Hutton, Cincinnati financier and American Rolling Mills director
Mr . Hutton, arranging to refinance $\$ 4,000,000$ in notes of the Hamilton company through W. E. Hutton \& Co., said that the plant now is owned jointly by American Rolling Mills and the Koppers Co. of Pittsburgh, a Mellon interest. Mr. Hutton said that the necessary refinancing was on a 10 -year basis at an average of $31 / 2 \%$.
The blast furnaces, with a reduction capacity of 20,000 gross tons of The blast furnaces, with a reduction capacity of 20,000 gross tons of
pigiron, and 45 cooe ovevs, are conected with the American rolling MMills
open hearth department by a nine-mile railroad, over which molten iron is open hearth department by a nine-mile railload, over which molten iron is
transported. Unification of the two was designed, steel men said, to effect tit is stated that the privater erfinancing in New York by W. E. Hutton

 Ha
Hamilton Watch Co.- $\$ 3.50$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 8 . Dividends of $\$ 2.50$ per share were
paid on June 1 and Feb. 29 last, and a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share was paid
 ferred stock since Dec. 1,1931 , when a
per share was paid.-

 for inc. taxes, deprec.

| Earns. per sh. on 225,000 | 418,772 | 186,891 | 193,711 | 58,158 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| shs. com. stk. (no par) | $\$ 1.86$ | $\$ 0.83$ | $\$ 0.86$ | $\$ 0.26$ |


| Assets- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| U. S. Treas. bonds \& notes \& municipal bonds |  |
| Notes receivable |  |
| Accounts rec |  |
|  |  |
| Accrued interest receivable-Cash surrender value of life in-surance pollcles.......-- |  |
|  |  |
| Insurance deposits .-...-. |  |
| Notes recelvable \& stock-purchase contracts. |  |
| Due from affil. co.-net------ |  |
| Investments.--- |  |
| Fixtures \& equip. (deprec. val.) <br> Improvements to leased property (unamortized portion) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Total_-.-.-.-....-.


Halle Bros. Co. (\& Years End.Jan. 31---
Profit.
Prov. for depreciation.--
Prov. for depreciation.-.
Int., bond disct. \& \& .-.
Prov. for Federal taxes.
Net profit
Pref. divs. $(6,3 / \overline{\%})$
Common dividends
Prov. to reduce invest.
to approx. market val.
$\underset{\text { Earns. per sh. on } 224,4 \overline{8} \overline{0}}{\text { Balance, surplus }}$
tarns. per she common stock
sho



Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

Holeproof Hosiery Co.- Preferred Dividend Halved6 The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the $62-3 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 60$, payable July 10 to holders
of reocord July 1 . An initial dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on April 10
last.-V. 142 p. last.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .1818$.
Holly Sugar Corp.-Common Dividend DoubledThe directors on June 29 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on
common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15 An initial common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15.
dividend of 25 cents was paid on May 1, last.-V. 142 , p. 4022 .

Horn \& Hardart Co. (N. Y.)-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the addition to the regular quarterly dividende of 40 cents per siare on the common stock, no par
July $11 .-\mathrm{V} .142, ~ p . ~$ $\mathrm{~m}_{42}$.

Hotel Plaza, Inc.- Registers with SEC-
page of this department.
Houston Lighting \& Power Co.-Earnings[National Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]
Period End. May 31- 1936-Month-1935. 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Operating revenues.----


 Property resitirement reserve appropriations.-
pividends appicable to preforred stocks for
period, whether paid or unpaid-............ $\frac{315,078}{\$ 2,035,287} \frac{315,078}{\$ 2,000,665}$
 Y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
z Regular dividends on $7 \%$ and $\$ 8$ preferred stocks were paid on May 1 . 1936. After the payment of these dividends th
unpaid dividends at that date.-V. 142, p. 3511 .

Howey Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declaren an extra dividend of one cent per share in
addition to a dividend of like amount (or a total of two cents per share) addition to a dividend or like amount (or a total of two cents per share)
on the capital stock, par $\$ 1$, , both payable July 14 to holders of record
June 29 . Previous distributions were as follows. 2 cents on Dec. 14, , 1935; 3 cents on May 1,$1935 ; 4$ cents on Dec. 1,$1934 ;$ and 3 cents per share paid
on July 12 and $\mathrm{Feb} .20,1934$, this latter being the initial payment on the on July 12 and Feb. 20

Hudson Motor Car Co.-ShipmentsFactory shipments of Hudson and Terraplane cars in the second quarter
of 1936 will total approximately 38,300 according to William R. Tracy, Vice-President in charge of sales. This is an increase of $33.3 \%$ over sin sip-
mind ments in the first quarter of 1936 and $34.5 \%$ over shipments in the second
quarter of 1935 . The company's gains are considerably greater than have been shown by the industry as a whole.
en shown by the industry as a whole.
Mr. Tracy. deliveries in the turing Unitate that Hudson's States anins are being accelerated, "Retail
 greater than for the corresponding weeks in seven years. Introduction of
a new line of commercial cars has resulted in a gain in that field. Hudson's export shipments for the current quarter are at a six-year peak."-V. 142, p. 4342.
Illinois Central RR.-Earnings.-
 $\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway }\end{array} \text {..-- } \\ 39,152,405 \\ 34,402,300\end{gathered} \quad 32,101,961 \quad 28,490,117$
 -V. $142, \mathrm{p} .4342$.


Balance Sheet Dcc. 31

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 |  | 1935 | 1934 |
|  | s | \$ | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Telephone plant, |  |  | \$6 cum. pret. stock | 2,025,420 | $2,024,223$ 4889 |
| Misc. investments | 6.423 | , 447,782 | Funded debt | 5,750,000 | ${ }_{5} \mathbf{4}, 750,000$ |
|  | 4,531 | 1,871 | Defd. Llabiliti |  | 1,389 |
| Special deposits Debt discount \& |  |  | Due to affli. cos |  | 250,837 |
| exp. in process of amortization |  |  | Demand note pay. |  |  |
|  |  | 374,672 | to Gen.Tel.Corp | 248,528 |  |
| Prepaid accts. and |  |  | Accounts payable. | 66,557 | 53,912 |
| deferred charges | 27,216 | 32,759 | Accrued interest.- | 97.076 | 95,833 |
| Working funds --- | 516,858 | 322,988 | Accrued taxes | 104,920 | 148,875 |
|  | 51,773 | 53,738 | Serv. billed in adv. | 14,625 |  |
| U. S. Govt. secs.- |  | 126,425 | Misc. curr. liabs-- | 4,302 | 16,861 |
| Recelyables $\qquad$ | 24,950 | 26,994 | Reserves | 888,936 | 1,034,454 |
|  | 124,519 | 116,705 | Contribs. for exten | 14,325 | 14,122 |
|  |  |  | Surplus.--------- | 351,464 | 270,373 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


Imco Participating Co., Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
Indiana Asphalt Paving Co., Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
e list given on first page of this departmont.
Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating revenues
Calendar Years-
Operating revenues,
Provision for depreciation
Net operating incom ---

General interest- $-\overline{\text { and }}-1$

Netincome.
Dividends on pref. stock
Dividends on common stock $\begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 1,120,583 \\ 175,000 \\ 578,022 \\ \hline \$ 367,561 \\ 6,580 \\ \hline \$ 374,141 \\ 172,449 \\ 224 \\ \hline \\ \hline 2,072 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 192,162 \\ 74,322 \\ \hline\end{array}$


Assets- Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
Telepponone plant, equip., \&co- $\$ 6,842,956 \mid \$ 8$ cum. pret. stock - $\$ 1,449,000$ Misseellaneous investments-.-:
Deprectation fund
 of amortzation.
Crepald actas. ded detarges-
Cash Working funds--


## Total

otal. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
2,739
32,782
4,626
213,069
26,154
134,252
2,855
43,614
18,569
$\overline{\$ 7,710,618}$ \$6 cum. pret. st
F Comenon stoc
Funded dobt x After reserve for uncollectible acco
63,000 no par shares.-V. 142 . D. 2998.

Illinois Terminal Co.-Earnings.-

## .

 Gross from railway. $\qquad$ From Jan. 1-Gross from railway Net from railwayNet after rents
-V. 142, p. 3678.

| oss from rai] | 2,434,758 | 2,0 | 2,016,649 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,766,244 \\ 493,338 \\ 237,625 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net from railw | ,891,597 | -636,277 |  |  |
| Net after rents | 629,488 | 430,253 | 372,438 |  |
| Indiana Hydro-Electric Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rent of leased property. | \$380,000 | \$380,000 | \$380,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1932 \\ \$ 380,000 \\ 6,589 \end{array}$ |
| Operating expenses..-- | 94,035 | 86,404 | 62,380 |  |
| Net income | \$285,965 | \$293,596 | \$317,620 | \$373,411 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total income | \$286,002 | \$293,596 | \$317,634 | 373,442 |
| Int. on funded d | 142,242 | 148,838 | 150,000 | 150,000 17 |
| General interest------ | 779 |  | 4,983 22,035 | 22,035 |
| Amortiz. of disc. \& exp. | ,690 |  |  |  |
| Net income | \$123,290 | \$122,723 | \$140,617 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 183,619 \\ 65,077 \\ \operatorname{Dr} 15,591 \end{array}$ |
| Previous surplus | 179,031 | 137,681 | 76,319 |  |
| Miscell. credits (net | Dr ${ }^{\text {c }}$, 727 | Dr8,204 |  |  |
| Total surplus | \$278,594 | \$252,200 | \$216,936 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 233,105 \\ 146,286 \\ 10,500 \end{array}$ |
| Preferred dividen | 73,168 | 73,169 | 79,255 |  |
| Common dividends |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus, Dec. 31 | \$205,425 | \$179,031 | \$137,681 | \$76,319 |
| Balance Sheet Dec. 31, |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- 1935 | 1934 | Labiliti | 1935 | 1934 |




 | Special deposits- | 187,515 | 187,516 | par) |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Unamortized debt | 1,059 | 1st monge. $5 \%$ gold |  |

disc. \& expense other assetts..... Accounts recelv...Total ......... $\$ 8,819,8 8 9 \longdiv { \$ 8 , 8 6 2 , 5 1 2 } \mid$ Total ........ $\frac{18,819,889}{\$ 8,862,512}$ Total ….......
Indiana Service Corp.-Earnings-

| Indiana Service Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1935 | \$3 1934 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1932 \\ \$ 3,244,846 \\ 2,505,536 \end{array}$ |
| Operating revenue- | \$3,093,733 | \$3.145,077 \$2, | ${ }_{288}$ |  |
| Operating expenses----Sta |  |  |  |  |
| State, local \& misc. Federal taxes | 242,980 | 245,356 | 8,659 | 233,839 |
| Net operating income.Other income--------- | \$794,294 | \$755,8 |  | \$505,471 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total income Deductions from income Int., amortiz. \& exps..- | \$810,935 | \$768,222 | ,418 | \$505.471 |
|  | 810,935 | 819,196 | ,737 | 182,934 670,899 |
| Net income Preferred dividends.-. Common dividends. |  | loss\$50,973 lo | 19 | \$348,362 |
|  |  |  |  | 32,641 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance to surplus..- |  | def\$50,973 def\$20 | 4,319 | (\$381,003 |
| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| 1935 | 1934 |  | 1935 | 1934 |
| Assets- | \$ | Liablluties- |  | \$ |
| Plant, prop.,rights, franchises, \&c.-23,159,899 |  | $7 \%$ cum. pref. stk. <br> (\$100 par) | 370,600 | 1,370,600 |
| Pref. stock disc't, |  | 6\% cum. pref. stk. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Invest. \& advances } & 57,504 \\ \text { Special } \\ \text { deposits..- }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 4 & 85,186 \\ \hline 9 & 73,514 \end{array}$ | x Common stock | 7,570,500 | 7,7380,000 |
| Special deposits.-. ${ }_{\text {der }}$ | 73,514 | Funded ded ${ }^{\text {D }}$ - | 167,998 | 12,725,680 |
| prepaid actts-.- 533,327 | 7 883,128 | Demand notes and |  |  |
| Cash \& workinglds. 89,096 | 6 58,793 | accr. int. thereon |  |  |
| Cash on deposit for |  | pay. to parent co. | 3,128,024 | 2,811,626 |
| bond int., \&c..- 197,742 | $2 \quad 193,347$ | Note payable to |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec.- 246,525 | 5 204,455 | affiliated co-.-- | 22,424 |  |
| Unbilled revenue- $\quad 65,393$ | $3 \begin{array}{lr}366,798 \\ & 256.277\end{array}$ | Accounts payable_ | 171,760 294,505 |  |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. 242,883 | 3 256,277 | Accrued interest <br> Accrued taxes. | $\begin{aligned} & 294,505 \\ & 205,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474,607 \\ & 207,896 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Public impt. assess due in 1936 due in 1936 | 43,976 | 57,835 |
|  |  | Equip. trust ctf due in 1936 |  |  |
|  |  | Misc. current liab. | 9,586 | 5,232 |
|  |  | Reser | 714,512 |  |
|  |  | Deficit. | 2,790,548 | 2,843,951 |

Total_-........24,966,602 $24,871,655$ Total_-.......-24,966,6
$x$ Represented by 738,000 no-par shares.-V. 140, p. 4069 .
International Cement Corp.-New Director-
The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that at a meeting of the board of directors held June 24, E. V. Daveler was elected a
International Great Northern RR.-Earnings.-

| May | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$996,847 | \$991,028 | \$1,084,234 | \$1,418,608 |
| Net from railway | 157,791 | 332,120 | 321,767 | 533.779 |
| Net after rents | def11,661 | 215,147 | 161,694 | 297,010 |
| Gross from railway | 4,823,288 | 4,768.005 | 5,251,820 | 5,190,359 |
| Net from railway. | 727,551 | 947,358 | 1,484,529 | 1,557,210 |
| Net after rents | def14.476 | 310,036 | 659,653 | 714,620 |

## V. 142, p. 3856 .

Institutional Securities, Ltd. - $5,000,000$ Shares Offered -A new trust of the mutual fund type was introduced July 1 with the public offering of $5,000,000$ shares of Institutional Securities, Ltd., of which Hare's, Ltd., is principal under-
writer. Distribution of the $5,000,000$ shares being offered will be made through a group of dealers throughout the country. Offering price will be based on the actual asset value.
According to the prospectus, the fund will have two classes of shares,
Bank Group Shares to provide' a medium for the investment of funds in an approved list of New Y York City bank stocks, and Insuranane Group Sharess to provide a means of investing funds in an approved list of insurance
stocks. The prospectus states that Institutional Securities, Ltd. has an stocks. The prospectus states that Institutio
authorized capital stock of $50,000,000$ shares.
Supervisory investment service for the new trust will be furnished by
Hare's Research \& Management, Ltd., which is engaged in the business of conducting research in investments and is specializizing in the field of bank and insurance stocks. Its personnel incluces those ford
with Harés. Ltd and Bank \& Insurance shares, Ltd.
Bank stocks eligibie for the port tolio or bank banoup shares are Bank of the Manhattan Coi; Bank of News York \& Trust Co. © Bankers Trust Co ${ }^{\text {o }}$ Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.;' Chase National Bank; Chemical Bank
 Co, ansurance companies whose stocks are eligible for the portfolio of insurance group shares are listed. in the prospectus as Aetna Insurance
Co.; Agriultural Insurance Co.; American Surety Co. New York ${ }^{\text {Boston }}$. Insurance Co.; Continental Insurance Co. Fidelity \& Deposit Co. or Md. Philadelphia, Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia: Great American
 Co.. North River Insurance Co.i Phoenix Insurance Co.; Providence and United states Fire Insurance Co. Pres. and Dir. Directors of Institutional Securities, Ltd. are Emlen S. Hare,


International Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Earnings for Calendar Years (Company Only)
Divs. and int. from con-
trolled cos. and miscel-
troneous income.
Misc. exp. and int. paid-
Exhange on divs, receiv.
Writ. off disc. on securs
Balance
Divs.on $\bar{\sigma} /$ ist pref. stk.
Earnings for Calend
ere earnings of
$1935 \quad 1934 \quad 1933 \quad 1932$



| of controlled cos. in ands of public | x445,064 | 492,253 | 499,870 | 9, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vs, on pref, and |  |  |  |  |
| - stocks of control. cos. |  | 0 | 100,031 | 100,4 |
| Res. for contin | 90 |  | 100,031 | 100,45 |
| Res. for deprec | 773,6 | 605,000 | 549,087 | 455,50 |
| Min. int. in sur. | 299,647 | ${ }_{2} \overline{7}, \overline{2} \overline{6} \overline{3}$ | 22, $\overline{2} \overline{1} \overline{5}$ |  |
| Amort. of bond di | 24,308 | 20.017 |  |  |
| Net inc. |  |  |  |  |
| Power | \$1,107,68 | \$1,052,634 | \$1,078,999 | 891 |
| Co., Ltd | 113,067 | 16,530 |  |  |
| Exps. and int. pai | 174,650 | 324,661 | 39,479 | 359,543 |
| Total income | $\begin{array}{r} .046,106 \\ .437,593 \end{array}$ | \$844,503 | \$863,816 | $\$ 652,863$ |
| Surplus |  |  |  |  |
| Previous surp | ,556 |  |  |  |
| Writ. off disc. on seeur |  |  | Dr $\overline{50} 0,0$ | Dr50,0 |
| Commission 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Deposit reser |  |  |  |  |
| Res. for exch. on net cur |  |  |  |  |
| assets in foreign curr- | 0000 |  | Dr50,000 | r100 |

Surplus, Dec. 31 .-...
$\times$ Atter deducting misce

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
 x R epresented by 115,610 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 3856 .

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Payment on NotesBankers Trust Co. as trustee for the 10 -year secured convertible $7 \%$
notes, which became due Sept. 1,1932 , is notifying holders that it has bee authorized by Court order to distribute funds received as interest on bonds pledged as security for the notes. Payments will be made on July 1 on
account of the amp and appurtenant Sept. 1,1932 coupon, and $\$ 1,47$ per $\$ \$ 35$ coupon upon the
outstanding and unpaid coupons maturing prior to Sept. 1932 After outstanding and unpaid coupons maturing prior to sept. 1.1932 . After
this distribution. the balance due on each $\$ 1,000$ note and $\$ 35$ coupon will amount to $\$ 958.03$.
The Bankers Trust
Co., as trustee, will allocate the distribution upon
Balance due July 1, 1936 (incl. int. at

| Principal of <br> Note $\$ 35$ Coupon |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$967.64 | \$33.89 | \$1,001.53 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 32.72 \\ 9.31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.15 \\ \hline .32 \end{array}$ | 33.87 9.63 |
| \$42.03 | \$1.47 |  |
| 3925.61 | \$32.4 | 95 | Applicable to princinalest.-............

Total distribution
due attor distribution (as of
$\$ 925.61 \quad \$ 32.42$
\$958.03
New York Transit Unification Memo Extended-
The memorandum of understanding between representatives of N. Y. Manhattan Ry., which was of the expire July 2 , has Reen extended until Oct. 30
The memorandum was inged Now the The memorandum was signed Nov. 1, 1935, and has already been extended
International Rys. of Central America-EarningsPeriod End. May $31-1936$-Month- 1935
Gross revenues Gross revenues
Oper. exp. and taxes....-$1936-230$
$\$ 535,878$
245,87 $h-1935$
241,000
240 $1936-5$,
$\$ 2.671 .600$
1,21892 Mos.
$\$ 2.260,63$
$1,160,677$
1 Income applic to fixed \$291,052
$\$ 291,052 \quad \$ 256,050$
hoe Co.-Earnings-
$\$ 1,099,961$




Total income. taxes.
Preferred dividends. Common dividends
Shares common stock
outstanding (no par)-
Earnings
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { ornitangs per share...-_ } & 3,339,900 \\ \$ 1.04\end{array}$
 X Exclusi.
own stock.

| Balance Sheet May 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ | Liabilities- | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 163,421 8,709,275 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Empl, notes rec---- |  | ${ }^{612,424}$ | Insurance reserveEarned surplus.-- | 28,183,386 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {b Co.'s own stock- }}$ | ${ }^{267777}$ | 338,018 |  |  | 27,232,546 |
| Deferred charges-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal |  |  |  |  |  | a After depreciation. b Consists of 10,100 in 1936 ( 11,700 in 1935$)$

common shars at cost. V. 142, p. 788 .

International Utilities Corp.-Preferred Dividendsprior pref. stock (no par value) and a dividend of 75 cents per share on prior pref. stock (no par value) and a divien or valuents per share on being payabole Aug. 1 to hold ders of record July 20 Similar poayments were made on May are on teo $\$ 7$ prior pref and 62 ancents pers share on the $\$ 3.50$
of $\$ 1.25$ per share
prior pref. made on Nov. 1,1935 . Dividends of $875 / 2$ cents per share on the prior pref. made on Nov. 1,1935 . 19 Dividends or 875 cents per share on the
7 prior pref. and 4344 cents per share on the $\$ 3.50$ prior pref. were paid on Aug. 1, 1935, and in each of the six quarters preceding Auk. 1. Prior
Italian Superpower Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period Ended March 31, 1936-
Income-Dividends 88 interest..
Income
Expenses
Taxes, incl. prov. for
U.
Interest paid-... Loss on foreign exchange-Lossen on sales of secrurities.-.-.
Prof. on $\$ 210,000$ debentures acquired \& retired.

| 3 Mos. | 12 Mos . |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$2,764 | $48,052$ |
| 2.504 | 128,648 |
| 3,493 | 16,636 |
| 157,560 | 633.432 |
|  | $1,360,944$ Cr |

 lire, amounting to $\$ 1,199,457$ valued at the rates of exchange in New York on the dates of receipt in Italy, have been included in the above amount
of $\$ 1,200,736$ and have been converted into United States currency. Dividends received after Oct. 31,1935 , aggregating $2,387,279$ lire, amounting
to $\$ 193110$ based on the rates of exchange in New York on the dates of receiptin Italy, have not been included in the above amork on the dates of exchange restrictions for conversion of lire into United States curreacy is still pending. The dividends aggregating 2,387,279 lire appear as lire
dividends received and not converted on the March 31,1936 , consolidated balance sheet.


## Volume 143

Financial Chronicle
(F. L.) Jacobs Co.-Listing-

The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 280,750 outstanding shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, and will list 28,075 additional
shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, upon notice of issuance.-
Jamaica Public Service, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Gross earnings a-axe-:-
Oper expenses
Interest \& amortization.

Balance... $-142, \mathrm{p} .3857-\cdots$
Jantzen Knitting Mills Co. (Ore.)-To Call Pref. StockThe company has ealled for redemption on Sept. 1 the entire issue of $7 \%$
100 par preferred stock at $\$ 105$ and accrued dividends. There is $\$ 898,000$ par valuee outstanding.
The company plans. to issue and sell $\$ 750,000$ par value of new $5 \%$
$\$ 100$ par preferred. The funds plus cash on hand will be used to retire old $7 \%$ preferred.
To preferred.
The company said: "Holders of the old 7\% proferred will be given privilege of exchanging their stock for the new $5 \%$ preferred share-for-share
within limits of the new issue and be paid $\$ 5$ in cash for ecah share exchanged and in addition the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{a}$ share, payable
Sept. 1.' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$, Inash as there will not be sufficient amount of the new preferred to exchange sharefor-share with the oid preferred, is suggested that oid application to the company as "applications will be filed in order received." -V. 141, p. 3074.


Kable Brothers Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list. given on first page of this department.
Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Gross earnings
Operating expen
Amortiz. of disc. \& prem
Depreciation -.........

Kansas City Public Service Co.-Voting Trust Extended The holders of voting trust certificates for stock of the company are
otified that the rexistered holders of voting trust certificates representing notre than $81 \%$ of aill deposited shares have consented to a revision of the
moting trust areme voting trust agreement and its extension to July 1,1941 . Revaration, will be ready for delivery on July 15, 1936, and will be exchanged for existing certificates, free of charge, on or after that date.-V. 142, p, 4182



 Prepayments special deposits.-.
Sinking fund sinking rund and
Other deposits-
Unamort.
debt dis-
count \& expense
Duefrom attll. cos.


Total
Total...-...... $\overline{10792.753}$
--142, $p$

10,792,
p. 283
Kansas Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

## American Power \& Light Co. Subsidary]



$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net revs. from oper_- } & \$ 209,667 & \$ 205,299 & \$ 2,652,272 & \$ 2,647,017 \\ \text { Other income_--- } & 887 & 603 & 13,055 & 18,172\end{array}$


$z$ Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for
period, whether paid or unpaid.
Beriod,
 Ke before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. After the payment of these aividenas there were no accumulatea unpaid

Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings.-
Gross from railway.-.
Net from railway
Gross from railway
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway_-.--- } & 979,559 & 782,781 & 785,434 & 668,393 \\ \text { Net from railway_---- } & 501,417 & 338,850 & 389,565 & 301,373 \\ \text { Net after rents }\end{array}$

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.-Initial Series K-2
Dividends-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents per share on the series -K .
V. 142, p. 3175 .
Keystone Steel \& Wire Co.-50-cent Div. on New StockThe directors on July 2 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the larger amount of no-par common stock now outstanding payable Aug. Ip
to holders of record July 15 . The common stock was recently split up to holders of record July 15. The common stock wac A dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on the old stock on April 15 last.

 this later being the first paym.
11 Months Ended May 31 - $\qquad$ $\begin{gathered}\stackrel{1936}{ } \\ \$ 1,275,218\end{gathered} \quad \$ 913,527$

## V. 142, p. 4182

Keystone Watch Case Corp. $\$ 1$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of a coumulations on the common stock (par \$16.66 2-3), payable July 10 to and Jan. 15. 1935, and on Jubly 16 . 1934 . This latter dividend was the first paid on the issue since Feb. 1, 1931 , when a, semi-annual dividen
cents per share was paid on the old $\$ 25$ par stock.-V. 141 , p. 3539 .

Kings Crown Gold Mines, Inc,-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Kingsport Press, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 141, p. 2281
Koppers Gas \& Coke Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Net sales } \& \text { oper. } & \text { rev_.. } \\ \$ 45,020,664 \\ \$ 41,555,712\end{array}$
Cost of sales and exps. of
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { operations, excl.of de- } \\ \text { preciation \& depletion }\end{array} & 33,961,592 & 30,967,581\end{array}$
Gross profit from oper. $\$ 11,059,071 \$ 10,588,130$ Selling expense Gen. admin. expense--
Net profit from opers. $\$ 4.640,53$ Divs., int. \& misc
Gross income Gross incomeDederal taxes (est.) Federal taxes (est.)-
Interest on funded debt.
Other interest paid Other interest paid...--
Taxes on bond interest Taxes on bond interestLoss on own bónas retir'd through sinking fundLoss on sale ot' securities (net), Taxes \& other expenses Taxes \& other expenses
non-oper. property--

Cash discounts allowed. Miscell. deductions. | 34,491 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | 69,495 |
|  | 65,420 | Net income. plus.--Previous surplus.-Total surplus

Preferred dividends
Common dividends Common dividends..---
Earned surp. Dec.
Shares com. stock out-
$\$ 11,860,516$
$\$ 11,235,587$
$\$ 11,519,815$
$\$ 11,830.428$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Shares com. stock out- } & 807,091 & 807,091 & 807.091 & 807,091 \\ \text { standing (no par) } & 807 . & \$ 1.56 & \$ 1.56 & \$ 1.15\end{array}$ $x$ Arrived at as follows: Restoring to earned surplus the amount arising on the transfer as at Jan. 1,1933 of the controlling interest in the outstanding capital stock or the Koppers Coal in exchdnge for certain securities of that company, being the cost to Koppers Gas \& Coke Co of the capital stock of pany,
Koppers Coal Co. in excess of the book value at date of acquisition which
was charged to surplus in prior years; total excess cost, $\$ 2,641,987$; less was charged to surplus in prior years; total excess cost, $\$ 2,641,987$; less portion thereof charged
 x Represented by 807,091 no par shares at stated values.-V. 142, p. 3348.
(S. H.) Kress \& Co.-Doubles Common Div.-Extra Div.The directors on June 30 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share in
addition to an extra dividend of 50 cents on the old common stock, no par value, both payable Aus. 1 to holders of record July 20 . The common stock is being split on a 2 -for- 1 basis.
The company stated that if the certificates effecting the 2 -for- 1 split-up of the common stock shall have been filed on or before Aug. 1, each of the new common stock in the amount of 25 cents a share
Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on the old common stock from Feb. 1, 1927 to May 1, 1936. Extra divipaid each May and November from 1931 to May 1,1936 inclusive, in
August and November of 1930 and in November of 1929,1928 and 1927,1 August and November of 1930 and in November of 1929,1928 and 1927
In addition an extra cash dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 10,1935 and an
.
Kreuger \& Toll Co.-Plan Operative-
The plan of readjustment for Kreuger \& Toll $5 \%$ secured sinking fund
M.-P. Murphy is Chairman, jointly with the committee of which BainMr. Murphy announced June 30 . declared operative by both committees, The debentures deposited under the plan, including those reported by the amount, or in excess of $92 \%$ of the entire outstanding amount of debentures according to Mr . Murphy's announcement, which continues: mittee. Thost unpreceesented result is extremely gratifying to the comthroughout the world. At the time of the formation of the protective committees four years ago, recovery upon the secured debentures seemed to be
limited to whatever might be received from the collateral specifically limited to whatever might be received from the collateral specifically additional recoveries through the bankrupt estates. The virtual unanimity With which the plan has been approved is doubtless attributable to an appremittees during this four-year period and also to general recognition of the soundness of the plan of readjustment. These two considerations led to the plan being recommended by the protective crganizations existing for Kreguer \& Toll securities in all the European countries where importan efforts and cooperation that so large a percentage of debentures has been

Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Sales-

## 4 Weets Ended

Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apri
May

## 24 Weeks Ended-

Net profit after deprec., Fed. tax., \&c Earnings per common share---.-.-.-.

| x Includes $\$ 402,764$ | non-recurring profit. | $\$ 0.54$ | $1,813,092$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Current assets as of June 13, 1936 | $\$ 1.30$ | $1,798,633$ |  |

 were $\$ 7,224,604$ comparing with cash and U. S. Government securities of 594, on June 15,1935 . Inventories totaled $\$ 19,332,333$ against $\$ 18,970,660$

Krupp Group No. 1 Oil Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings.$\underset{\text { Gross fro }}{\text { Ma }}$
Gross from railway - .--
Net from railway

$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { RR.-Earnings.- } & \\ 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \$ 190,373 & \$ 181,103 & \$ 56,297 \\ 110,681 & 100,602 & 2,093 \\ 93,295 & 84,631 & 7,003\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 498,709 & 375,015 & 308,770 & 144,139 \\ \text { Net from railway-...- } & 67,603 & \text { def1,405 } & \text { def25,618 } & \text { def101,941 } \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def } 46,016 & \text { def78,531 } & \text { def103,229 } & \text { def150,471 }\end{array}$

| Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Gross from railway | \$143,983 | \$127,763 | \$128,455 | \$121,138 |
| Net from railway | 47,149 | 38,941 | 38,339 | 43,249 |
| Net after rents | 20,476 | 15,292 | 16,474 | 18,456 |
| Gross from railway | 648,178 | 632,918 | 638,618 | 561,910 |
| Net from railway | 187,453 | 207,810 | 193,504 | 168,801 |
| Net after rents | 62,127 | 85,936 | 78,390 | 53,907 |


| Lehigh \& New England RR.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$413,327 | \$295,134 | \$306,326 | \$229 |
| Net from railway | 157,823 | 129,945 | 83,415 | 52,30 |
| Net after rents | 102,709 | 131,975 | 72,732 | 47,61 |
| Gross from railw | 1,689,985 | 1,383,533 | 1,557,319 | 1,130 |
| Net from railway | 469,721 | 359,847 | 453,643 | 204,384 |
| Net after rents | 353,632 | 365,983 | 387,862 | 210,303 |

## Lehigh Valley RR.-Earnings.-

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { May- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway.....- } & \$ 3,929,485 & \$ 3,619,553 & \$ 3,697,624 & \$ 2,901,828 \\ \text { Net from railway_....- } & 1,065,634 & 972,209 & 913,760 & 453,433 \\ \text { Net after rents_-...- } & 705,615 & 641,158 & 556,490 & 78,780\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 19,500,161 & 17,150,676 & 17,808,956 & 14,230,649 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & 19,500,419 & 4,094,956 & 4,878,222 & 2,201,023\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net rom railway } \ldots . . . & 4,593,419 & 4,094,956 & 4,878,222, & 2,201,023 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 2,711,368 & 2,481,487 & 3,129,175 & 336,423\end{array}$

Lehman Corp.-New Vice-Presidènt-
The company has advised the New York Stock Exchange that at a meeting of the board of directors on June 24 E . J. Bermingham was elect
Vice-President and a director of the corporation.-V. 142 , p. 4344 .

Lima Locomotive Works-Order-
The company has received an order from the Southern Pacific RR. for This makes a total of 15 ensenger-train engines.
The company built only nine engines during 1935 the company this year, The company built only nine engines during 1935.-V.142, p. 2833

## Link Belt Co.-15-Cent Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra divideno of 15 cents per share in addition 15. A special dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1,1935 . V. 12, . 3000 .

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.-Removed from Unlisted Trading The New York Curb Exchange has removed the rights from unlisted Loft,
Loft, Inc.-Grants Option-
option has been granted to Phoenix New York Stock Exchange that an any time or from time to time, prior to, but not corter, 5 p. m., June 9,1939 ,
of all or any part of 300,000 shares of the authorized but unissued capitai stock of the company (subject to adjustment) at the following prices: $\$ 3$ per share (subject to adjustment) for shares taken down during the year $\$ 4$ per share (subject to
es taken down year ending June 9, 1939.-V. 142, p. 4344 .
Long Island Lighting Co.-Stay Denied-
Supreme Court Justice Gilbert V. Schenck denied a motion of the company for a stay pending a review of an order of the Public Service Commission
reducing the company's electricity rates approximately $\$ 600,000$ annually.

Long Island RR.-Earnings.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { May- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway_....- } & \$ 2,167,432 & \$ 2,052,095 & \$ 2,037,868 & \$ 1,954,866 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 666,426 & 508,235 & 552,694 & 673,660\end{array}$ Net from railway-
Net after rents.--
From
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } . . .-: & 9,811,159 & 9,389,871 & 9,568,267 & 9,259,514 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \mathbf{1 , 9 9 3}, 314 & 1,616,764 & 2,189,869 & 2,692,092 \\ \text { Net after rents.-...- } & 258,780 & \text { def79,281 } & , 568,371 & 1,146,569\end{array}$

Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings.

 y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. the payment of this dividend, there were no accumulated unpaid dividends
at that date. at that date.
Calendar Years-
Operating revenues

## 1935 $\$ 5,859,92$ 3

$24 \begin{array}{r}\quad \begin{array}{r}1934 \\ \$ 5,527,1 \\ 3,362,43\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net revenues from operation $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Other income (net)
$\qquad$
$\$ 2,161,177$
1,702

| $\$ 2,164,720$ |
| :---: |
| Cr7,264 |

Interest on mortgage bond $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}2,159,475 \\ 25,269 \\ \hline 2,184745\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,171,985 \\ 28,037 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Other interest \& deductions
$2.184,745$
875,000
46.116
$\begin{array}{r}82.200,022 \\ 875,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 Common dividends.-


McCrory Stores Corp.-Initial Dividend on New Preferred The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per Aug. 1 to holders of record July 20. The last previous payment made on the old preferred stock of this company which recentiy emerged from receiver

Bond Offering Reported Under Way-
Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp., and Hedden \& Co.,
Inc., it is stated are expected to offer this month $\$ 5,500,000$ 15-year $5 \%$ Inc., it is stated are expected to offer this month $\$ 5,500,00015$-year $5 \%$
debs. The bonds will be callable at 105 for 12 years and thereafter at par. Balance Sheet as at the Opening of Business May 5, 1936
$\qquad$ hand, in banks \& in transit-1................-a $\$ 4,082,706$ Est. merch. inv.at stores, restaurant, warehouses \& in
transit, less res. for deprec. $\&$ obsolescence.
Miscell. accts. recelvable, less Marketable securs., at mar-
ket
quotation
Dec. ket quotation Dec. 31,
1935, less reserve.-.-.-.Miscell. notes \& acets. receiv. \&tricted banks, less reserves Real est. owned, furn. \& fixts. eqpt. \& utensils, improves.
to leased prop. \& construct. in process, less reserves - -.-Prepd. insur., store supplies,
bond disc't unamortiz. \&c.
$\qquad$
Acctab. payazable-merchandise
\& expense Accts, payabl
\& expense
Acerued expe Acerued expenses
Reservent.................... Reserve for flood loss
 371,178
60,000 4,819,901
 a Funds withheld by Irving Trust Co.. trustee of McCrory Stores Corp.
and subsidiary corporations, for claims amounting to $\$ 4,546,572$, any excess of same over actual payments in settlement of claims will be turned over to

McWilliams Dredging Co.-To Vote on Stock Dividendfor the directors have ordered a special meeting of the stockholders on July 31 for the purpose of approving or disapproving an amendment to the articles
of incorporation whereby stockholders would be given a $100 \%$ stock divi-
dend through an increase in the authorized (no par) capital stock to 200,000 dend through an from 100,000 . 96,350 shares of capital stock outstanding. Upon
There are at present approval of the increase in the stated capital, the directors contemplate
the declaration of the $100 \%$ stock dividend. The sum of $\$ 468,250$ will be transferred from surplus to capital account upon approval of the amend-ment.-V. 142, p. 3001 .
 Fanuary

## V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3858$.

 1933
$\$ 8,598,303$
$7,650,743$
$7,742,201$
$7,539,051$
$8,545,505$

Manhattan Shirt Co.-Earnings-


Manning, Maxwell \& Moore, Inc.-Dividend DoubledThe company paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, on April 1 , and Jan. 2 , last, this latter being the first distribution made on this issue since
Margay Oil Corp.-Listing A pproved-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 150,000
Massachusetts Investors Trust-21-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 21 cents per share, payable cents paid on April 30 , last; 27 cents paid on Jan. 20 , last; 20 cents on
Oct. $21 ; 19$ cents on July $20 ; 21$ cents on April 20,$1935 ; 24$ cents paid on Dec. 31, 1934; 19 cents per share paid on Sept, 29 and, June 30,$1934 ; 21$ cents per share paid on March 31, 1934, and Dec. 30, 1933; 19 cents per 1933.-V. 142, p. 2834.

Memphis Power \& Light Co.-Earnings[National Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Gross corp. income_-. } & \$ 223,754 & \$ 204,069 & \$ 2,674,655 & \$ 2,420,600 \\ \text { Int. \& other deducts } & & 64,449 & 64,797 & & 776,430\end{array}$
 Property retirement reserve appropriations.--7.
z Dirs. applic. to pref. stocks for period, whether
paid or unpaid
Balance-.-
 y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. the payment of these divs.
that date.-V. 142 p. 3178.

Merchants Refrigerating Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 i 1935 , pristrib to which regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share
were Accruals after the payment
per share.-V. 142, p. 2165 .
Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-5 Mos.-1935




| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telephone plant, equip., \&c. | 3,386,915 | 6\% cum.pret.stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) | \$1,474,900 |
| Miscellaneous investments.- | 3,744 | Common stock (\$100 par). | 1,718,400 |
| Spectal deposits | 781 | 1st mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds, |  |
| Debt discount \& expense in |  | series A, due April 1, 1961. | 2,500,000 |
| progress of amortization.. | 231,163 | Accounts payable | 37,753 |
| Prepaid accts. \& det. charges_ | 22,235 | Accrued intere | 31,550 |
| Cash | 468,361 | Accrued taxes | 150,143 |
| Working funds | 20,842 | Partial acer. for pref. divs | 14,751 |
| x Notes \& accts. receivable. | 14,335 | Service billed in advance. | 5,810 |
| Materials \& supplies. | 184,362. | Misc. current liabilities | 2,380 |
|  |  | Reserves | 1,052,268 |
|  |  | Constributions for extensions | 4,866 |
|  |  | Surplus | 339,917 |
| Tota | 332,741 |  |  |


Michigan Bell Telephone Co.-Ordered to Cut Rates-
Reductions in telephone rates totaling $\$ 1,500,000$ yearly have been or-
dered by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission. It was estimated that $65 \%$ of the 550,000 telephone subscribers in the state would be afAt the same time
At the same time the Oommission ordered the company not to pay nore than of the $\$ 439,000$ a year it has been paying under a license contract or long-distance equipment.
George M. Welch. Preside
George M. Welch. President of the company, stated: "I do not think in the case indicated that there should be an increase in the rates."-Vrief filed p. 4347 .

Michigan Public Service Co.--Preferred Dividends-
The directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum. pref.

## Michigan Gas and Electric Co.

1st \& ref. A 6 Sept. 1943<br>1st \& ref. B 5 Dec. 1956<br>TRADING DEPARTMENT

## Eastman, Dillon \& Co. <br> MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE <br> 15 Broad Street <br> New York <br> A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-752

stock, par $\$ 100$. Both dividends are payable on account of accumulations, on Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15 . Like distributions were made on were paid on Feb. 1, last, and on Nov. 1,1935 , while in each of the six were paid. Prior to then regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ preferred stock, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ pref. stock were istributed:-V. 142, p. 3514
Midland Valley RR.-Earnings.-

| May- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$99,337 | \$82,589 | \$84,169 | \$108,245 |
| Net from railway | 29,501 | 29,985 | 21,142 | 44,313 |
| Net after rents. | 15,737 | 20,595 | 11,146 | 32,555 |
| From Jan $1-$ <br> Gross from rail | 588,469 | 487,459 | 500,900 | 525,397 |
| Net from railwa | 266,976 | 189,889 | 188,494 | 216,353 |
| Net after rents. | 187,082 | 113,526 | 120,429 | 137,092 |

## Net after rents. -V. 142, p. 3683. <br> $\qquad$ <br> Minneapolis Brewing Co.-Earnings-

5 Months Ended May 31-
Net income after all charges

| Net income after all charges | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Earnings per share on 500,000 capital shares.-...-.-. | $\$ 90,498$ |
| $-V .142$, p. 3350 |  | 1935

$\$ 27.749$
$\$ 0.06$

## Minneapolis

\& St. Louis RR

## May-

Gross from railway--Net from railway.-. From Jan. 1 ----
Gross from railway Gross from railwa
Net from railway
Net after rents. 1936
$\$ 738,345$
161,607
77,121 1935
$\$ 575,0$
def2
$\qquad$ ders3,676 def91,146 1933
$\$ 662,82$
116,235
60,892 Net after rents-142, p, 4026.
Minneapolis St, Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earns.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway_....:- } & 642,404 & 542,052 & 348,006 & 143,763 & 409,654 \\ \text { Net after rents_-..... } & 346,339\end{array}$


Extension-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company (1) to extend from Aug. 1,1936 . to Feb. 1, $1 £ 38$, the maturity date of not exceeding $85,000,000$ of secured notes; the notes during this period to


Minnesota Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
[American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]



 Property retirement reserve appropriations- - or
$\mathbf{z}$ Dividends applicable to preferred stock for Diviends appheable to preferred stock
period, whether paid or unpaid-.-........ $990,633 \quad 990,552$ Balance-_-.................................. $\$ 169,573$ y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
z Dividends accummuated and unpaid to May 31,
3036, amounted to $\$ 970,553$. Latest dividends, amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $7 \%$ pref. stock, \$1. 50 an share on $6 \%$ pref. stock, and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ pref. stock.
were paid on April 1,1936 . Dividends on these stocks are cumulative. $\stackrel{\text { were paid on April }}{-V .142, \text { p. } 4347 \text {. }}$

| Mississippi Central RR.-Earning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$72,818 | \$56,769 | \$56,264 | \$50.299 |
| Net from railway | 20,005 | 16,113 | 6,016 | ef7.120 |
| Net from rents | 13,611 | 9,758 | 9 | def13,780 |
| Gross from railway | 352,643 | 272.456 | 275,387 | 218.456 |
| Net from railway | 82,925 | 32,225 | 36,919 | def6,701 |
| Net after rents | 48,733 | 866 | 8.730 | def37,181 |
| Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Gross from railway | \$90.419 | \$78.679 | \$88,926 | \$75,598 |
| Net from railwa | 23,194 |  |  |  |
| Net after rents. | 11,181 | 13,874 | 44 | 5,802 |
| Gross from railway | 410,326 | 119,771 | 411,915 | 312.604 |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 31,574 | 21,333 | 12,851 | def34,706 |
| Mississippi Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Calendar Years- |  |  | 1935 | 193 |
| ross earnings' |  |  |  |  |
| Electric- |  |  | 2,736,149 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total gross earnings--------------------- \$2,773,989 \$2,693,067 |  |  |  |  |
| Operation- |  |  | 359,643 |  |
| Maintenance |  |  | 168.586 | ${ }_{7}^{182.064}$ |
| General taxes. |  |  |  | 355,065 |
| State income ta |  |  | 9,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 393,197 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred dividends |  |  | 253,092 | \$22,962 |

The statement says that if a sufficient number of shares were sold ap-
proximately $\$ 3,200,000$ of the net proceeds would be used to pay notes proximately $\$ 3,200,000$ of the net proceeds would be used to pay notes
of the company heid by the Guaranty Trust Co. National City Bank,
 representing the unpaid balance of $\$ 3,805,000$ of such notes. The balance
of the proceeds, if any, would be used for additions to plant faciitites, and for the purchase of lead tobacco or retained as working capital. The company does not expect to enter into any un
with the issue of the stock.- $-142, ~ p .360$.

Motherlode Development Corp. -Withdrawal of Regis-
tration- Securities and Exchange Commission has consented to the with-
Trawal of the registration statement of the company.-V. 142, p. 3180 . Motors Securities Co., Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Mueller Brass Co.-New President -
Fred L. Riggin has boen elected President succeeding o. B. Mueller.
Mr. Riggin was formerly Executive Vice-President.-V. 142 , p. 1128 .
Munson Steamship Line (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
v. a A A ter resserve of $\$ 54,862$. b Represented by 450,000 no par shares.-
$\underset{\text { See list given on first page of this department.--V. }}{\text { Megisters with }}$ SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 138, p. 3953
Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. MLlectric Power \& Light Corp. Subsidiary]


 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Property retirement reserve appropriations. } & \text { ysion } & \$ 847,206 & \$ 647,835 \\ \text { z Dividends applicable to preterred stock for } & 387,500 & 350,000\end{array}$ period, whether paid or unpaid---.-..--- $403.608 \quad 403.608$ y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. Z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31,1936 , amounted to
$\$ 655,863$. Latest dividend, amounting to $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, was paid on May 1, 1936. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.
-V , 142, p. 3179.

Missouri Illinois RR.-Earnings.Gross from railway.....:
Not from railway.... Nret from railway
Gross from railway
Gross rom railway....
Net after rents

| RR.-E | ngs.- |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$1936,254 | ${ }^{1935}$ |
| 26,847 | 13,629 |
| 9,667 | 4,976 |
| 417,715 | 424,996 |
| 12,015 | 32,10 |

$\begin{array}{rr}1934 & 1933 \\ \$ 87,450 & \$ 60,601 \\ 27,429 & 9.046 \\ 12,353 & \text { def } 3,913\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}383,132 & 301,780 \\ 98,487 & 31,589\end{array}$
-V. 142, p. 3860

## Misso



Mobile \& Oh
May
Gross ram railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents. Gross from railway.
Net from railway-
Net atter rents

RR.-Earnings.-
 $\begin{array}{rrr}4,062,835 & 3,353,118 \\ 719,45 & 262,64 \\ 212,869 & \text { def } 197,60\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{ll}3,680,578 \\ 590,361 & 3,076,918 \\ 50,561\end{array}$
Mohawk-Hudson Power Corp.- $\$ 1$ Preferred DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of to holders of record July 15. A similar payment was made on May 1 and Feb. 1 last, and on Nov. 1, Aug. 1, May 1 and Feb. 1,1935 , prior to which regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share were paid.
Accruals after the payment of the Aug. 1 dividend will amount to $\$ 5.25$
per share.-V. 142 , p. 3179 .
Monongahela Ry.- Earnings.-

| Gasy- |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gross from railway | 1936 |  | 1938 | Gross from railway-

Neet from railway
Net after rents... Net atter rents. Gross from railwayGross from railway-
Net from railway-
Net after rents
$\qquad$
$1,973,624$
$1,210,127$
680,748
$1,648,204$
989,314
485,323

198,604
98,677
$1,724,854$
$1,039,328$

-

Montana Dakota Utilities Co.-Application Withdrawn The securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order consenting to the withdrawal of company's application covering $\$ 12,500,000$ of The rexistration statement was filed by and $\$ 2,450,000$ of serial debentures The registration statement was filed by the company. May 5 . Withdrawal
of the statement was made at the request of the registrant.--V., 142 , p. 3179 .
Montana Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings[American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary]



 Dividends applicable to proferred stock for
period, whether paid or unpaid----------956,377 955,413 y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
Regular dividend on $\$ 6$ pref. stock was paid on May 1, 1936. After the z Regular dividend on $\$ 6$ pref. stock was paid on May 1, 1936 . After the
(Philip) Morris \& Co., Ltd.-Files Stock Issue-
The company has filed a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering 103,866 shares ( $\$ 10$ par) common stock to be offered, $\$ 50$ a share in the ratio of one new shacre for aech four shares. held. The
warrants are exercisable only in amounts calling for full shares and will warrants are exerc
expire on Aug. 17
[Exclusive of Subsidiaries Not Consolidated]

## Earnings for Period from June 30, 1935 to March 31, 1936

 Operating reverues, steamshipsOperating and administrative and general expenses, steamsnips.

| Profit on miscellaneous o | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 390,786 \\ & \\ & \hline r 29,185 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Net operating profit | 361,601 11,949 |
| on-operating in | 11,949 |
| Total income-- | $\$ 373,551$ 2,463 |
| Minority stockholders' int. in profits and losses bef |  |
| Minority stockikholders' int. in profits and losses befor | 88,80.5 |
| tion of subs. for the period June 30, 1935 to March 31, 1936.- | Dr264 |

Balance carried to surplus account_-.........................-- $\$ 409,628$


Narragansett Electric Co.-Files with SEC-To Issue $\$ 34,000,000$ 1st Mtge. $31 / 2$ s-
The company on June 26 filed with the Securities and Exchange Comties Act of 1933. covering $\$ 34,000,000$ of first mortgage bonds, series A
 will be used to pay off bank loans of $\$ 34,000,000$, which were incurred to Tediem the foilowing issues, and to revmburse the company for a fee of
$\$ 17,00$, paid on
lishing the bank credit: $\$ 26,504,500$ of first mortgage gold bonds. series A, 30 -year, $5 \%$, due Jan. 1, 3,691,000 first mortgage gold bonds, series B, $5 \%$, due Jan. $1,1957$. $2,960,000$ calirst for redemption on July 1,1936, at $102 \%$; and , called for redemption Dec. 1,1936 , at $105 \%$, The mortgage securing the
The bonds are redeemable at the option of the company, as a whole at any time or in part on any interest payment date after 30 dayy' notice at $1071, y \%$
and int., if red. on or before July 1,1941 , and thereafter the premium shall and int., if rey. on or before Jul Until July 1 , and thereafter the premium shall will be decreased by $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ a year untii
be paid if the bond are redeemed after July 1,1964 .
The bonds are callable for sinking fund purposes on any int. day but not ofore Jan. 1, 1939, on 30 days' notice, plus a premium of $4 \%$ on that day, the premium thereafter decreasing $1 / J$ of $1 \%$ to and incl. Jan. 1,1947 ; at rhe price to the public, the anames of the underwriters and the under-
writing discounts or commissions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.
The company also filied an application (32-24) under the Public Utility Holding company Ace 193 for exemption fom the require of filing Opportunity for hearing of this matter will be given July 13.-V. 142.

Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings.-



## National Automotive Fibres, Inc.-Extra Dividend-

 The directors nave declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share in class A stock, no par value, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of recore on the Slimilar extra, dividends were paid on Feb. 1 last and on Nov 1 . 1935 . The regular quarterly dividend. Was increased from 25 cents toNational Aviation Corp.-Subscription Offer-
Directors have voted to offer stockholders 19.095 shares of pan American
Airways Corp. stock held in this company's portfolio and thus reduce

National's holdings from 68,586 to 49,491 shares. The offer will be made before Aug. 3 at $\$ 50$ a share for the 19,095 shares.
Stockhoders will have the right to subscribe for one share of Pan American for each 25 shares of National held
The average cost to National of the Pan A merican shares now in its portTolio is approximately \$42 a share. The Pan American shares now in National's portfolio show at current market values a substantial unrealized
National Rubber Machinery Co.-EarningsEarnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936
Net loss after taxes, depr., prov. for bad debts \& other deducts. $\$ 19.566$
National Oil Products Co.-Listing Approved-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 169,128 outstanding shares of common stock., $\$ 4$ par.-V. 138, p. 159

Earnings for Three Months Ended March 31, 1936
Net profit after charges and Federal taxes
Earnings per share on 169,128 shares capital stock (par $\$ 4)-. . \quad \$ 91,173$
$\$ 0.54$ The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar for
200,000 shares of common stock, $\$ 4$ par value each.-V. $138, \mathrm{p}$. 159 .

National Rys, of Mexico-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Railway oper. revenues- } & 10,209.065 & 9,646,541 & 40,752,230 & 37.978,625 \\ \text { Railway oper. expenses- } & 8,296,825 & 7,222,662 & 33,782,352 & 28,255,663\end{array}$ Tax a acruale \& uncollec.
reverues

 Kilometers operated
National Tea Co.-Sales-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { our } \\ & , 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \$5,135,421 | \$4,387, 1976 | \$4,344,288 | \$4,928,125 |
| Feb. 29 | 4,662,014 | 4,929,167 | 4,735,402 | 4,650,84 |
|  | 4,582,700 | ${ }_{\text {4,816;420 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,608,491}$ | 5 5,02 |
|  | 4,349,416 | 4,885,980 | 4,659,679 | 4 |
|  | 4,628,100 | 5,037,572 | 4,796,725 | 4,743,075 | with 1.221 in the previous month and 1,225 a year previous.- -V . 142 ,

Nebraska Power Co.-Earnings-
American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiaryl

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Gross corp, income_-- } & \$ 289,919 & \$ 298,344 & & \$ 3,513,597 & \\ \text { Int. \& other deductions } & 86,397 & 86,364 & 1,038,211 & & \begin{array}{l}\$, 431,131 \\ 1,039,181\end{array}\end{array}$
 Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for $499,100 \quad 498,761$ Balance. $\overline{\$ 1,526,286} \overline{\$ 1,380,689}$ y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. 1936. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated nnpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividends on these stocks were
Nevada Northern Ry.-Earnings.Neva
Gross fro


Net arter rents.
New Bedford Gas \& Edison Light Co.- $\$ 1$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common

New Mexico Natural Gas Co.-New.Name to Be Adopted -See Albuquerque Natural Gas Co. above.
New York Stocks, Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 4349.

## Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

Calendar YearsGross operating earnings
Oper. \& Een.exps. $\&$ taxes
Operating profits-1.
Non-oper. earns. (net)

Surplus avail. for red
of bds., divs., scec.
Dis. on on pref divs. stock-c.-
Divs. on stock on subs:
not held------------
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 871,938 & \$ 389,230 & \$ 521,945 & \$ 602,395 \\ 733,667 & & \begin{array}{ll}734,661\end{array} & \begin{array}{ll}42,585 \\ 777,264\end{array} & \end{array}$ $\$ 138,100 \frac{128}{\operatorname{def} \$ 345,559}-141 \frac{130}{\$ 99,219} \frac{13}{\operatorname{def} \$ 174,999}$ Earnings for Month and 12 Months Ended May 31
Gross oper. earnings.-.-
Oper. \& gen. exps.\& taxes
Operating profits
Nonoper
Total income.
Interest
Interest
Disct.\& exp.on secs. sold rofit arising from re-
tirement of bonds and debentures Other miscell.-additions

Surp avail.for redemp. -V. 142, p. 4029 .
$\qquad$
$\$ 305,28$
1,10

## 1,102 $\$ 3062102$

 $\underset{\substack{\$ 306,387 \\ 112,148 \\ 52,98 \\ 8,039}}{1,98}$
$\$ 130,7$

## $h-1935$ $\$ 445.546$ 199,304

 \begin{tabular}{c}$\substack{1936-12 \\
\$ 5.63937 \\
2,657,214}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\frac{2,657,214}{\$ 2,92,122} 5$

$M 08 .-1935$
$\$ 4,82,289$
$2,754,878$
$\$ 2,2411$
$\square$


| $\$ 3,036,759$$1,383,058$614,419 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\$ 2,227,411$
124,742
$\xlongequal{\$ 2,352,154} 1$ $1,456,427$
631.275
102,524

|  | Con | ted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Permanent prop.equipment,de_ |  |  |
| a Net addition to assets. |  |  |
| Inv. in \& constr'n adv. to contr. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 2,343 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 3,012,098 | ,947,515 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Discts. \& exps. on funded debt and |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ing amortized.- | 1,733,822 | 1,93 |
|  |  |  |
| ng amortized | 400,000 | 584,9 |
|  |  |  |

ce Sheel Dec. 31
a Based upon the Total_-_-.-.-. $55,126,787 \quad 55,269,930$ New Jersey Fidelity \& Plate Glass Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.
Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink on June 25 filed in the New
York County York County Clerk's office his second and final report in the conservation
of this company. The report winds up the first insurance company conser vation proceeding undertaken under Article XI of the State Insurance Law enacted in 1932 . Motion to confirm the report, according to the on July proceedings mark also a forward step in the handling of interstate The proceedings mark also a forward step in the handling of interstate
insurance liquidations. When the company was taken over for liquidation insurance liquidations. When the company was taken over for liquidation
in New Jersey on May 28.1932, with the New Jorsey Commissioner of
Banking and Insurance as the primary liquidator a contract was entered Banking and Insurance as the primary liquidator a contract was entered
into allowing the New York Department to collect and conserve all assets
in New York sta claims made by New York residents. This cooperative supervision is in claims made by New York residents. Now York Department to promote
line with the poicy long urged by the Now
economy in liquidation and equable distributions of assets of insolvent economy in liquidation and equable distributions of assets of insole Pro-
insurance corporations doing business in many States of the Union. Pro
vision for similar cooperation nationall was made in legislation passed at Albany recently, but this legislation can have no effect until other state Legislatures act favorably also.
In this conservation proceeding 4,117 claims. were filed by New York residents asking total awards of sid, 8 , 14,608 . Practically all of these
clams have been adjudicated or compromised, including many legal actions
that that were pending against the company at the time it became insolvent.
of these claims the New York Department has recommended for allowance $\$ 693,320$. Secured and preferred claims have been paid out of assets collected in the state to the amount of $\$ 167,752$. After court a approval the balance of the claims will be certified to the New Jersey liquiaitor for The primary liquidation in New Jersey is well advanced but a date for dividend distribution to claimants has not yet been announced.
The company was licensed to do business in practically all the states of the Union. Beginning as a plate glass insurer it branched out and was



## New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-

[Electric Power \& Light Corp. Subsidiary]
Period End. May 31- 1936-Month-1935. 1936-12 Mos.-1935



 Property retirement reserve appropriations-
$\mathbf{z}$ Dividends applicable to preferred stock for
period, whether paid or unpaid
 Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.
Sividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31,1936 , amounted to z Bividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31 , 1936 , amounted to pref. stock was paid April 1, 1933 . Dividends on this stock are cumulative pref. stock was paid

| New Orleans TexaMaycoss from railway....- | $\begin{gathered} s \& 2 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | rnings | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$1934, |  |
| Net fro | 70 |  |  |  |
| Netaft |  | 82,410 | 94,842 |  |
| Gross from rail Net from railw |  | $\begin{array}{r} 752,355 \\ 254,676 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| , | 78. |  | 367,413 | 85, |

## New York Central RR.-Earnings.- <br> 

 Net after rents. Net from railway

## Net after rents -V .142 , p, 4029.

New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Equipment Trusts sale of $\$ 1,410,000$ of $3 \%$ equipment trust certificates, the issue to be sol at not less than 100.659 and divs.-V. 142, p. 4349.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline $\underset{\text { Naw }}{\text { Nat }}$ York Conn \& $$
\operatorname{ting}_{1028} R
$$ \& 1935 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Gross from railwa }}^{\text {May }}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1936 \\
& \$ 248,385
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1935 \\
& \$ 218,059 \\
& 167675
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \$234,526 \& \$235,352 <br>
\hline Net from railway \& 174.212
102,367 \& 167,675

97,366 \& 185,460
110,133 \& 194,069
122,509 <br>
\hline From Jan 1- \& 1,190,316 \& 1,153,177. \& 1,202 \& 1.174 <br>
\hline Not from railway \& ${ }_{5}^{922,212}$ \& 898,618 \& 968,353 \& <br>
\hline Net after rents \& 578,644 \& 557,805 \& 605,377 \& 589,4 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

New York Telephone Co．－Rate Cut Ordered－ Statewide reductions in certain rates，tolls and charges of the company
designed to save subscribers $64,152,000$ annually were ordered on June 26 by the N．Y．Public Service Commission． The order，made on recommendation of Commissioner Neal Brewster，
who has been conducting public hearings since May， 1934 does not affect
the basic monthly station rates in New York City or elsewhere in the State the basic monthly station rates in New York City or elsewhere in the State Westchester and Nassau，Counties by adding to the number of stations which
may be called at existing rates from any given station．This change is expected to save subscribers $\$ 445,000$ a year．
The order also provides for overiapping zones across the New York City
ines in Westchester and Long lsand，thus eliminating toll lines in Westchester and Long island，thus eliminating toll charges esti－ The largest single item of saving in the new rate schedules is $\$ 1,360,000$
to be effected by a zoning change which will reduce intrastate toll calls for distances up to 40 miles．
charges，service connection charges reductions in such items as hand－set
 simitar costs．The order contemplates the establishment of two－party
residence service in zones 1 and 2 in Manhattan at an established rate saving of $\$ 60,000$ a year．
The following summary of the proposed total saving of $\$ 4,152,000$ was made public by the commission：

Revenue Effect

## Hand－set charges

Service connection charges
New York City boundary overlap
（Reduction）
$\$ 760,000$
782,000
Temporary suspension of residence
$\qquad$ Toll rates（short haul）

## 215,000 , 360000

Extension stations，residence．
 Season service minimum charge－－al－ 260,000
75,000

 oundary changes，combining of small up－State local service areas，jack and plug regulations，supplementary equipment
items，\＆c．
liems，dc．
75，000
The company on June 26 issued the following statement： $\overline{\$ 4,152,000}$ ecision just announced ordering reductions in the rates for several opportunity to present to the Commission the whole of its proof upon the several factors involved in the determination of fair and reasonable rates．
At the public hearing held on June 18 when the Commission indicated its ntention to make such an order，counsel for the company advised the Commission that in his opinion no valid or lawful corder could be made in the present state of the record before it．However，the coumpany has not had time carefully to the commine andions consider them it will be unable to decide had time carefuly to examine and consider them it will be

New York Woman，Inc．－V．T．C．Ready－
Brown Young \＆Co．，Inc．announced that the escrow agreement with this company has been discharged by deposit therein of the proceeds from the
sale to the public of 150,000 shares．Holders of Tae New Ycrk Woman，Inc non－negotiable receipts for voting trust certificates may obtain yoting trust certificates upon surrender of the receipts to The Commercial National
Bank \＆Trust Co．of New York．－V．142，p． 3863 ．

## Niagara Falls Power Co．－Bonds Called－

All or the outstanaing 1st and consolidation mtge，series A 5\％gold bonds have been called tor redemption on Jan． 1,1937 at 105 and interest． All of the outstanding 1st and consolidation mtge．series Aa $6 \%$ gold Ponds have been c．thed for redemption on sept．1，next at 105 and interest．
Prust Co．of N． N ．Y．，the above issues will be made at the Marine Midland
Broadway，N．Y．City or at the Marine Trus．Co of Buffalo，Buffalo，N．Y
The Public Service Commission of New York has authorized the company
issue $\$ 32,493,000$ ist $\&$ ref．mtge．bonds， $31 / 2 \%$ ，series of 1936 ．See to issue $\$ 32,493,000$ 1st \＆
offering in V． 142, p． 4349.

North American Car Corp．－Files for Bond Issue－ $\$$ The corporation has filed under the Securities Act of 1933 for an issue of Of the proceeds $\$ 540,000$ will be used to convert 300 live－poultry cars into refrigerator cars，$\$ 575,450$ to retire $\$ 570,000$ of outstanding certificates， $\$ 430,000$ to retire other obligations for the purchase of cars and $\$ 450,000$ to repay loans from the Continental Illinois National Bank \＆Trust Co． －Vrice to the public and underwriters＇commissions will be supplied later． ．142，p． 4186.
North American Match Corp．－Dealings Suspended－ The New York Curb Exchange has suspended dealings in the com－

Norfolk Southern RR．－Earnings．－

Gross from railway Net from railway． Net after rents＿－
From Jan，
Gross from railway
Net from railway．
Northern $\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway．}]{\text { May }}$ Net from railway Gross from railway Net from railway Net after rents．

| 1936 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 346,044$ |
| 1004 |

1946,044
48,009
1,470
$1,703,614$
239865
29,140

1，844，27
844,274
306,355
49,638
$1,843,533$
386,703
119,
1933
$\$ 382,889$
62,487
6,245
1，587，244 def 227,341
${ }_{1936}^{\mathrm{Ry}}$－Earnings．－

| Earnings．－ |
| :---: |
| 1935 |
| $\$ 45,599$ |
| 16,508 |
| -393 |

$\square$

$\$ 206,40$ 73,287
def 23,234

Northern Illinois Finance Corp．－Files with SEC－
Financing on behalf of the coroporation，funds of which will be used will be done shortly by Paul H．Davis \＆Co．，it was announced July 2 ，
 no par pref．stock has been filied with the secarities and Exchange Com－
misssion．The cumul pret． various prices，untili，Aus． 1,1941
from dealers by means of securea notes also various of automobile purchase including purchases of electric a notiances and arious other types of financing contracts and miscellaneous＂collateral notes．The company＇s purchas office is at DeKalb，Ill．，and it also has offices in Aurora，Rockford and Total volume of purchases last year was $\$ 9,366,717$ as against $\$ 6,039,982$
in 1934 ．－V． 142 ，p． 4349 ．
Northern Pacific Ry－EEarnings．－
 Net from railway Net after rents．－
From Jan． $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway＿．．．．．} & 21,248,522 & 19,055,812 & 18,471,323 & 15,744,811 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 19,063 & 893,437 & 2,490,068 & \text { deef421，678 }\end{array}$ Net after rents－

Northwest Engineering Co．－To Resume Dividends－ The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the be the first distribution made since Feb．1，1932，when a dividend of 25
Northwest Publications，Inc．－Files Bonds with SEC－ The company，a subsidiary of Ridder Brothers．Inc．，has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the bonds，due on July 1，1948．
Of the net proceeds it is estim chase the capital stock of the News Tribune Co publish of The Duluth ment，Associond to purchase certain assets，including plant，equip－ publisher of The Duluth＂Herald．＂ the registrant；Joseph E．Ridder，first Vice－President，Treasurer and director，and Leo E．Owens，President and director
Of the additional proceeds from the issue，approximately $\$ 2,397,000$ would be used for the retirement on sept． 1 of $6 \%$ o 15 －year sinking fund debenture for premium to proceeds will be put，the price of the issue to the public，underwriters＇and
Northwestern Pacific RR－Eaninc

| Northwester | 1936 | \＄264．828 |  | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railwa |  |  | 26，560 |  |
| Net after rents From Jan． | 3，073 | der1，195 | def234 | def30，380 |
| Gross from railwa Net from railway | 1，331，584 | $1,146,198$ def96 did | $1,143,736$ 17.571 |  |
| Net after rents | def5i，289 | der 199,664 | def 113，190 | ef327 |

North Western Refrigerator Line Co－－Equipment Trusts Offered－Offering of a new issue of $\$ 1,470,0004 \%$ equipment trust certificates，series I，was made June 30 by Freeman \＆Co．，New York，at prices to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $4.25 \%$ ，according to maturity．The certificates，to be dated July 15，1936，will mature semi－annually in amounts of $\$ 105,000$ from Jan．15，1937，to July 15，1943，inclusive．
To be unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement both as to principal
and dividends by North Western Refrigerator Line Co．To be issued under the Philadelphia Plan．Guaranty Trust Co of Ne．York，trustee． payable（ $\mathbf{J} . \& \mathbf{J}$. ．）at rate of $4 \%$ per annum．Certificates and dividend Redeemable as a whole at the option of the company by payment of 102 certificates the Company agrees to reimburse to the holders of these normal Federal income tax not to exceed $2 \%$ per annum．
This issue of certificates is to be secured by deposit of title with the trustee refrigerator cars（ 80,000 lbs．capacity each）．The American A ppraisal Co． has certified that the fair value of these cars to a going operating company
for continued use in the service of the North Western Refrigerator Line Co continued use in the service of the North Western Refrigerator Line Company was incorp．in Deiaware on Nov．13，1925．Company was tor cars primarily to furnish and is engaged in furnishing superior refriger－ ator cars to protect the perishable shipments originating on the Chicago
$\&$ North Western Ry．System．Company also supplies refrigerator cars for business originating on various other railroads．
The earnings are derive from al hire paid by all railoads using the
cars．In some instances shippers pay an additional rental for use of cars cars．In some instances shippers pay an additional rental for use or cars The company owns and operates in excess of 3,000 standard steel under－ frame dairy ytype refrigerator cars，subject to the various equipment trusts，
which are engaged in handling perishable freight and are located on various which are engaged in handling per
railroads throughout the country
The company occupies a plant without rental at Baraboo，Wis．，which is This plant is also equipped for building cars．Company has an a arreement o purchase this plant from J．Kibeoring cars，toompany has an agreemen or $\$ 10,000$ at

Capitalization
［After giving effect as of July 15,1936 to the proposed sale of $\$ 1,470,000$ equipment trust certific］


 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Equipment trust } 4 \% \text { certificates series } 1 \text { ，due serially to } 1943 \ldots- & 1,470,000 \\ \text { Common stock（ } 10,000 \text { shares no par）} & 250,000\end{array}$ Purpose of Issue．The estimated net procededs ot be received by the com－
pany from the sale of these certificates after deducting estimated expenses will be $\$ 1,415,900$ exclusive of interest．The net proceeds will be applied to： To call and pay equipment trust certificates series A at 101 as of Dec． 1 ， at $1011 / 2$ as of Oct． 15,1936, s 846,600 equipment to trust certificates ereries D
 held by American Car \＆Firundry Co．，$\$ 349,023 ;$ working capital， 8308,777 ．
Equipment trust certificates series D maturing April 15.1936 in the amount of $\$ 110,000$ and series A maturing June 1,1936 in the amount of $\$ 20,000$ have been paid．After these payments there remained a total or
$\$ 200000$ series A and $\$ 550,000$ series．D equipment trust certiftcates out－
standing． standin

$$
\text { Balance Sheet March 31, } 1936
$$

| Assets－ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \＄12，625 | Notes payable | 21 |
| Accoun | 204，296 | Accounts payable | 88，034 |
| Inventory | 49，436 | Accrued liabilitie | 107，226 |
| Investmen | 208，542 | Other current liab | 720.200 |
| Fixed assets | 4，391，861 | Long－term debt | 2，286，000 |
| Deferred char | 108，366 | Reserves | 241，557 |
|  |  | Capital stock | 250，000 |
|  |  | Earned surplus | 1，117，989 |
| Total | \＄4，975，128 | Tota | 75，128 |
| －V．142，p． 4187 |  |  |  |
| Ohio Associated | Telephon | e Co．－Earnings－ |  |
| Period End．May 31－ | 1936－M | onth－1935，1936－5 | s． 1935 |
| Operating revenues | \＄57，968 | \＄52，974 \＄281，797 | \＄258，478 |
| Uncoll．oper．rev－ | 32，103 | 1,596 31,409 | 156，918 |
| Operating taxes | 4，385 | 3，307 21，925 | 10，495 |
| Net operating income＿ | \＄21，254 | \＄17，661 \＄94，816 | \＄79，37 |

## Ohio Bell Telephone Co．－Earnings－

Period End．May 31－1936－M Month－1935 1936－5 Mos．－1935 Operating revenues． Uncollectible oper．rev－－
Operating expenses．－．－－

| Net oper．income $---\$ 867,912 ~ \$ 777,067$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 4,041,696$ |
| $\$ 3,576,599$ |

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co．－Admitted to List－
The Boston Stock Exchange has admitted to the list $\$ 20,000,000$ face
value 1st mortgage bonds，series A， $41 / 2 \%$ ，due May 1，1951，－V． 142 ．
p． 4350 ．

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry,_Earnings.-

Gross from railway Grots from railway
Net after rents
Net after rents.
From Jan.
Gross from railway
Net from railway-...-.
Net after rents


| 1935 | 1934 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 36,892$ | $\$ 29,143$ |
| 11,852 | 11,255 |
| 3,294 | 1,900 |

137,763
50,254
5

Old Joe Distilling Co.-EarningsEarnings for 10 Months Ended May 31, 1936
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net income from operations after deprec. but before income tax_ } & \$ 138,757 \\ \text { Balance after deducting estimated Federal \& State income tax } & 116,357\end{array}$ Balance sheet at May 31,1936 shows current assets of $\$ 283,580$, com
pared with current liabilities of $\$ 70,724$.-V. 141, p. 4021 .

Oliver Farm Equipment Co.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31-
Net sales
Net profit after ail charges-

Orange \& Rockland Electric Co.-Earnings Period End. May 31-
Operating revenues...Operating revenues.-.-:-
Operating expenses.--
$\xrightarrow{\text { Operating income.... }}$
Gross income Other interest Amortidedecuctions.... Dive accrued on prep. Fed'lincome taxes incl. in operating expenses.

| $*$ | Includes taxes but not | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |

Otter Tail Power Co. (Minn.) - $\$ 3,000,000$ Bonds Offered-A new issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $4 \%$ series of 1961, was offered June 30 at 100 and interest by Wells-Dickey Co., Kalman \& Co., and Justus F. Lowe Co.
The bonds are part of an orisinal issue of $\$ 3,600,000$, according to the the form of $3 \%$ secured notes, maturing 1941 , while the first 4s comprising the present offering mature in 1961 .
Proceeds will be used to retire the entire outstanding funded debt of the Proceeds will be usod to retire the entire outstanding funded debt of the
company consisting of $\$ 1,080,50055 / 2 \%$ Series $\mathrm{D} ; \$ 2,481,5005 \%$ Series E and $\$ 224,5004 \%$ Series $G$ bonds.
$3 \%$ The new first 4s are redeemable through April 1,1941 at a premium of $3 \%$, this premium declining at stipulated intervals thereafter , until redemp-
tion will be at par and accrued interest after April 1,1959 , to maturity.

Paauhau Sugar Plantations Co., Ltd., HawaiiExtra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 6 to holders of record June 30 . An extra dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 5 . 10 cents per share which had been previousily declared will also be paid of 10 cents per share which had been previously declared
on July 6 to holders of record June 30 .-V. 141, p. 3547 .
Pacific Can Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Earnings for Stated Periods
${ }_{3}^{3}$ Mos. End. $\quad$ Calendar Years-
Net income after all expenses........ loss
Pie Bakeries, Inc.-Earnings

Pacific \& Idaho Northern Ry.-Sale-
at Herman Welker, special master, will sell the entire property on July 13
Pacific RR. (of Mo.)-Bondholders' Meeting-
Bankers Trust Co, as successor trustee under the first mortgage, has
called a meeting of bondholders to be held at its office on July 7 . The purpose of the megting a cording to the notice is to discuss certain Tre pur affecting the bondholders raised in the Missouri Pacific RR. reorganization proceedings under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Pacific Truck Service Co.-Initial DividendThe company paid an initial dividend of 10 cents per share on the common

Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co.-Earnings -
Period End. May 31- ${ }^{\text {[Lehigh Power Securities Corp. Subsidiary] }}$

 | Operating revenues--.... | $\$ 2,976,995$ | $\$ 2,825,34$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Oper. exps. and taxes | $15,514,180$ |  |  |
| Rent for leased property | $1,642,268$ | 1,890 | $1.551,713$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Balance-- --...- } & \$ 1,332,837 & \$ 1,272,040 & \$ 16,078,647 & \$ 16,332,606 \\ \text { Other income (net) } & 18,232 & 28,961 & 286,193 & 405,101\end{array}$

| Gross corp. income--- |
| :---: |
| Int. \& other deductions |
| $\$ 1,351,069$ |
| 520,583 |

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Property retirement reserve appropriations } \\ \mathbf{z} \\ \text { Dilidends applicable to preferred stocks for }\end{array} & 1,854,000 & 1,875,000 \\ \text { period whet } & 3,846,545 & 3,846,534\end{array}$ Balance $\qquad$ $\stackrel{\$ 4,405,092}{\$ 4,741,348}$
y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. 1936. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date.-V. 142, p. 4350 .

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System-Earnings-
[Excl. L. I. RR. and B. \& E. RR.]

Period End. May 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-5 Mos.- 1935

 Uncollect. ry. revenues Equipment rents...... Joint facility rents.-
683.301
192.961

16,331
465,961
117,599

| $3,052,41 \overline{4}$ | $2.741,544$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $1,027,776$ | 712,889 | -

Pennsylvania Ohio \& Detroit RR.-AbandonmentThe Interstate Commerce Commission on June 19 issued a certificate
Sormitting permitting the company and the Pennsylvania RR., lessee, o a abaidon
that part of the Walhonding branch extending from Warsaw Junction to Brink Haven, approximately 19.5 miles, all in Coshocton and Knox counties, Ohio-V. 139, p. 1561
Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines.-Earnings.-May-
Gross from railway-
Netet from railway-
Net after rents Net after rents

## Gross from railway

## Net from railway

V. 142, p. 4188.

Pennsylvania Telephone Corp.-Earnings Calendar Years-
Operating Operating reavenue-
 Oper
Main
Tax Maintion expense.-
Taxes Net earns. before depr
Int. and other deduc'ns 1935
$\$ 2,049,520$
1,481 $\underset{\$ 1,963,233}{1934}$ $\frac{1}{4} \frac{\begin{array}{c}1933 \\ \$ 1,987,784 \\ 6,621\end{array}}{\$ 1,994,406}$ 1932
$\$ 2,244,300$
27,258 Balance for income. Total surplus.


 $\$ 1933$
Sef33..28
def74,78 33
23.796
74.778 $\begin{array}{r}2,049,817 \\ \text { deri09 } \\ \text { - } \\ \hline\end{array}$
$1.868,303$
$1,957,81$
def 220,551
526,821
def179,224

Preferred storplus . - -ive-
Common stock divs.
Common stock divs
closed banks
sundry

200,000

Surp. balance Dec. $31 \overline{\$ 1,072,935} \overline{\$ 1,570,184} \overline{\$ 1,506,517} \overline{\$ 1,461,880}$
Assets- Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
Telephone plant, equip., sce- $\$ 11,769,234$ ( $6 \%$ cum. pret. stock ( $\$ 100$ par) $\$ 1,744,600$ Miscelli. investments (at cost) process of amortization--.
Cash-............
a Notes \& acets. receivable:-
a Notes \& accts. receivable:-:
Materials and supples

| \$11,769,234 | 6\% cum. pref. stock (\$100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 21,965 | Common stock (\$50 par) |
|  | 1st mitge. bds., $4 \%$ ser., |
| 140,092 |  |
| 25,664 | Accounts payable |
| 471,556 | Accrued interest. |
| 14,275 | Accrued taxes. |
| 89,021 | Service billed in advan |
| 125,044 | Miscell. current liab |
|  | Reserves. <br> Surplus | $1,744,600$

$2,500,000$
1,20 Materials and supplies-.----

Total .$\overline{\$ 12,656,851}$ Total. $\begin{array}{r}3,8,93 \\ \begin{array}{r}20,931 \\ 82,220\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$
 p. 2901 .

Pere Marquette Ry.- Equipment Trust Certificatespany to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 1,220,000$ $21 / 2 \%$ equipment-trust certificates to bhe issued by the New York Trust Co.. as truste日, and sold at not less than 182.03 and divs. in connection with the
procurement of certain equipment.

Philadelphia Electric Powe
total of $\$ 170,000$ lst mege. gold bonds, $51 / 2 \%$ Bonds Called -位 106 and interest series, due 1972, have been the Fiaelity-Philaelphia Trust Co., successor trustee, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Trustees Made Di-rectors-
Five of the 11 directors of the company resigned on June 30 and the places
of four of them were taken by trustees named by Federal Judge George $\mathbf{A}$. of four of them were taken by trustees named by Federal Judge George A. The resigning members, all appointees of the defunct voting trust created $J_{\text {T Tily, Walter Lemar Talbot, George V. Mackinnon, John Gribbel and }}$ The rest of the Koard
meeting, were Albert M. Greenfield, David $\mathbf{E}$. Kaufman, James J. Connolly and Edward W. Wells. The directors have had no authority since pass upon any plan of reorganization of the company.-V. 142, p. 3866 .
Phillips-Jones Corp.- $\$ 1.75$ Preferred DividendA dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share has been declared on the $7 \%$ cum, prof.
stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 20 . Alike amount was paid on this issue in each of the 11 preceding quarters, while on March 14. 1933 , a payment of $\$ 3.50$ per share was made.
Accumulations on the pref. stock, following the Aug. 1 payment, will amount to $\$ 3.50$ per share.-V. 142 , p. 2680 .
Phoenix Securities Corp.-Gets Loft Option-
See Loft, Inc., above.-V. 142, p. 4351.
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings.-

| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings.- 1933 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross fro | 1,824,03 | \$1,340,261 | \$1,488,635 | ,125,366 |
| Net from rainter | +506,836 | ${ }_{345,496}$ | 414,926 | 221,166 |
| From Jun. 1 |  | 6,3 | 6,367,359 | 4,617,514 |
| Net from railwa |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 1,686,217 | 1,376,273 | 1,391,289 | 570,472 |



| Pittsb | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ross from railw |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 43.314 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\$ 6}^{1934} 69$ | \$48,368 |
| Net after rents. | def4,075 | defi,416 | 15,52 | 6,804 |
| Froms from railwa |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | def2 | 36,363 | 80,223 |  |
| Pittsburgh \& W | t Virgin | Ry. |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  |  |
|  | \$327,772 |  |  | \$225, ${ }_{90}$ |
| Net after rents | 122,456 | 91,907 | 89,334 | 96,0 |
| Gross from railv | 1. | 1,189, | 1,206 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 564,222 | 403,382 | 430,03 | 221,8 |

## Plough, Inc.-Co-Transfer Agent-

The City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been appointed co-transfer agent Plymouth Oil Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnins
5 Months Ended May 31- Subs.) Larn 1936

| 5 Month tedt May $31-$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Net prof at atter all charges and taxes- | 1936 |

${ }^{1935}$


July 4, 1936

Potomac Electric Power Co.-Bonids CalledAll of the outstanding general \& refunding mtge. gold bonds, series $B$,
$6 \%$, due April 1, 1953, have been called for redemption on Oct. 1 at 105 and interest. Payment will be made at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co.,
Propper-McCallum Hosiery Co., Inc.-Noteholders Form Protective Committee-
$63 \%$ Andependent protective committee has ben formed for holders of 63, $\%$ notes of Mrccallum Hosiery Co, due 1941, following the filing of a
petition for reorganization under Section 77 B of the Bankruptcy Act by the company, which assumed paymenttion of these notes when it succeeded to
the business of the former company in 1930 , The committee, former company in 1930
of the outstanding notes, is comprised of Edward Groth tice tice-Presiden rence Indiastrial Corp., ond Luigi Criscuolo, Financial Consultant, Gew. Weiss, 270 Madison. Ave., New York, is secretary, and Hale \& Dorre In a, letter to noteholders, the committee points out committee. independent of the company and its stockholders and is not inviting or apcepting deposits of the $61 / \%$ notes at this time. Not Not in inviting
requested to authorize the committee to act on their behalf in the organization proceedings without assuming responsibilily for any expense
incurred by the committee or its counsel. The committee points out that while the company has submitted no definite plan of reorganization, the company has manifested its intention of proposing a plan which would The committee states that it is investigating the situation the best procedure for protecting the interests of the noteholders and reProxies authorize the committee to act for noteholders in the proceedings but do no bind noteholders to accept or approve of any plan of reorganiza-P-V.142, p. 4189.
Public Service Electric \& Gas Co. - $\$ 26,000,000$ Bond Issue for Refunding Placed Privately-
The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and
Exchange Commission covering $\$ 26,000,00031 / 4 \%$ 1st $\&$ ref. mtge. bonds due 1966 .
According to the statement, $\$ 25,000,000$ of the bonds will be sold priwill be held by company in its treasury until some date subsequent to the effective date of the registration when public offering may be made. the company's treasury, will be used to redeem on July 15 , at $1021 / 2, \$ 26,000,000$ The bonds are redeemabie at 105 to and incl. July 1 , 1942 ; thereafter to uly 1, 1948, at 104; thereafter to July 1 , 1954, at 103 ; thereät ter to July 1 ,
9600, at 102; thereatter to July 1,1964 , at 101 , and thereafter to maturity at $100 .-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. 3689 .
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.-Common Stock Offered-Pubic offering of 85,000 shares of common stock (par \$10) was made July 1 by A. G. Becker \& Co. at $\$ 16$ per share. The stock comprised in the offering includes 25,000 shares, to be ssued by the corporation, proceeds from the sale of which are to be used in part payment for the cost of a plant improvement, and 60,000 shares which are being supplied by present shareholders.
Listing-Oorporation has agreed to make application in due course for
the listing of the shares on the New York Stock Exchange and for their registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Chas $\begin{gathered}\text { National }\end{gathered}$

A prospectus dated July 1 affords the following:
History and Business-Corporation was incorp. in Delaware June 23,
1931. The general character of the business of the corporation and its 1931. The general character of the business of the corporation and its and the manufacture, compounding and distribution of refined and semi-, refined petroleum products. These, products include "Quaker State" "Penn Seal" motor oils, and other motor oils, lubricants and greases, as well as kerosene, fuel oils, marine moils and onther products derrived from petrolecum, some, of which 'are like wise distributed under registered trade
names. In addition to marketing their corporation's subsidiaries deal generally in petroleum products. corporations subsidiaries deal generaly in petroleum products. It was
The corporation is both an operating and holding company. It
organized in 1931 to acouire in exchange for shares of its capital stock all, organized in 1931 to acquire in exchange for shares of its capital stock all,
or substantially all of the capital stock of a group of companies which or substantially a all of the capital stock of a group of companies which
had boentengayed for varying periods in the business of refining petroleum
and dealing in and dealing in petroleum products.
The corporation owns and operates plants and facilities for the refining, manufacture and distribution. of petroleum products. Certain of its subsidiaries, namely, James B. Berry Sons' Co. Inc., and Ohio Valley
Refining Co., similarly own such plants and facilities and are engaged in such manufacturing and distribution activities. Other subsidiaries, namely, Quaker State Oil Refining Co (and its. subsidiary), Sterlisg
Oil Co. of Pa. and Quaker State Oil Refing Co. of Oalif: are primarily distributors of and dealers in petroleum products, including products sold under trade namese above mentioned. Distribution of Quaker State" products is made in the Dominion of Canada by Quaker State Oil Re James H. Berry sons' O. Inc., have five subsidiaries (excluding two German subsidiariess sold under an agreement not fully consummated as at March 31, 1936): Berry Storage Corp. and New Engiand Terminal Co., tities of various refined products of petroleum, North Atlantic Trading Oo., which owns and operates a power barge "Noaboard for the transJortation, for hire, of various products of petroleum in coastwide trade; and located at The Hague in The Netherlands, which is engaged in buying and selling lubricating oils in Europe and Pennsylvania Motor Lubricants. time, formed under the laws of England, which is inactive at the present
The corporation acquired in exchange for shares of its capital stock
all or substantially all of the capital stocks of 14 companies. This exchange all or substantially allot the capital stocks of 14 companies. This exchange
was carried out on July 1, 1931. Appallne oll Co (W) July 1, 1931
Appaline Oill Co. (W. Va.).
Carteret Oll
\& Reffing
Co. (Del.)

Enterprise OII Co. In... (Na.)
Gallagher Brothers, Inc. (Pa.)
Gallagher Brothers, Inc. (Pa.)
Independent Retring Co. (Pa.)
Iron City Oill Corp. (Pa.).
Ivory Oil Co. (III.)
James B. Berry Sons' Co. Inc. (Pa.) amios Valley Refrining Co. (W. Va.)
Ohil Ver Ohio Valley Rerining Co. (W. Va.)
Quaker State Oil Refining Co. (Pa.)
Quaker State Oil Refining Co. (Calif.) Quaker State Oil Retining Co. (Calif.)
Sterling Oil Co. (Pa.)

Capitalization as at March 31, 1936
Capitalization
Co Anon stock (par \$10) Authorized Outstanding
Subsequent subsequent to March 31,1936 , the directors of the corppration a athorized
the issuance of 25,000 shares of the authorized and unissued shares of the issuance of 25,000 shares of the authorized and unissued shares of Exrnings for Stated Periods (Corp. \& Subs.)

Gross sales, less return s
\& allowances

| of goods sold \& exps |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Total income_-.... } & \$ 215,921 & & \begin{array}{l}\$ 1,177,475 \\ \text { Income deductions. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{ll}\$ 769,053 & \\ \text { Prov. ior Fed. \& State }\end{array} & 7,669\end{array}$
taxes
Net income
Dividends paid
N

Mat. 31, Consolidated Batance Sheet





Total_,......-17,153,302 17,402,636 Total-........-17,153,302 17,402.636
-12, p.
Railway Express Agency, Inc.-EarningsPeriod End. April 30-
Reverues and income. Operating
Oxp
Express
exe
tuxress taxes.-
Int.\& disct.
Other dend deductions.
Rail transp. rev. (pay-
ments to rail $\delta$ toher
carriers-Expr. priv-
ileges) .
Rapid Transit in N. Y. City-Hearing Set -
Sept. 10 has been chosen by the Transit Commission as the date for the Commission announced the date June 26 after a meeting. In a statement it said that it nad decided upon the edelay so that interested organieatines
and the public can "devote the intervening time to an intensive stady of and the public can "devote the intervening time to an intensive study of
all the provisions of the plan and be prepared on the hearing date to present
their views to the their views to the Commission." -V. 142, p. 4352 .
Raymond Concrete Pile Co.-Preferred Dividendaccumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. conv. preferred stock, no par value, paxable Aug 1 to holders of record July 20 . The last prevevous paynent was the
regaiar quarterly dividend of 75 cents paid on Feb. 1,1935 .- $141, \mathrm{p}$.
Regal Textile Co., Inc.-Registers with SEC-
ee list siven on first page of this department
Remington Rand, Inc.-Files with SEC-Rights to Stockholders-
The company on June 24 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-2287, Form A-2) under the ecurities
Act of 1933 covering 345.20814 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock and scrip shares of common stock
through stock subscription rights designated as series $A$, the company which will entitle them to purchase at $\$ 27.50$ a share, one share of new stock for each four shares held at any time after Sept. 1, 1936 , to and inrights to be issued on July. 1, 1936, to stockholders of record June 10 . 1936, the holders may exercise 1 10th of such right on or before Oct. 1.
1936. The series B entitles the holder to exercise an additional 4 th of such right on or before Oct. 1,1937 ; the series © entitles the hilder to
exercise an additional 144 th on or before Oct. 1, 1938 and the series D will entite the holder to exercise the remaining 4-10ths of such right on available after the issuance and exercise of the series A rights and made be exercised in consecutive series as stated above. The rights are transferable.
of According to the registration statement, "the estimated net proceeds or proposed preferred stock of the corporation, if any. In the absence of such preferred stocks, the proceeds will be used, to retire outstanding
funded debt."

Reserve Oil \& Gas Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Reybarn Co., Inc.-Initial Dividend-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
the common stock, payable July 20 to holders of record July 3 .-V. 229 , p. 2872.

Richman Bros. Co.-To Offer Employees Stock-
Stockholders, at a special meeting held July 14 , will be asked to authorize to employees and officers of company and its subsidiaries at $\$ 30$ be offered No additional shares will have to be-authorized as there are at present but 595 , 849 shares outstanding out of an authorization of $1,000,000$.
This makes the fifth such offering. In January, 1920; January, 1923: December, 1925 , and May, 1929 e employees were offered stock. Directors,
Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR.-Earnings. $\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway. }]{\text { Ray }}$
Net from railway
Net after rents.
From Jan

| 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 48.122$ | $\$ 1935$ |
| 151,921 | $\begin{array}{c}167,435 \\ 53,761\end{array}$ |
| 19,017 |  |

Gross from railway


Richmond Insurance Co. of N. Y.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addution to the regular quarterly distribution of 10 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5$, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July
 paid on Aug. 1, 1934, and extras of $21 / 2$ cents per share distributed on
May 1 and Feb. 1,1934 .- V . 142 , p. 2383 .
(John A.) Roebling Sons Co.-New PresidentWilliam A. Anderson was elected on June 26 President of the company, the company has been headed by any one other than a member of family. Mr. Anderson has been Vice-President, Treasurer and General
Manager for several years. Manager for several years.
Cooley was reeelected Secretary and anderson as Vice-President. A. C W. Roebling 3d was elected a director to succeed his father.-V. Finerdinand

Root Petroleum Co.-Initial Common DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 10 .-V.142,
p. 2 R83. p. 2683 .

Rutland RR.-Earnings.-

| May- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway...-- | \$295,195 | \$273,602 | \$283,329 | \$30 |
| Net after rents | 24,631 | def9,869 | 13,586 | 39,0 |
| Gross from railw |  |  |  |  |



Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co.-New Secretary, \&c. and Herbert K. Wiliams. Assistant to the President, has boen named Secretary; William stewart, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary,
has been appointed Treasurer.-V. 142, p. 4353.

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
123

St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings.Gross from railway Not from railway Grom Jan. 1 Gross from railway
Net from railway
Netarter rents

## ....-: -

 1936$\$ 435,43$ way-....2,654,881

## St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. System-Earnings-




 Bal. avail. for int., \&c. $\$ 202,575 ~ \$ 145,803>\$ 970,158$ def $\$ 233,668$ a After charges of $\$ 91,192$ for May, 1936 , and $\$ 304,230$ for period
Jan. 1 to May 31, 1936 , for accruals for Federal Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 and Federal and State unemployment Acts. Note- Maintenance of way and structures for May, 1935 , included
\$138,781 levee district assessments for a prior period and \$175,703 repairing $\$ 138,781$ levee district assessments for a a prior period and $\$ 175,703$ repairing
flood damages. O ther expenses for May, 1935 , included credit of $\$ 572,388$ for reversal or accruals sunder Railroad Retirement Act of 1934 from Aus. 1 .
 Earnings of Company Only
 Net from rainway....
Net atter rents.
Fros.
Jron
 Purchase of Past Due Equipment TrustsC. W. Michel, eastern representative of the trustees on June 26 issued the foliowing notice: John G. Lonsdale, trustees have heretofore made offers to trust obligations of the company matured through Dec 31.1934 The trustees will be prepared, on and after July 1, 1936,' to purchase at not more than the face value thereof (without interest subsequent to their
respective maturities), the following additional past due equipment trust
 which matured Jan. 15,1935 , together with the final interest coupon which Equipment trust certificates, series BB, which matured Feb. 15, 1935 ,
together with interest coupons which matured Feb. 15, 1935 from all outPurchases will be certite upates tender of above certificates and (or) coupons, on and after July 1, 1936. at the office of C . W. Michel, eastern repre-
sentative of the trustees, Room 1952, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Granted Extension in Filing Reorganization Plan-
A further period of six months has been allowed the company within Federal Judge George H. Moore. The extension expires Dec. 31 next

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. of Texas.-Earnings.$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross }]{\text { May }}$ from railway Net from railway From Jants
Gross from Gross from railway Net after rents -142, p.

## St. Louis Southwestern Ry.-Court Limits Debt-

The application of the trustee for authority to spend $\$ 1,933,203$ for
 out prejudice to renew the request, authority to purchase five locomotives at cost of $\$ 75,000$ and five air-conditioned coaches at cost of $\$ 225,000$. The Bankers Trust Co. of New York, as trustee under the second mortgage bonds, had opposed cash expenditures for new equipment, particularly not immediately needed might be financed through equipment trust certificates. This, it was said, would conserve cash to pay $\$ 400,000$ bond interest. and directed the trustee not to pay the interest. The purchase of $\$ 370,489$ for new steel rail was approved, together with

Shreveport Bridge \& Terminal Co. Interest-
Federal Judge C. B. Davis has authorized trustee of St. Louis South-
Sestern Ry. to pay semi-annual interest of $\$ 11,250$ on the outstanding
 payments as they become due, subject to further orders of the Court.

## San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings.-


Gross from railway...
Net from railway-....
Netarter rents
$-V, 142$, p.

## Salt Dome Oil Corp.-Merger Announced

Ail merger of the Salt Dome Oil Corp., Texla, Oil Corp, and Coastland it was announced June 28 by Karl F. Hasselmann, President of Salt Dome. Letters advising stockholders of the proposed merger and a notice of a. special meeting of stockholders to be held at Wilmington, Del., on July 24
have been mailed. Stockholders of record as of July 3 will be entitled to vote at the meeting The agreement of the directors, Mr. Hasselmann said, provides for the merger of the two other companies into salt Dome, which will have a S1,000,000 authorized stock (\$1 par). The 446,000 outstanding shares of Oil Corp, will be issued one share of Salt Dome for each $61 / 2$ shares of Texla, and sharenolders of Coastland, one share of Salt Dome for each 10 shares of stockl outstanding.
stock ilt the shanareng.iders approve of this merger," Mr. Hasselmann said, "'it
will result in a substantial company, with a strong cash position and suffiwill result in a substantial company, with a strong. cash position and asd suffi-
cient production to cover its normal operating overhead. Among its holdcient production to cover its normal operating overhead. Among its hold-
ings, the merged compant wil have an interest in approximately 75.000
acres in the Galveston Bay area, the most proificic region of the Gulf Coast of Trexas and Louisiana.
subsidiary of the Standard Oil has an arrangement with the California Co.. 67,000 acres of the above acreage. This provides funds regarded as ample to cover the expense of making seismograinh surveys of this acreage, which
now are under way, and to diril an initial test woll on each of these lease
blocks, when warranted by geophysical information.
"The merged company will have an interest in 30 producing wells in the
Government Wells and Loma Novia pools, in Duval County, and the
 $\$ 120,000$ a year rom iss prorace prone Texla on the Boston Stock Exchanye, while Coastland is traded in on the over-the-counter market in New York.

|  |  | Li |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$723,115 | Acco |  |
| Inventorles....------------- | 879 | Accrued taxes |  |
| Due fro | 850 | Est. expenses of |  |
| Deposits refundabie |  | Contingent accounts payable. | 55,599 |
| Patents \& patent rights (net). |  | Pad |  |
| Other assets \& det'd charges.- |  | Operating deficit- | 129,4 |
| Contingent leasehold costs-.- | 5,591 |  |  |

Schulte Retail Stores Corp.-Landlords Organize-
A Schuite lanelords', protective committee has been formed, composed at the request of those who have substantial leases with the corporation,
D. A. Schulte, Inc., of New York and Delaware, Huylers, Inc., of Delaware, and schulco, İnc. following the filing on June 3 oo voluntary proceed-
Act. "The debtor corporation failed to pay rents due on June 1, 1936," the letter to landlords says. "It is reported that they will endeavor to disExperience of landlords in other large chain -store bankruptcies has proven the need for prompt, and united action on the part of all landlords for their mutual protection."
Ralph 271 Madison Ave., is secretary for the committee,
and Masshall, Brat of \& S Sial

Management Continued by CourtJudge John O. Knox in U. S. Dristrict Court decided not to appoint a triste for the Schulte Retail stores Corp., D. Art Schulte, Inc., of Del., and D. A.
Schulte Inc Schulte, Inc., of Now York, but to continue the present management in
charge of the business. In answer to the request of counsel for the McRoberts preferred stock-
holders' committee for an examination of David A. Schulte before conholders' committee for an examination of David A. Schulte before continuing the management, Judge Knox said that if examination cisicosed Continuation of the present management was approved by committees and individuals representing landlords, merchandise creditors, common stockholders and other preferred stockholders, and by Harvey Gibson
President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., as a bank creditor Lawrence B. Cummings was suggested as trustee for schulco Co., Inc. to handle the real estate business which directly a affects the Schule. 'Retaii Stores Corp Judge Knox said that Mr. Cummings must indicate what he
would be wiling to work for before his appointment would be considered. At reorganization hearing of Huyler's of Delaware, temporary permission was granted to the present management to remain in possession. the company to let the management stay but asked that an interested party be appointed to the board of directors in view of the fact that Huyler's had been recently implicated in fraud proceedings in New Jersey. No date was set for the next hearing. present management from what is fair and equitable to creditors and stockholders and I will put them out," Judge Knox stated.-V. 142, p. 4191.

 Bance Shet Da 312

| Assets- | Llabtilites- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash on hand and in bank-.-.- $\quad \mathbf{8 8 4 , 5 2 4}$ | Notes pay., matured Dec. 24, |
| Accounts receivable-------- 19, | 1934---*-------------830 |
| Inventories ---------------- Other ascets |  |
| Other assets -------------80, ${ }^{6,011}$ | Accrued accounts- |
| Land, buildings \& equipment-x7,003,067 Deferred charges.- 54,994 | Int. on bonds and matured. unpaid interest coupons. |
|  | 1st mtge. 15 -year $6 \%$ sinking |
|  | 1, 1941 $3,062,50$ |
|  |  |
|  | Capital stock |
|  | 672,483 |
|  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,087,882$ y Represented by 100 shares participating cumulative preference stock preferred only as to

dividends of $\$ 3$ per share annually) and 30,000 shares common stock, both no par value.-V. 140, p. 4081 .

Seaboard Air Line Ry.-July 1, 1932, InterestThe Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. of Baltimore, as depository for the undercertificates of deposit that payment of six months' interest will be made on or before July 7 on the deposited bonds to registered owners as of the close of business on July 1, 1936 .
exchange and refunding plan of 1935 Seaboard \& R Roanokes: first extended 5s, Raleigh \& Gaston first 5s, Caro-
lina Central first consolidated 4s, and Florida Central \& lina Central first consolidated 4 s , and Florida Central \& Peninsula first
consolidated 5 s . This will make the second interest payment on these bonds under the
1935 plan, which provided for the distribution of one-half amnual interest for the five-year period, 1935 to 1939 , inclusive. The first payment was made on Aug. 12 last year.
representing interest due on mady will apply to the oldest unpaid coupon, known that funds to meet this payment soon would be received from the Edwin G. Batijer of Baltimore is chairman of the Seaboard's underlying bondholders committee.


Financial Chronicle
July 4, 1936

Segal Lock \& Hardware Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings. Nat earningse YearsNet earnings.-.-.......

 x Before deducting surplus credits of $\$ 241,13$ composed of the forlowing
items: Non-rocurring profit, $\$ 199,076$; refund of tax for prior period items: Non-rocurring profit, $\$ 199,076$; rofund of
$\$ 27,533$, and sundry net adjustments of $\$ 14,404$.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935

Assels-
 Inventorieo, at cost or less b Property.
Investments. Insuranente. advertising,--sup-


|  | Liablittes- |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$55,016 | Notes payaile. |
| 121,992 | Other pay., incl. acer. items. |
| 569,736 | Notes pay. RFC (due later |
| 1,713,283 | than one year) |
| 400 | 1st ( $\$ 28,000$ ) \& 2 d ( $\$ 9,500$ ) |
|  | mortgages not payable |
|  | within one ye |
| 87,049 | Conv. debs. $61 / 2 \%$ bonds due |
|  | April 1, 1940-....- |
|  |  |
|  | Hardware Co., Inc. (bal. |
|  | Other Liabilities not payable within one year. |
|  | $7 \%$ cum. pref. (par $\$ 500$ ) outstanding 10,238 shares*- |
|  | c Common stock |
|  | Capital surplus. |
|  |  |

Total
$\$ 2,547,47$ \$2,547,47 a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 55,932$. b After reserve for
depreciation and amortization of $\$ 726,330$. c Represented by 715,484
no-par shares.-V. 142, p. 3362 .

Seversky Aircraft Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Simms Petroleum Co.-Liquidating Dividendon the common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable July 20 to to holders of record July 13 A liquidammong ividend of \$1 was paid on Jan. 27 , last, one of $\$ 1.25$ on Oct. 18, 1935, and one of $\$ 10$ per share on July 5, 1935.-V. 142, p. 3869

## Sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron Co.-Stockholders to Audit

 Records-Stockholders of the company have been permitted by the management to have an independent audit made of certain company records and for the it was announced on June 30 in a circular sent out by George $S$. Kemp and
(L. C.) Smith \& Corona Typewriters, Inc.-Debentures Offered-An issue of $\$ 1,750,0000$ of 10 -year serial debentures was offered June 30 through an underwriting group comprising F. S. Moseley \& Co.; Riter \& Co., and Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. The debentures, carrying interest rates of 2 to $41 / 2 \%$, were priced to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $4.50 \%$ according to maturity. A prospectus dated June 30 affords the following:
Dated July 1, 1936; to mature serially July 1, 1937-1946. Coupon deben-
tures in $\$ 1,000$ denom., registerable as to tures in $\$ 1,000$ denom., registerable as to principal only. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. Penna. personal property tax not exceeding 5 mills, tax not exceeding 4 mills or Mass. income tax not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum of interest, refundable upon proper application. Red. at option of corpora-
tion in whole or in part, in inverse order of their maturity, on any int. date upon at least 30 days' prior notice at principal amount thereof and inte, and plus a prem. of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ of such principal amount for each full 12 months period from and incl. date fixed for redemption to maturity but in no event shall the premium
Bank of New York

| Principal |  | Coupon |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amount | Maturity | Rate | Price |  |
| \$175,000 | July 1, 1937 | $2 \%$ | 100.49\% | 1.50\% |
| 175,000 | July 1, 1938 | $2 \%$ | $99.51 \%$ | $2.25 \%$ |
| 175,000 | July 1, 1939 | 3\% | 100.00\% | 3.00\% |
| 175,000 | July 1, 1941 | 31/2\% | $100.93 \%$ | $3.25 \%$ |
| 175,000 | July 1, 1942 | $4 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 4.00 \% |
| 175,000 | July 1, 1943 |  | 99.10\% | 4.15\% |
| 175,000 | July 1, 1944 | $414 \%$ | 99.66\% | $4.30 \%$ |
| 175,000 | July 1, 1946 | $4{ }^{4} 15 \%$ | $100.74 \%$ | $4.40 \%$ $4.50 \%$ |

History and Business-Company was incorp. in New York on Oct. 30, N. Y. It succeeded a corporation of the same name, which was organized in 1903 for the development, manufacture and sale of standard office typethe Corona Typewriter Co., Inc., which had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of portable typewriters since 1909; and in connection with corporation acquired all of corporate name was adopted. During 1928 the which had produced carbon paper and typewriter ribbons, beginning in 1896. The L. C. Smith Standard and silent typewriters are manufactured at Syracuse, N. Y.; the Corona Portable machines at Groton, N. Y., and the carbon paper and typewriter ribbons at Aurora, Ill.; some manufactur-
ing and assembling of the L. C. Smith and Corona typewriters is done in Canada and to a lesser extent in England.
The L. C. Smith Standard and Silent maichines are sold through 39 and three foreign countries, and through 345 agents and distributors. The Corona Portable machines are marketed through approximately. 2,500
dealers in this country and abroad. In some few instances the Portable dealers in this country and abroad. In some few instances the Portable
machine dealers are also the agents and distributors for the Standard and Silent machines. The L. C. Smith Silent, a recently developed model of the Standard machine, has given the corporation an entry into a new field, about $20 \%$

Capitalization as of Feb. 29, 1936
Authorized Outstanding
 lst mtge. $7 \%$ gold bonds of Miller-Bryant- $\$ 2,500,000$ $\$ 6$
preferred stock (no par)
 a Subsequent to Feb. 29, 1936, the corporation obtained a bank loan of
$\$ 1,000,000$, from the proceeds of which it retired these bonds on May 1 , tion, filed Dec. 10,1935 , the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock then outstand ing, consisting of 22,000 shares (par $\$ 100$ ), was changed into a new $\$ 6$ preferred stock (cumulative from Oct. 1, 1935 ) consisting of 30,000 nhares (no par), on the basis of 1 14-11ths shares of new stock for one share of such
old stock. Certificates representing 2,475 shares of the old preferred stock have not been surrendered for exchange. The $\$ 6$ pref. stock is convertible
into common stock on the basis of five she have common stock on the basis of five shares of common stock for one
intore of preferred stock, to and incl. Jan. 1,1938 , and thereafter on the share of preferred stock, to and incl. Jan. 1, 1938, and thereafter on the Jan. 1, 1941. Since Feb. 29, 1936, and up to June 11, 1936, 817 shares of
pref. stock had been converted into 4,085 shares of common stock. c Exx-
cluding 42 shares held in the treasury. ${ }^{\text {s }} 30,000$ shares reserved for issuance under Employees' bonus plan agreement, and 150,000 shares reserved for issuance upon conversion of the preferred stock.
Upon the sale of the debentures now offered and the application of the corporation and subsidiaries, except for real estate mortgages $\$ 4,295$ on non-manufacturing properties of one subsidiary, and the bank

## Sales and Net Income

 Period-8 mos. end. Feb. 29, 1936_...
Year end. June $30,1935 \ldots$
6 mos. end. June 30,1934
 a Includes service sales and rentals. b Available for depreciation, amor-
tization, interest and Federal income taxes. c After depreciation and amortization but before interest and Federal income taxes.
Purpose of Financing-The estimated proceeds from the sale of the
debentures, after deducting compensation to the under mated expenses in connection with the issue and sale, paid or to be paid by the corporation, will amount to $\$ 1,637,827$ and will be applied as follows: in connection with the redemption on May 1, 1936, of its first mortgag $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds; the sum of approximately $\$ 600,000$ to pay banksloans incurred more than one year ago by the corporation and owing
to Syracuse Trust Co., First Trust \& Deposit Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and to Syracuse Trust Co., First Trust \& Deposit Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and
Chase National Bank, New York; $\$ 30,300$ for retirement of funded debt of a subsidiary, Miller-Bryant-Pierce Co.; and the balance for general corporate purposes. Underwriting. The name of each principal underwriter and the respective amounts of debentures serially underwritten by them are as follows:
F. S. Moseley \& Co., New York Riter \& Co., New York-
Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., New York $1,000,000$
450,000
300,000

Assets-

## Cash --- Notes and ace Inventories

Current assets
Investments
Fixed assets (net) Patents \& patent applications
Deterred charges.--Deferred charges
Other assets...-

Total
142, p. 3869 .
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.-Gasoline Price ReducedWith a reduction of one cent a gallon in the New York State gasoline tax taking effect on July 1, the company, announced that the price of its that date.

The one cent reduction in the tax was largely a result of a State-wide protest by New York motorists to the State Legislature at its last session In addition there is a Federal tax of one cent a gallon.-V. 142, p. 3188 .

## Solvay American Investment Corp.-Earnings-

Dividends received. 31Interest Loss on realization of in

| en |  |  | 743,622 | 1,011,90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income | \$3,141,874 | \$3,130,175 | \$2,623,100 | \$2,909,98 |
| Int. on secured gold notes |  |  | 506,206 | 750,00 |
| Disct. on notes payable- |  |  |  | 2154,19 |
| General, \&c., expenses.-- | 154,180 | 156,619 26.781 | 198,767 | 154, ${ }^{\mathbf{,} 71}$ |
| Interest paid.-. |  | 19,549 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { General, \&cc., expenses-- } & 154,180 & 156,619 & 198,767 \\ \text { Taxes paid and re }{ }^{\text {and }} \text {-- } & 15,809 & 26,781 & 26,687\end{array}$


 Profit on securities redProportion of spec. cash
reserve fund applic. to

| rosld notes redeemed.- |  | 600,000 | 900,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous credits.-- |  |  | 900,000 | 15,373 |
| Total surplus | \$4,529,678 | \$13,160,330 | \$10,951,130 | \$6,992,405 |
| Preferred dividends | 806,694, | 819,827 | 1,318,027 | 1,318,027 |
| Common dividends | 900,000 |  |  |  |
| Premium paid on pref. stock purchased \& retired during the year.- $38,450$ <br> 11,884 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance, March 31 } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 300,000\end{array} \overline{\$ 2,784,534} \overline{\$ 2,328,619} \overline{\$ 9,633,103} \overline{\$ 5,674,378}\right]$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per sh. on } \\ \text { com. stock (no par) }\end{array} & \$ 4.65 & \$ 7.02 & \$ 1.91 & \$ 1.54\end{array}$

[^8]|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sh. | 1,300,75 |  |  |  |
| Inv. in U. S. Gov. securs, |  | Accr. salaries \& wages. \& |  |  |
|  |  | Anclaimed wages_-.-.-.-- |  | 18,808 |
| Notes \& accts. recel | $\times 30$ | Sundry accounts payaple.-.- |  | 7,937 |
| Acets. receivable (empl.) | 4,753 | Accrued expenses_--.-....- |  | 9.313 |
| Depos. with Colomblan Go | 1,70 | Funds on dep. for employees |  |  |
| Inventory of bullion (at cost |  | Reserves for contingencies $\quad 276,748$ |  |  |
| which is less than market) | 419,289 | Res. against stated value of |  |  |
| ventory of materials \& supplies (at cost) |  | Min. int. in cap. stock |  |  |
| Prospecting, other advs., \&c., incl. acer. int. | y136,777 | surp. of sub. cos.-book. |  |  |
| undry investments | 9,866 | Capltal stock (par \$1) |  | 1,760,000 |
| Mining prop., rts., claims, \&c | 9,5 | Consolidated capital surplus. Consolidated earned surplus. |  | 6,945 |
| Dredges, hydro-elec. plant; bldgs., equip. \&c |  |  |  | Consolidated earned surplus_ $1,959,942$ |
| ef. chgs. \& other assets |  |  |  |  |
| Iotal......................- $\$ 5,075,872$ Total_....................... $\$ 5,075,872$ <br> $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve of $\$ 17,095$. y After reserves of $\$ 38,826$. z After depreciation and amortization reserved and for write-off of $\$ 1,929,924$. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| depreciation and amortization reserved and for write-off of $\$ 1,929,924$. V. 142, p. 1303 . |  |  |  |  |
| Sorg Paper Co.-Accumulated DividendsA dividend of 83 per share was pard on account of accumulations on the |  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, on June 25 to holders of record |  |  |  |  |
| 1935; $\$ 1.60$ paid on Oct. 26 . $1935, \$ 1.50$ paid on Dec. $20,1934,50$ cents |  |  |  |  |
| per share paid on Aug. 1, May 1, 1934 and on Dec. 1. 1933. These were the only payments made since the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid on April 1, 1932.-V. 142, p. 2340. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. May 31 |  |  |  |  |
| ross ea |  |  |  |  |
| perating expe | 73,113 | 69,018 |  | 570,442 |
|  | 5,7 | 102,739 | 50,13 | \$860,407 |

Southern Kraft Corp.-Bonds Called-
As the first step in the readjustment of the debt structure of this corpora-
ion, for which a $\$ 14,500,000$ bond issue was recently registered the cor poration has called for redemption on Aus. 1 all of the outstanding $\$ 292,700$ 1940, at a price of 102 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Continental ilanois National Bank \& Trust Co. or Chicago ${ }^{\text {Con }}$, operates the Bastrop mill at bastrop, La, which it acquired from International Paper

| Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1935 | 1934 |
|  |  |  |
| Gas | 640,67 | 541 |
| Transp | 377,051 |  |
| Noating and w | ${ }_{16,420}^{81,221}$ | 79.320 <br> 20,858 |
| Total gross | , | 92 |
| Opera | 1,137 | 98 |
| Provision for | 277,700 |  |
| General taxes | 399 | 02 |
| Federal income | 81,903 | 84.8 |
| et earnin | ,060, | 982 |
| Iterest on funded | 302 , |  |
| Interest on unfu | , |  |
| Amortization of debt discou | 25,664 | 25,664 |
|  |  |  |
| ferred divid | 77 | \$542,349 |
| Common divide | 140,000 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Fixed capital (incl. intang.) $\$ 200284,558$ | $6 \%$ cum.pret stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) $\$ 5,610$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| companies (at cost) .-..-- 17,203 |  |  |
| Debt discount and expense in process of amortization |  | 4,000,000 |
|  | bo Common stock- |  |
| Deferred charges \& prepaid accounts | 1st mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due April 1, 1957 |  |
|  | Consumers' deposits, \&c---1 |  |
|  | Accrued taxes .-.-.-......... | 15 |
| U. S. G a Accounts receivable.-........Materials and supplies.-.... | Divids. payable on pret. stk. | 145,2 |
|  |  | 75,6 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Contributions ior extensions. Premium on pref. stock Acquired surplus. <br> Farned surplus | 84.864 |
|  |  | 32,890 |
|  |  | 831,083 |
|  |  |  |

a After reserve of $\$ 42,450$. b Represented by 400,000 no par shares.
-V. 142, p. 970 .

## Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings.-



## Southern Pacific SS. Lines.-Earnings.  Net atter reants From Jan <br> Gross from railway Net from railway- <br> Southern R <br>   From Jan. $1-$ <br> Gross from railway <br> Net from railway. <br> Period- Gross earn <br> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perion- } \\ & \text { Gross earnings } \\ & \text {-V. } 142 \text {, p. } 4354 .\end{aligned}$,

Southern Union Gas Co.-To Exchange Securities, \& c.-
buquerque National Gas Co. (called for deposit. see above), will surrendcertain securities of Albuquerque which it owns and will also be relieved of
its 8
8

Southern Union Gas Co., organized Jan. ${ }^{17,1029 \text {, in Delaware, has been }}$
engaged in business continuously since that date. Its principal subsidiaries Arka Abuquerque Natural Gas C .
Pecos Valley Gas Cos Co
Gas Co. of New Mexico
Lovington Gas, Water \& Sewer Co.
Pecos Valley Production Co.
southern Union Gas Co. (Texas).
Company operates no properties directl

$$
\text { Capitalization of Southern Union Gas Co. as at Dec. } 31,1935
$$

1st mtge. coll. $61 / \%$ s. f.gold bonds ser. A and B_ Authorized Outstanding
 Two-year $6 \%$ gold notes- 10 -year conv. $61 \% \%$ gold

 As at Dec. 31, 1935, there were in addition to the above amount of 10 year collateral trust bonds, \$495.000 pletiged to creditors of southern Union Gas Co. There were also outstanding, scrip certificates pertaining
to certain of the above bonds:
Profit and Loss Statement Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935
Interest earned
Miscellaneous inc
$\$ 375,782$
2,176
Total income
8377,958
214,993

debt discount and expense, $\$ 21,764$; derreciation, $\$ 3,194$;
Profit and loss-surplus
115,153
Profit and loss-surplus...........................................- 847,812
Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31, 1935


* Investments totaling $89,665.549$-balance sheet value-are pledged as collateral to secure sundry indebtedness. Long-term debt held in treasury; totaling $\$ 527.000$ par value is pledged as collateral to secure sundry in-
Southwestern Associated Telephone Co. (\& Subs.) -

| Calendar Years- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$997,903 | \$919,476 |
| Provision for depreciation | 180,411 |  |
| Operating expenses and tax | 535,075 | 501,576 |
| Net operating in | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 282,417 \\ & 2,519 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 240,251 \\ 1,580 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Net earnings |  |  |
| Interest on fun | 284,937 162,500 | 8241,832 162,500 |
| General interest | 1,784 | 163,859 |
| Amortization of debt discount and | ${ }^{12,622}$ | 12.661 |
| Interest charges to construction. | Cr58 | Cr67 |
| of subsidiary company | 8,903 | 0,753 |
| Miscellaneous deductions from inc | 2,393 | 2,784 |
| Net income- | 396,828 | \$49,38 |

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935

$\times$ Represented by 42,000 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 4191 .
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-


 \begin{tabular}{cccccr}
$\begin{array}{c}\text { Rent for lease of of oper. } \\
\text { property }\end{array}$ \& $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 9}$ \& 6,902 \& 19,692 \& 34,854 <br>
\hline

 

Net operating income- $\overline{\$ 1,616,997} \overline{\$ 1,405,827} \overline{\$ 7,923,227} \overline{\$ 7,086,819}$ <br>
V. 142, p. 3870 . <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Spencer Chain Stores, Inc.-Initial Common DividendDirectors on July 1 declared an initial quarterly dividend of 15 cents per
share on the common stock, payable July 31 to holders of record July 8 . Earnings for 6 Months Ended May 29, 1936
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net income after taxes } \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 250,000 & \text { common shares.....-. } & \begin{array}{l}\$ 126,656 \\ \times \$ 0.51\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\$ 75,804 \\ \mathbf{x} \$ 0.30\end{array}\end{array}$


The company has called $\$ 121000$ of its class A stock, leaving only
common stock outstanding.- V. 142 , p. 4354.
Spicer Mfg. Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{cc}\text { 3Mos. End.M.Mar. } 31- \\ \text { Profit from operation }\end{array} & \$ 585.939 & \$ 387.872 & \$ 301,63\end{array}$ Expenses_-.-.....-......
Operating profit.-Other income, net
Total income
Idie plant expense-------


Net profit (before Fed.
$\$ 306,780$
$\$ 134,946$

Spokane International Ry.-Earnings.

May-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net from railwa
Net after rents.
From Jan.
Gross from railway.....
Net after rents
Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry.-Earnings.

## Gross from railway

Net from railway
Net after rents-
From Jan
From Jan. 1-
Gross from railway...
Net from railway....
Net after rents
V. 142, p. 3870

1935
$\mathbf{1 4 5}, 668$
8,442 8,442
2,563

1934
$\$ 46,807$
def2,525
den 187,556
def4,690

Springfield (Mass.) Mfg. Corp- Sale Set America) has been set for the company (formerly the Rolls Royce Co. of iquidation of the company arse because credito plan of reorganization. John S. Inskip, President of the company has Mass.-V.141, p.2291.
(E. R.) Squibb \& Sons - EarningsCatendar Years-
Net profit after deprec
Federal taxes, \&c $\begin{array}{lllllc}\text { Federal taxes, \&c.c., } & \$ 657,585 & \$ 542,069 & \$ 1,124,456 & \$ 1,236,457\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Shs. com. stock outst'g } & 467,268 & 450,949 & \mathbf{4 5 0 , 9 4 9} & 450,949 \\ \text { (no par) } & \$ 1,124,456 & \$ 1,236,457 \\ \text { Earnings per share----- } & \$ 0.75 & \$ 0.49 & \$ 1.77 & \$ 2.00\end{array}$ $\$ 657,585 \quad \$ 542,069 \quad \$ 1,124,456 \quad \$ 1,236,457$

Cassets-
Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1935
 officers and employees.... plan share
Inventories
Due from affiliated companies and foreign sales agencles. warrants and other long term obligations recelv... Gold bullion held by foreign subsidiaries.
Other investments, at cost-pref. and 10 shares common
 and equipment. and equipment.-.---.-.
Goodwill, patents, and trade
marks.

|  | Liabilities- |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$963,938 | Accounts pay. (incl. factors' guarantee deposits) |
|  | Due to affiliated companies.- |
| x2,741,942 | Accruals-Coms., royalties, taxes and miscellaneous |
| 1,145,095 | Federal income taxes. |
| 2,949,065 | Foreign bank loan. |
|  | Reserve for exchange variances |
| 36,613 | Miscellaneous res |
|  | Capital stock ----7--7---- |
| 14,346 | Surplus from redemption of preferred stock |
| 1,146,898 | Earned surplus. | Hugo Stinnes Industries, Inc., was begun in Federal Court at Baltimore June 19, when petitions were filed under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. Judge William O. Coleman of the U. $\dot{\text { S }}$. District Court signed an June 30 announced that he would continue, at least temporarily, the

present officers in the management. He appointed Wethered Woodward ment of the two corporations and the Court and set Sept. 28 as a managedate for a hearing on the reorganization plan.
land 10 years ago, that consist of properties and securities mainly in foreign countries. The majority of the holdings of the Stinnes corporation are in Germany.
regulations and pontrol of the tions have not been able to transfer funds since 1933 to meet the full interest on their notes. It is understood that the companies will not be able to
pay the principal of their notes which is due on Oct.1.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .4192$.

## Studebaker Corp.-Interest-

The interest due July 1, 1936 ( $1112 \%$ ), on the 10 -year convertible $6 \%$
debentures, due 1945 , was paid on that date.
New Vice-President-
Kenneth B. Elliott for several years a member of the Executive Staff was on June 26 elected Vice-President, according to an announcement by
Paul G. Hoffman, President. Mr. Elliott's duties will include those of p. 4193 .

Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.-Dividends ResumedThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 6 . This will be the
first distrubition made since Oct. 15,1930 when a dividend of 25 cents was also paid
Calendar Years-
Provision for deprepre $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net profit } & -\quad \frac{12,907}{\$ 79,149} \quad \$ 27,872 \\ \text { loss } \$ 79,704 & 51,92 \\ \text { loss } \$ 154,413\end{array}$
Net profit.--- $-7,7 \overline{0} \overline{0}$
Ehs. por sh. stk. (no par)

# 79,149 $\$ 0.93$ 

$\$ 0.33$

| 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: |
| loss $\$ 1,332$ | loss $\$ 102.071$ |
| 48,372 | 52,342 |
| -2 | -2 |
| loss $\$ 79,704$ | loss $\$ 154,413$ |
| Nil | Nil |

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935
Assets-
Cash on hand and in banks_..
$\$ 106,953$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Llablitites- } \\ \text { Accounts payable }\end{gathered}$


 Deferred charges (prepaid exp.)
Total - $\$ 879,033$

Total. \$879,033

Sunshine Mining Co.-New Official-
The resignation of Frank Eichelberger, Vice-President in charge of cially announced by R. M. Hardy. President
In a letter to stockholders, Mr. Hardy declares that work on improving the mine may force the company during the second half of this year to Current difficulties should be overcome by the second quarter of 1937 . Mr. Hardy said.
Emphasizing the fact that these conditions have no bearing on the longsubstantially once the mine is in position to take produe ale Developments on bottom levels are gratifying. the President says, as are diamond drill indications from even greater depths.-V. 142, p. 971 .

- Superior Water, Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-
(American Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary)
Period End. May31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Operating revenues----
Oper, expenses, \&c. taxe
Net rev. from oper
Gross corp, income-
Balance:

| \$21.096 | \$17,360 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 278,297 \\ 726 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$21,096 | \$17,360 | \$279,023 |
| 8,522 | 8,471 | 100,247 |

P

## Divs. applic. to pref. stock for period, whether

$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 178,776 & \$ 185,007 \\ 48,000 & 47,417\end{array}$
 Balance......................................-- $\$ 95,776 ~ \$ 102,590$ y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends ment of this diy. there were no accumulated unpaid divs, at that date pay 142, p. 3190.

> Supertest Petroleum Corp., Ltd.-Earnings- Years End. Dec. 31-
Net earnings
Balance, surplus.... sthat

* Company reports that "dividend $\$ 197,208 \quad \$ 185,919 \quad \$ 288,243$ 1935, but amount not stated.


[^9]Supervised Shares, Inc.-13-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a quarterly distribu This distribution, the first to be made on the reclassified shares, com pares with the equivalent of 12.8 cents for the previous quarter and is $35.4 \%$
greater than the payment for the same period a year ago.-V. 142, p. 3014 .

Teck-Hughes Cold Mines, Ltd.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-9 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income after taxes } \\ \text { and charges }\end{array} \quad \$ 617,251 \quad \$ 485,376 \quad \$ 1,832,095 \quad \$ 1,662,579$ Earns. per share on 4,
807,144 shs. capital $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0.13 & \$ 0.10 & \$ 0.38 & \$ 0.34\end{array}$

## Volume 143

F Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings.-

| May- | 1936 | 1935 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$175,525 | \$175,817 | \$162 |
| Net after rents | 14,377 | 31,811 | 18,46 |
| Gross from railw |  |  |  |
| Net from railway | 249,520 | 230,987 |  |
| Netater rents -V. 142, p. 3695. | 151,116 | 149,757 | 156 |

Tennessee Public Service Co.-Earnings-
(National Power \& Light Co. Subsidiary)


## Op

Net rev. from oper--
Gross corp. income...

Property retirement reserve appropriations-
$z$ Divs. applic. to pref. stock for period, whether
$z$ Divs. applic. to pref. stock for period, whether
Deficit.
Deficit----- - $\$ 127724$ z No divs. have been paid since Aug. 1, 1934, when 75 cents a share was paid on the $\$ 6$ preferred stock. Divs. accumulated and unpaid on this stock
to May 31,1936 , amounted to $\$ 657,240$. Divs. on the $\$ 6$ pref. stock are cumulative.-V. 142, p. 4355 .

Transamerica Corp.-Regular Div. Increased-Extra Div. The directors on July 1 declared a semi-annual dividend of 20 cents per
share in addition to an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on the capital stock, no par value, both payabie July 31 to holders of record July 15 , 121/ conts per share each six months from Jan. J1, 1934, to JJan. 31, 1935,
inclusive, and 10 cents per share paid on July 25, 193i. In addition an extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on Jan. 31 , asti. dend disbursements of Transamerica Corp, and its predecessor to more than $\$ 131,000,000$.
Commenting upon the recent dividend action of the directors, John M. america stock is in line with the management policy of maintaining the stock on a regular dividend basis. Special dividends. over and above the regular dividend payments, are declared from time to time as conditions While it is the policy of the management to declared special dividends
in ratio to increased earnings of the corporation, we feel that it is sound and conservative practice to increase the regular dividend rate only at such

Texas Corp.-Listing of Debentures-
31 The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 60,000,000$ $31 \% \%$ debentures, due June 15,1951 upon offic
distribution. See offering in $V$. 142 , p. 4355 .
Marketing Agreement-
See Standard Oil Co. of California, above.-V. 142, p. 4355
Texas Electric Service Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar YearsOperating revenues Operating expenses (including taxes) | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 6,763,316 \\ 3,537,907 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ \$ 6,505,873 \\ 3,212,981 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net revenues from ope Rent for leased property | $\$ 3,225,410$ | \$3,292,892 |
| Balance-.-- Other income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,152,695 \\ & 1,348 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 3,216,463$ 14,896 |
| Gross corporate income Interest on mortgage bonds.-. Other interest and do construction | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,154,043 \\ 1,68,500 \\ 66,136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3.231,359 \\ 1,686.500 \\ 39.667 \\ C r 129 \end{array}$ |
| Balance <br> Property retirement reserve appropria | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,441,407 \\ & 350,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,505,321$ 300,000 |
| Balance carried to earned surplus. Preferred dividend | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,091,407 \\ 375,678 \\ 600,0 \cap 0 \end{array}$ | \$1,205,321 |

Balance Sheet; Dec. 31, 1935

 Notes recervable Accounts receivabie-:-......:Prepaymants
Miscellaneous current asserts Miscellaneous assets Cossents. Consigned materials (contra). Deferred charges..-...-.--


Total.-
$\qquad$
depresented by $\$ 6$ pref., cum. (entitied upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ share); authorized, 200,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 65,000 shares,
Common, authorized, issued and outstanding, $6,000,000$ shares. V .142 ,

Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings.-

Gross from Jan. 1-
Gros from railway-....

Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings.-
$\begin{array}{ll}588.683 & 575.126 \\ 198.324 & 210,693 \\ 138,536 & 152,764\end{array}$


 Net after rents
Texas Pacific Coal \& Oil Co.-Dividends ResumedThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com
mon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 11. This will be the first dividend paid by the company since Dec. 13 , 1929, when a regular quarterly stock dividend of $21 \%$ \% was distributed.," Pres. J. R.
 Penn states, sshould not be interpreted as estabishing a diviend basis
for the company's stok. Future dividend policy will depend upon the earn-
ings and operating position of the company."-V. 142, p. 2846.

761,372
168,242
77,100

Thayers, Ltd.-Preferred Dividend DeferredThe directors have decided to defer pasment of the semi-annual dividend preferred stock, no par vaiue. The last previous payment was made on
Jan. 2, last - $\mathrm{v}, 139, \mathrm{p} .1720$.

Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings-
[Railway and Bus Operations]


Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings.-

|  | 193 | 1935 | 1934 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oss from rail | , | \$124,468 | \$137,629 |  |
| Net from railwa | 68,265 36,144 | 12,860 $-2,361$ | 25,892 7,861 | 3,45 |
| $\stackrel{\text { From }}{\text { Fross from railwa }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railway | 285,443 | 126,341 | 108,375 | 61,691 |
| Net after rents | 145,357 | 40,541 | 30,562 |  |

## 



595,791
129,630
61,691
Tonopah Mining Co. of Nev.-To Resume Common Divs. The directors have declared a dividend of 3 cents per share on the common stock, payable Aug. wh holders of record July 15 . This dividend made since Oct. 31, 1929, when a semi-annual dividend of $71 / 2$ cents per share was paid.--V. 142 ,-p. 4357 .

Trans-State Oil Co.-Stock Offered-MacBride, Miller \& Co., Inc., New York, are acting as wholesale distributors for an offering of 8,000 shares of capital stock (par \$10) at $\$ 12.50$ per share.
The prospectus and supplemental data supplied by the bankers state that the company has been producing oil since 1931, and operates or has interests in, approximately 300 acres of developed oil lands and in about
500 acres of prospective oil lands, oostly in the state of Texas. On these
Ond oil lands they have 8 producing wells and are drilling another.
The company has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding and the The company has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding and the
entire net proceeds of this financing will be used for additional working
capital. Le The tangible assets behind each share of common, after giving effect to thisfinancing, will be about $\$ 30$ per share and at the rate of present earnings
it is estimated that at the end of the current year, earnings will amoun to $\$ 2$ per share.

Gross incom Expenses.-.............. $\qquad$
 capital stock (par $\$ 10$ ). 30,000 shares are now issued and outstanding at the time the company was organized for the purpose of combining the business of four somall oil companies, and the balance, or about 10,000 shares
were subsequently sold for cash. In were subsequently sold for cash. In 1935 , the starks Dome property
was acquired and paid for partly with 2,281 shares of accumulated treasury stock at $\$ 10$ per share.
Present Offering-Corporation is now offering 8,000 shares of its author ized common stock for sale to the public under this prospectus This stock 3363.

## Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. May 31- | 1936-Month | 1935 | 1936-5 M | \$ 138 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues. | \$479,454 | \$437,766 | \$2,304,374 | \$2,138.279 |
| Uncollectible oper. rev.- |  | 2,624 |  |  |
| Operating expenses | 352,969 29,834 | 333,513 19,528 | $1,703,453$ 161,189 | $1,649,071$ 105,338 |

-V. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Neperating income } \\ & \text {-V. }\end{aligned}$
Unexcelled Mfg. Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Catendar YearsNet sales (excm profit from inter-company sales)........... Surplus Jan. 1 .
Miscell adjust. prior years net deb
Additional reserve for bad debts
Additional reserve for bad debts.-.................
Net carrying charges of non-oper. real estate.
Pividends paid.
Surplus Dec. 31 ,


* Deposited with the N. Y. State Dept. of Labor for compensation guar-
antee. $x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 440,462$ in 1935 and $\$ 435,885$ antee,$~$
in $1934 .-\mathrm{V}$. $141, \mathrm{p} .1951$.

Union Gas \& Electric Co.-Merger-
\& The Federal Power Commission has approved the merger of Union Gas By the terms of the proposal all outstanding capital sto Gas \& Electric will be canceled and all its property transferred to Cincinnati Gas \& Electric, without any consideration being paid or any additional secur ity
ated by Union Gas \& Electric are owned by Cincinnati Gas \& Electric and operated under lease.-V. 142, p. 2689.

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-


United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended May 31-
Gross oper. earns. of sub. \& controlled cos. (after eliminating inter-co.transfers) .-..............- $\$$ General operating expenses.... Mrovision for retirement General taxes \& estimated Federal income taxes.
Net earns. from oper. of sub. \& controlled cos...
Non-oper. income of sub. \& controled cos $\begin{array}{r}81,547,942 \\ 38,134,749 \\ 4,886.809 \\ 7,797.012 \\ 9,129,924 \\ \hline\end{array}$

1935 Total income of sub. \& controlled cos. Interest on bonds, notes, \&c............... Dividends on preferred stocks Proportion of earnings, attributabie to minority
common stock.-....................
Equity of the United Lt. \& Pr, Co. in earns. of sub \& controlled cos. © Pr- Co Cexclusive of
Total income
Expenses of the United Light \& Power Co...........
Balance.
Holding company deductions-Int in funded deb̄
Amortization of bond discount \& expense
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus-
x Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adjusted to } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .142, \text { p. } 3873\end{aligned}$

## United Light \& Rys. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Gross onthat Ended May $31-$. 12 . General operating expenses Maintenance-......... Provision for retirement
Net earns. from oper. of sub. \& controlled cos
Total income of sub. \& controlled cos subsidiary and controlled companies:
Interest on bonds, notes, \&cc- - - - $10,037,088$ 10,084,986 Dividend on oref.stockscount \& pref. stk. exp
Proportion of earns., attributable to min.

Equity of United L \& Rys. Co and controlled cos ${ }_{\text {\& }}$ Rys. Co. (excl. of income $\qquad$ ,943,786 $\$ 3,853,768$ | Total income |
| :---: |
| Expenses of United $\overline{\mathrm{L}}$. \& Rys. C 0 | Balance

 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Interest on } 51,2 \% \text { debentures, due 1952_.......-. } & 1,375,000 & 1,375,000 \\ \text { Amortization of debenture discount \& expense--- } & 42,988 & 42,988\end{array}$ Balance transferred to consolidated surplus..... $\overline{\$ 4,924,579} \overline{\$ 2,266,434}$ Prior preferred stock dividends:
$7 \% \%$ prior pref. 1 lst series
$7 \%$ prior pref.- 1 st series.
$6.36 \%$ prior pref
$6 \%$ prior prer. - series of of 1928.
$x_{-}$Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City $\$ 3,684,132 \$ 1,025,787$
United States Hoffman Machinery Corp.-New Stock Issue Voted-
The stockholders at a special meeting held June 30, approved the creation of 30,000 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 50$ par), and
90,000 shares of common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred stock. stockholders also approved the offering of the new preferred stock to the present stockholders on the basis of one share of preferred at $\$ 50$ entering into an underwriting agreement for the unsubscribed for shares.
Files with SEC-To Issue New Preferred-Rights to Stock-holders-

See list given on first page of this department.
Earnings for Four Months Ended April 30

## 

1936


May 1 last. A dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Feb. 1 last"and
on Nov. 1 and Sept. 10 1935, this latter being the first dividend paid since on Nov. 1 and Sept. 10 1935, this latter being the first dividend paid since
Nov. $1 ; 1930$, when a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share was distributed.
Accuumulations after the payment of the Aug. 1 dividend will amount to
$\$ 25.75$ per share.-V. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 3016 .
Universal Pipe \& Radiator Co.-ReorganizationUniversal Robert T. Patterson of the U. S. Sistrict Court on June 26 Pap-
proved the plan of reorganization of the Universal Pipe \& Radiator Co. and the Central Foundry Co. The plan provides for the issuance of $\$ 1,000$,
000 new bonds, $\$ 653,200$ general mortgage bonds, 9,000 shares of preferred stock, of which 8,460 will beirssued, , and 850,000 shares of common stock, of which 454,727 shares will be issued.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3698$.

## Upressit Metal Cap Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the $8 \%$ cum, pref., stok, par $\$ 100$, payable on account of accumulations, on Oct. to holders of record   July 1,$1933 ; \$ 1$ per share on April 1 , 1933 April $\$ 2$ per share on Dec. 28, Oct. 1 and July 1932 , and $\$ 1$ per share on Apres since Jan. 1925. The dividends have been accumulating on this stock since Dividends prior to Jan. 1, 1925., were waived by the pref. stockholders.- V. 142, p. 3699 .

| Years Ended Profit on sugar Other income. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Feb. } 29,36 \\ \$ 1,576,656 \\ \mathbf{2 5 4 , 9 4 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,35 \\ & 716,274 \\ & 92,939 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tali | \$1,831,606 | \$1,809.213 |
| Interest, exp. and |  |  |
| Net pr | \$1,215,914 | \$1,029,965 |
|  |  |  |
| Surplus. | \$1.129,419 | 81,029,965 |
| Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet Feb. 29, 1936 |  |  |
| Assets - |  |  |
| astomers' and growers' a acts. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | Bank acceptances, secured.- 8775,000Accounts pay, or supplies, |  |
| and notes, \&c-less reserves 987, | Accounts pay. for supplies, expenses, 8 c -- | - 211,265 |
|  | Contingent beet purchase settlements |  |
| Other assets- | settlements |  |
| Unamortized bond discount | Prov. for Federal and State |  |
| d expense ----------- 94,252 | A Acrued en entaxes, int., \&c. | - 159,042 |
| Prepaid insurance, taxes, \&c. 100,567 | Other liabilitiles |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 356,932 |
|  | Common stock (par \$5) | ${ }^{\text {x4,251,34 }}$ |
|  | Earned surplus (restricted in the amount of $\$ 8,585$ on |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | account of common stock | 1,517,503 |
|  | Tota |  |

$\times$ Represented by 42
Note - In this consolidated no parance shees, adjustments have been made
give effect to the following transactions consummated to give effect to the following transactions consummated after Feb; 29. 1936 :
(1) The exchange of $\$ 2,248,000$ in new, $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds: $\$ 1,748,000$ for old, $6 \%$ series bonds, and $\$ 500,000$ for a real estate mortgage note due Sent. 15,1937 ; (2) sales, to March 23 oo $\$ 751,000$ in new bonds for cash,
and (3) retirement of $\$ 656,500$ in old bonds sor cash and (3) retirement of $\$ 666,500$ in old bonds for cash.
935 whereby a credit not to exceed $\$ 4.000,000$ was 8 anent dated Nov he 1935 campaign, and the company pledged as security for for financing its warehouses having an inventory value at Feb. 29, 1993 of od sugaring he pledge agreement provides that deposits with accepting bands shall be Feb. 29, 1936, such any time the banks deem themselves insecure. At

Utah Ry.-Earnings.$\xrightarrow{\text { Gross from railway }}$ Net from railway... Net after rents_-Gross from railway.. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Not from railway_...-: } & 474,124 & 140,205 & 387,882 & 246,081 \\ \text { Not } & 246\end{array}$


## Valspar Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Net profitafter deareciation, interest and provision
1935
for rederal and Dominion income taxes-- $\overline{-1} \overline{5} \overline{0}, 117$ a a ainst current 1 Current assets as of May 31 , last,
bilities of $\$ 27,760$.-V. 141, p. 3241 .

Vertientes Sugar Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department--V. 142, p. 2521.
Virginian Ry.-Earnings.-
 Nee after rents.........: $\quad 665,976$
 -V. 142 , p. 4041 :

Wabash Ry.-Deposit Agreement Extended-
 due Apriil 1, 1978, and series D $5 \%$, due April 1, i980, is notifying holders of certificates of deposit of the committee issued under deposit agreement
dated July 25 , 1933 , that the duration of the deposit agreement has been extended to July 31, 1938.
Depositors have the right to withdraw from the deposit agreenent and
receive their bonds up to Aug. 8,1936 , upon the payment of $\$ 5$, receive their bonds up to Aug. 8, 1936 , upon the payment of $\$ 5.25$ in
respect of oach $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of bonds to be withdrawn. The respect of each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of bonds to be withdrawn. The
committee has fixed this sum as the fair proportion of its expenses, liabilities and other like items accruing to the withdrawal date.
is chairman of the committee, which includes George W. Bovenizer of Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.; James H. Brewster, Vice-Pres. \& Treas., Aetna Life Insurance Co.; Harry C. Hagerty, Treas, Mretropolitan Life Insurance Co... and R. G.'. Page, Vice-Pres, Bankers Trust Co. Chase National Bank
New York and Mississippi Valiey Trust
Co., St. Louis, are depositaries A. Goorwin Cookk, of 31 Nassau St, New York, is Secretary, and Root,
Clark, Buckner \& Ballantine are counsel.

Interest on Bonds Authorized-
Federal Judge C. B. Davis has authorized the receivers to pay the semiannual interest due July 1,1936 , on the following obligations:
Detroit \& Chicago extension 1 st $m$ mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, $\$ 48,225$ int. Des Moines division 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds, 832,000 int.; 1 st lien terminal $4 \%$ gold


Walworth Co.-Dropped from List-
The Boston Stock Exchange has dropped the common stock, no par, from
the list.-V. 142, p. 3366 .

Warren Brothers Co.-Interest -
The interest due Sept. 1 , 1935 , on the convertible $6 \%$ sinking fund deben-
tures, due 1941, was paid on July 1,1936 , with interest thereon at $6 \%$ : tures, due 1941 , was paid on July 1 , 1936 , with interest thereon at $6 \%$ :
The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that the debentures be quoted ex-interest 831.50 per $\$ 1.00$ debenture on July 1 ,
1936; that the debentures shall continue to be dealt in "flat") and to be a delivery in settlement or transactions made beginining July 1, 1936, must carry the March 1 , 1936, and subsequent counons
The Commitee on Securities ruled also that said deposit receipts be
quoted ex-interest $\$ 31.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ receit ton July $1,1936:$ that deposit quoted ex-interest $\$ 31.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ receipt on July 1, 1936; that deposit must be accompanied by due bills for the above payment: and that all due
Warner-Quinlan Co.-Trustees Appointed-
Judge Murray Hulbert in Federal District Court on July 1 appointed two trustees the rankruptcy Act. The two trustee appointed are Alexander Weinstein and Frank R. Gclalgano, both of New York. Co to take over the assets of the bankrupt company was withdawn, which advised the appointment of trustees and characterizes the Cities Service Co. proposal as not a plan of reorganization but a plan of purchase.
Under the Cities service plan the company reserved the right to withdraw its proposal if trustees were appointed by the Court. Nibility that plan has been submitted as yet. The Court intimated the possibaboard which might be interested in formulating a plan of reorganization. in view of Warner Quinlan's service station outliets.
Judge Hubbert ${ }^{2}$, 5 , atorned the which time the various
p. 4199.
Washington Oil Co.-75-Cent Common Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable July 10 to holders of record July 3 . This common stock, par cents, payabon on April 15 and Jan. 10 last, and on Oct. 15 ,
 10,1934, and $\$ 1.25$ per share on Jan. 10, 1934 , Quarterly distributions of
25 cents per share were made on Dec. 20 , 1932, and March 20 and June 30 , 1933 .-V. 142, p. 2524 .
Waukesha Motor Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on the
common stock, par \$5, payable Aug. 3, to holders of record July 15. An common stock, par 85 , payable Aug. 3, to holders of record
extra dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on Jan 1 , 1936 .
The company issued the following staiement: "Stockholders have just ( 15 cents per share) due July 1,1936 of the directors the regular dividend holders of record July 15. This postponement is expected to result in saving to stockalders and accordingly an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on the 85 par common stock will also be paid at that time. The provisions
of the recently-enacted Federal corporation income tax law affecting corporation earnings is given as the reason for the change in the dividend date,
from July 1 to Aug. 3.-V. 142 , p. 3533 .

| Wesson Oil \& Snowdrift Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earns. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales. $\qquad$ $\$ 47,163,757 \$ 45,904,675 \$ 25,872,035 \$ 20,616,301$ |  |  |  |
|  | 164,478 515,036 | 919,099 511,746 | ,520,792 |
| Operating profit-...-- \$2,513,148 | \$3,225,161 | \$1,441,190 | \$522,392 |
| 130,507 | 265,782 | 146,030 | 125.465 |
| Total income-.------ \$2,643,655 | \$3,490,943 | \$1,587.220 | \$647,857 |
|  | 91,800 542,972 | 21,772 266.748 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,086 \\ & 91,950 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net profit--1---.-- ${ }^{\mathbf{8 2 , 1 3 9 , 0 5 3}}$ | \$2,856,171 | \$1,298,700 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Preferred dividends..-- } & 886,965 \\ \text { Common dividends } & 878,121\end{array}$ | 886,965 878,121 | $\begin{array}{r} 886,965 \\ 222,115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 892,346 \\ 300,000 \end{array}$ |
| Surplus .-.-.------- \$373,967 | \$1,091,085 | \$189,620 | Pf\$659,525 |
| Shs. com. stk. (no par) -- 585.414 |  | 579,879 | 584,169 |
| Earnings per share_--- \$2.14 | \$3.36 | \$0.71 | il |


| lated |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 935 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {y }} \begin{aligned} & \text { A seals est } \\ & \text { est, }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {x Capital stock- }}$ - $20,571,786$ 20,571,786 |  |  |
|  | ,732,599 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in in $^{\text {dadivs }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| arfillated cos |  |  |  |  |  |
| sh in ban |  |  | Pret. div. Com. div. |  |  |
| diquin banks | 301,775 |  |  |  |  |
| Co,'s commion sth |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Reserve for insur--ance \& conting's |  |  |
| In |  |  | Paid-In surpl |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Capital suirplu |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adv. to oil mills, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans \& advances. Cash value life ins. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Total ...........41,726,901 44,197,465 Total $\qquad$ -41,726,901 44,197,465 $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 300,000 shares $\$ 4$ convertible pref. stock and 600,000 shares no par common stock. y After reserve for d |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Westchester Service Corp.-Hearing PostponedThe court hearing scheduled for June 26 was adjourned to July 9 to provide additional time for interested parties to negotiate a compromise plan of reorganization.-V. 142, p. 4041. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -

West Penn Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End.Mar. 31- 1936 - 3 Mos.- $1935 \quad 1936-12$ Mos.-1935 Net income after taxes,
interest, amortization
depreciation, \&c.....
V
West Ohio Gas Co.-Earnings- Calendar Years-
Total gross earning Total gross ea Operation_-...........-
Mraintenance -----
Provision for deprec'n.-
Taves Taxes.....................
Net earnings -
Interest on funded debt: General interest - - dis-
count and expense...
Net loss
Preferred dividends...............
Deficit

Assets- Balance Sheet Dec. 31,1935
Assets-
Plant, pro

| fran- <br> ...-. $\$ 4,051,094$ | $7 \%$ Liabiluties-et. stock (par $\$ 100)$ \$719,600 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | Fu |  |
| ---- 206,380 | Customer | 7 |
|  | Demand notes \& accrue |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8,15,80 \\ 15,980 \\ 2,547 \end{array}$ | payable to |  |
|  | Est. reeunas to consumeris |  |
|  | tion terminated during 1935 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Due attil. cos. on open account |  |
|  | Matured int. on | 0 |
| ,309 | Accrued |  |
|  |  |  |
| 27,033 |  | 1 |
|  |  | 3 |

\$6,93
v. 141, p. 2912 .

Western Maryland Ry.-EarningsPeriod End.May $31-\quad$ 1936-Month-1935
Operatind Operating revenues...... Net oper. revenue-...-.
Not ry
Other incer. income.
 Net income...-..--- $\frac{\$ 38,388}{\$ 31,069}-\$ 500,897 \quad \$ 373.009$


## $\xrightarrow{\text { Gross earnings (est. }}$

Western Pacific RR.-Hearings on Plan DelayedFurther hearings on a plan of reorganization for the road have been adgranted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit consideration by the parties of an exhaustive report prepored by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the physical condition of the property and the the next three years.

Earnings for May and Year to Date
 Net after rents. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 4,992,681 & 4,420,390 & 4,251,446 & 3,466,827 \\ \text { Net from railway_--.- } & 217,860 & 498,840 & { }_{774}, 158 & 3,134,547\end{array}$


Western Ry. of Alabama.-Earnings.-
$\qquad$ Gross from railway Net after rents. From Jan. 1 -Not from railway Net atem rents
Net ati.
V. 142, p. 3874.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-New ComptrollerChester McKay, Assistant Comptroller, has been appointed Comptroller,
succeeding E. Y. Gallagher, who will continue as Vice President in charge of succeeding $E$. $Y$. Gallagher. Who will contin
various general matters.-V. 142 , p. 4042 .

Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Acquisition-- The sale oo the Relay Morors Co. of Lima, Ohio, to this company for
$\$ 100,000$ was authorized on June 30 by Judge George P. Hahn in Federal Court. Westinghouse will use the plant to make electric motors.- $-\mathbf{V}$. 142, p. 4360 .

Westmoreland, Inc.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Royalties and rentals Royaltes and rentals.-.-
Interest and dividends:-
Profit sale ot bonds, \&c.
Total income

b Extraordinary income. Dividends income- (paid from capital surplus) Shares common stock
 by Company pays no Federal income taxes, because depletion allowable realized appreciation.

 tion of $\$ 984 . \quad$ z Represe
stock. V. 141, p. 612 .
Wheeling \& Lake Erie RR.- $\$ 1.75$ Preferred DividendThe directors on June 30 declared a further payment of $\$ 1.75$ on the $7 \%$ cum. prior lien stock, par 100 , payabie Aug. 1 to holders of record Junl
and also athorized $\$ 7.50$ premium on the stock as of Aug.
cident to the exchange of the shares for the the new $4 \%$ issue.
The dividend declaration clears up the entire accumulation on the prior lien issue for the

Stockholders Approve Plan-Also Gets ICC Sanction-
The stockholders on June 29 approved a recapitalization program pro-
posed by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the RFO. The action was taken in the porm of an amendment to the articles of incorporation. Directors immediately approved the necessary technical procedure. The Interstate Com-
merce Commission on June 30 also approved the plan. The plan calls for the exchange of the prior-lien cumulative stock for now prior-lien cumulative, non convertible and non-callable shares with the interest rate reduced from $7 \%$ to $4 \%$.

The plan also provides that the 102.140 shares of $6 \%$ non-cumulative tible into common share for share, and callable at any time at 'par and
\$1,400,000 Equipment Trusts Awarded-Company awarded on June $30 \$ 1,400,000$ of $21 / 4 \%$ equipment trust certificates, due in 1 to 10 years, to the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh The bid was 101.09. It was said the bankers would not reoffer the certificates to the public.
The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue the $\$ 1,400,000 ~ 2 / 4 \%$ equipment trust certificates, procetee would be dated July 1, 1936 , and mature serially from July 1, 1937 cates would 046 .
to July $1,1946$.

| Earnings for May and Year to Date |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$1,215,902 | \$1,126,861 | \$1,069,120 | \$894,783 |
| Net from railway | , 303,101 | ,138,862 | \$1,244,516 | \$885,090 |
| Net after rents | 154,505 | 246,835 | 144,556 | 187,186 |
| Gross from railwa | 5,713,268 | 5,299,589 | 202,494 | 3,482,538 |
| Net from railwa | 1,357,858 | 1,116,532 | 1,330,470 |  |
| Net after rents | 861,794 | 677,698 | 812,228 | 327,142 |
| (S. S.) White Dental Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Years Ended Dec. 31- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| Gross profit on sales--- \$2,798,439 \$2,788,305 \$2,541,224 \$1,87 |  |  |  |  |
| velopment expenses.- | 2,380,233 | 2,299,409 | 2,000,371 | 2,237,498 |
| Profit from operations Other income | $\$ 418,206$ 98,967 | $\$ 488,896$ 111,963 | $\$ 540,85$ 191,631 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 362,343 \\ 187,324 \end{array}$ |
| Gross pro | \$517,174 | \$600,860 | \$732,483 | \$175,019 |
| Interest paid.- | 2,330 | 9,169 | 55,816 |  |
| Depreciation-.-.------ | 213,218 | 230,441 | 238,946 | 255,287 |
| (net) -- Fox'l taxes.-- | $\begin{aligned} & 26,596 \\ & 59,304 \end{aligned}$ | 7,401 66,167 | 62,360 |  |
| Profit for the | \$215,725 | \$287,680 | 75 |  |
| Previous surplus | 2,596,468 | 2,501,672 | 2,185,500 | 2,762,619 |
| Dividends paid. | 239,439 | 192,885 | 59,189 |  |
| Goodwill writte Adj. of prior ye |  |  |  | 19,619 |
| income taxes. |  | ----- |  | 11,427 |

Balance, Dec. 31..... $\$ 2,572,753 \overline{\$ 2,596,468} \overline{\$ 2,501,672} \overline{\$ 2,185,500}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935

| Assets- | Llabtlities |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash_-------------------- \$815,120 | Accts. payable \& acerd. charges $\$ 396,699$ |
| Cash in Brazil, restricted...-- 61,648 | Reserve for Federal Taxes_...- 62,012 |
| U. S. Govt. bonds-------- 100,156 | Reserve against foreign ex- |
| Accounts \& notes receivable--x2,774,411 | change fluctuations 118,384 |
| Inventories----------------2,752,747 | Capitalstock ( $\$ 20$ par) .-....-- 6,000,000 |
| Due from officers \& employees. $\quad 25,082$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Miscell. accounts receivable-- } & 28,461 \\ \text { Other assets }\end{array}$ |  |
| Other assets--------------457,988 |  |
| Land, bldgs., leaseholds machinery and equipment_-.-y2,043,846 |  |
| Patents and trade-marks |  |
| Deferred debits.--.---------- 90,384 |  |
| Total.-------------------\$9,149,849 |  |

depreciation of $\$ 3,483,471$ - $V 140, p, 4253$ accounts of $\$ 215,095$. y After reserve for
Wichita Falls \& Southern RR.-Earnings.-May-
Net from railway 1936
$\$ 40,095$
8,274
 1933
$\$ 45,96$
12,138
5,258 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 197,682 & 199,621 & 225,140 & 209,556 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 33,123 & 31,310 & 54,562 & 46,740\end{array}$ Net from railway.
Net after rents.
-V .142, p. 3874.

Williamsport Wire Rope Co.-EarningsEarnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 317,425 \\ 22,684 \\ \hline\end{array}$



| Balance Sheet Dec 311935 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Liabilities- |
| Cash | Accounts pay |
| Accounts receivable...-...--- 209,091 |  |
|  | Reserve for Fed'l \& State taxes $\quad \mathbf{6 , 9 0}$ |
| Other convertible assets.-..--- 66,118 | Prior to receivership, notes |
| Permanent assets ...--......-- 2,887,051 | payable to banks.-....-.- 541,742 |
| Prepaid expenses----.-.-.--- 13,531 | Accounts payable..-.-.-.-.-- 779,516 |
| Deferred charges.--..------- 70,676 | Bonded indebtedness...-.-.-.- $1,221,000$ |
| Goodwill, trade-marks, paten | $7 \%$ prior pref. cum. preferred. 993,000 |
| awings and patterns.---- 3,325, | Common stock.-----------1,200,000 |
|  | Surplus prior to receivership.- $2,673,410$ |
|  | Profit and loss-.---.--------- 729,110 |
| tal------------------->8,2 |  |
| - 142 p. 3701. |  |
| Wilson-Jones Co.-Earnings- |  |
| Net sales |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Recov. of cash in closed bank, previously written off |  |
|  |  |
| Earned surplus, Sept. 1 | ------------- 139,606 def18,485 |
| Dividends paid----------------------------------72,540 170,175 |  |
| Earned surplus since Aug. 31, 1932....-......-- $\$ 207,191 \quad \$ 136,576$ |  |
| Capital surplus | --------- 478,285 478,285 |
| Total capital surplus | \$685,476 \$61 |

on in banks and Accts. \& notes rec.-. Acets. \& notes rec.,
less reserve...Inventories at cost Officers and empl. notes and accts.
x Plant and equip. x Plant and equil.
(excl. idle plant) I Ide plant (Kan-
sas City, Mo.), less deprec'n
Deferred
Den Deferred charges.:-
Patents, lessamort.

Comparative Balance Sheet May 31

Total_......- $\overline{\$ 3,945,074} \overline{\$ 3,922,571} \mid$ Total....-....- $\overline{\$ 3,945,074} \overline{\$ 3,922,571}$ x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,582,444$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,483,571$ in
1935. $\mathbf{y}$ After reserve for loss on disposal of $\$ 652,460$ in 1936 and $\$ 695,949$ -V. 142, p. 4201.
Wisconsin Central Ry.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-
Total revenues.-. Net railway revenues.
Net after rents,
Other income-net $\overline{\text { Dr }}$ Other income net ${ }^{\text {Int. }}$ - Net incom
$\qquad$



Wyoming Valley Collieries Co.-Bonds Offered-Public offering was made June 28 of $\$ 500,000$ 1st mtge. leasehold 10 -year $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds by Howard L. Levitt \& Co., Philadelphia, at 95 and interest.
The bonds are dated April 1, 1936, and are due Apri: 1, 1946. Proceeds
from the sale of the bonds will be used in part for the retirement of first mortgage sinking fund gold notes, retirement of Federal Reserve bank The mortgage indenture and deed of trust securing the bonds creates a first mortgage lien for the benefit of the bondholders in all the right title and interest of the company in leasehold properties and contract of The bonds may be redeemed through operation of the sinking fund and in whole or in part by lot at the election of the company on any interest date prior to maturity, after at least 30 days' prior published notice. The
redemption price ranges from 105 on or before April 1,1938 , to par after redemption price ranges from 105 on or before April 1, 1938 , to par after
April 1, 1945 . The sinking fund provides for payment to the trustee of Aprits on each ton of coal mined and shipped, in no event to total less than
$\$ 30,000$ per annum.
Company operates about 1,084 acres of anthracite mineral rights in five
contiguous tracts of land located in Luzerne County, Pa. The property is mine let to the company under a lease from the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., which lease also demises to the company the surface of two additional
parcels contiguous to the five tracts. The company was organized in
August, 1932.

## Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings.-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { May- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 1,238,154 & \$ 989,359 & \$ 965,434 & \$ 981,408\end{array}$ Nross rom railway...Net after rents Net after rents-
From Jan. 1Gross from railway Not from railway. Net after rants ${ }^{\text {N }}$
------
$5,573,785$
$1,520,090$
444,544
$4,558,150$
846,223

1. Tigiz $1,289,787$
1,2415
94.13

## Yellow \& Checker Cab Co.-Pays Preferred Dividend-

 The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumulations on the $8 \%$ cumulative class A stock, par $\$ 50$, on July 1 to holders of recordJune 20 . This was the first payment made since April 1,1930 when a regular monthly dividend of $331-3$ cents per share was distributed.
Arrearages now amount to $\$ 24$ per share. -V. 142, p. 3876 .

Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines, Ltd.-3-cent Dividendcapital stock. no par value, payable Aug. 1. A dividend of two cents per capital stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 . A
share was paid on Feb. 1 last.-V. 142, p. 140 .

Youngstown Steel Door Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Four Months Ended April 30- } & & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net income after all charges incl. prov. for taxes_- } & \$ 399,184 & \$ 273,793\end{array}$ Yukon Gold Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Operating income

Non-operating \begin{tabular}{rrr}
\hline$\$ 708,115$ \& $\$ 711,648$ <br>
13,273 \& 19,052 <br>
\hline$\$ 721,388$ \& $\$ 730,699$ <br>
128,968 \& 176,823 <br>
67,241 \& 68,245 <br>
53,242 \& 48,200 <br>
\hline$\$ 471,937$ \& $\$ 437,431$ <br>
17,820 \& 12,890 <br>
\hline$\$ 454,117$ \& $\$ 424,541$ <br>
183,488 \& 608,029

 

Net income for year applic. to Yukon Gold Co.-- \& $\$ 454,117$ \& $\$ 424,541$ <br>
Capital and consol. deficit as of Dec. 31 \& \& 183,488 \& 608,029 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{rccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Capital and consol. surplus, Dec. 31 -apital stock }\end{array} & \$ 270,630 & \text { der } \$ 183,488 \\ \text { Earns. per share on } 3,500,000 \text { shs. cap } \$ 5) & \$ 0.13 & \$ 0.12\end{array}$



Calendar YearsCalendar Years-
Operating profit for
Interest-.-....... Chargo-odf of intangibibles Federal income tazes Loss on cap. assets solid-: Depreciation Depreciation--
Amortization cort op
patented mfg. processes
Net profit
Previous surpilus.-....capital assetspraisal of capital assets
Minority interest in
Oil \& R. . O Oil \& R . Co absin $\begin{aligned} & \text { abbed } \\ & \text { Cop. surp } \\ & \text { conversion } \\ & \text { aring from }\end{aligned}$ conversion of or s.atk
Adjustment of Federal
inct inc. tax allowance 1934 Accruals of prior years
restored to surplus..-
Teductions from surplus Surplus Dec. 31.......


36,923
-Elder \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange, announce tnat Gaines Gwathmey has become a general partner in their firm. Mr. Gwathmey is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and will be the floor member of the firm. From 1932 to 1935 Mr. Gwathmey was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and partner of the firm of Norton \& Gwathmey. From 1921 to 1928 he was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and was associated with the firm of George H. McFadden \& Brother, of which firm his father was a partner.
-Douglas F. Wheeler, a retired capitalist, and the former owner of the Wheeler Schebler Carburetor Co. which was acquired from him in 1929 by the Borg Warner Corp., has been admitted as a genieral partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Alexander Eiseman \& Oo. In his new connection, Mr. Wheeler will devote his attention principally to investment banking, marking a further extension of the firm's activities in that field.
the eightter, Kennedy \& Co., Inc., 40 Wall St., New York, has prepared the eighth edition of its semi-annual "Comparative Debt Statements, which includes comparable debt information on all cities of over 30,000 population, as well as certain smaller municipalities and leading counties throughout the country, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and all the States.
-Heary A. Weiler, Trust Officer of the National Bank of New Jersey, has been reappointed a member of the special Committee on Trust and Sav-
ings Bank Investment of the New Jersey Bankers Association. The committee has been asked to make a study of the present laws governing the legality of investments for savings banks and trust companies for the State Association.
-Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad St., New York, has published a book dealing with the Revenue Act of 1936, which contains the text of the new Federal tax law, together with an explanation of its more important features and tables showing the application of the new rates. The provisions of the old law dealing with estate and gift taxes have also been included.
-Granberry \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Walter Morrow is now associated with them in their New York office. For the last three years Mr. Morrow has been associated with S. B. Ohapin \& Co. For the five preceding years, he was with Carlton \& Mott, and prior to that was with Dillon, Read \& Co. for ten years.
-Lapham, Fahy \& Oo., Stock Exchange members, announced a change in the firm's name to Lapham, Davis \& Bianchi, and the admission of H. W. Parsons, Jr., as a general partner. Mr. Parsons was with the National City Bank from 1924 to 1929, with Bamberger Brothers from 1929 to 1932, and with Benjamin, Hill \& Co. from 1932 to 1935.
-Thomas H. Gammack, who resigned as Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in May, has rejoined Gammack \& Co., New York Stock Exchange members, as a general partner. Mr. Gammack had resigned from the firm about a.year ago to assume his duties with the SEC.
-G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, an ${ }^{-}$ nounce that Gerald C. Maxwell has been admitted as a general partner, resident in London. Mr. Maxwell has been manager of the firm's London office since April 1929.
-Jackson \& Curtis, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the admission to general partnership of William B. Slater, resident partner of their Providence office, and Reuben Thorson, resident partner of thel Of their Provice.
-Joseph Walker \& Sons, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, are distributing a circular describing West Jersey \& Seashore RR. $6 \%$ common stock, a circular dends on which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania RR. and the Reading Co.
-Cohu Brothers, members New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a branch office in the Murray Hill Hotel under the management of Francis H. O'Hara, formerly assoclated with Harriman \& Keech.
-Schuyler Merritt 2nd, formerly Vice-President of the New York -Schuyler Merritt 2nd, formerly Vice-President of the New York
State National Bank, Albany, N. Y., has become associated with Riter State National Bank, Albany, N. Y., has become
\& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.
\& Co., members or -Gude, Winmill \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange have opened a branch office in the Gideon Putnam Hotel, Saratoga Springs, under the management of James G. Tremaine.
-Kenneth F. Dietz, formerly with Standard Statistics Co., has joined the New York Stock Exchange firm of Arrowismith \& Co. to take charge of their investment research service.
-W. E. Hutton \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce that R. Cushing Hamlen has become associated with them in the investment department of their Boston office.
-Sherwood \& Merrifield, Inc., specialists in municipal bonds, 40 Wall St., New York City, have issued a list of New York State Municipalities yielding from $3.75 \%$ to $1.10 \%$.
-Harrison \& Co., members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, announce that Charles O. Harrison, 3d, has been admitted to the firm as a general that crer.
-Bond \& Goodwin, Inc., of Illinois, announce that Harry O. Cronwal office.
-Homer \& Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York, has prepared for distribution its fortnightly circular on the high-grade railroad bond market. -Eli T. Watson \& Co., Inc., announces that Lawrence Ralph Berger is now assoclated with the company in its Philadelphia sales organization.
-Hammons \& Co., Inc., announces the association with them of Murray McConnel and Sanford S. Clark and their election as Vice-Presidents. -James Talcott, Inc. has been appointed factor for Defiance Textile Mills, Pleasantville, N. J., manufacturers of upholstery fabrics.
-William T. Priestley, for many years with H. Hentz \& Co., is now associated with Abraham \& Co. in charge of their cotton department.
-Josephthal \& Co. have opened branch offices at Wentworth Hall, Jackson, N. H., and at the Balsams, Dixville Notch, N. H
-Distributors Group, Inc., 63 Wall St., New York, has prepared an analysis on Cudahy Packing Co. $7 \%$ preferred stock.
July issue of their "Over-the-Counter Review:" City, are distributing the -Herrick, Berg \& Co. announce that Walter R. Herrick has changed from a general to a special partner in their firm.
-Adams \& Peck, 63 Wall St., N. Y. City, have issued a memorandum on Virginian Railway common stock.
-Rittenberg \& Mayer announce that Irving J. Lann has been admitted to general partnership in their firm.
-Blyth \& Co., Inc., announce the opening of a Kansas City office in charge of Chester P. Dudley.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN-PROVISIONS <br> PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC. 

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, July 3, 1936
Coffee - On the 29th ult. futures closed 1 point up for Santos contracts, with transactions of 5,500 bags. Old Rio contracts closed 2 points higher to unchanged, with sales of 10,500 bags. New Rio contracts closed unchanged, with sales of 1,500 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 100 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with Santos Bourbon 4 s at from 8.30 to 8.60 c . Nothing further was heard from Brazil regarding final official action on the regulations affecting the next crop, official action on the regulations affecting the next crop,
which will start to move July 1. Havre closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4$ which will start to move July 1 . Havre closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4$ down for Santos contracts, with sales of 13,750 bags. Rio (old contracts) closed 5 to 7 points lower, with transactions of 7,500 bags. The new Rio contract closed 7 to 8 points lower, with sales of 2,000 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 to 100 reis higher. Cost and freight offers held about the same. The latest reports from Brazil were that the publication of crop regulations will be delayed until July 1; and further reports have it that movement of the new crop will not be allowed to start until July 16. This latter regulation, if true, was interpreted in the trade to indicate that old crop coffees were in good supply, and so were to be allowed to move for 15 days before the new crop began to share the daily allowable receipts. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to 2 francs lower. On the 1 st inst. futures closed 3 to 8 points lower for Santos contracts, with transactions of 25,000 bags. Old kio contracts closed 9 to 12 points lower with sales of 13,000 bags. New Rio contracts closed 10 points lower, with sales of 500 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unclanged and light in volume because of the holiday. Havre futures closed $1 / 2$ to $1 / 4$ franc lower. On the local Exchange there were 11 Santos notices issued, which circulated most of the session, and kept trading active. Old Rio months all touched new seasonal lows, and Santos contracts were at lows for the year.

On the 2 d inst. futures closed 21 to 23 points higher for Santos contracts, with sales of 43,750 bags. Old Rio contracts closed 16 to 20 points higher, with sales of 18,750 bags. New Rio contracts were 18 to 20 points higher at the close, with transactions of 2,000 bags. Eight Santos notices were promptly stopped. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were 10 to 25 points higher, while local spot prices were $1 / 4 \cdot$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher, and Rio de Janeiro futures were up 225 to 325 reis. The chief factor in the sharp rise of coffee at this session of The chief factor in the sharp rise of coffee at this session of require planters to give up $30 \%$ of the present crop for destruction, whereas traders had been figuring on a $25 \%$ requirement. Today futures closed 17 to 21 points up for Santos contracts, with sales of 213 contracts. Old Rio contracts closed 6 to 8 points up, with sales of 33 contracts. Rio (new) contracts closed 6 to 8 points up, with sales of 10 contracts. The further pronounced strength was attributed to better realization of the rigid control by the Brazilian Government of the new Brazilian crop, the regulations being construed as decidedly bullish. Rio de Janeiro futures were 75 to. 100 reis higher, while spot No. 7 coffees were up 200 reis. The open market exchange rate was 30 reis better at 17.250. Havre futures were 2 to $21 / 2$ franes higher.
kio coffee prices closed as follows:
 $\qquad$
Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Cocoa-On the 29th ult. prices closed 3 points lower to 1 point higher. Trading was comparatively light with prices confined to within limited range. The spot market continued steady. Manufacturers and the Wall Street element were not so conspicuous in either spot or futures markets. New York warehouse stocks decreased 3,537 bags. Volume of trading on the Cocoa Exchange was 141 lots, or 1,889 tons. Local closing: July, 6.03; Sept., 6.10; Oct., 6.13; Dec., 6.21 ; Jan., 6.23 ; Mar., 6.31 ; May, 6.37. On the 30th ult. futures closed 8 to 9 points lower. This decline was attributed largely to profit taking. Activity on the part of the manufacturing element has been noticeably absent in the markets recently. Most transactions today were credited to commission houses. Offerings from primary markets were scarce. New York warehouse stocks continued to decline, showing a decrease for the day of 505 bags. Transactions on the local exchange at this session were 217 lots, or 2,908 tons. Closing: Sept., 6.02; Oct., 6.05 ; Dec., lots, or 2,908 tons. Closing: Sept., 6.02 ; Oct., $6.05 ;$ Dec.,
6.12; Jan., 6.14 ; Mar., 6.23 ; May, 6.29 . On the 1st inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points higher. The spot market was steady. Trading was comparatively light today, totaling 155 lots or 2,077 tons. New York warehouse stocks showed an increase for the first time in two months. The
gain amounted to 3.149 bags which brought the total up to 734,855 bags. After the close the Cocoa Exchange received a cable from Rio de Janeiro reporting unconfirmed news of great damage to the Brazilian crop because of heavy rains, and the opinion was also given that the crop would be late. Local closing: July 5.99; Sept. 6.02; Dec. 6.12; Jan. 6.14; Mar. 6.23; May 6.29.

On the 2 d inst. futures closed 12 to 9 points up. This rise was due to news that the Brazilian crop has been damaged by too much rainfall. Recent arrivals at the port of Ilheos are said to be $25 \%$ mouldy. New York warehouse stocks declined 2,717 bags. Transactions on the local Exchange totaled 430 lots, or 5,762 tons. Closing: Sept., 6.13 ; Oct., 6.16; Dec., 6.23; Jan., 6.25; Mar., 6.32; May, 6.38. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point up. Trading was' quiet. It was a typical pre-holiday market. Warehouse stocks had a sharp decrease of 5,233 bags. They now total only 726,000 bags, being the lowest in 3 years. Local closing: Sept., 6.13 . Oct., 6.17; Dec., 6.23; Jan., 6.25; Mar., 6.33; May, 6.39. Sales were 344 contracts.
Sugar-On the 29 th ulto. futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher, with sales of 250 tons. In the market for raws there was nothing offered below 3.80 or 2.90 c . for Cubas without duty. At the inside price July arrival Puerto Ricos were offered, while Cubas for July were at 2.90 c. Prices ranged as high as 3.90 c ., the asking price on August shipment Philippines. Refined withdrawals continued fair. London futures closed $3 / 4$ to 1 d. lower, while raws were offered at $4 \mathrm{~s} .41 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .$, a new low, but 6 s . above the all time low made Nov. 15, 1934. British refined was reduced $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per cwt. On the 30th ulto. futures closed unchanged to 3 points lower. Sales were 4,950 tons. Sixteen of the 17 "duty free" notices issued were immediately stopped, according to reports-only one notice circulating. In the market for raws offers were unchanged at 3.80 c . for nearby sugars and higher for more distant shipments, Cubas at 2.90 cents without duty. A sale of 1,000 tons of Philippines was reported, due July 26, and went to an operator at 3.75 c . Refiners were displaying no anxiety regarding the purchase of further raws, but were believed willing to pay 3.75 c . for second half August shipment. Most other refiners followed American's example and announced an allowance of 10 c . per 100 pounds in lieu of special discounts, terms, \&e., which are now barred under the terms of the Robinson-Patman measure. London closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, while raws were reported sold at $4 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. On the 1 st inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 2 points higher. Sales were 2,800 tons. There were no further notices issued against the July contract. In the market for raws offered were firm, though refiners still show no real interest. Puerto Rican interests were reported cancelling freight arrangements for July in order to avoid having sugars arrive at a time when refiners would be unable to handle them. A parcel of Puerto Ricos and a small quantity of Philippines due July 16, were offered at 3.80 c ., while other sugars were held at from 3.85 c . Refined withdrawals continued good. The AAA announced deliveries of all sugars in the United States for the first five months as $2,798,688$ short tons, or $41 \%$ of the total quotas as revised June 19. London closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4$ d. lower, while raws were quiet and offers at $4 \mathrm{~s} .41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., or about $.821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f. o. b. Cuba.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 2 points off for the July delivery, while the rest of the list was 1 to 2 points higher. Trading was generally quiet. In the raw market one lot of Philippines due mid-July was offered at 3.72e., and might have been obtained a few points cheaper, while other nearby sugars were 3.75 c . Forward shipment sugars were held at sugars were 3.75 c . Forward shipment sugars were held at
3.80 c . and up. No real interest is displayed on the part 3.80 c . and up. No real interest is displayed on the part
of refiners. Refined sugars are reported as still moving in good volume. London futures ended unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, while raws were offered at $4 \mathrm{~s} 33 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., or about 81 c ., f.o.b. Cuba, compared with the all time low for sugar in London, 3s. $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. made on November 15, 1934. Today futures closed 2 points down to 3 points up. The feature of the tracing was the issuance and circulation of fifty-two transferable July notices. This resulted in driving the spot $n$ onth down to 2.74 c ., off 4 points, while other positions were unchanged to 4 points higher, with December at 2.80 c . Lack of interest on the part of refiners was believed to have brought out the notices and also weakened the tone of nearby sugars. Offers of duty frees and Cubas were around or July delivery at 3.75 c ., but refinders were not even raking counter bicis. Forward shipment sugars continued firm at 3.80c., and up. London futures were $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Raws were held at about $0.833 / 4$ of a cent f.o.b. Cuba. Prices were as follows:

Lard-On the 27th ult. futures closed 10 to 15 points higher. This firmness was attributed largely to the strength
in grains, which in turn were influenced by the bullish weather reports. Closing hog prices at Chicago were nominally steady with a top price nominally quoted at $\$ 10.75$. Some of the sales reported ranged from $\$ 9.70$ to $\$ 10.65$. Total receipts for the Western run were 14,800 , against 12,800 for the same day last year. there were no clearances of lard reported from the Port of New York, and the foreign demand continues slow. Liverpool lard futures closed unchanged on the spot, 3d. higher on July and September and 6d. higher on the distant October. On the 29th ult. futures closed 2 to 12 points higher. Selling was rather liberal at times but appeared to be pretty well absorbed by the trade. Hog prices at Chicago closed about 10c. higher. Total receipts at the principal Western markets were 72,300, against 54,700 for the same day a year ago. The top price at Chicago was $\$ 10.85$. Liverpool lard futures closed firm at 6d. to 9d. higher. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York over the week end were very light and totaled only 448 lbs. for Malta. No improvement in foreign demand was reported. On the 30th ult. futures closed 7 to 10 points down. Trading was fairly active but without any outstanding feature. Receipts of hogs at the Western markets were liberal but in spite of this fact prices were firm and 10c. higher. The official top price for hogs at Chicago was $\$ 10.95$, but there was a small lot sold at $\$ 11$, according to advices received. Most of the sales reported ranged from $\$ 9.65$ to $\$ 10.90$. Total receipts for the Western run were 67,500 , against 46,600 for the same day a year ago. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York, as reported Tuesday, were light and totaled $29,900 \mathrm{lbs}$. for Glasgow and Antwerp. Liverpool futures closed unchanged to 3d. lower with trading quiet throughout the session. On the 1st inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points up. The pronounced strength in the grain markets appeared to more than offset other developments of a decidedly bearish character. The trade ingeneral was looking for an increase of about $4,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in Chicago lard stocks for the last half of June, whereas, an increase of $7,110,758 \mathrm{lbs}$., or $3,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. beyond expectations, was announced. Total stocks now are $53,409,065$ lbs., against $40,089,401$ lbs. on July 1, 1935 . This latter report was issued after the close of the market. Hog prices at Chicago declined 10c. owing to the continued liberal receipts. The total for the Western run was 57,100 , against 32,500 for the same day a year ago. The top price for the day was $\$ 10.95$, and most of the sales reported ranged from $\$ 9.55$ to $\$ 9.80$. Liverpool was easy with prices 6 d . lower. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York continue to run light with clearances as reported Wednesday totaling $26,600 \mathrm{lbs}$. for Liverpool and Southampton.
On the $2 d$ inst. futures closed 12 to 7 points higher. This strength was reported due largely to the pronounced strength in the grain markets. Hog prices at the principal western markets were fairly steady and at Chicago values at the close were unchanged to 10c. higher. Western receipts were moderately heavy and totaled 51,100 , with no comparison, that day a year ago being a holiday. The demand for hogs continued moderately active. The top price for the day was $\$ 10.95$, and the bulk of sales reported, ranged from $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 10.85$. Export clearances of lard so far this week have been light, and shipments as reported Thursday totaled 46,875 pounds for Antwerp. Liverpool closed unchanged to 3 d . lower. Today futures closed 2 to 7 points down. The heaviness of this commodity was attributed to the weakness displayed in the grain markets and prospects of heavier hog receipts.


Pork-Mess, $\$ 30.00$ per barrel; family, $\$ 29.50$; nominal per barrel; fat backs, $\$ 20.50$ to $\$ 25.00$ per barrrel Beef quiet. Mess, nominal; packer, nominal; family, $\$ 14$ to $\$ 15$ per barrel, nominal; extra India mess, nominal. Cut Meats: Hams, pienics, loose, c.a.f.: 4 to 6 lbs., $16 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to 8 lbs., $143 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., 14 c . Skinned, loose, c.a.f.: 14 to 16 lbs., $223 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs ., $213 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 22 to $24 \% \mathrm{lbs} ., 193 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Bellies, clear, f.o.b., New York: 6 to 8 lbs., $213 / 4$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs., $211 / 4 \mathrm{c} \cdot$; 10 to 12 lbs., $203 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, clear, dry salted, Boxed, N. Y.: 14 to 18 libs.; $145 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $143 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 20 to 25 lbs., $143 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to 30 lbs ., $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Butter, creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: 29c. to $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese, State, Whole Milk, Held 1935, fancy, 22 to $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Eggs, Mixed Color, Checks to Special Packs, 18c. to 23c.
Oils-It was reported that Linseed Oil business was done during the week at less than 9.1c. per pound. Quotations: China Wood, tanks, forward 18.6c. to 18.7c.; Drums, spot, 191/2c. Cocoanut: Manila, tanks, April-June, $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. ; Coast, 4c. Corn, crude, tanks, West mills, $81 / 2$ c. Olive, Denatured, spot, Spanish, 74 to 75 c. ; Shipment forward, 73c. bid. Soy Bean: Tanks, mills 7 to $71 / 4$ c.; C. L. drums, 8.1 c. ; L. C. L., 8.5 c . Edible, 76 degrees, 10 c . Lard, prime, $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Extra strained winter, 11c. Cod, crude, Newfoundland, nominal; Norwegian Yellow, 33c. Turpentine, 39c. to $441 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Rosins, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 6.55$.

Cottonseed Oil sales including switches, 132 contracts. Crude S. E. 81/2c. Prices closed as follows:



Petroleum-The summary and tables of prices formerly appearing here regarding petroleum will be found on an earlier paoe in our department of "Business Indications" in the article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."
Rubber-On the 29th ult. futures closed unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales totaled 1,200 tons. Prices in the outside market were about unchanged on a spot basis of $161 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets, with factories taking only small amounts. This was first notice day for July contracts, and notices for 3,620 tons were tendered for delivery. London and Singapore closed dull, with London prices slightly lower. Local closing: July, 16.01; Aug., 16.05; Sept., 16.10; Oct., 16.14 ; Nov., 16.18; Dec., 16.23; Mar. (1937), 16.34. On the 30 th ult. futures closed 13 to 14 points higher. During the session 190 tons were tendered for delivery against July contracts. Transactions for the day totaled 2,340 tons. Certificated stocks of rubber in warehcuses licensed by the Exchange increased by 50 tons to a total of 18,300 tons in storage at the close of business Tuesday. London and Singapore closed quiet with the former ad vancing $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$., while the latter remained unchanged Local closing: July, 16.14; Aug., 16.18; Sept., changed. Local closing: July, 16.14; Aug., 16.18; Sept., 16.23; Oct., 16.27; Nov., 16.31; Dec., 16.36; Feb. (1937), 16.48; April, 16.58 . On the 1st inst. futures closed 1 to 4 points up. Transactions totaled 420 tons. During the tracts. London closed steady. In the domestic market outside prices remained on a spot basis of $161 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. Offerings from the Far East were limited, after nearly all available rubber had been sold on the rise during the previous day. Local closing: July, 16.15; Sept., 16.25; Dec., 16.40; Mar. (1937), 16.50.

On the 2 d inst. futures closed 4 to 10 points up with sales of 1,320 tons. During the day 20 tons were tendered for delivery against July contracts. London and Singapore closed firm and steady respectively, with prices at London slightly higher: Outside prices reached a new high for the current move in the domestic market and were quoted at the close at a spot basis of $16.51-16 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets, some dealers even asking $163 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: July, 16.25 ; Aug., 16.30; Sept., 16.35; Oct., 16.39; Nov., 16.43; Dec 16.47. Today futures closed 8 to 13 points up. Prices reached new high ground for the season under active and steady buying. Tenders of 480 tons for delivery on July contracts were made. Sales totaled 347 contracts. London closed unchanged but Singapore closed 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. Local closing: July, 16.33; Sept., 16.48; Oct., 16.50; Dec., 16.57; Mar., 16.68; May, 16.77.

Hides-On the 29th ulto. futures closed 14 to 20 points down. Offerings were rather heavy most of the day. Transactions totaled $3,000,000$ pounds. The stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange, remained unchanged at 863,880 hides. Closing: Sept., 11.20; Dec., 11.52; Mar. (1937), 11.85; June, 12.17. On the 30th ulto. futures closed 13 to 18 points down. Transactions totaled $3,240,000$ pounds. Nothing of interest developed in the domestic spot hide market. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 863,880 hides. Local closing: Sept., 11.07; Dec., 11.38; Mar. (1937) 11.70; June, 11.99. On the 1st inst. futures closed 10 to 14 points lower. Transactions totaled $4,360,000$ pounds. No confirmed sales were reported in the domestic spot market. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 863,880 hides. Local closing: Sept., 10.93; Dec., 11.25; Mar. (1937), 11.56; June, 11.89.

On the 2 d inst. futures closed 5 points up to 2 points down. Transactions totaled $3,000,000$ lbs. Nothing of interest developed in the domestic spot hide market during the day, prices remaining unchanged. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 861 hides to a total of 863,019 hides. Local closing: Sept., 10.95; Dec., 11.30; Mar., 11.57; June, 11.87. Today futures closed 15 to 17 points down. Liquidation of raw hides futures continued and forced prices down at one time 17 to 37 points. It was announced in Washington that the Government was prepared to spend $\$ 5,000,000$ for drought cattle. Sales on the local Exchange totaled 58 contracts. Closing: Sept., 10.79; Dec., 11.15; Mar., 11.40.
Ocean Freights-Demand for freight was generally slow. The dullness extended not only to grain but coal freight was even duller.
Charters included: Grain booked- 20 to 25 loads, New York-Mediterranean at 14c., and about two to Havro-Dunkirk, at 1 Ic., 13 loads
Scandanavia at 12 c . and 14 c ., and a couple to the Mediterranean at 14 c . Scandanavia at 12c. and 14c., and a couple to the Mediterranean at 14c.
scrap iron-pprompt Atantic range ports to 1 United Kingdom, 12 c . 6 d .
Trip West Indies, 75 ct Grain-10, St. Lawrence first half July to Medterranean, 2 s . $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. basis.
Coal-Bituminous production increased last week almost 200,000 tons to $6,900,000$. For many products and grades prices are low. On the whole, bituminous consumption is slowly gaining. There was a fair June demand for coal, but improvement in that month was from the country. A general 10c. advance on smokeless prepared went into effect July 1st. A local scarcity of coke is reported.

Copper-The report on June domestic sales was quite remarkable in that the volume amounted to 16,520 tons for June as against 16,203 tons for the month of May, the figures being almost identical. Notwithstanding the fact that the volume of business for the past two months has been ap-
proximately half the normal amount, trade sentiment is far from pessiminstic, and traders generally look upon this relative dullness as only a natural consequence of the unprecedentedly large sales during April. The foreign price showed no marked change, with most exporters calling the price $91 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. per pound, but with as high as $9.171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound price 918 c . per pound, but with as high as $9.171 / 2^{c}$. per pound makers are watching the progress of the price discrimination bill, which has passed Congress and is waiting for Presidential signature.

Tin-The feature of the week was the announcement of the world's visible supply of tin, which decreased 1,707 tons during June to 14,260 tons. These figures were pretty close to the predictions in the trade of a drop of 2,000 tons. The tin market reacted adversely to the June statistics, prices declining $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound, with interest in the metal extremely light. The market also disregarded the very favorable American tin deliveries of 7,795 tons, as announced the preceding day-these deliveries being the largest since August 1933. However, a factor that is pointed out as of considerable importance and should encourage bullish sentiment in the tin industry-is the exceptional showing of the tin plate industry which has been operating at approximately $100 \%$ of capacity for some time past, with indications of a continued high pace for some time to come. This should naturally have a wholesome effect on the tin This should naturally have a wholesome effect on the tin
situation. American arrivals during the first half of July situation. American arrivals during the first half of July
promise to be light, another reason for optimism. Ford was promise to be light, another reason for optimism. Ford was
in the market for a carlot of tin. Tin afloat to the United States is 7,580 tons. Tin arrivals so far this month have been 35 tons, all at Atlantic ports. Commodity Exchange warehouse stocks are unchanged at 330 tons.

Lead-It is estimated that $30 \%$ of lead needs of consumers are now under contract. Ever since the middle of last week lead purchases have been quite brisk. Some producers sold the equivalent of their day's production more than once during the past week. It is stated that mosi producers would now sell for August shipment, but there does not seem to be a demand for that position as yet. August, however, is one of the dullest months of the year in industry, and it is assumed that lead consumers will take their time about covering their requirements for that month. Prices have held fairly firm, and sales for the week, it is expected, will approximate 8,000 tons.
Zinc-During the past several days extreme dullness prevailed in the market for this metal. However, the price shows no tendency to sag, and is holding at 4.85 c . per pound, East St. Louis. This dull, featureless state of trade is not confined to the domestic markets, almost the same conditions prevailing abroad. No appreciable change from prevailing conditions are expected during the summer months, unless some unseen development takes place. Zinc, prompi unless some unseen development takes place. Zine, prompt
through October is quoted: Prime Western at $5.221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per through October is quoted: Prime Western at $5.221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per
pound, New York; East St. Louis, 4.85 c . per pound. Brass pound, New York; East St. Louis, 4.85c. per pound. Brass
special, New York, $5.321 / 2$ c. per pound; East St. Louis, 4.95 c . per pound.

Steel-Much to the surprise of many, steel operations continued their upward climb, showing quite a gain over the previous week, the estimated figure being $74 \%$ against $70.2 \%$ for the preceding week. This figure of $74 \%$ represents a new peak since 1930. This also compares with $32.8 \%$ of capacity during the corresponding period last year. There is one great overshadowing influence, the possibility of grave labor disturbances, which could tremendously unsettle not only the steel industry but many other lines of industry connected directly and indirectly with steel. This impending trouble is very likely playing a considerable part in stepping up operations in order that, the great bulk of orders might be covered before "hostilities" begin. The effects of such a great strike would be so widespread that it would seem quite obvious that everything Widespread that it would seem quite obvious that everything
will be done on both sides to head off this serious threat will be done on both sides to head off this serious threat
to the prosperity of the country. Steel operations are to the prosperity of the country. Steel operations are
expected to fall off rather substantially during the current expected to fall off rather substantially during the current
month. However, many believe that the pace will not dip below $50 \%$ of capacity. Most steel makers report having sold some steel for third-quarter delivery at the new prices. There; seems to be no question but that the new thirdquarter prices will hold, according to close observers. Bids have been opened on 13,000 tons of cast iron pipe for Los Angeles, the three low bidders having been the United Angeles, the three low bidders having been the United companies. The steel scrap markets continue strong. Production of tin plate during June is estimated at $5,500,000$ base boxes, which is an all-time monthly record, it is believed. Present tin plate production is a shade under $100 \%$.

Pig Iron-Attention was called to the fact that another quarter of the year has passed in pig iron without any quarter of the year has passed in pig iron wither in price or sales appreciable or noteworthy change, either in price or sales
volume, the last quarter being virtually a repetition of the volume, the last quarter being virtually a repetition of the
same features of the first quarter. The exceptionally large same features of the first quarter. The exceptionally large
deliveries in December have been pointed to as responsible in no little measure for the subsequent drop in volume the past half year. June was perhaps the most active month from standpoint of sales. From present indications it is expected the second half of the year in iron will be much like the first half. From the West come rumors of higher prices for iron for the fourth quarter. What effect such an advance would have on third quarter business would be
rather hard to predict in view of the dull routine that has prevailed so long in spite of the record breaking activity in other lines, especially steel.

Wool-It is now reported that dealers have attained their objective of securing the major part of the 1936 clip, and heavy buying of Western wool has now passed its peak, with dealers seemingly less anxious in their purchases. Irregularity in wool price is less noticeable as general accord is reached by wool sellers as to the staple basic value on new clip wool. The top seems set at 90c., with 1c. or 2c. above this price for the best grade fines of staple length, while the ungraded choice territory touches the ceiling at 88c. The situation as concerns the raw material is made more clear by the following quotations on the several classifications clear by the following quotations on the several classifications
in use by the Wool Council in reporting their sales on fine in use by the Wool Council in reporting their sales on fine
wool: Class $1,890$. el class 2 , 870 e.; elass 3,850 .; class 4 , $83 \mathrm{c} . ;$ class $5,81 \mathrm{c}$. No doubt prevails in the trade that mills will absorb the entire clip of $189,000,000$ lbs., computed on a scoured basis. Hesitation on the part of buyers at the moment is ascribed to a desire to learn how prices will open on the new crop at the London auctions later in the month. It is reported, however, that a fair amount of the clip has already been sold into trade channels.

Silk-On the 29 th ult. futures closed 4 to 6 points down. Trading was quite active, with transactions of 1,750 bales. The price of crack double extra in the New York spot market declined 1c. to $\$ 1.66$. Certificated stocks of raw silks in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased by 10 bales to a total of 540 bales in storage at the close of business Friday. The Yokohama Bourse closed 11 to 21 points down, while the price of Grade D in the outside market advanced 15 yen to $7171 / 2$ yen a bale. Yen exchange remained unchanged at $291 / 2$. Local closing: July, 1.59 ; mained unchanged at 2912. Local closing: July, $1.59 ; ~$
Aug., $1.55 ;$ Sept., 1.54 ; Oct., 1.53 ; Nov., $1.521 / 2 ;$ Dec., Aug., $1.55 ;$ Sept., 1.54 ; Oct., $1.53 ;$ Nov., $1.521 / 2 ;$ Dec.,
$1.521 / 2$. On the 30th ult. futures closed 2 points higher to $1 / 2$ point lower. Transactions totaled 480 bales, as against 1,750 bales for the preceding day. The price of crack double extra in the New York spot market declined $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.651 / 2$. The Yokohama Bourse closed 2 points down to 3 points up, while the price of Grade $D$ in the outside market declined $21 / 2$ yen to 715 yen a bale. Yen exchange remained unchanged at 291/2. Local closing: July, 1.61; Aug., 1.55; Sept., 1.54; Nov., 1.53; Dec., 1.521/2; Jan. Aug., $1.55 ;$ Sept., $1.54 ;$ Nov., 1.53 ; Dec., $1.521 / 2$; Jan.
(1937), $1.521 / 2 ;$ Feb., 1.52 . On the 1st inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points down., Transactions totaled 950 bales. The price of crack double extra in the New York spot markel remained unchanged at $\$ 1.651 / 2$. Certificated stocks of raw silk in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased by 20 bales to a' total of 560 bales in storage at the close of business Tuesday. The Yokohama Bourse closed 3 points down to 2 points up, while the price of Grade $D$ in the outside market remained unchanged at 715 yen a bale. Yen exchange remained unchanged at $291 / 2$. Local closing: July, $1.591 / 2$; Sept., $1.521 / 2$; Oct., 1.52 ; Nov., $1.511 / 2$; Dec., July, $1.591 / 2$; Sept., $1.521 / 2$; Oct., 1.52

On the $2 d$ inst. futures closed unchanged to 2c. lower, with the exception of Sept. delivery, which was $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Spot declined $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.63$. Sales totaled 2,220 bales. Certified stocks of raw silk in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 50 bales to a total of 510 bales in storage at the close of business. The Yokohama Bourse closed at 16 to 25 points decline, while the price of Grade D in the outside market declined 15 yen to 700 yen a bale. Yen exchange remained unchanged at $291 / 2$. Local closing: Jen exchange remained unchanged at $291 / 2$. Local closing: July, $1.581 / 2 ;$ Aug., $1.531 / 2$; Sept., $1.53 ;$ Oct., 1.51 ; Nov.,
1.51 ; Dec., $1.501 / 2$. Today futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up The market opened unchanged to 2c. higher, with the exception of the July and September deliveries, which were 1c. lower. As the session progressed prices became firmer. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market was unchanged at $\$ 1.63$. The Yokohama Bourse closed 4 to 12 points higher. The price of Grade D silk in the outside market advanced $21 / 2$ yen to $7021 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: July, 1.59; Aug., 1.57; Sept., 1.541/2; Nov., Local closing: July, 1.59; Aug., 1.57 ; Sept.; $1.541 / 2$; Nov., $1.511 / 2 ;$ Dec., 1.51
were 54 contracts.

## COTTON

Friday Night, July 3, 1936.
The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 21,952 bales, against 21,698 bales last week and 39,972 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1935, 6,685,631 bales, against $4,004,266$ bales for the same period of 1934-35, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1935, of $2,681,365$ bales.


Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11935 and stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts to } \\ & \text { July } 3 \end{aligned}$ | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11935 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 11934 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Ga | 2,006 | 1,560 | 518 | 62891 | 396 | 245,038 |
| Texas Cit | 4,602 | 1,726,40 | $2 \cdot 3 \overline{6} \overline{5}$ | 66,891 | 251,0 | 371,142 |
| Corpus Chris | 60 | 271,984 | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | 275,02 | 28,82 | 34,851 |
| New Orleans | 9.923 | 1,394,062 | 4,012 | 1,038,506 | 305,082 | 336,795 |
| Gulfport |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Menile- | 1,130 | - ${ }^{3926,369}$ | 5340 | 132,7997 | 96,508 | - ${ }^{5}$ |
| Jacksonvil |  | 16,693 |  |  | 2, 237 | 2.967 |
| Savannah | 782 | 314,58 | 194 | 115,761 | 162,526 | 77,096 |
| Brunswick | 152 | 214,348 | $6 \overline{2} \overline{8}$ | 145.023 | 28.0036 | 19, $\overline{3} \mathbf{0} 7$ |
| Lake Charl | 168 | 56,028 |  | 57.220 | ${ }^{12} 2.58$ |  |
| Wilmingto | ${ }_{429}^{533}$ | 23,815 45,820 | 177 | 18,474 | 28,554 | 18,116 |
| N'port ${ }^{\text {New }}$ |  |  |  |  | $2, \overline{3} \overline{2} 5$ |  |
| Boston.- |  |  |  |  | 471 |  |
| Battimore | 1,010 | 33.162 |  | 27,166 | 1,425 | 1,556 |
| Philadelpa |  |  |  |  |  | ------ |
| Totals-.. | 21,952 | 6,685,631 | 9,188 | 4,004,266 | ,365,688 | ,207,120 |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Galveston.--Houston-āMobile -Brusnwick--Charleston-:Norfolk Norror ${ }^{\text {Nine }}$

Tot. this weel
Tot. this wee

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a tota of 70,930 bales, of which 38,128 were to Great Britain, 7,591 to France, 3,838 to Germany, 5,958 to Italy, 4,885 to Japan, 300 to China, and 10,230 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 70,829 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,891,962$ bales, against $4,653,999$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { July 3, 1936 } \\ \text { Exports from- } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Gritaitat } \end{array}\right\|$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston... | 4,677 | 2,099 | 2,443 | 1,389 | 1,928 | 149 | 3,901 | 16.586 |
| Houston_-...-- | - ${ }^{4,864}$ | 478 | 1,148 | 1,876 1,997 | 1, 678 | 151 | 3,946 1,583 | 137,753 |
| Mobile-...-. | 1,996 |  |  | 696 |  | ---- |  | 2,692 |
| Pensacola, \&0.-- | 209. | 14 | 6 |  |  |  |  | 229 |
| Savannah.---- | 6,628 |  | 241 | ....- |  | -..-- | 800 | 7,669 |
| Charleston | 1,738 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,738 |
| Gulfport.- |  |  |  |  | 1,130 |  |  | 1,130 |
| Total. | 38,128 | 7,591 | 3,838 | 5,958 | 4,885 | 300 | 10,230 | 70,930 |
| Total 1935 Total 1934 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 9,915 \\ 15,524 \end{array}$ | 7,594 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,608 \\ & 8,732 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 13,104 \\ 7,067 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,559 \\ & 20,900 \end{aligned}$ | 17,431 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,049 \\ & 13,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70,829 \\ & 83,214 \end{aligned}$ |

From
Aug. 1,1935, to
July 3,1936
Exports from-Galveston.Houston Corpus Christi. Texas City-. New Orleans.Lake Charles. Mobile--ili-Pensacola, \&cShavannah.... Charleston...
Wilmmington.-
Norfolk Gulfport----
New York New York..
Boston. Boston Philadelphia-Los Angeles--Seattle.....-
Total.-....

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| July 3 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leaving } \\ & \text { Stock } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great <br> Britain | France | Germany | $\stackrel{\text { Other }}{\text { Foreign }}$ | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston. | 5,300 | 0 | 2,000 | 5,200 | 1,000 | 14,100 | 382,285 |
| Houston------ | 3,072 | 303 | 5,157 | 3,660 <br> 3,145 |  | 11,206 | 245,819 293,086 |
| Savannah...-- | , |  | 5,157 |  |  | 11,09 | 162.526 |
| Oharleston |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.036 |
| Mobile -- | 22 |  |  | 235 | ---- | 257 | 95,777 |
| Norfork ports.--- |  |  |  |  |  |  | -98,046 |
| Total 1936.- | 9,046 | 1,525 | 7,664 | 12,240 | 1,084 | 31,559 | 1,334,129 |
| Total 1935-- | 877 | 1,773 | 3,107 | 25,058 | 1912 | 31.727 | 1,175,393 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was very active, with price trend in the main upward. There were a number of marked setbacks, due principally to profittaking by the Wall Street element, but these reactions appeared to strengthen the technical position. Prices during the week touched new highs for this movement. Underlying conditions still appear to favor the upward trend

On the 27th ult. prices closed 4 to 6 points higher. Trading very limited and without special fea ure. The July option, however, continued to show marked firmness, which would seem to reflect a rather tight spot situation. The bearishly inclined can hardly get much comfort out of the weather reports. High temperatures were reported in the eastern belt, this giving no little concern to the trade. The daily and week-end forecasts pointed to no relief in Texas except for possible showers on the West Gulf coast. Liverpool was quiet with the close 1 to 2 points lower. Average price of middling based on the ten designated spot markets was 12.38c. Average for the week from June 20 to June 26 was 12.26 c , against 11.91c. in the preceding week and 12.02 c . in the same week last year. On the 29 th ult. prices closed 6 to 11 points lower. As a result of the Commodity Credit Corporation's week-end action of permitting further release of 12c. loan cotton, prises broke sharply at the beginnng of this session, the extreme decline registering almost a dollar a bale. Subsequently prices rallied on shorts covering and outside demand, but the recovery was not sufficient to wipe out the early losses. July sold off to 12.20 c., of 19 points shortly after the initial call, but recovered and closed at 12.29c., off 10 points. On further consideration of this action on the part of the CCC, traders began to regard it as not so bearish after all, and, as a matter of fact looked upon it as a constructive development in the long run. The feeling was reported quite general that the volume of hedging would not increase as a result of any releases because it was felt that this cotton would be immediately absorbed by the demand from mills, and from present indications of consumptive demand, this feeling would seem to be justified. Liverpool cables were 16 to 18 points lower than due, and this played its part in the early depression of prices However, as in the domestic market, there was quite a recovery, and prices closed with but 6 to 7 points net loss Average price of middling based on the 10 designated spot markets Monday was 12.28 c ., compared with 12.38 c . Satur day. On the 30th ult. prices closed 6 to 10 points lower Trading was exceptionally active with the outstanding feature heavy Wall Street selling, principally of the October option. Reports were current that about 40,000 bales were liquidated, mostly October. There was also some selling of December and March from this particular source. It was presumed to be largely profit taking. The offerings were absorbed on the way down by trade interests. In the early trading the market showed considerable firmness and advanced 10 to 13 points, but this bulge evidently was taken advantage by Wall Street operators to take down profits On the whole, the market acted very well in the face of this heavy pressure referred to, which developed late in the afternoon. It is still believed this liquidation has greatly helped the technical position of the market. Average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 12.19 c compared with 12.28 c . Monday. On the 1st inst. future closed 17 to 20 points higher The sharp reovery in th market to-day reflected its strong technical position following the heavy liquidation the previous day. The distant posi tions showed the most pronounced advances, the March and May delivery showing a maximum gain of $\$ 1$ per bale May touched 11.79 c . near the close, a new high for the current movement. The market appeared to ignore all bearish influences. There were reports of moderately heavy rains in Texas and some of the drought stricken areas; yet notwithstanding this, and the fact that heavy selling was arain in evidence from the Wall Street element, the market's strength was most impressive. Wall Street selling was centered in the October delivery and also December, and it was estimated that 20,000 bales were sold by these interests This made a total of 60,000 bales sold by these operator the past two days. The market, however, appeared most responsive to demand as it developed. There were evidences of new buying for Southern mills. There were two private crop estimates published, which in some quarters were regarded as quite bullish. One report estimated the new crop at $11,217,000$ bales. The other report gave an estimate of 11,411,000 bales. Average price of middling based on the ten designated spot markets was 12.36 c. , compared with 12.19 e. Tuesday.
On the 2nd inst. prices closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Trading was exceptionally active, with prices getting a good start on a rather aggressive demand. The market held firm throughout the morning session, with prices showing a maximum gain of 9 to 14 points. Mills were conspicuous on the buying side. On this bulge, however, profit-taking developed, and this selling increased in vol-profit-taking developed, and this selling increased in volvirtually all its early gains. Towards the close the market steadied as a result of short covering. The feature of the day was the selling of about 20,000 bales of October by pool brokers in the New York and New Orleans markets. In the local market this selling was in evidence at the very start on bids of 11.75 c . for October, but later some sold at 11.80c. At the Southern market, sales were made

July 4, 1936
on bids of 11.70 c . and 11.75 c . It was estimated that about 10,000 bales were sold in each market. The offerings appeared to be taken by mills and New Orleans operators. A report was current yesterday to the effect that a sale of 800 bales of Brazilian cotton to an American mill was made. The lint came from South Brazil, and was said to have been $11 / 32$-inch staple. It was sold under the American price. Average price of middling, based on the 10 designated spot markets, Thursday, was 12.34c., compared with 12.36c. Wednesday
Today prices closed 2 points down on the July option, and 1 to 5 points up on the rest of the list. Futures opened 6 to 9 points lower on rains in sections of the belt and lower Liverpool cables. A moderate amount of foreign and local liquidation was in evidence. One prominent trader pally October and December. On the whole, however, tradwith Liverpool connections sold around 4,000 bales, princiing was relatively slow. Trade interests, New Orleans and wire houses were purchasers on the decline, while the Far East, the South and local traders were identified with the selling side. Another private estimate placed the acreage at $30,848,000$, and indicated a crop of $11,558,000$ bales.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: June 27 to July $3-$
Midding upland-- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sat. Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 12.49 & 12.39 & 12.33 & 12.50 & 12.51 & 12.49\end{array}$

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on July 3 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


Market and Sales at New York

|  | Stpot Market | Futures <br> Market <br> Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday | Steady, 6 pts. adv.- Quiet, 10 pts. dec.-- | Steady-- | 255 | ---- | 255 |
| Tuesday --- | Quiet, 6 pts. dec--- | Barely steady |  |  |  |
| Wednesday- | Steady, 17 pts. adv- | Very steady |  |  |  |
| Thursday -- | Steady, 1 pt. adv--- | Steady----- |  |  |  |
| Total week- |  |  | 255 |  |  |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


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.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { July } 3- & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Stock at Liverpool_-..... bales_ } & 622,000 & 574,000 \\ \text { Stock at Manchester } & 94,000 & 72000\end{array}$

Total Continental stocks

## Total European stocks-a--India cotton afloat for Europe.-. American cotton afloat for Europe Egypt, Brazil, \&c., afl't for Europe Stock in Alexandria, Egypt Stock in Bombay, India. Stock in Bombay, In Stock in U. S. ports


Total visible supply $\ldots \ldots \overline{5,422,885} \overline{4,842,380} \overline{7,263,292} \overline{8,201,505}$ Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:



Continental imports for past week have been 97,000 bales. The above figures for 1936 show a decrease from last week of 184,009 bales, a gain of 580,505 bales over 1935, a decrease of $1,840,407$ bales from 1934, and a decrease of $2,778,620$ 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 July 3, 1936 |  |  |  | ovement to July 5, 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { July } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | ceip |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { July } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ek | Seas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ala., Birming'mEufaula....-Montgomery.Selma. | 200 | 59 | 400 | 35, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 15,567 | 257 | 10,936 |  | 8,997 $\mathbf{2 4 , 0 5 2}$ |  |  |
|  | 15 | 85,724 | 350 | 54,698 | 3 | 44,327 | 74 | 35,804 |
| Selma <br> Ark., Blythville |  | 109,803 | 1,901 | 68,16 | 2 | 123,431 | 665 | 77,922 |
| Forest City-- | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{27,501}$ | 891 | 8,258 |  | 27,704 |  | 17,386 |
|  | 14 | 36,949 | 384 | 7,026 | 15 | 47,250 | 5 | 12,490 |
| Jopesboro---- |  | 31, ${ }^{3}, 3631$ | 28 | 16,83 <br> 9,8 |  | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ |  |  |
| Little Rock-- | 47 | 163,853 | 1,013 | 44,89 | 08 | 86,803 | 39 | 41,779 |
| Newport.---Pine Bluff |  | 31,264 | 104 | 13,855 |  | 17,109 |  | 14,297 |
|  | 64 | 115,253 | 1,547 | 34,262 | 43 | 80,236 | 152 | 25,231 |
| Walnut Ridge <br> Ga., Albany-- |  | 34,468 24,336 |  | ${ }_{16}^{11,7}$ |  | 24,873 4633 |  | 11,093 |
| Ga., Albany.-- |  | 24,336 68,136 | 50 275 | 16,0 36 | 5 |  | 42 |  |
| Atlanta--.--- | 1,887 | 306,288 | 9,176 | 114,89 | 516 |  |  |  |
| Augusta ${ }_{\text {Columbus.--- }}$ | 1,167 | 186,728 | 3,760 | 103,98 | 1,347 | 103,250 | , 619 | ${ }_{92,916}$ |
|  | 300 | 46,989 | 400 | 33,48 | 300 | 30,200 | 400 | 11,661 |
| Columbus..-- | 43 | 54,700 | 929 | 35,002 | 143 | 14,52 | 481 | 14,613 |
| La., Shreveport |  | 15,44 | 375 | 21,75 |  | 19,25 | 50 | 20,973 |
|  |  | 71,436 | 165 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miss.Clarksdale | 023 | 127,196 | 2,315 | 2,8 | 16 | 134,683 | 956 | 25,988 |
| Columbus-.-- | 102 | $\begin{array}{r}41,612 \\ 179 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 469 | 21,429 | 16 | 23,543 | 1,381 |  |
| Greenwood.- | 11 | 179,04 58,17 | 642 | $\xrightarrow[8,3]{9,4}$ | 175 | 137,6 | 1,127 | 31,739 |
| Natchez-..--- |  | 8,795 | 96 | 1,58 | 13 | 3,9 |  | 11,152 4,201 |
|  |  | 31,564 | 431 |  |  | 22,33 |  | 4,323 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vicksburg-.- } \\ & \text { Yazoo City } \end{aligned}$ |  | -37,807 | 578 | 1,879 |  | 28,418 | 5 | 12,032 |
| Mo., St. Louls- | 5,049 | 235,768 | 5,136 | 2,671 | 2,357 | 203,208 | 2,357 | 632 |
| N,C.,Gr'nsboro <br> Oklahoma- <br> 15 towns * | 433 | 52 |  | , |  |  |  | 3,696 |
| S.C., Greenville |  | 387,57 | 1,943 | 88,18 | 26 | 241,095 | 13 | 6,512 |
| Tenn., Memphis | 698 | 166,506 | 3,343 | 42,67 | 1,252 |  |  | 950 |
| Texas, Abilene. Austin $\qquad$ |  | 54,782 | 22,89 | 1244 |  | , 24,006 | 6,26 | 8,098 |
|  |  | 18,553 |  | , 600 |  | 21,215 |  | 8, 2 2,34 |
| Austin <br> Brenham $\qquad$ | 23 | 12,216 | 193 | 2,991 | 10 | 15,26 | 50 | 4,389 |
| Brenham_...- <br> Dallas | 49 | 58,315 | 441 | 4,10 | 29 | 47,7 | 15 | 5,988 |
| Robstown_-:- |  |  | 14 | 3,6 | 134 | 35,8 | 437 | 10,779 |
|  | 16 | 10,533 5,910 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 6,74 16,79 | 27 | 1,335 |
| Texarkana -- |  | 24,918 | 124 | 6,848 |  | 26,950 | 701 | 14,352 |
| Waco-.-.--- | 11 | 80,132 | 243 | 2,658 | 12 | 57,555 | 13 | 8,449 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^10]The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 49,458 bales and are to-night 202,801 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 9,710 bales more than the same week last year.
Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Financial Chronicle


In Sight and Spinners
Takings
Receipts at ports to July 3
Receipts at ports to Ju
Net overland to July 3
Net overiand to July 3
Southern consumption to July 3 .
Total marketed.
Interior stocks in excess-

North. spinn's' takings to July 3_ 27,828

|  | Since |
| :---: | :---: |
| Week | Aug. 1 |
| 21,952 |  |
| 1,804 | h |
| 90,000 | h |
| 13,756 | h |
| 40,458 | h |
|  | h |
| 73,298 | h |
|  |  |
| 27,828 |  | * Decrease. h We withhold the totals sir

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended July 3 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sa | M | Tu | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galve | 12.70 | 12.15 | 12.05 | 12.25 | 12.25 | 12.25 |
| New Orlean | 12.55 | 12.55 | 12.49 | 12.58 | 12.55 |  |
| Mobile- | 12.39 | 12.29 | 12.23 | 12.40 | 12.41 | ${ }_{12.56}$ |
| Norfolk. | 12.40 | 12.30 | 12.20 | 12.35 | 12.35 | 12.40 |
| Montgom | 12.32 | 12.21 | 12.11 | 12.30 | 12.30 | 12.30 |
| Augusta. | 12.82 | 12.71 | 12.61 | 12.79 | 12.79 | 12.95 |
| Memphi | 12.50 | 12.40 | 12.35 | 12.50 | 12.35 | 12.35 |
| Houston | 12.24 | 12.11 | 12.01 | 12.19 | 12.19 | 12.20 |
| Dallas | 11.92 | 11.81 | 11.71 | 11.89 | 11.88 | 11.89 |
| Fort W | 11.92 | 11.81 | 11.71 | 11.89 | 11.88 | 11.89 |

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> June 27 | Monday <br> June 29 | Tuesday June 30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday. } \\ \text { July } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday July 2 | Frida |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July (1936) | 12.32 | 12.30 | 12.24 | 1238b1241a | $1238 b 1242 a$ | 12.41 |
| August --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October -- | 11.66 | 11.56 | 11.46-11.47 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.67 |
| November December | 11.63 |  | 11.46 | 11.65 | 11.64-11.65 | 11.70 |
| Jan. (1937) | 11.63 | 11.56 | 11.46 | 11.66 Bid. | 11.65 | 11.69 |
| February - <br> March | 11.65 Bid. | 11.59 | 11.46 | 11.66 | 11.71 | 11.74 |
| April.-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { Tone---- } \end{gathered}$ | 1169b1170a | 11.65 | $1152 b 1153 a$ | 11.73 | 11.73 | 11.77 |
| Spot Options | Steady. Steady | Steady. Steady | Steady. Barely stdy | Quiet. Steady. | Quiet. Steady | Stead Stead |

New York Wool Top Exchange Closes SaturdaysThe Board of Governors of the New York Wool Top Exchange decided June 20 to close the exchange on all Saturdays during July and August of this year.

Two New Members of New York Cotton ExchangeAt a meeting of the Board of Managers held July 2, Bernard Louden Wilson of New York City and Pierre Louis-Dreyfus of Louis Dreyfus \& Cie., Paris, France, were elected to membership in the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Wilson does a commodity commission business, and is also a member of the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange. Louis Dreyfus \& Cie. are grain and cotton merchants.

## E. J. Schwabach \& Co. Estimate of 1936 Cotton Crop

 -E.J. Schwabach \& Co. on July 1 estimated the area planted to cotton at $30,681,000$ acres, an increase of $10 \%$ over the area planted last season. A month ago the same concern estimated a $16 \%$ increase in the acreage. Increased cooperation of farmers in the soil conservation program was given as the reason for the lower figure, along with irregular stands from first plantings.The crop is estimated at $11,217,000$ bales, compared with 10,638,000 bales produced last year. July 1 condition was placed at $74.9 \%$ of normal, against a 10 -year average of $76 \%$. The yield per acre was estimated at 174.7 pounds. A dry condition is reported general. The report in part follows:
Although our reports make such allowances as are necessary by studies of dry years, this year there are chancess of error on the low side because
of conditions which we have found to be true in many soctions: (1) Farmers have planted cotton rows closer ${ }^{\text {( }}$ (2) Larger amounts of frortilizers have
been used on smaller spaces.
Cultivation is much more intensive. been used on smailer spaces. (3) notivation is much more intensive. yet many things to be desired before a larger crop indication is likely."
Acreage planted this season, July 1 condition, indicated yield per acre and indicated crop in bales, 000 omitted, as estimated follow:

| State | Planted | Per Cent Condition | Yield | Crop |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Virginia | 57 | 74 | 244 | 30 |
| North Carolina. | 995 | 71 | 208 | 435 |
| South Carolina. | 1,451 | 68 | 199 | 604 |
| Georgia_- | 2,280 | 68 | 182 | 868 |
| Florida.- |  | 77 | 138 | 28 |
| Missouri | 335 | 80 | 280 | 200 |
| Tennessee. | 817 | 75 | 206 | 352 |
| Alabama | 2,432 | 69 | 177 | 880 |
| Mississippl. | 2,432 | 78 | 203 | 1,190 |
| Louisiana. | 1,366 |  | 207 |  |
| Texas | 12,228 2,767 | 78 | 144 | 3,680 885 |
| Arkansas | 2,438 | 78 | 195 | 994 |
| New Mexic | 113 | 90 | 351 | 83 |
| Arizona | 200 | 90 | 360 | 150 |
| California | 275 | 92 | 414 | 238 |
| Others. | 25 | 80 | 200 | 10 |
| United States | 30,681 | 74.9 | 174.7 | 11,217 |

Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that unless rain soon falls generally in the eastern belt, July will bring deterioriation to the cotton crop. Temperatures remain abnormally high in much of the eastern belt and while this is highly favorable as weevil deterrent, it is not making for good growth of the plant. Rains in the western belt were most welcome except in spots where they were too heavy.


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:

New Orleans_-_-_Above zero of gauge-Memphis...-.-.-.-.-Above zero of gauge-


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 29, is as follows:

## TEXAS

## West Texas

Abilene (Taytor Co.)-The weather has not been so hot the past week. still doing nicely and making a good tap root, and blooms are Cotton is Feed is needing rain but cotton will not suffer for two or three weeks. The dry hot weather is keeping the insects down and good rains after middle of
July will assure a good crop. Big Spring (Howard Co.)
has emphasized the lack of moisture in increasingly large areas in our vicinity and while some of the crop has made excellent progress, it has begun week or 10 days serious damage is bound to occur received within the next Floydada (Floyd Co.)-We are still needing a gen badly. In some sections the cotton came up to good stands and died. If the hot dry weather continues, without rain this week, cotton will continue Shamrock (Wheeler Co.)-It has been dry and extremely hot this week, with average maximum daily temperature 96 degrees and average minimum have done much damage past 10 days. Considerable crop which was destroyed by worms and hoppers has been replanted this week., which is mighty late for cotton planting. Conditions are very unfavorable.
Stamford (Jones Co.) The weather is very dry Stamford (Jones Co.)-The weather is very dry and hot. Rain is badly
needed, however, the plant is growing and looks healthy. Sweetwater (Nolan Co.)-Cotton crop is holding up very well in spite of this hot weather. A few places are needing rain, however, the entire
territory would welcome a general rain.

North Texas
Clarksville (Red River Co.)-Weather favorable to cotton this week. Plants are growing nicely and fruiting well with lots of blooms. Fields are
well cultivated and clean. A good rain would be beneficial. No insect complaints. ${ }_{\text {Dallas }}$ (Dallas Co.)-Excessive hot weather has slowed growth of the plant, sut has kept insect damage to a minimum. Crops clean, about twostalk to make average crop.
fields are (Dallas Co.)-Crop in this section is progressing nicely. All reported as yet. A rain would be beneficial.
Greenville (Hunt Co.)-Conditions continue favorable, and outlook is
very bright for cotton at present. Weather hot and dry with coll very bright for cotton at present. Weather hot and dry with cool nights. Plants growing nicely. All fields clean with uniform stand. Some farmers
would prefer a rain for cotton, but all admit it is not suffering from any cause. Goney Grove (Fannin Co.)-Weather hot and dry. Cotton making fine
progress. Plant 15 to 20 inches tall and fruiting well. We will be needing progress, Plant 15 to 20 inches tall and fruiting well. We will be needing stage of cultivation.
Paris (Lamar Co.)-Cotton still growing and fruiting, full of blooms,
some bolls. Thin land is suffering from lack of moisture, but heavy land some bols. Thin land is suffering from lack of moisture, but heavy land
still has plenty. Fields are clean and well cultivated, weather has been
cooler since Tuesday still has plenty. Fields are clean and well cultivated,
cooler since Tuesday, Crops are looking good, no insects.
Sulphur Springs (Hopkins Co.) Cotton in this territ
Sulphur Springs (Hopkins Co.) Cotton in this territory beginning to
need rain. Soil now very dry. Extreme hot weather first of week has stopped insect complaints.
well. The old cotton does not seem to be the hot dry weather surprisingly cotto will not showing signs of suffering some. However, it, is not dame young ain now be for a week or two. Some farmers would like to have a good ola cotton is full of squares, and is looking fine. There are some signs of erioueevils, however, no damage has been done and this condition is not Wills Point (Van Zandt Co.) - Weather continues hot and dry. Cotton is
holding up remarkably well. A good part of our crop is late and the plant holding up remarkably well. A good part of our crop is late and the plant Prospects would be very good if we could get a three inch rain, but without rain within the next two weeks our crop will be cut short again.

## Central Texas

Cameron (Milam Co.)-Another week of hot dry weather, which was
favorable. About $90 \%$ chopped. A good rain on all rewlanted coton would favorable. About $90 \%$ chopped. A good rain on all replanted cotton would Cleburne (Johnson Co.) -Weather past week was dry and hot, cotton
making good progress. Fields are clean and cultivation is making good progress. Fields are clean and cultivation is good. The area. Small damage from insects reported.
Ennis (Ellis Co.) The cotton crop this
Well, except that the stalk is a little small, but is full of squares exceedingly ew blooms and a few small bolls in the early cotton. The fields quite a good rain the coming week would help. The crop is about of so far, but a
golt days to two weeks late. (Somervell Co.)-Crops needing rain badly. Cotton about $50 \%$
choppea to a stand and growing fine. Some weevil and fleas about same as last year. we needed, as cotton did not start fruiting wastil this week due to the we needed, as cotton did not start fruiting until this week due to the
insects. Crop will be about three weeks late. Will have about a $10 \%$
increase in acreage. increase in acreage.
Mexia (Limestone
Mexia (Limestone Co.)-Cotton in this section is looking fine. All has very few insects can be found. Conditions bid fair to make a better than 3 average crop. More arreage has been planted than last season, but about $35 \%$ of the cotton is young, or late planting possible. Plants have good color. Fruiting nicely and holding it all. Temple (Bell Co.) - Past week was favorable for cotiton, except for one young cotton, and wnile not suffering at this time, I believe would help all cotton. Late cotton came up poorly, and lots of farmers signea reduction contracts after getting in grass caused by too much rain about a month ago.
I believe Bell County has an increased acreage of about $10 \%$ to $12 \%$. Cotton is small and on an average about 15 days late, but we have fewer over $10 \%$ of the county this week. some days and nights have been extremely hot, all of which for a week, favorable to the crop and excellent progress has been made. $95 \%$ of the
cotton is chopped and the fields have been cleaned out satisfactorily. cotton is chopped and the fields have been cleaned out satisfactorily.
Squaring is general on the older cotton and some blooms are seen. The stand is fair and the plants are healthy. No insects have been reported as yet. It is still our idea that the acreage has been increasea about $20 \%$ over
that of last season. We need a good general rain next week.

## East Texas

Longview (Gregg Co.)-Scattered showers past week helped cotton some.
Soil still too dry Hot winds doing some damage. About $75 \%$ of crop is squaring and 20\% blooming. Fields are very clean, in general. progressing fairly well. About 30 days since we have had a rain and the plant is rather small for this time of year. If we can get a rain within next Timpson (Shelly Co.)-Excessive heat of past two weeks and drought
leaves opening for some good business for the weather man. However, cotton is doing exceptionaly stopped in some sections due to extreme heat, but no great amount has damage will be done in the event we get rain next week. To date no insects have been reported.

South Texas
Corpus Christi (Nueces Co.)-Past week has been ideal and cotton made light scattered showers during past week until this morning (27th) A few this section was visited by heavy winds and rain. In the opinion of the
writer, if it quits now, and it has at present, then this rain will prove writer, if it quits now, and it has at present, then this rain will prove which will have to be done over since the rain.
Seguin (Guadalupe Co.)-Crop made fair progress past week, some cotton
fruiting fairly well now.-Farmers busy poisoning for weevil. Fleas seem to have let up.

3:00 p. m., June 27 th, started raining. If it continues seem Anadarko (Caddo Co.)-There OKAOMA tory ficial the week followed by cool days and nights of the terrihoppers are getting serious in been to feed crops. If hot dry weather continues for some time they will go to cotton for green feed. The cotton crop as a whole is above normal.
Fields are clean with all cotton chopped and plowed. Prospects are very encouraging at present. We need a general rain.
Chickasha (Gray Co.)-Past seven days extremely warm, however, night considered cool for this season of year. Light showers of rain over part of amount of nelp to spring crops. Gardens and feed crop wiltins badly under intense heat. Cotton in our territory apparently growing and fruiting nicely. I am advised by local cotton men our cotton will hold up
week or 10 days yet without moisture. No insects reported. I consider condition of this territory still very promising. Very little or no grass. Chopping and cultivation ahead of an averase year. ing due to dry hot weather the last 10 days. A good rain would be beneficia to all crops. Cultivation is good, no insects except a few grasshoppers in pastures. These have done no damage so far to row crops.
Frederick
Tillman Co.)-Weather conditions past week favorable. Precipitation in the greater part of the county ranged from 40 inch to one and a half inches. greater pail storm in the county ranged from
county knocked out about county knocked out about 1,000 acres, all of which has been replanted.
All fields are in a very good state of cultivation and the plant is looking
good and growing fast. Crop in all the southwestern part of the State at Also, Report for Comanche and Cotton Counties-The writer was in parts of Comanche and Cotton Counties the past week and the cotton looks good no inser good rains the pas Hugo (Choctaw Co.)-Satisfactory progress past week. Moisture to date is ample, but good general rain would be welcome. Had one rain this week, and fields in good shape. Mangum (Greer Co.)-About $10 \%$ of acreage has Mangum (Greer young cotton dying on account of the drought and the grasshoppers. The condition at present isn't good. and hot although nights have been very cool for this week mostly clear taken as a whole has been favorable. Crop continues to of the year and progress, cultivation is good, very little, grass or weeds in fields. No from 12 to 14 inches high. Fields are starting to show effects of tie extreme
heat and a good heavy shower would prove very beneficial. Increase in heat and a good heavy shower
acreage between $15 \%$ and $20 \%$

## ARKANSAS

Ashdown (Little River Co.)-No rain this week, getting very dry and plant
making slow growth but squaring and blooming fairly well. Temperature not as high as previous week.
Blytheville (Mississippi Co. - Weather past two Light scattered showers fell over most of territory last week but a good heavy rain would be oeneficial. No top soil moisture and sub-soil moisture fruiting satisfactorily, color good, cultivation perfect and about more, $50 \%$
has blooms with some bolls. No complaint of insects. has blooms with some bolls, No complaint of insects. General feeling Jonesboro (Craighead Co.) - Weather has been extremely hot. There making normal yield provided a little rain comes along when needed. had no soaking rain here for almost two months, and while old but have Still holding up fairly well, young cotton, corn and hay crops are suffering. We need a soaking rain. Stands are good, fields are clean, labor plentiful, no insects. Oldest cotton aiout knee high and beginning to bloom.
Pine Bluff (Jefferson Co.) The drought continues, the temperature is much lower, 63 degrees at night and 75 degrees to 90 degrees during the day. A few local showers have fallen in this territory and cotton looks Searcy (White Co.)-Weather, dry and hot, ideal for growing cotton.
Good rain over practically all my territory this week. Fielos are clean Good rain over practically all my territory this week. Frowing cotton.
and plant is healthy. Plenty of squares and some blooms reported, which No insects reported

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 |  |  | Recelpts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 19 |
| Mar. $27$ | 48,797 | 24,491 | 64,57 | 944,895 | 1,535,485 | 1,662,788 | 22,525 | 39 | 39,702 |
| $\mathrm{Apr}_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. | ${ }_{35,6}$ | 25,5 |  | 92,472 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 34,922 | 15,829 | 74,2 | ,833,913 | 1,451,84 | 1,546,878 | 11 | Nil |  |
| 24 | 34,771 | 21,251 | 79,17 | , 814,4751 | 1,423,178 | 1,506,117 | 15.333 | NII | 38,413 |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | 20,044 | 15,791 | 75,23 | 779,0761 | 1,396,19 | 1,467,685 | N11 | Nu | 36,803 |
|  | 39,157 | 21,595 |  | 732,37 | 70, | ,436,369 | $N 11$ | NII | 15,228 |
| 15 | 40,509 | 21,061 | 51,67 348 | 693,07 | ,345,933 | 1,404,254 | 1,201 | $N \mathrm{Na}$ |  |
| 29. | 45,470 | 21,846 | 33 | 594,234 1 |  | 1,351,401 | 4,060 Nil | 1,106 | 8.501 6.280 |
| une |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | 47,072 | 18,907 | 34,9 | 54,3131 | 269 | 1,312,579 | 7,151 | Nil | NII |
| 12 | 32,597 | 14,317 | 34,833 | 517,933 | $1,244,820$ | 1,284,177 | Nil | Nil | 6.431 |
| 19. | 39,972 | 13,466 | 47,623 | 465,362 | 1,218,931 | 1.262,078 | N11 | Nil | 25,524 |
| 26. | 21,698 | 8,706 | 59,054 | 424,612 | 1,201,295 | $1,236,729$ | Nil | Nil | 33,705 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ily } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 21,952 | 9,188 | 50 |  |  |  | Nil |  | 35,853 |

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 $7,227,683$ in 1934-35 were $4,140,563$ bales and in 1933-34 were 7, 227,683
bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 21,952 bales, the actual movement from plantations was nil bales, stock at interior towns having increased 40,458 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | . 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Season |
| Visible supply June 26. | 5,606,954 | h | 4,998,489 | $h$ |
| American in sight to July 3.-- | 73,29]8 | ${ }_{h}$ | 69,996 | h |
| Bombay receipts to July 2 | 52,000 | h | 18,000 | h |
| Other India shipm'ts to July 2 | 18,000 | $h$ | 16,000 | h |
| Alexandria receipts to July 1 Other supply to July 1 _*b.-- | 10,000 | h | 7,000 | h |
| Total supply | 5,760,252 | h | 5,109,485 | h |
| Visible supt $\begin{gathered}\text { Dely } \\ \text { July } 3\end{gathered}$ | 5,422,885 | h | 4,842,380 | h |
| Total takings to July 3 | 337,367 |  | 267,105 |  |
| Of which American. | 199,367 | h | 191,105 | h |
| Of which other---- | 138,000 | h | 76,000 | h |

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&cc.
Whe withhold the totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow proper adjustments
at end of crop year. b Estimated.

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, ports three years, have been as follows:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 2 \\ \text { Receipts } \end{gathered}$ | 1935-36 |  | 1934-35 |  | 1933-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Bombay........ | 52,000 | 2,931,000 | 18,000 | 2,469,000 | 43,000 | 2,325,000 |


| Exports <br> From- | For the Week |  |  |  | Since August 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | Continent | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Jap'n \& } \\ \text { China }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | Great Britain | Contlnent | Japan \& China | Total |
| Bombay - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-36.- |  | 3,000 | 40,000 | 43,000 | 112,000 | 388,000 | 1,295,000 | ,795,000 |
| 1934-35-- |  | 5,000 | 18,000 | 23,000 | 64,000 | 329,000 | 1,262,000 | 1,655,000 |
| 1933-34-- |  | 2,000 | 60,000 | 62,000 | 65,000 | 322,000 | 972,000 | 359,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other India- } \\ & 1935-36 \end{aligned}$ | 00 |  |  | 18,000 | 364,000 | 591,000 |  |  |
| 1934-35 | 15,000 | 1,000 |  | 16,000 | 266,000 | 563,000 |  |  |
| 1933-34 |  | 4,000 |  | 4,000 | 265,000 | 615,000 |  | 880,000 |
| Total all- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-36 | 5,000 | 16,000 | 40,000 | 61,000 | 476,000 | 979,000 | 1,295, |  |
| 1934-35 | 15,000 | 6,000 | 18,000 | 39,000 | 330,000 | 892,000 | 1,262,000 | 2,484,000 |
| 1933-34 | --- | 6,0 | 60,000 | 66,000 | 330,000 | 937,000 | 972,00 | ,239,000 |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 34,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 22,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 266,000 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:


## Shipping News-Shipments in detail:

GALVESTON-TO Bremen-June 30-Schwanheim, 1.882. To June 27-City of Joliet, 292- Hant-June 30-Schwanheim, 69--June 27-City op



430at-June 27-Louisiane, 40; Nemaha, 62; Burgerdijk

To Rotterdam-June 27 -Burgerdijk,
To Dunkirk-June 27 Louisiane, 305
To Porto Colombia-June 29-Ruth

To Liverpool-June $26-$ Western Queen, $2,254, \ldots$
To Manchester-June $26-$ Western Queen, 2,423
To Gopenhagen-June 25-Toronto, 340,-2, 2 -
To Gothenburg-June 25 -Toronto, $525 \ldots .$. June 26 Ivar, 100 - 18 -
OUSTON-To Liverpool June $30-$ Western Queen, 2, Ivar, 181
To Manchester-June $30-$ Western Queen, $2,456 \ldots-\ldots . .$.
To Manchester-Ju
To Genoa-June 30
To Trieste-June 30
To Trieste-June 30-Syros,
To Venice-June $30-$ Syros,
To Barcelona-June

To Bremen-June $26-$ Schwanheim, 453 ; City of Joliet, 3 - $\overline{6} 4$
To Hamburg-June 26 - Schwanheim, 3
To Japan-June 27 EEgantine, 1,148
To Venice-July 2 -Maria,
To Japan-June 27-Eglantine, 1,148'
To Venice-July 2-Maria, 1,016 -
To Manila-June 27 -Eglantine,
To Manila-June 27 -Eglantine, 50
To China-June $27-$ Eglantine, $151:-$
To Antwerp-June 25 -Bergerdijk, 21
To Ghent-June $25-$ Bergerdijk
To Antwerp-June 25 -Bergerdijk, $21-$
To Ghent-June 25 -Bergerdijk,
To Rotterdam-June 25-Burgerdijk, 81
To Lisbon-June 26 -City of Joliet, 241
To Lisbon-June 26 -City of Joliet, 241.
To Oporto-June 26 -City of Joliet 102
To Leixoes-June 26-City of Joliet, 217
To Passages-June 26-City of Joliet, 95
To Passages-June 26-City of Joliet, 9
To Manchester-June June 11 -Magician
To Manchester-June 11-Magician, 1 ,
To Genoa-June 26 - Nicolo Odero, 696
To Liverpool-June 26 -Sundance, 1,704 - 1 -
To hiverpool-June 26-Sundance, 1,704...June 27 - Scho-
To Hamburg-June $\overline{2} \overline{6}-$ - Sundance, $241,-2$.


Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:
 ing statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port:

| war | June 12 | June 19 | June 26 | 65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| otal st | 618,000 | 606,000 | 605,000 |  |
| Of which A | 259,000 | 256,000 | 247,000 |  |
| Of which | 74,000 36000 | 44.000 20,000 | 69.000 19.000 | 64, <br> 30 <br> 30 |
| Of which Am | 182,000 70,000 | 194,000 66,000 | 192,000 52,000 | $\begin{array}{r}189 \\ 62 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Moderate demand. | A fair business doing. | A fair business doing. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Good. } \\ \text { demand. } \end{gathered}$ | A fair business doing. | Moderate demand |
| MId.Upl'ds | 7.21 d . | 7.13d. | 7.19d. | 7.16d. | 7.28 d . | .18d. |
| Futures. |  | Steady, | Steady, | Steady, | steady, | Stdy. 2 to 3 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Markened }}}{\text { Mark }}$ | 3 to 4 pts. | 4 to 6 pts. decline. | 3 to 4 pts. advance. | 7 to 9 pts. | 8 to 11 pts. advance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pts. ad- } \\ & \text { vance } \end{aligned}$ |
| Market, $\stackrel{4}{\text { P. M. }}$ | Very stdy. <br> 1 to 3 pts. decline. | Quiet but steady, 5 to 7 pts. dec. | Very stdy., 9 to 10 pts. advance. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Qulet, } \\ 6 \text { to } 9 \text { pts. } \\ \text { decline. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Very stdy., 10 to 13 pts advance. | Stdy. 5 to 7. pts. de cline |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 27 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { July } 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { sat. }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noo | lose | Noon | ose | No | Close | No | Close | N | Close |
| Nein Con | 6. 7 |  | d |  |  | a. |  |  |  |  |  |
| July (1936) | 6.67 <br> 6 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.66 | 6.70 | ${ }_{6}^{6.66}$ | 6.64 | 6.78 | 6.77 | 6.73 | 6.72 |
| October | 6.29 6.18 | 6.22 | 6.22 | 6.27 | 6.32 | 6.27 | ${ }_{6}^{6.24}$ | 6.38 | 6.37 | 6.32 | 6.32 |
| January (1937) | 6.18 | $\overline{6} .11$ | 6.11 | 6.17 | 6.21 | $\overline{6}$.15 | 6.12 | $\overline{6} . \overline{26}$ | 6.25 | $\overline{6} 19$ | 6.19 |
| March. | 6.17 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.15 | 6.20 | 6.15 | 6.12 | 6.25 | 6.24 | 6.18 | 6.18 |
| May | 6.16 | 6.09 | 6.10 | 6.15 | 6.19 | 6.14 | 6.11 | 6.24 | 6.23 | 6.16 | 6.17 |
| July | 6.13 |  | 6.06 |  | 6.16 |  | 6.08 |  | 6.19 |  | 6.13 |
| O | 5.91 |  | 5.86 |  | 5.9 |  | 5.87 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.9 |  | 5.0 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night July 3. 1936
Flour-Notwithstanding the "pronounced strength in wheat markets, flour prices were conservatively raised 15c. more. Sales demand was not particularly active, and the trade in cereal products was not unusually brisk. Large scale flour business is reported as quiet.

Wheat-On the 27 th ulto. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The bullish weather and crop reports appeared to be more than offset as an influence by the heavy marketings of new winter wheat and hedging pressure. The day's best wheat winter wheat and hedging pressure. buying was influenced prices were scored at the start when buying was inhuenced lying influence appeared to be the failure of overnight rains to prove heavy enough to relieve droughty conditions. The failure of the Kansas City winter wheat market to respond to these bullish reports acted as a wet blanket on the Chicago market. Later Kansas City broke a full cent, which resulted in increased offering in the Chicago pit. New marketings of the spot grain are increasing sharply. Better than 1.600 cars were received by leading Southwestern terminals, against approximately 400 cars a week ago. On the 29th ulto. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The factor held largely- responsible for the firmness of wheat during this session was the general expectation that the month-end crop estimates to be published Friday, will be more bullish than had been anticipated. An improved milling demand for wheat was reported, but receipts were large and prices for spots were easier. Weather reports showed no appreciable change in the way of relief for the drought stricken areas. The wheat crop in Canada, however, continues to progress favorably. On the 30 th ulto. prices closed 1 to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down. favorably. On the 30th ulto. prices closed 1 to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down. wheat area in the Northwest continue bullish-these reports appear to be more than offset by the ever-present threar
of the Canadian surplus supplies of wheat and the promising outlook for Canadian crops. The weakness in Winnipes had a decidedly bearish influence on the Chicago marke and appeared to discourage whatever support was getting under way. Severe losses from drought in the Northwest are now being definitely reported. The disappointing world demand for wheat is causing Dominion prices to sag this heaviness of Canadian markets in turn depressing domestic markets. Within a short time now the Chicago market will be receiving new crop wheat from the surrounding country, and this is a factor playing its part in the attitude of traders. Mill demand for spot wheat has subsided, and prices eased a bit. On the 1st inst. prices closed 3 to $33 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ higher. The chief factor in the sharp upswing of prices at this session was the disturbing report from the Canadian West, stating that rapid deterioration has set in as a result of inadequate moisture in substantial areas of the grain belt. Added to these reports were news items indicating that the forthcoming private and official estimates on the domestic spring wheat crop will soon show sharp reductions for June. All this had a highly stimulating effect on prices in the Chicago pit. There was active buying of wheat, credited to Eastern interests and other outside operators. The Minneapolis market closed $33 / 8$ to $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher, with Kansas City up $31 / 4$ to $31 / 2 c$. This was in the face of a continued heavy movement of new winter wheat to terminal in the Southwest

On the 2 nd inst. prices closed 5 c . higher, the full limit permitted for one day. Drought damage was the chief factor in this soaring of prices. This was the first return of dollar wheat since last April. Not since May, 1935, has July or September wheat sold above that price, while De cember broke through for the first time since August, 1934 Cash prices advanced to the highest levels since March The first of the July private crop estimates was released Thursday. It estimated spring wheat production at 132, 000,000 bushels against the June forecast of $232,000,000$ bushels, and winter wheat at $521,000,000$ bushels, a total of $653,000,000$ bushels. Official estimates will be issued July 10, and in the case of spring wheat, the initial pro duction estimate will be given.

Today prices closed 1c. lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Respond ing to late jumps of nearly 5c. a bushel in Winnipeg quota tions, Chicago wheat prices rallied more than $31 / 2$ c. today from preceding setbacks. However, the improvement failed to hold The Canadian wheat fields are now feeling the effects of drought, and the situation there is becoming in creasingly serious. Anxiety was also manifested concerning Canadian forecasts pointing to hot weather perils. Open interest in wheat was $55,993,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK
No. 2 red. DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO July
September

 | Seasm's High and When Made | Season's Low and When Made |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September_--102 | Apr. 16,1934 | September-..- $781 / 2$ | July | 6,1935 |
| December_--- 9718 | July 31, 1935 | December..-- 81 | July 6,1935 |  |

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEC


Corn-On the 27 th ult. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower but the distant deliveries showed advances of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ at the close. The weather and crop reports on this grain are becoming more serious and traders are becons concerned. Corn needs rain badly in some sections, especial ly as the real hot weather will set in soon. Parts of Illinois and Indiana did receive a little moisture, but not enough to be called really beneficial. Receipts continue large and the shipping demand showed signs of ebbing. On the 29 th ult prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. The strength in this grain was ascribed largely to the rather unfavorable growing condition for the new crop as well as the small proportion of high quality corn included in the day's arrivals from the country. There are as yet no serious complaints from the corn growing regions but many areas are in real need of moisture, especially in view of the coming hot weather period of July. On the 30 th ult. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down. This grain displayed a strong tone in the early trading, principally on the good demand in evidence for spot corn. However, the edge was taken right off this bulge on news of heavy to-arrive bookings which, together with a rather unexpected tender on July and reports of much needed rain having occurred over the corn belt, caused prices to sag off considerably in the later trading. On the 1st inst. prices closed $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 2$ c. higher. Rains occurred in the Ohio Valley and over territories west and southwest of that section, but this reported precipitation appeared to have little effect marketwise, the price trend during the latter part of the session being decidedly upward in sympathy with the other grains, especially wheat. Shipping demand for cash corn was active and sales by local shippers at Chicago totaled 200,000 bushels. A sharp let-up in country offerings was reported.

On the $2 n d$ inst. prices closed $31 / 8$ to 4 c . higher. This was the highest general level since last August, and cash prices were the best since November, 1935. The feature of the trading was the general and continuous buying by com-
mission houses. Precipitation over the belt was light and could hardly be called beneficial. The shipping demand again was extremely active, sales totaling 215,000 bushels while only 45,000 bushels were purchased to arrive. Sales of 50,000 bushels were made to go in public storage, pre sumably for delivery purposes on July contracts. Today prices closed $13 / \mathrm{c}$ down to $1 / \mathrm{se}$ up This orain responded prices ciosed $18 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. This grain responded more or less to the irregularity of the wheat markets There was no special feature to moderate amount of profit-taking. Open interest in corn was $22,673,000$ oushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## July

## September December

|  | $61 / 21 / 8$ | $631 / 4$ | $621 / 8$ | $63^{1 / 3}$ | $71^{1 / 2}$ | $711 / 8$ | $67^{1 / 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $61 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sepason's High and When Made $\begin{array}{lll}\text { September-.... } & \text { 843/4 } & \text { Jan. } \\ \text { December.... } & 65 \\ \text { Day_-........ } & 683 / 8 & \text { July } 29\end{array}$

Oats-On the 27 th ult. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower There was nothing in this market worthy of comment Trading very quiet with prices easier. On the 29th ult prices closed $1 / 8$ c. up. There was no special feature to this market, trading being very quiet. On the 30th ult. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The decline in this grain was largely a sympathetic movement with the other depressed grains. On the 1st inst. prices closed $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up This firmness was due almost entirely to the strength of the other grain markets.

On the 2nd inst. prices closed $23 / 8$ to $27 / 8$ c. higher. It was only natural this grain should be affected by the soaring prices of wheat and corn. Today prices closed at $1 / 2$ to $\pi / 8 \mathrm{c}$ decline. The heaviness in this grain was attributed to profit-taking on the recent bulge

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK
$\qquad$ DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF

## July--1-- September December

 OATS FUTURES IN CHIC 46

Season's High and When Made
September-_- 443 Season's Low and When Made
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Ouly

Rye-On the 27th ult. prices closed $1 / 4$ to 3 up. Th firmness of this grain was attributed to the bullish weather and crop reports. On the 29 th ult. prices closed $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $15 / 8$ c. up. Increased spot demand and bullish weather and crop news were the chief causes given for this pronounced strength in rye. On the 30th ult. prices closed 1c. to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lower. Subsidence of demand for spot rye and the heaviness of wheat and corn caused prices for rye futures to sag. On the 1 st inst. prices closed $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This grain advanced in sympathy with wheat and a firmer spot demand.

On the 2nd inst. prices closed $37 / 8$ to $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This grain almost went the limit in following the rise of wheat The same influences affecting wheat are affecting rye Today prices closed $11 / 2$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down. These declines exceeded the declines in the other grains, and were attrib uted largely to the unfavorable crop and weather reports.
DEAILY OLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## July $--\quad$. Septembe


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July--
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF Suly. DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEC
 Closing quotations were as follow่s:

GRAIN


Corn, New York-
No. 2 yellow anl $\qquad$ $881 /{ }^{4} \mathrm{Ch}$
FLOUR
 Spring patents Soft winter string -....
 Hard winter stragh s.
Hard winter patants.

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:

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended June 26, and since July 11935 and July 2 1934, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 26 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sily } \\ \text { Sly } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 26 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 2 \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer | Bushel |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ { }_{1} 157,000 \\ 162,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 592,000 \\ 11.056 .000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 40,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Black Sea |  | ,594,000 | 7,931.000 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ausistralia }}$ |  |  |  | 4,146,000 | 281,742,000 | 230,035,000 |
| India-- | 2164000 <br> 424 <br> 1000 |  | , 328,000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's |  |  | 49,516,000 | 476,000 | 41,710,000 | 42,186,000 |

## Total -...- $7,376,000453,352,000$

World Wheat Surplus Smallest in Nine Years-The wheat surplus as of July 1 in principal exporting countriesArgentina, Australia, Canada and United States-as well as the total world carryover, will be the smallest in nine years, according to an estimate made on July 1 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which also reported that the United States carryover will be about $125,000,000$ bushels, or the smallest since July 1, 1928 -eight years. The report continued as follows:
The surplus in principal exporting countries is estimated at about 388,-
000,000 bushels as of $J u l y$, 1 , compared with $532,000,000$ bushels a year ago, $741,000,000$ in 1934, and $789,000,000$ bushels-an all-time a peakin the summer of in 1933 .
The total world carryover is estimated at $635,000,000$ bushels as of
July 1 , against $856,000,000$ bushels a year ago, and $1,109,000$, two years ago. The United States carryover of and $1,109,000,000$ bushels
 and with $333,000,000$ bushels-an all-time peak-on july 1,1933 $2 \%$ largor than last year's outturn of $3,511,000,000$ bushels. for this year is based year's outturn of $3,511,000,00$ bushels. The estimate
the current crang yield in the the Southern Hemisphere and the current crop situation in other countries. On the basis of crop conditions to date, production in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to be about the same as a year ago, with a moderate
increase in North America, a small decrease in Europe excluding Russia, a small decrease in Africa, and a moderate increase in Asia, excluding Russia Average yields in Argentina and Australia would result in about a $23 \%$
increase in production in the Southern Hemisphere countries over the extremely small outturn of last year. Reports of crop conditions in Soviet
 than last year.
It is pointed out, however, that the estimate of world production would bereduced by continued high temperatures and drought in the spring wheat
belt of the United States and a rainy summer in Europe following a wet spring. The extent of crop damage in the United States will be reported by the Crop Reporting Board on July 10:
carryover more than offsetting the prospective increase in world production would tend to raise world wheat prices in 1936-37, in the bureau's opinion. As for the United States, it is stated that with prospective supplies only about enough for domestic consumption and carryover, prices "might be
expected to remain about as high relative to Liverpool as during the past expected to remain about as high relative to Li verpool as during the past
three seasons when United States crops were small."
Weather Report for the Week Ended June 24-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended June 24, follows:
The first half of the week had rather frequent showers and was decidedly
cool in the Atlantic area. Also, near the close of the period there were cool in the Atlantic area. Also, near the close of the period there were fairly widespread rains in the lower Lake region and the Northeastern
States, but otherwise the week was mostly dry High temperatures persisted in the Midwest and Northwest and later the heat wave extended southeastward to the south Attantic area, where some record-breaking June temperatures were experienced. Over a wide belt extending from
Georgia, parts of South Carolina and Alabama northwestward to Montana, maximum temperatures during the week reported from first-order stations ranged from 100 degrees to 108 degrees, the latter being recorded at Huron, S. Dak., and Concordia and Dodge City, Kan. The highest eporre was weekly mean temes at Phoenix, Ariz., on June 25 . withe a decidedly cool week in the Northeast. However, in the interior and Northwest, temperatures were abnormally high, the weekly averages angling from as 15 degrees a devees above normal in the lower Ohio Valley
 with moderate to substantial falls in many Altantic plocalitities. Alliso,
some good showers occurred in the lower Lake region, but elsewhere, some good showers occurred in the lower Lake region, but elsewhere,
except very locally, there was an almost entire absence of rainfall, with most interior and northwestern sections reporting a practically rainless serious drought, for the third time in the last six years, prevails over the principal agricultural sections of the country. The present urgent 1930 or 1934 at this ser, son of the year. In the the othar the cases the sin elther drought was most severe and caused the greatest crop damage during July and August. time there is urgent need for rain nearly everywhere from Vermont, New Yorke the western portions of Pennsylvania, Virgrinia, North Carolina, and the northerr parts of the east Gulf States, westward and northwestward to the Rocky Mountains. There are a f fow
local areas, principally in the lower Lake region, southwestern Texas, and portions of the Mississippi Valley, that are not badyy surfering as
yet, but, in general, nearly all of the principal agricultural sections of the country are in urgent need of rain.
rainfall in temperatures have been lower, as a general June was decided up to this time, the following summary, in which the first figures give the percentage values for the same months in 19 1936, as indicated from preliminary reports,

 Illinois, 49 and 43. In Nebraska and IIWa, raintall for May Mand June especially dry this year, the driest areas ranging from only $7 \%$ o o normal
in Louisiana to 15 or $20 \%$ in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and in Louisiana to 15 or $20 \%$ in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and arature lands, hay, oats, spring wheat and truck crops have been the hardest hit. Very little pasture is now available between the Rocky and
Appalachian Mountains. with the stock-water situation serious in many northwestern localities. Livestock shipments are becoms heary because West, especcally in the Pacific Northwest and Californita, are in the fardedy favorable, with grain crops good to excellent, and pastures fine. Also
along the Atlantic seaboard recent rains have been timely and helpful, along the Atlantic seaboard recent rains have been timely and helpfrul,
but this condition is confined to a rather narrow strip extending from New England to Georgia and Florida.
Small Grains-Winter wheat harvest is making good progress under
favorable weather conditions; it has advanced northward to southern

Pennsylvania, southern Ohio, central 1 Ilinis and southern Iowa. Con-
siderable threshing has been done in the southern portion of the belt. The continued dry weather has been unfavorable for filling winter wheat in northern districts, with recent heat and drought especially harmful
in some northwestorn sections of the belt where many small yrain fields are being pastured or mowed. In the Pacific Northwest conditions con-
tinue favorable and small grain crops are good to excellent, while mostly tinue favorable and small grain crops are good
favorable reports come from the Atlantic area.
Spring wheat has suffered further serious damage, due largely to ab-
normally high temperatures during the past week. In North Dakota normally high temperatures during the past week. In North Dakota
the crop deteriorated, except locally, with conditions fair to very good in a few locaitities, but, poor elsewhere. In most of Minnesota the spring
wheat has held fairly well, but excessive damage was reported from South Dakota, where small grains are beyind help except in a limited south eastern area. In Montana grain crops are mostly g ood west of te te Divide,
but largely a failure on dry lands in the eastern and central portions.
Oats many places too short to cut, with some fields reported dying in the western Ohio Valley. Flax is fair in extreme eastern North Dakota, but poor
elsewhere in that state. Corn-Corn needs co
Corn-Corn needs cooler weather in the Midwest and rain practically every where, except that conditions are rather favorable in extrene eastern
districts. some irreparable damage has resulted, principally in southern parts of the belt, and more or less deterioration is is reported, but the bulk of the crop is not, as yet, permanently harmed, one of the most critical
areas at the present time is the ohio Valley, especially the eastern half areas ateme late fields will be abandoned. In general, the crop is well
cultivated, however, and has rooted deeply. In Ilinois corn is still mostly cultivated, however, and has rooted deeply. In Mlinois corn is still mostly
fair, while it is good in about onefourth of Missouri, with conditions In Iowa progress of the early crop continues fair, but hot winds in the south and west have caused much roling. progrress of late corn is poor.
Considerable permanent damage has been done in Oklahoma and in southCentral and southeastern Kansas, with moearate damage in Nebraska. The corn crop is entering a critical stage over much of the
gain is urgent to prevent serious ana widespread damage.
Cotton-In the cotton belt the temperatures averaged near normail, except that it was decidedly cool in the accurred in southwestern Toxas
the week. Substantial to heavy rains occe
 In general, cotton in the parts of 'Texas not receiving rain is withstanding
the drought very well, but moisture is urgently needed in all sections the drought very well, but moisture is urgently needed in all sections,
except the southwest where there was more or less storm damage; plants except
are squaring and blooming well to the north, exceett in the estreme, north-
west In Oklahoma progress was only fair, and the general condition fair west. In Okkahonom progress was only fair, and the general condition fair
to pood, but the crop now needs rain; bolis are showing locally. In the to good, but the crop now needs rain; bolis are showing localy is In the satisfactory in the lowlands, but because of continued dryness progress is por to only fair in many places. Rain is needed in Tennesssee and in the northern half, though there are many poor stands there; in south in the northern halr, though there are many por stands there; th south
Georgia stands are more uniform. In the Carolinas much of the week was too cool for yood growth, but higher temperatures prevailed the latter part: cotton continues late, and some intended acreage is
to other crops.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Temperatures slightly subnormal; scattered rains
n east none in west. in east, none in west, Eastern crops and pastures continue improvement; begun Oats ripening: cutting started. Corn improving and early planted growing nicely. Cotton advancing slowly; some aphid infestation in improvement Apunty. Peanuts por
North Carolina-Raleigh: Progress of cotton fair to good; part very late, some just up in west, int half chopped there. Cons, in corn, tobacco, truck, peanuts, sweel potatoes, and pastures meast some
central but advance good oly locall in mounain regions wher some
deterioration accout insufficient rain. Threshing wheat; turning out better than expected.
heat of last Salina-Columbia: Cool, with general rains first of week, but heat oress and growth, and rain now needed generally. Too cold for cotton Prirst of week; replanted being chopped and cultivated in north, with early
beginning to bloom; blooming and bolling fair progress in south; crop late beginning to bloom; blooming and bolling fair progress in south crop late,
with some cotton acreage planted to other crops account lateness and genarally poor condition. Georgia-Atlanta: Week began cool; hot at close; light rains general; moderate rains few places ment in north, especially of corn, but serlious drought continues in some best, but other places sust coming up, earing general in south. Condition
 form in south with bloom, and weather favorable for checking weevil. Favorabe for currng tobacco. Pecans, peanuts, and sugar cane fair to
good. Peaches finn quality; slightly undersized. flilorida $a$-dacksonville: Light rains. Progress of cotton fair; connition Rice good. Tobacco fair to good; barvest and cursing in prooress. Peppers. egceellent; cultivating, fertilizing, and spraying. Some aphid and white fly. Alabama-Montgomery: Practically dry week; temperatures normal, except high at elose. Progress of cotton mostly only fair and rain needed and middloeastern counties except some improvement in extreme northeast; poor to fair in southeast mostame good to very good in southwest
and middle west and fair to fairly good elsewhere. Corn mostly poor to fair. General rain needed. Progress of cotton rather poor to fair with mostly dry weather and daytime warmth favorable for checking weevil: about normal shedding indicated, bloom prevalent with early planted
showing occasional small bolls. Progress of corn generally deteriorated, showing occasional small bolls. Progress of corn
excenterally deteriorated,
Progress of gardens, excenes, and truck generally poor. Rain urgently needed generally.
pastur
Louisiana-New Orleans: Lack of rain becoming serious. Truck gen erally poor; failure many areas. Pastures mostly dead Cane fair to good. where adequate, crop made excellent progress. Advance of cotton poor to fair; condition generally fair and locally good, holding well ; cultivation and stands good; bolls developing. Progress of corn poor or deteriorated; out rain since end of Maay.
Texas-Houston: About normal temperatures; heavy to excessive rains
on midde Gulf coast and in some southwest counties, but elsewhere mostly on middie Guif coast and in some southwest counties, but elsewhere mostly rapidly in most sections and generally too far advanced to be aided by future rain. Ranges drying rapidly, but cattle continue good. Winter wheat harvest practicalyy completed, except extreme northwest where well but some would still be revived by rain; much damage to corn by recent storm in middle coast region. Cotton in general withstanding drought very well; squaring and blooming, except in extreme northwest, ve raik end. Cotton damaged only slightly by storm in Nueces County, but damaged severely in san Patricio County. heat drought, and hot winds. Grasshoppers damaged crops in many

 tion fair to good; squaring in south and east with some bloom; fields well
cultivated. Progress of corn poor with much deteriorated; many fields
 alfalfa; yields light. Entire State needs rain badly; drought serious in Arkansas-Little Rock: Progress and condition of cotton good to excellent in nearly ail lowlands and some portions of highlands; poor to fair in north-central heat and dry weather; squares and bloom plentiful most portions growth stopped in some localities in southern highlands where many squares but no bloom. Prome pand and condition of early corn still very good in some portions or lowands; elsewhere rather poor da maged in most portions.

Tennessee-Nashville: Drought more serious. Hay outlook very poor
much lespedeera dion much lespedeza dying. Potatoes and truck deteriorated. Water supply tinued; yields fairly good; quality good. Corn deteriorated; curling badly condition mostly fair, but considerable poor. Progress of cotion poor;
condition fair to good in west, rather poor in central and east. Tobacco condition fair to good in west, rat
Keentucky-Louisville: Drought increasing distress of crops with ho Weather and very low humidity. Condition of corn poor on thin lands to
fair on best where still holding well, but beginning to curl only mpletely resisting; progress nope to poor; earliest in west beginning to tassel low without shoots. Pastures nearly gone, Tobacco no
growth; dying slowly; plants exhausted by frequent resettings. Wheat
throshing threshing advancing rapidly. Young clover mostly dead. Lespedeza re-
sisting farily well; some dying. Alfalfa holding best, but growth nearly
stationary stationary, Gardens very poor.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, July 3, 1936.

Retail trade during the past week continued to make a favorable showing. Stimulated by better weather conditions in some of the drought-stricken areas where beneficial rains improved the crop outlook, sales volume of department stores ran well ahead of last year. For the month of June, sales for the country as a whole were estimated to exceed those of the corresponding period of 1935 by about $12 \%$ or the same ratio of gain registered during the previous month A noticeable improvement was shown in the men's furnishings department partly due it was assorted, to more furnishing epar it that this spending would extend over a longer period than that this spending would extend over a longer period than
expected, inasmuch as so far only about one-third of the veterans bonds has been cashed.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued at an active pace. The improvement in weather conditions with its stimulating effect on retail business in summer goods as well as on mid-summer clearance sales, brought in a heavy volume of fill-in orders for this class of merchandise. Al though real buying of fall goods was not anticipated to start until after the National holiday, the outlook was considered very promising, judging from the number of out-of-town buyers registered in the wholesale markets. Rising prices in most divisions and the outlook for a continuance of the brisk retail business stimulated commitments on the part of wholesalers. Business in silk goods was quiet, with only a moder ate interest shown in black chiffons, sheers, cires as well as in lacquered satins. Trading in greige goods was very spotty, with most converters awaiting more definite seasonal trends before placing any sizeable orders on fall goods. Business in rayon yarns continued very active. With most producers being sold up through August, the opening of their books for September, at unchanged prices, brought in a heavy volume of orders. In some counts, deliveries were rather difficult to obtain. Total shipments for the month of June were estimated to exceed those for April and May. Leading in demand for viscoe yarns were 100,150 and 200 denier, while in the acetate field 120 -denier numbers were most popular.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in print cloths was quiet during most of the period under review. Towards the end of the week, however, activity increased perceptibly, and prices stiffened, chiefly under the influence of the steady advance in the raw cotton market and ensuing predictions that further increases in cloth prices may be anticipated A few second-hand lots were offered last week and quickly absorbed by buyers. While the demand was mostly for spot delivery, a fair amount of inquiries extended over the next three months, although mills showed little inclination to book business so far ahead. Sheetings and osnaburg moved in good volume. Trading in fine goods was only moderately active, as most buyers appeared to be well covered into September. Prices showed a firming trend, although in some instances resistance to the higher demands was en countered. Combed broadcloths and combed lawns were in good demand. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 s, $75 / 8$ c., 39 -inch $72-76$ s, $71 / 8$ to $71 / 4$ c., 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 65 / 8$ c., $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}$, 5 c .

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics registered a further moderate seasonal decline, with a number of mills shutting down for either inventory or repairing purposes However, with the amount of unfilled orders still estimated to equal three months' production and with orders for spring suitings and army requirements coming in at a fair rate an early revival in mill activities is confidently expected Reports from retail centers made a less favorable showing with the spending of bonus money so far failing to come up to expectations. Business in women's wear continued to increase. Sports woolens and fancy fleeces were leading in demand, with prices showing an advancing trend. Gar ment manufacturers are expecting initial buying by retailer of their new fall line next week, although the current fur tax discussions may cause some delay. Retail business continued good

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens contracted further as price uncertainties hampered the placing of fall orders by manufacturers who are hoping for further price concessions. Retail sales, however, continued to make a good showing as favorable weather conditions served to stimulate consumer interest in linen apparel. Business in burlaps re sumer interest in linen apparel. mull. Prices showed a weaker trend as bag manufacturers limited their purchases to moderate spot and afloat lots. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.90 c . heavies at 5.30 c .

## Specialists in

Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

STIFEL, NICOLAUS \& CO., Inc.
105 W. Adams St. CHICAGO

DIREGT
WIRE 314 N. Broadway
ST. LOUIS

## News Items

Illinois-Legislature Adjourns Fourth Extra Session-We quote in part as follows from a Springfield dispatch of recent date, reporting on the close of the fourth special session of the State Legislature:
The fourth special session of the Illinois General Assembly, which produced the permanent registration bill, adjourned sine die today, but the second special session, calied for relief was recessed to Aug. da If the
situation becomes more serious. the members will return on that date to give consideration to other proposals to produce revenue to meet the unemployment situation.
greater part of its timp tished on the closing day. The House devoted the
Cuts out Enacting Clauses
However, the House went into action later and struck the enacting clauses out of the so-called Billman plan for producing revenue. TTe bills created 102 districts of the state, with power to extend taxes and issue bonds for
relief purposes. The plan was urged by the Governor The senatestruck prom its carendar the Ward bills. providing for Statewide permanent registration, while the House deccined to a aopt at aresolution providing for the appointment of a commission to make a study of a proposed amendment cannot be submitted to the voters untill 1938. unless it is provided for in a subsequent special session call.
Report is Adopted
The Illinois Educational Commission adopted the report of its subcommiducation, unsalaried and non-partisan. The report then was Governor, Hornar by Senator- Hartisan. C. Stuttle, Litchfield, Democrat, Chairman of the Commission. So Par. Governor Horner has made no comment on another special session. It is understood that when it is called
Governor Vetoes New Funds for Relief-Governor Horner's veto of the Adamowski bill to use one-half instead of the present one-third of sales tax revenue for relief was announced recently at Springfield, upsetting the hopes of Chicago and down-State local governmental officials that they would receive sufficient funds to enable them to carry on after the relief burden was placed on them, effective as of July 1.

Maryland-Secretary of State Resigns-Governor Harry W. Nice announced on June 30 the resignation of his Secretary of State, Thomas L. Dawson, of Rockville, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Baltimore. The Governor is reported as saying that he had appointed E. Ray Jones, Oakland attorney, to succeed Mr. Dawson. He is also said to have announced he would swear Mr. Jones into office on July 2 at Annapolis.

Governor Nice said Mr. Dawson's "private practice has become sufficiently pressing so as to necessitate his abandonment of official duties incident to the office of Secretary of State."

Municipal Bankruptcy Act Rehearing Asked of United States Supreme Court-The Cameron County Water Improvement District No. 1, Texas, recently filed a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court asking reconsideration of the Court's decision which held the 1934 Municipal Bankruptcy Act unconsitutional, according to Washington advices.

The court condemned the law in a five to four decision on the ground that it invaded the rights of States. The District now contends the high Court was in error because the District was not a political subdivison of the State but was in fact a corporation with certain powers such as had been given railroad corporations to condemn land and take other unusual steps in the public interest.
The petition cannot be acted upon until the Court returns in October.

New Jersey-State Ends Fiscal Year with Cash Balance of $\$ 14,822,314.74$-A dispatch from Trenton to the New York "Herald Tribune" of July 1 had the following to say regarding the State's present cash position:
New Jersey closed its fiscal year today with a cash balance of $\$ 14,822,-$
314.74 in the general Stata fund, which is $\$ 10,503,915.94$ in excess of the cash balance at the close of last year. The existence of the balance is due
entirely to the receipt of about $\$ 16,000,000$ in inheritance taxes from the entirely to the receipt of about $\$ 16,000,000$ in inheritance taxes from the
estate of the late Dr. DJohn Dorrance, which was paid during the month after prolonged litigation,
State Comptroller Frank J. Murray, in reporting the condition of the
treasury to Governor Hoffman, said it is not possible to determine the amount of the current surplus, "since this fact is contingent upon reports from departmonts as to the revenues accrued and expenses incurred during 1936 ." Mr. Murray said that on or about that time it , will be possible to give a
preliminary statement as to the amounts lapsed in the various appropriapreliminary statement as to the amounts lapsed in the various appropria-
tion accounts, together with additional information concerning the con-
act Extenda Hoffman has signed a legislative measure extending the


County and Municipal Refunding Act to include bonds maturing in 1935.

Governor Signs City Budget Bill-The following is the text of a Trenton dispatch to the Newark "Evening News" of June 25, reporting on the final approval of the municipal budget bill:
Governor Hoffman today signed the municipal budget bill, Senate 48,
which passed the Legislature after some of the supervision it originally would have clamped on municieal finances was greaty sottened.
The bill was introduced by Senator Durand of Monmouth and backed The bill was introduced by Senator Durand of Monmouth and backed by th state League of Municipalities. It is intended to put all municipal-
ities on a pay-as-rou-go basis by 1934 . Some analists believe the measure was so amended that it may not be this stringent.
The Governor issued a statement announcing
The Governor issued a statement announcing the singing. He said he realized it could not correct all the evils of municipal finnancing. It will,
he said, place ary heavy burden on some municipalities, increasing tax rates in certain places by as much an $25 \%$ ore next year. This was seen by
Governor Hoffman as another reason why the tax bear should ber Governor Hoffman as another $r$
a plea he frequently has made.
New York State-Uniform Public Sale Law for Municipal Bonds Enacted at 1936 Session - The following is the text of a letter issued on June 22, by Morris S. Tremaine, State Comptroller, which is of interest to all dealers and investors in bonds of municipalities in the State:
From September, 1931 to January, 1934 , we
witnessed a most violent.
and destructive deflation of municipal credit.
Those trying months are now all but forgotten in the highest bond market ever known, with nearly every municipality in the sta
Dur rates. the low point. When, for example, one of our wealthiest counties
had difficulty in borrowing $\$ 1,000,000$ at $6 \%$ on tax anticipations had difficulty in borrowing $\$ 1,000,000$ at $6 \%$ on tax anticipations note. and long New York City bonds were selling to yield $5 \%$ or more many things
were done by this office, through the Bureau of Municipal Accounts, and by me in lesislation sponsored personally, to support municipal credit and to prevent, ir possible, its complete destruction. much to do with bringing about the present status relief because they had much to do with bringing about the present status. Many municipalities prepared by bur able examiners. In at least forty cases municipalities were assisted by the State through purchases of new issues in an unwilling
market. Proper legislation led to a standard notice of sale and report of masket. Prover legtist fation equalization; to broadening the types of securities eligitle to secure state deposits: and to control op the creation of special help maintain it.
During the past session of the Legislature, I again sponsored important
legislation dealing with municipal credit in this State. Five bills were legislation dealing with municipal credit in this State. Five bills were
introduced, and all, I am happy to say, have mes with executuve approval introduced, and all, I am happy to say, have met with executuve approval. The Education Law were removed those sections dealing with the issuance
thd sale of bonds, so that henceforth one method of sale and award will and sale of bonds, so that henceforth one method of sale and award will prevail for all types or municipalities under the Generan in the amendents to the statutes is Chater 583 of the Laws
of 1936 (effective July 1,1936 ), which amends Section 9 of the General Municical Law. The statuut now prescribes that all municipal bond sales,
except in the cities of New York, Buffalo and Rochester exceet in the cities of New York, , Buffale and Rochester, shall be badver,
tised and sold in the manner therein prescribed which is summarized as follows: 1 . 1 . 1 itising-Bonds shall be sold at public sale not less than five nor
more than 30 days after notice of sale has been published at least once in more than 30 days after notice of sale has, been published at least once in the official paper, or if there be no official paper, then in a newspaper
published in the county or in a financial newspaper published in N. Y. City. 2. Notice of Sale- Notice of sale shall contain such data and information as shall be prescribed by the State Comptroller. (Under authority of Chap-
ter 234 of the Laws of 1935 , I had drafted a statement of minimum requirements for notices of sale, official copies of which are filed in the Department of Audit and Control and in the Department of State, and which remain unchanged. S. Sime-Bonds shall be advertised to be sold and sold on week3. Time of Salo-Bonds shall be advertised to be sold a and sold on week-
days only, Saturday and holidays excluded, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p . m, Eastern Standard Time.
4. Method of Award (a) Where. a single issue of bonds is offered one
rate of interest shall be bid, not higher than the maximum rate prescribed in rate of interest shall be bid, not higher than the maximum rate prescribed in
the notice of sale, and the bonds awarded to the bidder offering the lowest rate of interest irrespective of premium to there two or more bidders offer the same lowest rate, the award shall be made to the bidder offering (b) Wst premium
mine and so advertise in its issotice of sale whether one rate of interest shall be bid for all of the bonds offered, or a different rate for each of the several issues. If the former, the award shall then be made as in (a) above, if the
latter, the award shail be made to the bidder whose bid figures the lowest net interest cost to the municipality.
I call your attention to these changes in the method of sale and award of bonds for it is important that the new law be clearly understood by all pubhic orficials, bankers, If there is any point on which you wish further information, I will welcom,
your inquiries, as $I$ wish to avoid any misundertsanding after July 1 whicı Your inquiries, as $I$ wish to avoid any misu
might lead to the illegal issue of bonds.

Pennsylvania-Old Age Pension Bill Signed-The State's old age pension bill was enacted into law on June 26, when Governor George H. Earle signed the measure, designed to care for the aged over 70, according to a United Press dispatch from Philadelphia on that date. The measure was passed at the recent special session of the Legislature.
Governor Signs Debt Bills-An Associated Press dispatch from Harrisburg on June 25 reported as follows on measures signed by Governor Earle which affect the issuance of bonds by municipalities in the State:
Governor Earle's office announced to-day that he had signed four
bills, including two companion measures to permit refunding of the State's bonded debt at lower interest rates. He also signed a a bill varidating municipal bond issues that held technical
flaws, and a resolution authorizing the transfer of $\$ 2,000,000$ from special funds for relief expenses. yesterday tol $\$ 1,000000$ from The resolation, passed yesterday, took $\$ 1,000,000$ from the motor license
money would be applied for relief for the remainder of June andithe other
Texas-Court Decision May Adversely Affect Municipal Borrowing Powers-The following article, which should prove of interest to dealers and investors in bonds of the above State, is taken from the "Wall Street Journal" of June 27: A decision which, if upheld by the Texas Supreme Court, may affect future
borrowing power of municipalities in that State, has been handed down by the Court of Civil Appeals of Eastland, Texas.
Although very few bond men are acguai
Although very few bond men are acquainted with the opinion, the decision tax revenues and the service charges of the first issue must be met in full before any revenues can be applied on later bond issues.
The case, which will be appealed to the Texas Supreme Court, is that of
Bankers' Life Insurance Co. vs. Breckenridge Independent School District The Court held that where a district had outstanding several bond issues, all payable out of a tax not exceeding 50 cents on each $\$ 100$ valuation, the
various bond issues are charges on proceeds of the tax levy in the order in various bond issues are charges on proceeds of the tax levy in the order in
which they were issued. By constitutional amendment, Texas limits the tax rate of first class cities
to $\$ 2.50$ a $\$ 100$, and second class cities to $\$ 1.50$ a $\$ 100$. Counties can issue bonds for road purposes free from a tax limitation, but the remainder of bonds are issued subject to the limitation, due to less complicated procedure in so issuing bonds.
further issues of new bonds by many of the political subtail or make impossibions of the $\mathbb{S t a t e}$. further issues of new bonds by many of the political subdivisions of the state, San Antonio about' 25 . Other cities and counties have comparatively numerous issues.
It is evident that investors would be hesitant to buy further issues of these
municipal bonds which might be ruled anywhere from 26 th to 566 th lien on the municipality's debt levy. of a Supreme Court decision upholding the lower court decision, are likely to ask some of the larger Texas municipalities to intervene in the case and point out to the Court the effect such a decision might have on their future borrowing power

United States-WPA Administrator Disburses $\$ 350,000$,000 Relief Funds-A United Press dispatch from Washington on June 30 reported in part as follows on the inauguration of the new Federal relief program by the allotment of large amounts of funds to various States in the Union:
Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, to-day sent $\$ 350,-$
000,000 to various sections of the country to make jobs for 3000,000 under the $1936-1937$ relief program
Kansas, home State of Gov. Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential
nominee, received $\$ 4,389,875$ compared to a Stateby-Sta nominee, received
about $\$ 7,000,000$. $\$ 4,38,875$ compared a State-by-State average of or "The allotment to Kansas had nothing to do with Governor Landon or politics," a WPA official explained. "The money was allocated on the
basis of need for jobs-not because of Democrats or Republicans," The Administration's new drive against the depression does not start until midnight tonight, the beginning of the new fiscal year, but the de-
mand for work could not wait, it was explained. mand for work could not wait, it was explained.
So. Mr. Hopkins distributed funds to every State, passing out more than The money will not beco,00 appripry available to the WPA until to morrow, but the United States Treasury was prepared for immediate
financing of the program. fensylvania received the largest amount, almost $\$ 37,000,000$. New
Pen York City was next w
$\$ 353,500$ for Nevada.
Western drought states came in for aid, the New Deal's first definite North and Soutn Dakota divided $\$ 3,000,000$. Another $\$ 1,300,000$ went to Montana, $\$ 2,500,000$ to Nebraska. More will be allotted drought-
stricken sections as need becomes fully determined stricken sections as need becomes fully determined.
WPA estimated the new $\$ 350,000,000$ would last until early fall in States. Then, Hopkins will pass out more of his $\$ 1,425,000,000$, seeking
to make it last until July 1 next yar to make it last until Juad i, next year. $\$ 3,446,000,000$ actually a a vailable for work-relief during the next 12 months. The amount comprised $\$ 1,100$,
000,000 unspent in the old $\$ 4,000,000,000$ program and other Federal appropriations.

## OFFERINGS WANTED <br> Arkansas-Illinois-Missouri-Oklahoma MUNICIPAL BONDS Francis, Bro. \& Co. ESTABLISHED 1877

ST. LOUIS Investment Securities TULSA

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations <br> ALABAMA

ALABAMA, State of-REPORT ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER TOLL dispatch to the "Wall Street Journal" of June 30: created to construct and operate 15 toll bridges, have 15 days to file a motion in Alabama Supreme Court on its decision sustaining validity of a program by which $\$ 3,780,000$ bonds would be refinanced and tolls lifted court is scheduled to adjourn June 30 for summer recess to Oct. 1 , and a
special session may be asked for action on motion filed in behalf of bondholders."
ANNISTON, Ala.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 36,000$ issue of public improvement refunding bonds offered for sale on June 25-V. 142, p. 4215-was awarded to Steiner Bros. of Birmingham, as 5s, paying a premium of
$\$ 610$, equal to 101.69, a basis of about $4.81 \%$ Dated July 1, 1936 .

## ARIZONA

MADISON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38 (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.BOND OFFERTNG-The Board of Supervisors of Maricopa County will bonds issued by Madison. School District No. Nose of $\$ 12,0004 \%$ funding $\$ 4,000$ on June 15 in 1937, 1938 and 1939. MIAMI, Ariz.-WARRANTS CALLLED-The Town Treasurer is said to
have called for payment on June 12 at his office the following warrants and
bonds: Street fund warrants, to and incl. No. 12,189, dated May 15, 1933. Street fund warrants, to and incl. No. 12,189, dated May 15, 1933.
General fund warrants, to and incl. No. 15,392 , dated Feb. $15,1935$.
Sinking fund warrants, to and incl. No. 14,194 , dated July 5 , 1934 . Sinking fund warrants, to and incl. No. 14, 194, dated July 5,1934 .
All bonds and bond coupons, not exchanged for warrants, which were due All bonds and bond coupons, not exchanged for warrants, which were due
on Jan. 1,1934 , and warrant No. 14,701, dated Oct. 5,1934 . Interest
ceases on above warrants and bonds on date called.

## ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Smith), Ark.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-H. (P. Speer \& Sons Co., Chicago, offered on June 29 a new issue of $\$ 298.00031 / 5 \%$ and $38 \% \%$ school


## 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

These bonds are general obligations and are issued to retire an equal which includes the city of Fort smith, was organized neariy 70 years ago and has never failed to meet principal and interest payments promptly nd the same is true of the county, the city of Fort Smith and the specia ment of the school district shows an assessed valuation of $\$ 17,341,000$ and he total bonded debt amounts to $\$ 938,500$.
We were later informed that the bonds are divided as follows: $\$ 106,00031 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds. Due on July 1 a follows: $\$ 9,000,1937$;
$\$ 5,000,1938 ; \$ 9,000,1939 ; \$ 10,000,1940$ to 1944, and $\$ 11,000$; $192,000{ }_{3}^{3} \mathrm{H}_{4} \%$ refunding bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 13,000,1948$ Dated July 1 , '1936. Interest payable J. \& J.
MANILA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Manila), Ark.-BONDS NOT last March, that the State Board of Education had approved the refunding of $\$ 30,0005 \%$ school bonds at $4 \%$ and $41 / \%$, it is now stated that the new bonds will not be sold in the open market.
ST. FRANCIS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Piggote), Ark-B BOND
LIL that in accordance with the acts of the General Assembly ard of Directors that in accordance with the acts of the General Assembly, author izing their
issuance, the district is calling for payment on Jan. 1,1937 , on which date interest shall cease, the following $6 \%$ bonds: Nos. 201 to 250 of series B bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1903. Due in 1943. Nos. 151 to 250 of series C bonds. Dated April 1, 1905. Due in 1945 The principal and accrued interest to date called will be paid upon pre sentation at the National Bank of Commerce
Hanover Bank \& Trust Co in New York Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. in New York City, provided said bonds are
presented for payment on or after Jan. 1, 1937. These bonds may be pre
sented prior to the date of call.

## CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS

$\$ 15,000$ Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power
Electric Plant Revenue.-4s due 12-1-65 @ $3.60 \%$

## $\mathscr{B o o t h e} \mathcal{G}_{\text {illette }}$ C. <br> LOS ANGELES

III west 7TH st,
TELETYPE LA 566
member los angeles stock exchange

## California Municipals

DONNELLAN \& CO.
111 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif
Telephone Exbrook 7067
Teletype-S F 396

## CALIFORNIA

 cbase of $\$ 19,500$ bonds being issued by Roache School District.
TRINITY COUNTY (P. O. Weaverille), Calif-BOND OFFERING Leonard M. Morris, Clerk of the Board or County Supervisors, will
receive bids until i1 a. M. July 10 for the purchase of $\$ 4,0005 \%$ bonds of
Junction City school District

## Rocky Mountain Municipals ARIZONA-COLORADO-IDAHO-MONTANA

 NEW MEXICO - WYOMING
## DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY

DENVER
Telephone: Keystone 2395 - Teletype: Dnvr 15

## COLORADO

GRAND COUNTY (P. O. Hot Sulphur Springs), Colo.-WARRANT W. Bloom, County tatarer, is said to be calling for warrants:
Ordinary county revenue, all warrants registered on or before June 1, 1936.
Poor fund, all outstanding registered warrants.
Poor fund, all outstanding registered warrants.
DEER TRAIL, Colo- BOND EXCHANGE-It is stated by Ernest W. Stone, Town Clerk, that the $\$ 34,000$ series A A $3 \%$ semi-ann. refunding
bonds, and the $\$ 27.500$ series $\mathrm{B} 3 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds authorized in May, as noted her- V. 142, p. 3894 -have been exchanged with the original holders. Dated May 1, 1933. Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable
at the office of the County Treasurer's. at the office of the County Treasurer 's.
DUURANGO, Colo- - BOND OFFERING- Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. M. on July 20 by J. S. Barnholt, City Olerk, for the purchase ${ }^{\text {of }}$ \& A. Dated Aug. 1,1936 . Due in 10 years, or sooner, as the law provides. A certified check for $10 \%$ of the amount bid is required.
OVID, Colo.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance has been passed
authorizing the issuance of $\$ 79,000$ refunding bonds.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY (P. O. Del Norte), Colo-WARRANT Road fue County Treasurer is said to have funds on hand to pay:
warrant No. 3115 , regististered during the the year 1934, up to and fincluding warrant No. 3115, registered on Dec. 8, 1934 . ${ }^{\text {Del }}$ Norte Irrisation District, all warrants er prior to June 12, 1936. Interest ceases on the above warrants July 12,1936 .
school District No. 19. special fund warrant No. 234, registered on March 6, 1934, interest to cease July 2,1936 .
SEIBERT, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by Henry Fingado, Town Clierk, that $\$ 15,00041 / \%$ refunding bonds have been purchased
through Gray B. Gray of Denver. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1, 1936 . Principal and interest (J. \& D.) payable in Seibert.
WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{3}$ (P. O. Akron), colo.-BOND CALL- The County Treasurer is said to be caling for payment at his office, as of July 1 , various school bonds of the district.
Bonds will also be payabie at the office of Oswald $F$. Benwell. of Denver.

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT (State of) ISSUE OF $\$ 14,000,000$ BONDS SUGoffice of John S. Addis, State Treasurer, on July 1 for thedere wat only at the \$1,000,000 more to be paid before the State will be free of all bonded debt. previously. In discussing the matter. Mr. Addis suggested that a new deficit of approximately that amount in the Statess general fund, The new bonds, he said, could be sold at $21 / 4 \%$ interest or less. should the financing be undertaken, the Treasurer stated that he would like to see a sinking fund arrangement placed in operation, similar to that whe
mitted the early redemption of the bonds previously outstanding.
EAST HARTFORD, Conn.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Town Councilon June 23 passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 125,000$
DERBY, Conn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,00021 / \%$ highway sewer aw arded to Ruther \& CO. of New York on a bid of 103.066 , a basis of about $2.16 \%$. Coffin \& Burr of Boston were second high, bidding 102.667 . Dated
May 1936 Due $\$ 3,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1938 to 1953, and $\$ 2,000$

Bidder-
R. F. Griggs Co-
Bancamerica-Blair Corp.
Putnam \& Co
 $\qquad$
STRATFORD, Conn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120000$ weifare bonds offered on July 1 -V. 142, p. 4057 -were awarded to Halsey. about 2.09\%." Dated July 1, 1936, and due $\$ 8,000$ on July 1 from 1937 to
1951 incl.

## DELAWARE

LAUREL, Del.-ADDITIONAL BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 20-1$ $0004 \%$ town hall and fire house bonds purchased recently by Laird, Bissell
\& Meeds of Wilmington at at price of 104, as previously noted in these
columns. mature in 20 years. optional in 1990. Dated July 1, 1936. columns, mature ing 20 years. optional in 1984. Dated July 1, 1936 .
Coupon bonds of $\$ 1.000$ each, interest payable J \& J .

## FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION
JACKSONVILLE
Tampa Orlando

Miami

## Florida Municipals LEEDY, WHEELER \& CO, <br> Orlando, Fla. Jacksonville, Fla. Bell System Teletype criando 10 Dachranville No. 96

## FLORIDA

BROWARD COUNTY (P, O. Fort Lauderdale), Fla--DAMAGE SUITS FILED AGAINST LOCAL UNITS.-Seven Preliminary suits for have been filled in Federal Court in Miami by a bondholders' committee through attorney Julian E. Ross. Defendants. are Fort Lauderdele,
Hollywood, Broward County school districts and special road and bridge Hollywood, Broward County school districts and special road and bridge
districts. Judge Holland allowed 30 days for filing of additional defense proceedings in other suits.
FLORIDA SHIP CANAL NAVIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Jack-
sonville), Fla.-BOND PAYMENT LEVY TO BE MADE-The Jacksonsonville), Fla- BOND PAYMENT LEVY TO BE MADE-The Jackson-
ville 1 TTmes-Union" of June 24 carried the following report: ville "Times-Union" of June 24 carried the following report: bond taxes this year. of the Florida Ship Canal Navigation District that 'it will be necessary for which have already been sold.' ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {bill }}$ levy on account of the canal bonds "The communication cautioned the Commissioners not to make their tax levy until they had been advised as to the amount of the canal levy. opinions have been to the effect that the bonds voted last year in six of the seven councies lying in the basin area of the proposed canal will be paid from axes for which homesteads will be just as liable as other property. During
the campaign for ratification of the $\$ 1,500,000$ bond issue proponents said homesteads would not be liable forl the boodds "The counties in the district are: Duval, ciay, Putnam, Harion, Levy Johns River at a point where the canal will use that stream, was not in-

 $\$ 300,000$ in 1951 . The second highest bid was submitted by Blyth \& $\mathbf{C o}$., Inc., of New York, and the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta, jointly,
offering a premium of $\$ 350$ for the first $\$ 275.000$ at 3 , $\%$ the remaing m,00 as $2 \% 4 \%$ bonds, which would give a basis of about $3.0 \%$. MIAMI, Fla.- PUBLIC OFFERING NOT CONTEMPLATED-In conCircuit Court on March 31, as noted here at that time, it is stated by A. E. Fuller, Director of Finance, that the certificates will not be offered

## GEORGIA

FULTON COUNTY (P. O. Atlanta), Ga.-TEMPORARY LOAN EGGOMATED-The following report is taken from an Atlanta dispatch $\$ 2$ 'Fulton County's annual operating loan from Atlanta banks, totaling he banks also agreed to honor salary warrants at $3 \%$, compared with $4 \%$. while the ne The county's gross indebtedness, as of June 11, was $\$ 2.102,052$, while the net debt was \$1,886,597, the Treasurer reports. Warrants drawn while the 1936 warrants bring the total of interest-bearing warrants out-
standing to $\$ 1,730,052$. The total in the county treasury, including the GLASCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Gibson), Ga.-BOND ELECTIONIt is reported that an election will be called for July 11 to vote on the issu-
$\qquad$

## offerings wanted

## UTAH-IDAHO-NEVADA-MONTANA-WYOMING MUNICIPALS FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO.

Phone Wasatch 3221
Bell Teletype: sL K-37
IDAHO
IDAHO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 39 (P. O. Greencreek), daho- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p . m . issue of building bonds. Dated July 1, 1936. Payable in 20 years after and second coupons calling for the payment of semi-annual interest first each coupon of the residue calling for payment of an instalment of the each coupon on amount equal to the result obtained by dividing the principal
principalinal of the bonds by the number of remaining coupons attached to the bond plus the semi-annual interest, and said bonds shall be in the form pre-
scribed by the state Board of Education. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid is required.
(P. O. Grangeville UNION INDEPENDENT HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Grangeville, Idaho-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now inhere recently-v. 142, p $4217-$ are dated July 1, 1936. Coupon bonds in the denomination of 81,000 each. These bonds mature as followss:
$\$ 13,000$ an $23 / 4$. due on Aug $1: 83,00,1938$ to 1940 and $\$ 4.000$ in 1941 . IDAHO FALLS, Ida.-BONDS CALLED-It is reported that Nos. on July 1, on which date interest ceased.
MALAD CITY, Idaho-BOND SALE-The two issues of special improvement bonds aggregating $\$ 8.600$, offered for sale on June $12-\mathrm{V}$. 142 ,
p. $3895-$ was purchased by the First National Bank of Malad City at par. No other bid was received, according to the City Clerk. The bonds are
divided as follows: $\$ 3,400$ District No. 1 and $\$ 5.200$ District No. 2 bonds. Due and payable before Oct. 1, 1940, redeemable at the pleasure of the ty, on 30 days notice.
UNION INDEPENDENT HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P, O. Grange.


## ILLINOIS

 ILLINOIS, State of-COSTS AND SERVICES OF LOCAL GOVERN-MENT IN SELECTE COUNTES-The Tatest study by the Bureau
of Business Research, University of Illinois, published as Bulletin No. 52 , presentse a comparative analysis of the costs and services of local governwith township organization and one county with the commission system,
The three pairs of counties-Logan and Morgan. Brown and Scott, and The three pairs of counties - Logan and Morgan, Brown and Scoter, and
Gallatin and Johnson-were chosen because of their similarity in geographiGallatin and Johnson-were chosen because of their similarity in geographi-
cal location, area, density of population, assessed valuation of property, and amout or toxpes of leved. study, besides the comparative analysis of the
and two prevailing types of local government, was to examine the adequacy of each to provide pubilic services under present conations in an efficient analysis because the main outlines of the two systems have many features
in common. Moreover, the legal basis of both systems is the Constitution in common. Moreover, the legal basis of both systems is the Constitution
of 1870 , which was designed to meet public needs under social and economic conditions quite different from those which prevail to-day.
Illinois has 17,336 political units, or moce than any other state. Numerous tax-levyin yjurisdictions overlap in area and are engaged in the anministration of the same services. Coordination is lacking among units onithe and those of state and National Government.
une
The civil township is not a vigorous governmental unit, and has not The civil township is not a vigorous governmental unit, and has not
afforded a significant measure of local self-government
enjornship enjoys only such powers as are delegated by ue state. oc is based on an anditrary The importance of the township has been diminished by the tise of cities and villages and by the transfer of part of yarious local functions to
the county and to the State. As a form of representative government it is weak. Although township officials are elective, they can geverally conduct the affairs of their office with little restraint,' because of the indifference of the voters.
For the purpose of comparing the costs of township and commission
government, their expenditures were divided into two groups.
One class
 county officials and their assistants, per diem and mileage of supervisors
and commissioners, and the like. The other class included costs of items of a non-comparable nature, such as county jails, court houses, pauper relief, and so forth.
By adding all the costs of the comparable services, it was found that commission counties. This excess amounted to 47 cents for each individual commission counties. This. The differences represent. for the most mart part.
in the townshin count
additional costs or oversead (expenses of township orgaization for which additional costs or overhead (expenses of township organization for which
no essential services are rendered that are not provided under the commission system.
Although
Although the comparison favored the commission form of government considerable evidence supported the belief that local goverrment could functions in either type of local government were transferred to the county A logical corollary or this change, of course, would be the consolidation of existing small counties. The problem might be satisfactorily solved by the
enactment of legislation authorizing improved optional forms of local government. In this way the citizens of a county could select a form of local government that seemed best adapted to their needs.
JACKSONVILLE, III--CIRCUIT COURT UPHOLDS ELECTRIC
PLANT ORDINANCE-In a unanimous decision, three Circuit Judges, sitting en-banc on June 23 upheld the ordinance under which it is proposed the State statute under which the ordinance was drafted The decision denied plaintiffs an injunction and dismissed the cause of
action for want of equity. N. Foreman; special counsel for the city, filed a motion to enter a decree establishing the legality of the ordinance. This was granted by the Court trithout contest from opposing counsel.
The case must be given the approval of the Illinois supreme Court before The case must be given the approval of the Illinois supreme Court before
the city can obtain the grant offered by the Federal Government for $45 \%$
sitting of the Supreme Court, Under the ordinance the improvement call
for an expenditure of $\$ 420,000$.
MERCER TOWNSHIP
election to be held on June 30 a proposition to issue $\$ 50,000$ highway
PLEASANT TOWNSHIP (P.
PLEASANT TOWNSHIP (P. O. Ipava), II1-BOND SALE-Of an issue of $\$ 30,000$ road bonds sold by the township recently, $\$ 21,000$ were
taken as 314 s by the White-Phillips Co. of Davenport and $\$ 9,000$ as 4 s by
local investors. ocal investors.
ROODHOUSE, III.-BOND OFFERING-F. L. Thompson, City Clerk,
will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m, on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 3,500$ will receive sealed' bids until 7:30 p.
street oiling bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY (P. O. Marion), II1,-BOND SALE-An
issue of $\$ 170,000$ funding bonds has been sold to Seipp, Princell \& Co, of

## INDIANA

BATESVILLE, Ind.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 6,000 \quad 4 \%$ water works at par plus a premium of $\$ 20$, equal to the First National Bank of Batesville very three months.
BRAZIL SCHOOL CITY, Ind-BOND SALE-The $\$ 55,700$ funding

GREENCASTLEE, Ind-BOND OFFERING-Jessie M. Hankins, Clerk-
 the purchase of $\$ 9,0003 \%$ street and park improvement bonds. Dated
July 1,193 . Denom. $\$ 500$ Due $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1,1938 and $\$ 00$ July
1,$1938 ; \$ 500$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1939 to 1945 incl., and $\$ 500$, Jan. 1 , 1946. A certified check for $\$ 100$, payable to the order of the city, must
accomany each proposal. The approving opinion of Matson, Ross,
McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful'bidder.
No conditional bids will be considered.

HAMMOND SCHOOL CITY, Ind,-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 65,000$ coupon school building bonds offered on July 1 - V. 142 , p. $4058-2$
was awarded to A. S. Huyck \& Co., Inc. of Chicago as 43 is, at par plus a. premium of $\$ 5,274$, equal to 108.11 . Dated July 1, 1936 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due serially from 1944 to 1949 incl. Interest payable J. J. Public reoffering is being made by the bankers at prices to yield from
$3.05 \%$ to $3.30 \%$, according to maturity. HARBISON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Haysville), Ind.-BOND
OFFERING-Christ Harder, Township Trustee, will receive bids until 2p. p. July 18 for the purchase of $\$ 8,5004 \%$ coupon school building bonds.
$4 \%$ Thil Denom. $\$ 500$ Dated July 1,1936 . Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable ai the office of the Township Trust
$\$ 500$ each six months from July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1946, incl.
INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ind--WARRANT SALE-
The $\$ 200,000$ time warrants offered on June $30-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .4377-$ were The $\$ 200,000$ time warrants offered on June $30-\mathrm{V}$. 142, p. 4377 -Were basis. The Indianapolis Bond \& Share Corp. of Indianapolis offered to take the paper
Dec. 1, 1936 .
JONESBORO SCHOOL TOWN (P. O. Jonesboro), Ind.-BOND
OFFERING-The Board of School Trustees will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. uy 15 for the purchase of $\$ 5,500$ school funding bonds
MAR $\$ 178,520$ refunding bonds awarded recently) to Colett \& OTHER BIDSThe $\$ 178,520$ refunding bonds awarded recently to Collett \& Co., Inc., of a basis of about $1.29 \%$, were also bid for as follows:
Int. Rate

Fidder- Premium | Fetcher Trust Co., Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis. |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| and Phelps, Fenn \& Co Con |  |
| Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago......--1/2 | $\$ 911.50$ |


 The Board of Education will receive bids until July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 5,500$ tax anticipation warrants.

MONTGOMERY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Paris Crossing), Ind.- BoND OFFERING-As already reported in these columns-V. 142 ,
p. 4377 the township will offer $\$ 4,000$ bonds for sale on July 10 .
Dodd, Township Trustee, will receive bids until' 2 p. m . July 10 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 4,00041 / 2 \%$ debt funding bonds. Der the and July 1) payable at the First National Bank of North Vernon. Due $\$ 200$ each six months from Jan. 1, 1937 to July 1, 1946, inclusive.
MUNCIE, Ind.-WARRANT OFFERING-The City Controller will
receive bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. July 8 for the purchase of $\$ 80,000$ time warrants. RICHLAND SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.BOND OFFERING-The Trustee and Advisory Board will receive bids
until 4 p.m. July 18 for the purchase of 6,000 school building bonds. RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Elletsville), sealed bids until 10 a. m. on July 15 , for the purchase of $\$ 4,9003 \%$ school bonds. Dated July 15 , 1936. Due July 15 as follows: $\$ 500$ from 193
to 1945 , incl. and $\$ 400$ in 1946 . One bond for $\$ 400$, others $\$ 500$ each. (This report of the offering supersedes that given in a previous issue.)
RUSHVILLE SCHOOL CITY, Ind-BOND OFFERING-The Board
School Trustees will receive bids until 10 a.m. July 6 for the purchase of School Truste
of $\$ 9,500$ bonds.
VINCENNES SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-The Board of Trustees will receive
$\$ 12,500$ school bonds.

## Iowa Municipals

Polk-Peterson Corporation
Des Moines Building


## IOWA

sition to issue $\$ 75,000$ electric light plant remodeling bonds was approved sition to issue $\$ 75,000$ electric light plant remodeling bonds was approved
by a vote of 200 to 45 .
AUDUBON COUNTY (P. O. Audubon), Iowa-BOND ELECTION
NOT CONTEMPLATED-In connection with reports that have been curNOT CONTEMPLATED-In connection with reports that have been current recently to the effect that an election would be held in the near future
to vote on the proposed issuance of $\$ 960,000$ in primary road bonds, we are informea by F. A. Johnson, County Treasurer, that no such election is contemplated.
BUFFALO TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aurora), -V. 142, p 4377 -were not sold as no bids were received.
BONDDS $\dot{R} E O F F E R E D$. Bids Will be received until July 15 by John
Hearn, Secretary of the Board of Education, for the purchase of the above Hearn, Secretary of the Board of Education, for the purchase of the above bonds. Dated July 1,1936 . Due $\$ 500$ from June 1 A 1938 to 1943 incl.
Purchaser to furnish blank bonds and legal opinion.
$\$ 75$, payable to the Secretary, must accompany the bid.

CARROLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND Carleton D. Beh Co, of Des Moines as 21 s bonds awarded on June 22 to the bonds in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$ each and are dated Aug. 1,1936 . Interest
will be payable semi-annually on May 1 and Nov will be payable semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1. Due serially.
CLINTON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton), Iowa-BONDS AUTHORIZED issuance of $\$ 50,000$ refunding bonds, DUBUQUE COUNTY (P. O. Dubuquc), Iowa-WARRANT SALE-
A $\$ 75,000$ issue of poor fund warrants was purchased recently by the WhiteA $\$ 75,000$ issue of poor fund warran
Phillips Co. of Davenport at $3 \%$.
GERMAN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Algona), Iowa
-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ school building bonds offered on June 29 -V. 142, p. $4217-$ were awarded to Vieth, Duncan, Worley \& Wood of Davenport at $23 / \%$ interest The The Titonka Savings, Wank of Titonka was
next high bidder, offering a $\$ 330$ premium for 3 s . next high bidder, offering a $\$ 330$ premium for 3 s .
HAMBURG, Iowa-BOND SALE-A $\$ 5,000$ issue of fire equipment bonds was offered on June 25 and was a warded to the Iowa state Bank of
Hamburg as 21 s.s, paying a premium of $\$ 11.00$, equal to 100.22 , according
to the City Clerk. HAMPTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hampton), Iowa-BOND
ELECTION-An election is reported to be scheduled for July 21, in order
to vote on the issuance of $\$ 120,000$ in school improvement bonds. HARDY CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-The Board of Directors has ordered that a
proposal to issue $\$ 20,000$ school building bonds be submitted to the voters
at an election to be held on July 9 .
HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Logan), Iowa-MATURITY-It is stated by the County Auditor that the $\$ 25,000$ refunding bonds purchased
by the White-Phillips Co. of Davenport, as $21 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ at par, as noted here re-cently-V. 142, p. 4377-are due from 1938 to 1940 .
IDA COUNTY (P. O. Ida Grove), Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on June 24-V. 142, p, 4218- the voters approved the issuance
of the $\$ 960,000$ in primary road refunding bonds, the count being 2,077 to of the $\$ 960,000$ in primary
336 , according to report.
IOWA, State of-WARRANT CALL-Leo J, Wegman, State Treasurer,
s reported to be calling for payment on July 1 a total of $\$ 3,500,000$ of outis reported to be calling for payment on July 1 a total of $\$ 3,500,000$ of outIOWA CITY, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-At 9 a. m. July 7 the City
Clerk will offer' for sale an issue of $\$ 8,374.94$ special assessment paving
bonds. bonds.
IOWA State of-TREASURY BALANCE SHOWS LARGE INCREASE close of fiscal year June 30, to run the State balance of about $\$ 4,000,000$ at period, State Comptroller Murtagh estimated recently. Most State funds and accounts will show balances and none will be overdrawn, he said.
Estimated balance compares with one of $\$ 750.000$ July
Estimated balance compares with one of $\$ 750,000$ July $1,1935$. quarterly sales and income taxes when no State property levy was made. This year, the $\$ 1,500,000$ allocation from sales and income taxes ceased on Jan. 1, and 3.1 mill State tax levy will be substituted. This is expected
to raise $\$ 4,500,000$ semi-annually. State Liquor Commission has been paying into the treasury about $\$ 100,000$ monthly in profits.
tions for the biennium voted by the last Legislaticient amounting to $\$ 29,693,-$ Estimated receipts for period of the biennium, or from July 1,1935 ,
to June 30,1937 , is $\$ 30,476,630$, or $\$ 783,155$ more than the amount appropriated.
JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Maquoketa), Iowa-BONDS AUTH-ORIZED-A resolution is said to have been approved by the County Board of Supervisors providing for the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ in refunding bonds,
LEON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Leon), Iowa-
BOND OFFERING It is stated by the District Secretary that he will re-
ceive bids until 10:30 $\mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 14 for the purchase of a $\$ 12,000$ issue of ceive bids until 10:30 a. m. on July th for the purchase or a that he will re-
school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable $\mathrm{F} . \mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{A}$. Dated
Aug. 1,1936 . Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$ to 1946 and $\$ 2,000$ schoo,, 1936 . Duterest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable F. \& A. Dated
Aug. 1,1936 on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$ to 1946 and $\$ 2,000$
in 1947. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on
June 11.
MONTICELLO, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-The City Council has
called an election for July 15 to vote on the question of issuing $\$ 20,000$
swimming pool bonds.
NEW MARKET, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 55,000$ issue of light and chased by Fairbanks, Morse \& Co. of Chicago as 5s, less a discount of

OTTO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BOND ELEC-TION-The Board of School Directors has ordered that a special election be held on July 21 for th
school building bonds.
PALO ALTO COUNTY (P. O. Emmetsburg), lowa-BOND ELEC-
TION CONTEMPLATED-We are informed by the County Treasurer that petitions are now being circulated to call an election, in order to have the
voters pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 500,000$ in primary road bonds. VOTED-At a recent election the citizens voted 338 to 276 in favor of the VOTED-At a recent election the citizens
issuance of $\$ 30,000$ school building bonds.
ROCKWELL CITY, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on in light and power plant bonds, according to report. It is said that these bonds will be revenue bonds, not payable as a general city obligation. SAC COUNTY (P. O. Sac City), Iowa-BOND ELECTIION-At an election called for July 8 a proposition to issue $\$ 1,100,000$ primary road SCOTT COUNTY (P. O. Davenport), Iowa-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 50000$ issue of coupon county funding bonds offered for sale on July $1-$ $\$ 50,000$ issue of coupon warded jointly to the White-Phillips Co. and Vieth;
$V .142$, p. 4377 -was awar of $\$ 85$, equal to 100.17 , a basis of about $1.69 \%$. De Denomi. $\$ 1,000$. Due from Nov. 1, 1937 to 1940. Interest payable June and Nov. 1.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa-BOND ELECTION CANCELED-It is reported
by Edward Moore, City Clerk, that the election which was scheduled for July 1, to vote on the proposed issuance of $\$ 750,000$ in municipal auditorium invalid. Was canceled, as the issuance of these bonds would have been

## KANSAS

AXTELL, Kan.-BOND SALE DETATLS-It is reported by William Berry, City Clerk, that the $\$ 11,0002{ }^{3} \% \%$ semi ann. sewer construction bonds purchased by the State school Fund Commission, as noted here
recently-V. 142 , p. 4377 -were sold at par and mature in 1946 . GIRARD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-A proposal
to issue $\$ 15,000$ school building and gymnasium bonds was approved by to issue $\$ 15,000$ school building
KANSAS CITY, Kan.-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are informed by Howard Payne, City Clerk that the $\$ 38,338$ grade crossing bonds purchased by the Board of Publ, for a premium of $\$ 326.81$, equal to 100.85 , noted in these columns recently-V. 142, p. 4218 -were sold as 2 s . Coupon
bonds dated June 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ one for $\$ 338$. Due serially from
June 1, 1937 to 1946 incl. Interest payable J. $\&$ D.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY (P. O. Leavenworth), Kan.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 9,000$ county road fund bonds was sold recently to
Stern Bros. \& Co. of Kansas City at a price of 100.156 . The bonds bear
interest at $2 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1$. 000 Due yearly. interest at $2 \%$. Denom. \$1,000. Due yearly.
ROSEV1LLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roseville), Kan.-BOND on the issuance of $\$ 45,000$ in school construction bonds.

SEDGWICK COUNTY (P. O. Wichita), Kan-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-The Ranson-Davidson Co. of Wichita is offering for investment
at prices to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.10 \%, a \$ 40,000$ block of $214 \%$ public work relief bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, 1936. Due $\$ 4,000$ office of the State Treasurer in Topeka. Legal opinion by Long, Depew \& Stanley of Wichita.


## KENTUCKY

COUINGTON, Ky-BOND SALE DETAILS-In Connection with the




## LOUISIANA MUNICIPALS Scharff \& Jones

A.T.T.TEL.N. O. 180<br>LEPHONE RAYMOND 1189

New Orleans

## LOUISIANA

ASCENSION PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Donaldsonville), La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,000$ issue of school bonds offered Loeb Co., Inc., of New Orleanis, as 5 s, paying a premium of $\$ 600$, equai June 1, 1939, to 1951 .
FARMERVILLE; La.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The issuance of $\$ 25,000$ in sewer system bonds is reported to have been approved recently
by the Town Council. Due in 30 years. IBERYILIE
IBERVILLE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Plaquemine), La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $2: 30 \mathrm{p}$ p. $m$. on
July 28 by Louis J. Wilbert, President of the School Board, for the purchase of three issues of bonds, aggregating $\$ 180,000$, as follows:
$\$ 80,000$ School District No. 1 bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ A certified check
for $\$ 4,000$, payable to the President of the School Board, must
75,000 School District No. 4 bonds. Denom, $\$ 1,000$ A certified check
accompany the bid to the President of the School Board, must
25,000 School District No. 3 bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. A certified check for
$\$ 1,250$, payable to the President of the School Board, $\$ 1,250$, payable to
company the bid.
Interest rate is.not to exceed 6\%. Dated Aug. 1, 1936. Due Prom Aug. lection held on June 16 hese are the bonds approved by the voters at the pinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago will be furnished.
LAKE ARTHUR, La. BONDS OFFERED TO INVESTORS-The plus accrued interest an issue of $\$ 35,0006 \%$ sewerage revenue 104 Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated May 1, 1936. Prin. and semi -ann. int. (May i and Nov. 1) payable at the Bank of Terrebonne \& Trust Co. Houma.
Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1939,1940$ and $1941 ; \$ 1,000,1942$ to 1946 ;
$\$ 1,500,1947$ to $1951 ; \$ 2,000,1952$ to $1955 ; \$ 2,500$ in 1956 and $1957 ; \$ 3000$. D1,500, 1947 to 1951; $\$ 2,000,1952$ to 1940 and $1941 ; \$ 1,000,1942$ to 1946 ; 190 in 1956 and $1957 ; \$ 3,000$,
1958 and 1959 , and $\$ 2,000,1960$.
LECOMPTE, La.-BOND SALE DETAILSS-It is reported by W. H. Jones Jr., Town Clerk, that the $\$ 8,000$ town bonds purchased by the
Omega Realty Co. of Alexandria at par, as noted here-V. 142, p. 4378 are dated April 1 , 1936, and matare on Appril 1 as follows: $\$ \$ 500,1937$ to

LEESVILLE, La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by J. M. King, Mayor, until noon on July 14 for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$
issue of $6 \%$ semi-ann. Sewerage District No. 1 bonds. Denom. $\$ 100$. ssue of $6 \%$ semi-ann. Sewerage District No. Dinds. Donom. \$100. the office of A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount of the bid, payable to the Town, is required.
(This report supplements the offering notice given here recently-V.142,
NATCHITOCHES PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Natchitoches), La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
$11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, on July 14 by E. A. Lee, District Secretary for the purchase of two ssues of $5 \%$ school bonds, aggregating $\$ 45,000$, divided as follows. $\$ 30,000$ School District No. 1 bonds. Due in 12 years.
15,000 School District No. 5 bonds. Due in 10 years.
These bonds were approved by the voters at elections held on May 4
and 12 . A certified check for $21 / 2 \%$, payable to the Parish School Board, and 12 . A certified check
RAPIDES PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Alexandria), La-Wells, Secretary of the Parish School Board, for the purchase of thres issues of bonds, aggregating $\$ 27,000$, divided as follows: $\$ 8,000$ Glenmora School District No. 27 ; $\$ 9,000$ Rigolette School District No. I1, and $\$ 10,000$
Big Island School District No. 50 . These bonds were approved by the Big Island School District No. 50 . These bonds wer
voters at an election held on May 12 , as reported here.
VERMILION PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Abbeville),
La.-BOND SALE POSTPONED-It is reported by the Superintendent op Schools that the sale of the $\$ 20.0005 \%$ Sixth Ward School District No. 1 onds, previously scheduled for July 2, as noted here-V. 142, p. 4378 19 years.
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Ports offered for sale on June 24 - The $\$ 135,000$ issue of coupon school omposed of Lachlan M. Vass \& Co. Levy \& Rooney \& Co., Inc., both of mium of $\$ 337.50$, equal to 100.25 , on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 79,000$ as 3 s , the remaining $\$ 56,000$ as 4 s . Dated July 15, 1936. Due from
1937 to 1951 .

## MARYLAND

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Ellicott City), Md.-TAX RATE HIGHER at $\$ 1.15$ per $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation, an increase of 15 , cents over last year's rate. The county's indebtedness to the State Roads Commission approximately $\$ 15,000$ is expected to be recovered from State road funds. LAPLATA, Md.-BOND SALE-Eugene Mudd, Town Clerk-Treasurer,
bonds to the Southern Maryland National Bank of LaPlata at a price of 10 years. Interest payable J. \& J.

## We Are Specialists in <br> MAINE-NEW HAMPSHIRE-VERMONT Municipal Issues

E. H. Rollins \& Sons<br>200 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

## MAINE

 Sons of Boston at a price of 102.362, a basis of a about $2.24 \%$. Rollins \&
July 1,1936 and due $\$ 2,000$ on July 1 from 1937 to 1955, incl.

## MASSACHUSETTS

BEVERLY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Beverly National Bank was the successful bidder for the $\$ 100,000$ tax anticipation notes offered on July 1 Bank of Boston was the next best bidder, offering to loan the money on a $.24 \%$ discount basis. Notes are dated July 1, 1936, and will mature FALL RIVER, Mass.-BOND SALE-Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., and the First Boston Corp., jointly, purchased privately on June 26 an issue of $\$ 75,000$ relief bonds as $23 / 4$. . Dated. July 1,1936 , and due July 1 as
follows: $\$ 68,000$ from 1937 to 1941 , incl., and $\$ 7,000$ from 1942 to 1946 ,
FITCHBURG, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, municipal relief bonds offered on July 3 were a basis of about $11.73 \%$. The Garris Trust \& Savings Bank of Botson
bid 100.787 for 2 s . Dated July 1, 1936. Due $\$ 15,000$ on July 1 from bid 100.787 for 2 s . D D
1937 to 1946 , inclusive.
FITCHBURG, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-John B. Fellows, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Daylight saving'Time only, municipal relief bonds. Dated July 1, 1936. Denom. \$1,000. Due $\$ 15,000$ on July 1 from 1937 to 1946 , incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issure, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Principal and will be valid general obligations of the city exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, and all taxable property in the city Fill be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest. They genuineness by The First National Bank of Boston. This bank will further certify that the legality of this issue has been approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge, of Boston, a copy of whose opinion will accompany opinion and complete transcript of proceedings covering all details required in the proper issuance of the bonds will be filed with The First National Bank of Bosto where

Financial Statement June 1, 1936
Assessed valuation, 1935, including motor vehicle excise .-. $\$ 51,639,779.00$ Total bonded debt, not including this issue...-.-.--------- $2,779,800.00$ Population 1930 census, 40,692; 1935 census, 41,640.

Tax Collections as of June 1, 1936
collected. 1935 levy, $\$ 1,675,511.19$; uncollected to date, $\$ 224,797.20 ; 86.5 \%$ No uncollected taxes prior to the levy of 1935.
Tax titles held June $1,1936, \$ 37,367.28$. (Funded under Chapter 49,
$\$ 25.600$.) Tax rate, 1935, $\$ 32.80 ; 1936, \$ 34.00$
FRAMINGHAM, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,000$ coupon sewer
bonds offered on June $30-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 4378 -were awarded to Coffin \& Burr of Boston on a bid of 100.21 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $2.23 \%$. Tyler Buttrick \& Co. of Boston bid 100.799 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated July 1,1936 .
Due $\$ 2,000$ on July 1 from 1937 to 1956 . incl. Other bids were as follows:


N OFFERING (Daylight Mavingy, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (Daylight saving rime) on July 8 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 300,000$
tax anticipation notes. Dated July 8,1936 . Denoms. $\$ 25,000 \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 5,000$. Payable Nov. 6, 1936. Said notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston, and all legal papers
incident to this issue will be filed with said bank, where they may be inspected. They will be delivered on or about Thursday, July 9 , 1936 , at
the First National Bank of Boston, 17 Court Street Office, Boston, Mass spected. National
the First Nor Boston funds.
LEXINGTON, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by the Town Treasurer until 7.30 p . m. on July 7 for the purchase at disJan. 29, 1937.
MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-NOTE OFFERING-Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (Eastern Daylight Saving
Time) on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 4,000,000$ notes, dated July 10,1936 and maturing July 8. 1937 , They will be issued under the provisions of Board. Interest on the notes will be payable at maturity and figured on exact number of days on a 360-day year basis. Principal and interest
payable in Boston or New York, at option of purchaser. Delivery will payable in Boston
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ coupon flood Boston on a bid of 100.244 for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $1.17 \%$. Arthur Perry $\& C o$ of Boston were second high with a bid of 100.149 for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated
July 1,1936 . Due $\$ 10,000$ yearly on July 1 from 1937 to 1941 , inclusive. PALMER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The New England Trust Co. of Boston Was awarded on June 30 an issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes at $0.33 \%$ discount. Bidder-
Merchants National Bank of Boston. Discount
$--0.38 \%$ Second National Bank of Boston.
Whiting. Weeks \& K

QUINCY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 300,000$ notes offered on
June 30 was awarded to the Merchants National
 discount. 26,1937 .
000 March 26,1,
Other bids were as follows:


SPRINGFIELD, Mass--NOTE OFFERING-George W, Rice, City Treasurer, will recelve sealed bids until 11 a. M. (Daylight saving 'Time)
on July 7 for the purchase of $\$ 300,000$ revenue notes, due Feb. 11,1937 .

 legailty by storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston, whose opinion will be arnished the purchaser, Proposals by letter, telephone or telegram
will and discount will be figured for 217 days on the 360 day WINTHROP, Mass.-NOTE ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 14,00011 / 2 \%$
notes sold on June 22 to the Winthrop Trust Co. at a price of 100.92 are notes sold on June 22 to the Winthrop Trust Co. at a price of 100.92 are
dated June 15,1936 , and mature as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1937 to 1940 , date, June $\$ 2,000$ in 19341 .

## We Buy for Our Own Account MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

## Cray, McFawn \& Company DETROIT <br> A. T. T. Tel. DET347

## MICHIGAN

FLINT, Mich-BUDGET DEFICIT REDUCED-Setting a $1936-37$
ax rate of $\$ 29.11$ per $\$ 1,000$ of assessed valuation, the City Commission tax rate of $\$ 29.11$ per $\$ 1,000$ of assessed valuation, the City Commission to report. The Commission, it is said, transferred $\$ 107819$ from the street lighting fund to debt service, reducing the deficiency to $\$ 579,930$, andethe deficit levy further reducing it to $\$ 314,225$.
The -tax rate for city debt service is 8.116 , and for school debt service
.994.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich-INCREASE IN TAX RATE-The new of assessed valuation, as against $\$ 19.03$ for the last fiscal year. The rate for debt service is broken up as follows: City bonds and interest,
$\$ 3.18$ as against $\$ 4.12$; school bonds and interest, $\$ 3.48$ as against $\$ 3.41$.
JONESVILLE, Mich.-BOND ELECTION-The taxpayers will vote
t a special election being held on July 6 on the question of issuing $\$ 10,000$ at a special election being held on July 6 on the question of issuing $\$ 10,000$
LANSING, Mich.-BONDED DEBT-The bonded debt of the city, including obligations of the Board of Water and Electric Light Commissioners, was cut from $\$ 6,904,300$ on May 1,1930 , to $\$ 3,366,000$ on standing at present, $\$ 541.500$ are owned by the Water and Electric De-
MARSHALL, Mich.-UTILITY PLANT PROFITS USED TO REused to retire $\$ 20,000$ in city bonds, or one-third of its financial budget of $\$ 59,850$ adopted for the ensuing year at the. Council meeting. An offer the year was accepted by the City Council and a reduction in light rates
MARYSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich--BOND OFFERING-
C. Kuhlenkamp, Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on July 13 for the purchase of $\$ 70,0004 \%$ coupon school building bonds. Dated Aug. 1 , 1936 . Denase of
1,000 . Due $\$ 14,000$ on Aug. 1 from 1938 to 1942 incl. Principal nterest (F. \& A.) payable at the National City Bank, New York. A must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder will be required to furnish at his own expense printed bonds and attached interest coupons, mitted to examine a certified copy of the proceedings authorizing the mitted to examine a certified copy of the proceedings authorizing the
issue and will be required to pay the cost of attorneys fees with respect to
the approval of the issue as to legality. Payment and delivery of the bonds the approval of the issue as to legality. Payment and delivery of the bonds Education. The bonds will be exempt from taxation in Michigan under Act 88 of the Public Acts of 1909 . The district has an assessed valuation of $\$ 12,250,235$ and at the present time is free of indebtedness of any kind, 2 NORTHVILLE \& NOVI FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTR ICT NO. 2 (P. O. Northville), Mich.-BONDS NOT SOLD-NO award was made of
the issue of $\$ 27,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ school bonds offered on June 29-V. 142, p. 4379 . There was only one bidder, Filer Carpenter \& Roose of Detroit, Who offered a premium of $\$ 10.15$ for $4 \%$ bonds. The Board of ducation is considering selling the bonds to the U. S. Government.
OAKLAND COUNTY (P O. Pontiac), Mich.-PROTECTIVE COMholders' Protective Committee for Oakland County, composed of Chairman S. E. Johanigman, Chicago; B. T. Batsch, Toledo, and J. A. Nordman,
St. Louis, with C. E. Huyette, Secretary, 1859 National Bank Building Detroit, announced under date of June 25 as follows: County Road Commissioners of Oakland County, Mich. (Road Assessment Districts No. 11, through 157, inclusive).
On or about July 15, a distribution of interest will be made to the holders of certificates of deposit representing the above described bonds of record at the depositaries for the committee as of July 3, as follows:
As regards bonds of Road Assessment Districts No. 93 and 148-Int. will be paid in cash at the original coupon rate to and incl. May 1,1935 . paid in cash at the original coupon rate to and including Nov. 1, 1. 1935 (the
date of the refunding bonds). As regards bonds of all districts-Int, will be paid in cash at the rate of
$3 \%$ per annum for the period Nov. 1, i935, to May 1, 1936. This is the amount of the first coupon on the refunding bonds to be issued and will be applied in full payment thereof when said refunding bonds are issued. Records of the depositaries will be closed to transfer of certificates of interest as outlined above.
A plan for refunding all of the above described bonds is contained in a circular dated March 6, 1936 . To participate in the above distribution, or refunding bonds at one of the depositaries named above Approximately $93 \%$ of bonds eligible for refunding are now on deposit. A decree was entered by the Hon. E. J. Moinet of the United States District Court on June 22, Th36, in the case of the Committee vs. the County of Oakland et al, The bill of complaint in this case was filed on
Jan. 3,1933 . This decree establishes the validity of the bonds now outCopy of circular and letters of transmittal may be obtained from the Sopy of circular and letters of transmittal may be obtained from the
Guaranty of the committee or from the depositaries, the latter being the
Co., New York, Toledo Trust Co., Toledo, and Detroit Guaranty Trust Co.
REYNOLDS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Howard City, Mich.K17,000 $4 \%$ schoollonds Dated June $30,1936$. Duee as followe parchase $\$ 500$ from
1938 to 1943 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ from 1944 to 1957 incl. Interest payable
(An issue of $\$ 20,0003 \%$ bonds was offered without success on May 1).
ROYAL OAK, Mich.-REFUNDING PLAN EFFECTIVE-The bondhat the plat for refunding $\$ 6,000,000$ in bonds has been declared operative $89 \%$ of the holders having agreed to the plan. The Detroit Trust Co. is
SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ library
Sdditior bonds offered on June $15-\mathrm{V} .142$ p. 4060 -were awarded to Hood, additior bonds offered on June 15-V. 142, p. 4060-were awarded to Hood, serially in 10 annual installments.

WYANDOTTE, Mich.-APPROVES TAX ANTICIPATION LOANThe City Council approved a proposal to apply to the State Loan Board for permission to borrow $\$ 120,000$ to carry the city over until the summer tax
levy is available on Oct. 1 . Last year it was necessary to borrow $\$ 67,000$ more on short-term notes

## Northwestern Municipals <br> Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington <br> WELLS-DICKEY COMPANY

Telephone-Minneapolis Atlantic 4201 Teletype-Mpls287

## MINNESOTA

BATTLE LAKE, Minn--BOND ELECTION-A proposal to issue
2800,000 $3 \%$ waterworks construction bonds will be submitted to a vote $\$ 280,000$ en waterworks construction bonds will be sub
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received
until 10 a. m. July 20 by Geo. M. Link, Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Taxation, for the purchase at not less than par of the $\$ 876,000$ coupon, fully register $\$ 500,000$ public relief bonds. Due $\$ 50,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 from 1937 376,000 to permane.
follows improvement work relief bonds. $\$ 37,000,1937$ to 1940 , and $\$ 38,000,1941$ to Aug. 1946 . as Dated Aug. 1, 1936. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple
 the expense of issuing the bonds. Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of
bonds bid for, payable to O . A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, required. Approving opinion of
supplied by the city.
RAMSEY COUNTY (P. O. St. Paul) Minn--FINANCIAL STATE-MENT-We quote briefly as follows from a detailed financial report issued exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. public welfare, series $G$ bonds, noted in these columns ecently-V. 142, p. 4220:

Property Valuation

 valuation. Population, 1930 census, 286,721.

Bonded Debt (as of June 1, 1936)
General (all purposes not listed below) -. $\quad \$ 9,913,000.00$ Sinking Funds Relief-
Bonds authorized, but not issued: Purposerer
Legal debt limit of this municipality? Legal debt limit of this m
Condition of Sinking Funds, all bonds are serial.
Principal and Interest Requirements for Next Four Years
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 1936 & 1937 & 1938 & 1939 \\ \text { Principal_........... } & \$ 691,000 & \$ 934,000 & \$ 958,000 & \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { Interest_-................ } & 480,237 & 493,542 & 453,655 & 411,990\end{array}$ RENVILLE, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of $3 \%$ Paving lmprovement District No. 1 certificates of indebtedness offered for Co. of Minneapolis at par. Due serially in 10 years, according to the City of Merk. It is stated that no other bid was received.
ST. PAUL, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,0 u 0$ issue of coupon public
welfare bonds offered for sale on July 1-V. 142, p. 4379 -was awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., of Chicago, and the E. C. Williams Co. of St Paul as 2.10 s, paying a price of 100.07, a basis of about
July 1, 1936 . Due from July 1,1937 , to 1946 inclusive.

## MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBUS, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILSS-It is now reported by the City "Secretary that the $\$ 15,000$ street, water works, and power bonds
sold to the Union Planters National Bank \& Trust Co. of Memphis as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price of 100.52 , as noted here recently-V. 142, p. 4379-are
in the denomination of $\$ 500$, and mature on May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, 1937 to 1943 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1944 , giving a basis of about $3.12 \%$.
MISSISSIPPI, State of-TAX PROPOSALS SPONSORED BY MUAssociation are jointly sponsoring a move to allot $50 \%$ of sales tax revenue Association are jointly spont as a means of meeting bond payments. Resolution adopted by the two groups asserts that while the State collects 19
special taxes, local units are dependent almost wholly upon ad valorem property taxation. ad valorem levy to four mills.
YAZOO-MISSISSIPPI LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksdale), Miss. called for payment at par, on July 1, Nos. 1 to 30, and 35 to 120 , aggregating called for payment at par, on July 1, Nos. 1 to 30, and 35 to 120 aggregating
$\$ 116,000$, of $4 \%$ Fifth series bonds, Dated July 1, 1902 . Due on July 1,
1952 . Payable at the First National Bank of Chicago

## MISSOURI

CAPE GIRARDEAU SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cape Girardeau)
Mo.-BONDS VOTED-At he election held on June Mo.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on June $23-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p} .4220-1$ the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 85,000$ in schoo building bonds
by a count of 1,298 to 285 . according to the Secretary of the Board of
Education.
CLAYTON, Mo.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of public park
Conds that was approved by the voters recently, as noted here-V bonds that was approved by the voters recently, as noted here-V. 142 , p.
$4379-$ has been purchased by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, of Chicago, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a price of 101.30 , according to report.
(P. O. Kennett), Mo.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the (Pale of the $\$ 5,000.5 \%$ semi-annual school bonds to the $S t$. Louis Trust Co, of St. Louis, as noted in these columns recently-V. 142, , p. 4220 - it is stated that these bonds
1947 to 1951 , inclusive WEBSTER:GROVES, Mo, BOND ELEECTION-We are informed by
George E. Waite, City Clerk, that an election will be held on July 21 , in
order to vote on the proposed issuance of $\$ 175,000$ in bonds for parks and order to vote

## MONTANA

BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Pryor) Mont.- BONDS SOLD-We are now informed by the Clerk of the Board success on June 1, as noted here-V.142, p. 3898-have been purchased by the Commissioner of State Lands, as 5 s at par. These bonds are due GALLATIN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bozeman), Mont- FINANCIAL STATEMENT-The following information is furnished in connection. with the offering scheduled for July 22 of the $\$ 24,000$
issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ somi-annual high school building bonds, notice
of which appeared in these columns recently-V. 142 , p. 4380 :

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

Bonded Indebtedness of Gallatin County as of June 26. 1936
$\$ 35,000$ road bonds due $\$ 10,000$ Jan. 1, 1937; \$10,000 Jan. 1, 1938; $\$ 15,000$ 50,000 refunding bonds due $\$ 10,000$ annually.
50,000 refunding bonds due $\$ 10,000$ annually.
170,000 (estimated bonds new court house now under construction, due \$9,250 annually).
Total amount 193 Collection of Taxes in Gallatin County
Total amount 1934 tax levy -- $\overline{\text { Amount this levy collected }} \mathbf{1}, 193 \overline{6}-$
 Amount this levy collected to June 1,1936 and May $\overline{1}$. There is no law
Taxes become delinquent on Nov. 30 . taxes become delinquent on Nov. 30 and May 15
extending time of payment.
Gallatin County High School District
Latest assessed valuation (full cash), 1935--...........---- $\$ 20,509,958.00$ Taxable valuation approximately $32 \%$ of full cash value. County can operate on cash basis with $90 \%$ collection of taxes. All school districts in
the Gallatin County High School District operating on cash basis. Gallatin the Gallatin County High School District operating on cash basis. Gallatin
County operating on cash basis. Approximately 73 miles of railroad in-
cluded within the boundaries of Gallatin County High School District.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPALS<br>OFFERING WANTED<br>OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, LINCOLN AND OTHER NEBRASKA ISSUES<br>The national Company of omaha<br>First National Bank BIdg- A. T. \& T. Teletype OMA 81

## NEBRASKA

ADAMS, Neb. BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Village Clerk that $\$ 12,00031 / 2 \%$ water refunding bonds have been sold. Denom. $\$ 1,000$
Dated May 15,1966 . Due $\$ 1.000$ from 1937 to 1948 incl. Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable in Beatrice.

BEAVER CITY, Neb.-BOND SALE-It is stated by U. D. Smith, City Clerk, that the $\$ 23,00031 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds authorized by the City Council in May-V. 142 , p. $3552-$
LINCOLN, Neb.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 60,000$ special assessment Burns, Potter \& Co, and Ware Hall \& Co. both of Omaha as 28 at a premium of $\$ 508$, equal to 100.846 , a basis of about $1.84 \%$. The Continental National Bank of Lincoln offered a premium of $\$ 13$, providing the first four maturities bore $13 / 2 \%$ interest and the last s .
PENDER, Neb.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Village Council has
passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 30,000$ refunding bonds. PLATTSMOUTH Neb BOND SALE The City Council on June sold $\$ 23,0004 \%$ 20-year optional refunding bonds to Council on June 22
Plattsmouth at a premium of $\$ 75$. Schneider of Plattsmouth at a premium of $\$ 75$, equal to 100.326 .
WALTHILL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Walthill), Neb.- - BOND SALE-It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that $\$ 10,000$
school bonds have been purchased by the First National Bank of Walthill as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

## NEVADA

TONOPAH, Nev.-BOND ELECTION-A special election is to be held
on July 14 at which a proposition to issue $\$ 30,000$ sewer bonds will be subon July 14 at which a
mitted to the voters.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 120,0003 \%$ was awarded to Ballou, Adams \& Whittemore, Inc., of Boston, at a price of 101.599 , a basis of about $2.82 \%$. Dated July 1, 1936 , and due $\$ 6.000$
on July 1 from 1937 to 1956 incl. Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., of Boston, on July 1 from 1937 to 1956 incl. Halsey, St
second high bidder, offered to pay 100.689 .

Financial Statement, June 22, 1936

 No sinking funds. Population, 76,834 (1930) 1935 levy, $\$ 3,061,540.00$;
uncollected June 1, 1936, $\$ 213,514.00$. 1934 levy, $\$ 2,823,931.00$; uncoluncollected June 1, 1936, \$21.
NASHUA, N. H. - NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 50,000$ notes, payable May 28, 1937, was sold on June 30 to Mansfield \& Co. of Hartford on a
$.47 \%$ discount basis. Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles of Boston bid $55 \%$ discount.
Other bids were as follows:
 Faxhua Trust CO$0.63 \%$
$0.65 \%$
$0.65 \%$

## NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J.-NOTISE TO BONDHOLDERS-According to a recent announcement, the city is endeavoring to put its finances in a condilar with interest and is desirous of obtaining the names of all bondholders, together with a detailed description of their holdings, in order that they may
e acquainted with such plans as may be offered
COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.-BOND FINANCING-In connection with the report of the disposal by the city of $\$ 150,0004 \%$ funding bonds at temporary improvement bonds due July 1,1936 , and the balance of $\$ 83,000$ old to investors. The new bonds are dated June 1,1936 . Denom.
1.000 . Registerable as to principal and (or) interest. Due serially on $\$ 1,000$ Registerable as to principal and (or) interest.
DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION (P. O. Camden), N. J. - BOND SALE-B.J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc., of New York have purchased construct a toll bridge across the Delaware River between Easton and phillipsburg. The bonds will mature in 25 years and provide for redemption prior to maturity.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.- $\$ 840,000$ NOTES AUTHORIZED-The City Council has authorized issuance of $\$ 840.000$ in notes to finance the proposed junior high school at North Clinton St. and Renshaw Ave. City Treasurer Clapp was au
rate is not to exceed $2 \%$.
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Rockaway), N. J.-BOND SALE The $\$ 60,000$ coupon or registered improvement bonds of 1936 offered on June 25-V. 142 . p. $3899-$ Were awarded to $H$. L. Allen \& Co. and Ewing equal to 100.18 , a basis of about $3.70 \%$. Dated June 1,1936 , and due and 1943 .
SECAUCUS, N. J.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 50,00041 / 2 \%$ school
bonds was sold on June 23 to the First National Bank of North Bergen bonds was sold on June 23 to the First National Bank of North Bergen
at a price of 100.50 .
VENTNOR CITY, N. J.-BOND EXCHANGE PROGRESS-M. M.
Freeman \& Co. of Philadelphia reported recently the exchange of all but

## H. L. Allein \& Company <br> New Jersey M山ingipal Bonds

Telephonfind for 2-7333
A.T. \& T. Teteeype N. Y. 1-528

100 Broadway
New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS
New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc. <br> Telephone: John 4-6364

A. T. \&. T.: N. Y 1-730 Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124

## $\$ 25,000$ TOWN OF KEARNY, N. J. $43 \%$ Water Bonds Due December 1, 1945 <br> Colyer, Robinson \& Company <br> 1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark New York Wire: <br> MArket 3-171 <br> A. T. \& T. Teletype

## NEW JERSEY

$\$ 243,000$ of the total of $\$ 2,950,000$ refunding bonds being issued by the city in connection with its debt refinancing program.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.-\$415,000 REFUNDING BONDS AUTHOR-IZED-The Board of Commissioners has, by ordinance adopted on June 23, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 233 of the Laws of 1934 of New Jersey, as amended, authorized the issuance or dated 1936 , maturing in annual instalments or series on July 1 in each year as follows: $\$ 50,000$ of bonds in the year 1938; $\$ 35,000$ of bonds in the year 1939; $\$ 50,000$ of bonds in each of the years 1940 to 1945 , incl., and $\$ 30,000$ of bonds in the year 1946 , for the purpose of funding or refund$\$ 150,000$ Improvement bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1926, payable $\$ 25,000$ of bonds 150,000 Improvement bonds, dated Oct. 1,1926 , payable $\$ 25,000$ of bonds
60,000 Improvement bonds, dated July 1, 1924, 192, incl. 60,000 improvement bon of the years 1937 to 1940 , incl.
58,000 Improvement bonds of 1930, dated Oct. 1,1930, payable $\$ 10,000$
Imprends Improvement bonds, of each of the years 1937 to 1941 , incl., and
of bonds on Oct. 1 in each of
$\$ 8,000$ of bonds on Oct. 1,1942 .
Playground bonds of 1931, dated April 1, 1931, payable $\$ 5,000$ of 25,000 Playground bonds of 1931 , dated April 1,1931 , payable $\$ 5,000$ of
bonds on April 1 in each of the years 1937 to 1941, incl. 30,000 School bonds, dated July 1,1925 , payable $\$ 15,000$ of bonds on 45,000 School bonds, dated Jualy 1,1924, payable $\$ 11,000$ of bonds on numbered 83 , originally payable on July 1,1934 .
24,000 School bonds, dated May $1,1921,1$ payable $\$ 10,000$ of bonds
numbered 333 to 342, incl., on May 1,1940 and $\$ 14,000$ of bonds
numbered 371 to 384 , incl., on May 1, 1942.

## NEW MEXICO

HOBBS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hobbs), N. M.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 60,000$ (not $\$ 72,000$ ) $4 \%$ semi-ann, school construction bonds to the Pubic Works Administration, at par, as noted here recently-V. 142 , p. 4381 -it is reported by the
attorney for the district that the bonds mature $\$ 6,000$ from April 1,1938 , to 1947 incl.
LEA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Lovington), N. Mex.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,100$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on June $29-V .142$, p. 4221 -Was purchased by the State of New Mexico
at par, according to the Uounty Treasurer. Dated June 1, 1936 . Due at par, according to the county Tressurer. Dated June
from June 1, 1937 to 1940 . No other bid was received.
ROOSEVELT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Portales), Treasurer, that the $\$ 50,000$ coupon school bonds offered for sale on June $27-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 4062 -was a warded to the State of New Mexico as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, payJuly 1,1936 . Due from July 1,1939 , to 1956 . The second highest bid was an offer of par on $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $3^{\prime} 3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, submitted to E . F. Hutton \& Co. of Paso.
ROOSEVELT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Porfor sale on June 30-V 142 p 4062 -was awarded to the Clovis National for sale on June 30-V. 142, p. 4062 -was awarded to the Clovis National
Bank of Clovis as 414 s paying a premium of $\$ 25$, equal to 100.26, a basis
of about $4.22 \%$. Dated June 30,1936 . Due $\$ 500$ from Jan. 1,1939 to of about $4.22 \%$.
1957 , inclusive.
SAN JUAN COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22 P. O. Aztec), N. M.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,000$ issue of school bonds of New Mexico as 4 s at par, according to the County Treasurer Dated of New Mexico as 4 s at par, according to the 15,1939 to 1946 incl. No other
June 15, 1936 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from June 15,

## New York State Municipals County-Citr-Toun-School District Gordon Graves \& Co.

 MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 1 WALL ST, N. Y. Whitehall 4-5770
## NEW YORK

AISTRICT'NO. 1 (PEMANTOWN AND MOOERS CENTRAL SCHOOL coupon, fully registerable. schoona, building bonds offered on May 119 .wore
 the bonds to investors at prices to yield from. $75 \%$. to $3.60 \%$ arcording
to maturity. Denom. si, ooo. Dated Dec. 1 i 1935 . Principal and semiannual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1) payable at the Chase National Bank, in New York. Due yearly on Dec. I as follows: $\$ 2,000,1936$ to $1940 ; \$ 3,000$, 1963; $\$ 7,000$, 1964 ; and $\$ 2,000,1965$. The bonds are legal investments valid and legally binding obligations of the district, and all the taxable property within the district is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay
principal and interest on these bonds, without limit as to rate or amount.

Financial Statement (Officially Reported) Valuation, as determined by State Tax Commission...
 Above financial statement does, not include the debt of other political
subdivisions having power to levy taxes within the district. subdivisions having power to levy taxes within the district.
Taxes. Under rection 435 . Education Law, Clinton Oounty is
 Staie Aid-In addition to the annual State ald for the support of schools, this district will receive from the State of New York, under the building
quota of the Education Law. $25 \%$ of the money required to pay principa quota of the en boation issuw for the erection, enlargement or remodeling of a school building.
Anticipated Stateaid, 1935 -1936 year: $\$ 24,752$, or $75 \%$ of $\$ 33,053$ budget.
Overlapping Debt-The combined county, city ,town, village and district Overlapping Deb- The combined county, city , to wn, village and district
bonded debt in Clinton County is less than $\$ 39$ per capita. This is neert to the lowest in New York state the average for the 62 counties in the state
being $\$ 235$ per capita (N. X. State Tax Report, 1934). This district covers a portion of each of three towns, none of which have bonds outstanding. issuance of these bonds and including its proportion of county bonded debt,
this district will show a per capita bonded debt figure of less than $\$ 55$.
NRIDGEHAMPTON FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Bridgehampton), N. Y. BOND SALE-The 89.000 coupon or registered apparatus and equipRoura Co. of New Yoad saving Bank, second high bidder, offered a $\$ 15$
$2.76 \%$ Thi. The Riverhead premium for 2 .
BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY, N. Y.-SELLS $\$ 1,000,000$ BONDS
 18 years. The bonds are part of an original authorization of $\$ 15,000,000$,
of which $\$ 3,358,000$ were sold earlier to the Public Works Administration as 4 s , at par. According to Chairman Daniel H. McCarriagher, the Authority will complete the comprehensive program of intercepting sewers and total of \$15,000.000 orisinally estimated. The total, moreover, will include
the grant of $\$ 6,750,000$ furnished by the Federal Government, leaving the the grant of $\$ 6.750,000$ furnished by the Federal Government, leaving the
actual cost to the Authority considerably less than the figure of $\$ 15,000,000$
which the unit is
BUFFALO, N. Y.-INCREASE IN DEBT MARGIN EXPECTEDThe city will have a minimum debt margin of $\$ 5,61,968.37$ when the fiscal
year of $1936-1937$ begins July 1. This amount, Oomptroller Willian $A$ A year of 1936-1937 begins July 1. This amount, Oomptroller William A.
Eckert announced recently, yay be increased by $\$ 300,000$. $\$ 400,000$ ip
the Federal Government, as is expected; cancels outstanding bonds in that the Federal Government, as is expected, cancels outstanding bo
amount against the Filmore-Lovejoy sanitary sewer project.

Better Than Before
"Buffalo's pinancial condition is much better than it was a, year ago,"
to was stated. "A year ago, the debt margin was $\$ 5,299,533$." it was stated. A year ago, the debt margin was $\$ 5,299,533$." out of which the Common Council has authorized a $\$ 500,000$ bond issue for welfare expenditures, leaving a balance to date of $\$ 279,587$. The report further It is estimated that approximately $\$ 2,000,000$ will be required for welfare amount will be authorized by the Oouncil in July has not been determined.
COLONIE, N. Y.-REJECT WATER BOND ISSUE-At a special electo issue $\$ 45,000$ water supply system bonds.
CORTLANDT (P. O. Peekskill), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-S. Allen
Mead, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. (Eastern Mead, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $1: 30$ p p m. (Eastern
Standard Time) on July 7 for the purchase of $\$ 12,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$.
 Bidder to name one rate of interest on all of the bonds, expressed in a mulltiple of $1 / 2$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J. \& D.) payable at the
National City Bank. New York City. Although payable primarily from
 loss, general obligations of the town, and all of its taxable property, is subject
to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in the event that the special assess-
 nished the successful bidder.
DICKINSON AND WAVERLY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT


 on the issue, expressed in a multiple of i-10thor to $1 \%$. Prime one rate of interest (J. \& JJ.) payabie at the Chase National Bank, New York. The bonds are
(general obligations of the Board of Education, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for 10\% of the issue, payable to the order of the Thomson, Wood $\&$ Hoffman of New York will. be furnished the successful bider.
DUNKIRK, N. Y-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 130,000$ deficiency bonds which failed to sell when offered on June 1 -- V. 142, p. 4222-have beren place at a price of par for 5 . Dated May 1,1936 . Due $\$ 26.00$ yearry
on May 1 from 1937 to 1941; optional on May 1 each year, as excess funds in the sinking fund may permit
FALCONER, N. Y.- BOND OFFERING-An offering is being made by the village of $\$ 566000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered Clerk, until noon, (Daylight Saving Time) on July 15 . The bonds will fidder to name one rate of interest on all of the bonds, expressed incl. payable at the First National Bank Principal and interest (Jaco \& J J. 15 ) The bonds are direct general obligations of the village, payable from unvillage, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, SEEMPSTEAD AND NORTH HEMPSTEAD CENTRAL HIGH -V. 142 ,
 LACKAWANNA, N. Y.-NOTE SALE-The American Bank of LackaWanna recently purch
LONG BEACH, N. Y.-ORDERED TO CURE TAX DEFAULT TO sustained a ruling of the lower court, ordering the payment by the city or
$\$ 433,700$ in taxes ofed to the county for 1926 and from 1929 to 1934 . The Court, moreover, modified the lower Court decision by striking out the
NASSAU COUNTY (P: O. Mineola), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $33,000,000$ coupon or registered bonds described beew, which were offered

son \& Curtis, Wilmerding \& Co., all of New York and Dougherty, Corkran
\& Co. of Philadelphia, on a bid of $\$ 100.215$ for $2 \% / 8$, a basis of about $2.73 \%$ : $\$$ Co. of Philadelphia, on a bid of $\$ 100.215$ for 2 2 1 s, a basis of about 2.73\%:
$\$ 1,500,000$ refunding bonds. Due July 15 as follows: $\$ 200,000$ from 1946 $1,000,000$ emergency reilief bonds. $\$$ Due July 15 as follows: $\$ 100,000$ from 500,000 county road bonds. Due $\$ 190,000$ on july 15 from 1947 to All of the bonds incl. will be dated July 15, 1933. Denom, \$1,000. Principal and interest (J. \& J.) payabie at the County Treasurer's office.
BONDS PUUBICLY OFEERED-The new issue offering by the bankers
appears as an advertisement on page IIT. The bonds are priced to yield from 1.25 to $2.75 \%$, according to maturity.
WINS TAX SUIT AGAINST LONG BEACH-The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court sustained on July 2 a tax award of $\$ 433,760$ sents taxes owed by the city for 1926 and the years from 1929 to 1934 , according to report. The Appellate Court, it is said, modified the lower court
decision or Justice Thomas $J$. Cuff, ,triking out instructions for payment decision of Justice Thomas J. Curf,

Financial Statistics-June 22, 1936
Total bonded debt ( (including this issue) --.................. $\$ 51,125,000.00$
Resulting net bonded debt
Taxable assessed valuation of real estate, including special Traxabe assessed valuation of real estate, including special $833,55,904.00$
 Debt service

* Includes county police district tax, armory, Supreme Court tax.

Debt Statement

 Cash on hand and held for payment of bonds
and school tax notes -
 bonds to retire relief notes.
Proceeds or this issue of refunding bonds to
be held for payment of outstanding bonds. Total deductions. 7,708,367.75 Net funded and unfunded debt-
nnfunded debt (as of June 22,1936 ):--------------------- $\$ 49,482,632.25$ Unfunded detict (as of Junations (due July-December, 1936)-. $\$ 3,700,000.00$ Tax delinquent obligations (due sinking fund on demand):-
Emergency relief notes (due June-December, 1936)....-
$1,966,000.00$
$\qquad$
Sinking funds unfunded debt June $2 \overline{2},-1 \overline{1} \overline{3} \overline{6}$ ): \$6,066,000.00



Tax Collection Report (State, County and Town Taxes)
Fiscal Year Beginning Jan. 1 ( $1933 \quad 19341935$ tox tax var-l$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { year-ced latent available date- } & 5,104,977 & 3,989,075 & 2,918,304 \\ \text { Unoulected }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Uncolle } 0,0 \\ \text { at Approximately same } & 1,108,068 & 1,407,262 & 1,986,727\end{array}$


* Rolls not returned by tax receivers.

Tax Collection Report (School Taxes)
Fiscal Year Beqinning July 1-
Total school tax levy-


 Uncollected at approximately same date last year $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not yet ended. }\end{aligned}$----1--
 coupon or registered highway bonds

NEW YORK, N. Y.-NOTES REFINANCED AT LOWER INTEREST RATE-City Comptroller Frank J. Taylor announced at a special meeting, at a reduction of $331-3 \%$ in the interest rate, $\$ 28,150,000$ of tax anticipa, tion revenue notes issued during the second half or 1934 and the full year
of 1935 . The new notes, the Comptroller stated, were issued at $2 \%$ inof 1935. The new notes, the Comptroller stated, were issued at $2 \%$ in-
terest, as against that of $3 \%$ contained in the original obligations. At terest, as asainst that of $3 \%$ contained in the original obligations. At
the same time, Mr. Taylor stated that he was redeeming on July $1, \$ 5,035$.-
000 revenue notes which were issued in 000 revenue notes Which were issued in anticipation of the collection of
taxes for the first hali of 1934 The payment, he declared, resulted in year ahead of time, as the obligations were not scheduled to mature until July 1, 1937. The advance payment, made possible by the continued
improvement in tax collections, was characterived by the comer improvement in tax collections, was characterized by the Comptroller as blowing steadily" in the direction of the city.
The $\$ 28,150.000$ of notes which were refinanced at the reduced interest rate of $2 \%$ wili be redeemed in varying amounts at three month intervals of Estimate that he foregoing information, Mr. Taylor advised the Board notes in anticipation of tax collections for the first half of 1936. These
also will be redeemed at three month intervals from Oct. 1,1936 to July 1 ,
NEW YORK CITY-PWA TO FINANCE 73 WORKS PROJECTSComptroller Frank J. Taylor announced on June 29 that the United States Government through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Witks, better known as the
city
to finance 73 projects, including public improvements for hospitals and nurses' homes, schools, incinerators, water supply system, subways,
ferryboats the elevator system in the Muicipal Building, Manhattan, docks, and other works, the total cost of which was estimated to approxi mate $8104,399,88$.
OO this total the that was to lend the city $\$ 57,162,000$ on the latter's
serial bonds running from five years to 30 years, bearing interest at $4 \%$ per annum. The PWA Fas also to furnish outhirght grants or cash for these to issue and sell $\$ \$ 5,178,919$ to other than the PWA The Government has already taken $\$ 29,140,000$ of the city's $4 \%$ serlal
bonds and there is $\$ 2,210,000$ in requisition which the PWA will honor arter July 1 , making the total amount of bonds which will have been taken
by the PWA $\$ 31,350,000$ of the $\$ 57,162,000$-the sum total of the estimated cost of the 73 projects which were agreed to by the PWA and the city. It
is therefore to be noted that $\$ 25,812,000$ of the bonds are still to be issued is therefore to be noted that $\$ 25,812,000$ of the bonds are still to be issued,
and these the Government is desirous of being relieved of the obligation to takei of the grant moneys contained in the original agreements, according to Comptroller Taylor, are to be furnished by the Government, while the "On the assumption that the city's credit would enable the issue of these bonds at interest rates not exceeding $33 / 2 \%$ per annum,", said Mr Mr Taylor,
"there would be a saving in interest costs of upwards of $\$ 1,716,000$ as com-
pared with a 4\% coupon. Assuming that. being serial bonds, the city could a $4 \%$ bond during the entire period which the bonds would run, would approximate $\$$ All of of the 000 .
All of the projects are under way, quite a number of them practically in approximately from $\$ 14,000,000$ to $\$ 15,000,000$ of cash requirements. On the city agreeing to reiease the Government rom its commi ment to purchase these still remaining $\$ 25,812,000$ of bonds, the Administrator to a purchaser other than the Government.
NEW YORK STATE-ISSUE OF $\$ 75,000,000$ NOTES-State Comptroller Tremaine on June 29 borrowed $\$ 75,000,000$ on short-term notes for the State, awarding the notes on an allotment basis. The notes were issued
at $40 \%$ interest. In the open market banks and dealers were bidding for the notes on a a $.35 \%$ interest basis on the day the loan was made.
issue of notes is dated July 1,1936 , and will mature May 11,1937 .
Allotments were made on the following basis:

Chase National Bank ${ }^{82,100,000 \text { Each }}$ National Clity Bank.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
 First National Bank.
 Marine Trust Co., Buttalo J. P. Morgan \& Co.

Bancamerica-Blair Corp.
Brown Harriman \& Co.
Lehman Brothers.
Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler.
Edward B. Smith \& $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \text { Each }\end{aligned}$
Bank of New York \& $\$$ Trust $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 \text { Each }}$ Chemical Bank \& Trust $\mathrm{Co}^{\circ} \mathrm{Co}$ City Bank Farmers Trust Co.
Continental Bank \& Trust Co. Continental Bank \& Trust Co. National Commerclal Bank \& Trust Co.
State National Bank, Albany. Public National Bank \& Trust Co Blyth \& CO .
First boston Corp.
Halsey, stuart \& Co.
Tadenburg, Thalmann \& Co.
$\stackrel{\text { Lazard Freres \& Co }}{ }$
${ }^{\text {Speyer } \& ~}{ }^{\mathrm{CO}}{ }^{\mathbf{c}}{ }^{2} 600,000$ Each
Brooklyn Trust Co .
Federation Bank \& Trust Co. Fulton Trust Co. Irving Trust Co.
King County Trust Co.
Lawyers County Trust Co
South Shore Trust Co., Rockville Centre United States Trust Co.

OWEGO, N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 22,5004 \%$ coupon bonds described below, which were offered on June 29 - were awarded to the First
National Bank of Owego and the Owego National Bank at 104.75, a basis of about $3.32 \%$ :
$\$ 13,500$ series A bonds issued to fund certificates of indebtedness. Due
9,000 series B bonds. issued 1937 to 1945 , inclusive. incurred b
inclusive.
Each issue is dated Sept. 1, 1936; Denom. $\$ 500$. Principal and interest
payable at the Village Treasurer's payable at the village Treasurer's office. The City National Bank of
PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 45,000$ coupon or registered local improvement bonds offered on June $26-1.142$, p. $4222-$
were awarded to Adams, McEntee $\&$ Co. of New York as $2 \dot{4} \mathrm{~s}$ at a premium


SCHENECTADY, N. Y-TEMPORARY LOAN-The city has borrowed $\$ 75,000$ at 10 in interest from the Citizens Trust Co. of Schenectady
in anticipation or third quarter tax collections This
Than to that of $\$ 300,000$ also at $1 \%$ interest, which was obtained on June 5
from the Mohawk National Bank. Continued increase in tax collections has reduced the amount of loan requirements from the original estimate of $\$ 500,000$.
SOMERSET (P. O. Barker), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 7,788.99$ coupon or registered highway bonds. offered on June 29 V. 142 , . 438 $32-$ a basis of about 3.57\%. Roosevelt \& Weigold of Now York bor 100.28
for 3.90 s D Dated July
1939 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1940 , 1936. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 3,788.99$ in
1939 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1940. Y . BOND SALE-D. Z. M. Risk, village Clerk, informe us of the award on June 29 or $\$ 30,000{ }^{3} .70 \%$ coupon water supply system bonds to the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo
ate
serially proce of 19400.523 Dated July 19 Daty 1 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due UTICA, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE ISSUE OFFERING-Thomas J. NelTime) on July 8 for the purchase of $\$ 1,000,000$ tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness. Dated July 10, 1936 . Denom. 850000 . Due Dec. 10 .
1936 .
Interest (rate to be named in the bid) will be payable Obligations payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. N. Y, City. Lo gality to be approved by Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of N. Y. City.
WOST HEMPSTEAD FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Hempstead), N. Y.June 25 were awarded to the West Hempstead National Bank of Hemp-
 York.
YORKTOWN (P. O. Yorktown Heights), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The
 $\$ 38,013.28$ tax equalization bonds. One bond for $\$ 1,013,28$, others $\$ 1,000$
each. Due June 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1937 to 1948 , incl., each $\$ 2$ Due June 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1937 to 1948, incl.,
and and
higway improvement bonds. One bond for $\$ 800$, others
गrome June 15 as 1938 to 1941, inclusive. follows: $\$ 800$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,000$
from
Each issue is dated June 15, 1936. Other bidders were: Int. Rate
Name Price Bid


## NORTH CAROLINA

HERTFORD, N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Town Commissioners recently, passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 15,000$
street improvement refunding bonds.

## Southern Municipal Bonds <br> McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc. 67 BROAD STREET Telephone WHitehall 4-6705 NEW YORK GREENVILLE. Teleph

## NORTH CAROLINA

KINSTON, N. C.-NOTE SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the City Clerk that the $\$ 20,000$ tax anticipation notes purchased by the Branch Banking \&a Trust Co. of Wilson, at 2\%, plus a premium of \$1, as noted
here in May-VV. 142, p. $3555-$ are dated June 10, 1936, and mature on
Oct. 10, 1936. Oct. 10,190 . MORGANTON, N. C.-MATURITY-Yn connection with the sale of

NORTH CAROLINA, State of-REPORT ON JULY 1 BOND PAY$M E N T$ The State stands ready to pay $\$ 6,136.044$ on July 1 to retire
$\$ 2,600,000$ maturing securities and meet interest due on the remainder of \$2,600,000 maturing securities and meent interest bue on. Jon remainded has announced. The debt will be reduced from $\$ 166,914,000$ to $\$ 164,314,000$. $\$ 1,500,000$ of highway issues.
Mr. Johnson said he was going forward, as far as possible, with refunding a portion of the State debt under an Act passed by the 1935 General As-
semblly. "plan to ask the 1937 Legislature to broaden the provisions of
the Act so that increased refinancing can be carried out," he said.

OXFORD, N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of Town Com. missioners has recently adopted an or
$\$ 36,000$ floating debt funding bonds.
ROBERSONVILLE, N. C- - BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received untill 1 a m. m . Eastern standard Time) on and ling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Ra-
leigh, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 50$, 000 , divided as follows:
$\$ 8,000$ water and sewer bonds (consolidation of $\$ 5,000$ water bonds and 42,000 to street 192 , incl. Denom. $\$ 500$. maturing annually, $\$ 2,000,1937$ to 42,000 street improvement bonds, maturing annually, 192, , $\$ 1,0000$, 1937 to All bonds mature as of May 1. Dated May 1, 1936. Prin. and int. terable as to principal alone and as to principal and interest. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, stated in multiples of 1, of $1 \%$. No bid may
name more than two rates for any issue, and each bid must specify the amount of bonds of each rate. The approving opinion or Masslich \&
Mitchell of Ner
Nork will
No furnished the purchaser. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable unconditionally to the order of the state Treasurer,
must accompany the bid.

## NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 95000$ refunding 3ors at a premium of $\$ 510$, equal to 100.536 , are coupon in form, in denom.
of $\$ 1,000$ each and will be dated Aug.1, 1936 . Interest payable Feb. it or $\$ 1,000$ each and will be dated Aug. 1,1936 . Interest payable Feb 1
and Aug. 1 Due serially from 197 to 1948 subject to call on 30 days' notice on
FARGO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 104, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERIN
 $\$ 500$. Certified check for $2 \%$ reauired.
GOLDEN GLEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING -A. O. Olson, Clerk of the Board of School Directors, will receive bids county in LaM oure, for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 22,000$ general obligation school bonds, to bear interest at no more than $5 \%$. Interest parable semi-annuallti, Due serial
for $2 \%$ of amount of bid required.
LARIMORE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-An issue
of $\$ 54,0004 \%$ school building bonds has been sold recently to Charles A. Fuller \& Co. of Minneapolis.
McHENRY COUNTY (P. O. Towner), N. Dak.- BONDS AUTHOR-IZED-The County C
NORTH DAKOTA, State of BONDS CALLED-It is announced by John H. Wishek, Secretary of the State Industrial Commmission, that the the following real estate bonds:


 The above bonds comprise all of the outstanding bonds of series A, B and In connection with the above report we quote in part as follows from an article that appeared in the "Wall Street Journal ' of July 2:
Commission was calling for payment on July the North Dakota Industrial Commission was calling for payment on July $1,1937, \$ 3,617,000$ real estate who were offering the bonds at a substantial preamium on the theorry that the
bonds are not callable. One firm which was offering $\$ 1000006$ s of 1949 at a yield of $3.60 \%$ or a price of about 123 , immediately withdrew the bonds. "In reply to a wire to North Dakota officials, Charles A. Verret, Assistant Attorney General, informed the "Wall street J Journal", that the redemption authorizing the bond issue provides for optional redemption call at any time after five years from the date of the issue. Authority is given the State under Chapter 154, 1919 laws, according to the state official, who asserted in the bond indenture. includes all the series A, B and C real estate issues outstanding would'be paid off at par and accrued interest, July 1, 1937.

Not in Bond Indenture
"Bond dealers, who had been offering the bonds on the theory that they a call clause. They concluded that only the law under which the bonds were issuud could change the situation. It was this law which the Attorney General's office asserted gave the needed authority.
to the West to investigate. Further to complicate matters yesterday morning, before word of the basis for the to cotion hicate bean reach yesterday it was
reported that the firm of municipal bond attorneys which had passed on reporteg that the firm of municipal bond attorneys which had passed on
the legality of the issue, was no longer in business. The ."hicago office of the legality of the issue, was no longer in business. The
the "Wall street Journal" was unable to locate the firm."
OAKES, N. Dak.-BONDS VOTED-On June 24 the voters approved

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

## MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. <br> 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

CANTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Robert E. Beck, City Auditor,

 orther than $4 \%$ bonts, provity Treasurer's office. Bids mave new rate is expresed in a made on
oultiple
of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. A certified chece for $5 \%$ of the amount bid for must accomof 14 of $1 \%$ A certif
pany each proposal.
CHESTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksville), Ohio- BONDS
approval to a proposal to issue $\$ 24,000$ gymnasium and auditoriuma bonds.
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio- BOND OFFERINGW. V. Drake, Clerk-Treasurer, of the Board of Education, will receive bids
until noon July 21 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 308,0003 \%$ coupon, registerable, refunding bonds.
the office of the Clerk-Treasurer. Due Aug. 1 as follows. $\$ 21$, pavable at to 1944, and $\$ 20,000,1945$ to 1951 . Cert. check for $1 \%$ of amount of
bonds offered, payable to the Board of Eucation, required. Bonds to be delivered to Duyer at Columbus within 11 dayss atterequarrd. Bids must
be made on blank forms supplied by the Clerk-Treasurer
DELAWARE, Ohio-BOND SALE DEFERRED-Because of the absence of two members, of the Board of Control, no action was taken on the bids

ENGLEEWOOD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 9,0004 \%$ coupon water were sold later privately to the Farmers 'State Bank of Englewood. DDated Dec. 1, 1935 , and
GREEN SPRINGS, Ohio BOND SALE-The 83.675 coupon sewer
 eequat to 103.89, a basis of abouts $3.94 \%$. Dated April 1 . 11366 , and due Oct. i
as follows: $\$ 675$ in 1937 and $\$ 500$ from 1938 to 1943 incl. Other bids were ${ }^{\text {as }}$ Bidder-


remium
$\$ 19.00$
6.25
GREEN TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Laings), June 26-V. 142, p. $4065-$ were awarded to the Citizens

GROVE CITY, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-E. L. Grant, Village Clerk, Will receive bids until 1 p. m. July 18 for the purchase at not less that par of $\$ 25,000$ 4\% coupon sanitary sewers and sewage disposal works conApril 1 and Oct. 1 . Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on April i from 1938 to 1962 , incl. Certified check for $\$ 300$, payable to the village, required.
MAUMEE, Ohio-PLANS REFUNDING ISSUE The village is preissued 50 years ago, according to report. The bonds were refunded for the
first time in 1907 and are now scheduled to mature on Jan. 1 , 1937 .
MECHANICSBURG, Ohio-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 57,000$ water
works system purchase bonds was sold recently to Magnus $\&$ Co. of
NEWCOMERSTOWN Ohio-BOND SALE An issue of $\$ 800$
fire truck purchase bonds has been sold to Bliss, Bowman \& Co. of Toledo at par.
NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The Sinking Fund Trustees have purchased an issue of $\$ 3,5004 \%$ incinerator repair bonds. Dated June 1 ,
1936 Denom. $\$ 700$.
Due $\$ 70$ on ve. 1 from 1937 to 1941 incl.
1rin. OHIO, State of-BOND VALIDATION MEASURE PASSED BY BY LEGISLate of-BOND VALIDATION MEASURE PASSED BY
 adoting an emergen
signs the measure.
signs the measure. that Senate Bill No, 459 . to reduce the vote requirement from $65 \%$ to a matijority for certain bond issues, was referred to a special tax committee after it was introduced.
SABINA, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Russell L. Allen, Village Clerk,
will receive bids until noon July 17 for the purchase at not less than par of will receive bids until noon July 17 for the purchase. at not, less than par of


WELLLSVILLE, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance was passed by the Ci
refunding bonds.

## OKLAHOMA

ADDINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Okla.- BOND SALE DETAILS | 二The $\$ 10,000$ school building bonds sold, as 3s on June $23-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 4382 |
| :--- |
| -were taken by the County Treasurer of J Jefferson County. Bond are | were taken by the County Treasurer of Jeffrerson County. Bonds are

coupon in form, in denominationo 81,000 . Interest payable annually in
July. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly from 1939 to 1948 . Interen ARNETT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Okla.-BOND SALE DETAILSequal to 100.04 , the first maturing $\$ 6,000$ bonds to bear interest at 40 equal to 10.04 the first maturing $\$ 6,000$ bonds to bear interest at $4 \%$ and
the balance $2 \%$ Bonds are coupon in form, in denomination of $\$ 1,000$
each. Dated July 1,1936. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. Due $\$ 1,000$ each Dated July 1, 1936. Interest payab
yearly on July 1 from 1941 to 1948, incl.
ELK CITY, OLla--BONDS SOLD-The 87,227 funding bonds that were approved by the Atorney General on June 10 , as noted previously
in these columns--V. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 4225-are said to have been sold at par. FRIENDSHIP CONSOLIDATTED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. TO. Altus, Route 5), OkAla.-BOND OFFERING- J. L. Wiginton,
District Clerk, will reeive bids until 2 p. m. July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 9,000$ school building bonds which will bear interest at rate named in the successful bid Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly Deginning three years from date.
Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bia required.
NEW CORDELL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P
BOND SALE-The $\$ 24,000$ school bonds offered on Cordell), Okla.4224 - were awarded to Mrs. C . E. Durgee of Oklahoma City. The first maturing 86,000 bonds are to bear interest at $41 / 2 \%$, the next $\$ 9,00021 / 2 \%$,
and the last $\$ 9,000 ~ 31 / 2 \%$. Due in 19 years.
OKLAHOMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{37}$ (P. O. Oklahoma city Rt. No. 1), Okla.-BOND OFFERING-V. H. Markwell, less than par of $\$ 22,500$ school building bonds which are to bear interest
years after date, except that the last instalment shall amount to $\$ 2,100$. PONTOTOC COUNTY UNION GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. buiding bonds offered for sale on June 29-V. 142 , p. $\mathrm{p}, 4383$-Was awarded
 1942, and $\$ 7,000$ in 1943.
STILLWATER, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-It is said that an election will be held on July 15 , in order to vote on the issuance of municipal library
bonds, to be used in connection with a Public Works Administration project to cost $\$ 200,000$. STILLWATER, Okla.-PRICE PAID-It is now reported that the
880,000 electric light plant extension bonds purchased by the Stillwater
National Bank, as noted in these columns recently-V. 142, p. 4383-were National. Bank, as noted in these columns re
sold as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par. Due from 1940 to 1942 .
TULSA, Okla-BOND ELECTION NOT SCHEDULED-It is stated by resubmitting to the voters the $\$ 600,000$ in sewage disposal plant and incinerator bonds defeated by the vooters at the election held last October.
He reports that if another election is called, it will not be held before the He reports that if anot
fall, in all probability.
VIC1, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 $\$$ m. mon July or sanitary sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable semi-annually. Due $\$ 1,000$ rrom 1939 to 1949 inclusive. These wavere approved by the
WAURIKA
recent election the voters gave their approval to a p proposal to issue, 835,000 recent election the voters gave their approval to a proposal to issue,
school building bonds. The vote was 163 "for" to 34 "against."

# Oregon Municipals <br> CAMP \& CO., INC. <br> Porter Building, Portland, Oregon 

## OREGON

coos county (P. O. Coquille) Ore-BOND offeringt-sealed bids will be received until 10 a. . M. on July 6 . by L. W. W. Oddy, County Clerk,
for the purchase of two issues of refunding bonds aggregating $\$ 48,000$, for the purchase
divided as follows:
$\$ 27,000$ series A bonds. Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due $\$ 3,000$ from Sept. 1 . 1938 to 1946 incl. Int. payable $\mathbf{M}$ \& S . A certified check for $\$ 540$ must accompany the bid. 1,1936 . Due on Aug. 1 as follows:
21,000 series B bonds. Dated Aug.
$\$ 2,000,1938$ to 1943, and $\$ 3,000,1944$ to 1946 . Interest payable Denom: Fi1.000. Prin. and int int payable at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, shuler \& Kelley of Portland, will be furnished
COQUILLE, Ore.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 74,5004 \%$ refunding bonds Which were offered on June $27-\mathrm{V}$.
Adams \& Co. of Portland as follows:
$\$ 50,000$ refunding water bonds at 100.371 , a basis of about $3.93 \%$. Denom.
1941 and 1942 and $\$ 6,000,1943$ to 1946.197 to $1940, ~ \$ 5,000$, 24,500 refunding bonds at 100,275 , a basis of about $3,95 \%$. Denom, $\$ 500$.
Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$ and $\$ 2,500$. 1938 to 1946 . Blyth \& Co. of Yortland, were second high bidders, offering 100.25 for
HOOD RIVER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hood River), Ore-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on July 2 at
WEST LINN, Ore-BOND SALE-The $\$ 69,888$ refunding bonds of Seren Francisco at a price of 100.125 , proviaed that bonds maturing
of from 1937 to 1939 bear interest at $31 / \%_{\%}$. and maturities from 1940 to 1946 bear $4 \%$ interest. Dated July 1,1936 . Due on July 1 as follows.
$\$ 7000,1937$ to 1945; and $\$ 6.888$ in $1966 ;$ option al after July $1,1939$.
Baker Baker, Fordyce \& 3 \&o. of Portland offered a price of 100.013 . stipulating
a $3 \%$ rate on 1937 to 1942 maturities and $4 \%$ on the balance of the issue. YAMHILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Dundee), Ore.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 D . m . on
July 9 by E. E. Leslie. District Clerk, for the purchase of an $\$ 8.000$ issue of ${ }^{4 \%}$ coupon gymnasium. building bonds. Denom. 8800 . Dated. July 1 ,) payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency of the state in. New York. These bonds were authorized at the
election held on May 16 A certified check for $\$ 400$, payable to the Clerk, election held on May 16 .
must accompany the bid.

## CITY OF PHILADELPHIA BONDS

Various rates and maturities
To net from $2.75 \%$ to $3.20 \%$
YARNALL \& CO.
1528 Walnut Street
Philadelphia
A. T. \& T. Teletype-Phila. 22

## City of PHILADELPHIA

Moncure Biddle \& Co.
1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BONDS AWARDEDThe bid of E. H. Rollins \& Sons of Philadelelia and Singer. Deane \& as 234 s , at a price of 101.395 has been accepted by the District. Tenders for the ioan were received on June 26 and the a ward temporarily postponed
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .4383$. The bonds are dated Aug. 15,1936 and mature Aug. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 5,000$ from 1940 to 1966 , incl. Public reorfering is being made by the bankers from a $2 \%$ basis for the 1939 maturity to a price of 102 for the 1966 bonds.
CLARION, Pa.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Borough Council has
voted to authorize the issuance of $\$ 15,000$ library heating system bonds.

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle

DuBOIS, Pa-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council has adopted
an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 17,500$ bonds. DUNMORE SCHOOL DSTRICT, PPa. - BOND OFFERING Sere-
tary of the School Board Frank $G$. Scott will receive bids until July 7 for tary of the School Board Frank G. Scott will recel.
the purchase of $\$ 200,000$ high school building bonds.
©ELKLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-NOTE SALE-The \$12,000 P\% school notes offered on July 1-V. 142, p. 4383-were awarded to the atison National Bank of Elkland at a, price of 103 , a basis of about
$3.36 \%$ Dated Jan. 1 , 1936 , and due July 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1939$ to 1941 incl.; $\$ 4,000$ in 1942, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1943.
GEORGES TOWNSHIP (P. O. Fairchance), Pa.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 56,0004 \%$ coupon funding bonds offered on June $13-V .142, \mathrm{p}$.
 payable June and December. Due serially.
LANSFORD, Pa.- BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 86,0003 \%$ refunding

 bonds may be registered as to principal only.
LATROBE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BOND SALE-The \$170.000 $23 / 4 \%$ school addition bonds offered, on June 30-V. 142, p.
awarded to W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co. of Philadelphia at 101.187, basis of about $2.66 \%$. S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh were second
high with a bid of 100.84 . Dated June 1, 1936. Due June 1 as follows high with a bid of 100.84 . Dated June 1,1936 . Due June 1 as
$\$ 5,000,1937$ to $1951 ; \$ 6,000,1952$ to $1961 ; \$ 7,000$, 1962 to 1966 .
LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held recently the voters approved the issua,
for construction of a new senior high school building.
MEADVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Robert

 July 1 from 1937 to 1960 , incl. Certified check for $\$ 2,000$, required.
NICHOLSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. Smithfield R. D. No. 3), Pa.- BONDS NOT SOLD-The
ciency bonds offere on June $22-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 424 - Were no nold sold Dated ciency bonds offered on June $22-V$. 142, . . 4224 Were
Aug. 1,1936 . ${ }^{\text {Due }} \$ 1,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 from 1937 to 1946 , incl.
PENNSYLVANIA, State of -BOND ISSUE APPROVED BY HOUSE Trie House of Representatives is reported to have approved a resolution state institutions.
PITCAIRN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BOND, SALE-The State $\$ 7,000$ refunding bonds.
RIDLEY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Folsom), Pa.-BOND OFFERINGGordon L. Garling, Secretary or the Board of Township Commissioners, will
receive bids until July 17 for the purchase of $\$ 42.00021 / \%$ coupon sewer receive bids until July 17 for the purchase of $\$ 42,00021 / 2 \%$ coupon sewer interest (March and September) payable at the office of Chester Cambridge in Chester. Certified check for $10 \%$ of bid required.
SCOTTDALE, Pa-BOND EXCHANGE-Howard Frank. Borough Manager, informs us that $\$ 100,000$ refunding bonds were accepted by the Trustes of a state fund in exchange for an original issue of the same SCR
SCRANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 600,000$ coupon high school bonds offered on June
awarded to Brown Harriman \& Co. of New York on a bid of 101.789 for $23^{\text {s. }}$, a basis of abot $2.58 \%$. Dated May 1 . 1936. Due $\$ 30,000$ on May 1
from 1937 to 1956, incl. Oher bidders were!
Name-

Stroud Rollins \& Sons, New York $\qquad$ | Int. Rate |
| :---: |
| 234 |
| 2.4 |
| 89,390 |

 Int. Rate
23
$23 \%$
$23 \%$ Public re-offering was made by the bankers at prices to yield from $0.60 \%$ to about $2.62 \%$, according to maturity. The bonds, in the opinion of the Yorksend are engal investments for saving banks and trust funds in New
York and Pennsia. The bonds, issued for junior high school construction purposes, will be, in the opinion of counsel, direct and general obliga-
tions of the City of Scranton School District payable both as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes which may be levied against all of the taxable property therein within the taxing limi tations placed by law upo
school districts of this class within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Springfield), Pa.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 1$, and George E. Snyder \& Co. of Philadelphia, jointly; at $21 / 2$ s, at a price of
100 . 281 a basis of about $2.485 \%$ Dated Aug. 1, 1936 and due Aug. 100.281, a basis of about $2.485 \%$. Dated Aug. 1, 1936 and due Aug.
as follos: $5,0,00,1937$ to 1941, incl.; \$10,000 from 1942 to 1955 , incl.

WEST POTTSGROVE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Stowe), Pa.-BOND Sune $29-\mathrm{T} .142, \mathrm{p}, 4066$ - was a warded to E . H . Rollins E . Sons of Philadelphia as $23 / 4$, at par plus as premium of $\$ 152$, edual to 100.80 a a basis op
about $2.67 \%$. Due as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1941 , 1946 and 1951 and $\$ 4,000$
in 1956 . in
WICONISCO TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wiconisco) Pan issue of $\$ 61,000$ school bonds. A Amilar amount was offered at not to


## PUERTO RICO

PUERTO RICO, Government of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,000,000$ issue of coupon semi-ann. insular and municipal road construction bonds, series
A-B, loan of 1936, offered for sale on June $30-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p. 4385 -was of 100.08 , a basis of about 15 Dank of New York, as 113 s, paying a price

MARKETS APPRAISALS INFORMATION NORTH CAROLINA STATE
AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALL SOUTHERN STATE AND MUNICIPALS

## KIRCHOFER \& ARNOLD

## SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council is said to have authorized recently the sale of $\$ 692,000$ in street paving bonds,
n order to comply with a Public Works Administration regulation giving preference to applications for direct grants only.
ROCK HILL, S. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,0004 \%$ semi-ann. sewer bonds offered for sale on July 1 -V. $142, \mathrm{p}, 4385-$ were awarded to Frost,
Read \& Co. of Charliston, according to the City Clerk. Dated July 1 ,

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BENNETT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Martin), Clerk that the $\$ 35,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ high school bonds approved by
voters on June 16, as noted here-V. 124, p. 4385 will be sold locally.

EDGEMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak--BONDS VOTED-At an election held recently the voters of
to issue $\$ 26,000$ school building bonds.
LEAD, S. Dak.-BOND ELECTION-A special election will be held July 11 at which a proposed bond issue of $\$ 40.000$ to finance construction of a city hall, police and fire station will be submitted to the voters.
PIERRE, S. Dak.-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by N. W. May,
City Auditor, that Sity Auditor, that the $\$ 39,600$ son semi-ann. warrant 358 . schearded and the issue has been canceled.
SOUTH SHORE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38 (P. O. South Shore), S. Dak-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ issue of $4 \%$ Was purchased by thends offered for sale on June $26-\mathrm{V}$. 142 , p. $425-$ apolis, at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from July 1 , 1938 to 1955 ; subject to redemption on any interest payment dat
Clerk of the School Board.
WATERTOWN, S. Dak.- BOND OFFERINGGB. H, Stover, Oity Treasurer, announces th
$\$ 25,500$ sewer, sewerage lift station and force main construction bonds $\$ 25,500$ sewer, sewerage lift station and force main construction bonds

7,700 service, sewer construction bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$, except one for
$\$ 200$. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1937$ to 1950 ; and $\$ 700,1951$. Dated Aug. 1, 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1)
payable at the City Treasurer's office. Sale will not be made at less than par.

> TENNESSEE
> Municipal Bonds EQUITABLE Securities Corporation
> $\underset{\text { Birmingham }}{\substack{\text { New } \\ \text { York } \\ \text { Chattanooga } \\ \text { Knoxville }}}$
> Memphis

## TENNESSEE

COLUMBIA, Tenn.-BOND ELECTION CONTEMPLATED-It is reported that an election will be called to have the voters
proposed issuance of $\$ 204,000$ in power distribution bonds.
GALLATIN, Tenn--BONDS VOTED-At the election held on June 22 the ${ }^{4} 45,000$ in factory construction bonds by a wide margin.
LEWISBURG, Tenn--BOND ELECCTION-An election has been ordered to be held on July 7 at which a proposition to issue $\$ 30,000$ street and
MEMPHIS, Tenn--BOND ISSUANCE RECEIVES FURTHER AP-PROVAL-The action of the City Commission cyaum bonds. noted in these
 Light and Power Commission. It is unde
PAR IS, Tenn- $-B O N D S A L E-$ The $\$ 20,000$ issue of $33 \%$. coupon
emi-ann. public improvement bonds offered for sale on July $1-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p}$. 4225 -was awarded to the Commercial Bond \& Trust Co. of Paris, at a price of 101.50, a basis of about 3.52\%. Dated March 1. 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$
from March 1, 1937 to 1956; optional on March 1, 1946. SAVA NNAH, Tenn.- BONDS SOLD TO PWA-We are now informed by L. F. Harbert, Town Recorder, that $\$ 42,0004 \%$ semi-ann. Water works
bonds have been purshased at par by the Public Works Administration.
 $\$ 2,00,1944$ to $1947 ; \$ 2,500,1948$ to 1957 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1958 . 19. in May-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .3393$. )

## TEXAS BONDS <br> \section*{Boupht - Sold - Quoted}

## H. C. BURT \& COMPANY

Sterling Building
Houston, Texas
TEXAS
ALVIN, Texas-BOND OFFERING-We are informed by E. C. Kim-
 water works bonds. Each bid shall state the minimum interest rate which the bonds shall bear and the premium, if any, which the bidder proposes
 payable at the Guaranty Trust Co. in New York. Bonds to be sold subject to the approval of the Attorney General and registration by the state to date of dilivery. The ordinance authorizing the insunance of the bonds
will not be passed until after the bonds have been sold and the interest will not be passed until after the bonds have been sold and the interest Austin, or Alvin, Texas, at the buyer's option. A certified or coashier's check for $\$ 500$, payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
DELTA COUNTY (P. O. Cooper), Tex.-BOND REFINANCING PLAN ADOPTED- The county is said to have entered into a contract with
H. C. Burt \& Co., Dallas, for the refunding of $\$ 484,000$ road bonds, series $A$ and $\mathrm{B}_{\text {B }}^{\text {Befunding bonds in the amount of } \$ 44,000 \text {, issued to ref und } 1932}$ and 1935 maturities of series A and B bonds will not be refunded. It is
proposed to issue $\$ 484,000$ in $5 \%$ refunding bonds, to be dated June i, 1936 , interest payable semi-annually on June and Dec. 1 . Thus the only conof 1936-50 to 1937-54, with principal payments so arranged that the total principal and interest will be approximately equal throughout the life of the bonds. The plan has the approval of the State board of county and
district road indebtedness. The Capitol National Bank, Austin, is acting district road indebtedness. The Capitol National Bank, Austin, is acting
as depository for the bonds, $\$ 187,000$ of which already have been committed as depository for
HALLETTSVILLE, Texas-BOND OFFERING-J. G. Traxler, Mayor,
 electric light plant bonds, Denom. 8500 . Dated July 15 , 1936. Bonds are
subject to call after 10 years. Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of bid, subject to call after 10 years.
payable to the Mayor, required.
HOUSTON, Texas-BOND ELECTTION-It is reported that an eection, will be held on, Aug. 22 in order to pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 2,-$
000,000 in paving bonds. JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Port Neches), Texas-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received unt
July 13 , by the Secretary of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a

KERMIT SCHOO cent election the voters approved a proposition to issue $\$ 100,000$ school building bonds.

LITTLEFIELD, Texas-BOND REFUNDING PROGRAM ACCEPTED The bondholders are said to have accepted the city's refunding proposition
covering its approximate $\$ 300,000$ outstanding in tax-supported bonds. covering its approximate $\$ 300,000$ outstanding in tax-supported bonds. to interest rate will be reduced from $6 \%$ to a rate graduated from $4 \%$ ties so arrangea as to provide an approximate even debt service charge over
the life of the bonds. Of the $\$ 1.50$ tax rate, $\$ 1.25$ will be apportioned to the life of the
McLENNAN COUNTY (P. O. Waco), Texas-BOND ELECTION CONTEMPLATED-It is reported that an election woill be held shortly
in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 200,000$ in county jail bonds. OFFERSA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Odealed bids will be received by Murry H. FI, Texas-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by Murry H. Fly, Superintendent
of Schools, until July 13 for the purchase of an $\$ 85,000$ issue of coupon
school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $41 / \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated
Feb 15,1936 Denom. Feb. 15, 1936. Due on Feb. 15 as follows: $\$ 6,000,1937$ to 1950 , and $\$ 1,000$
in $1951 ;$ callable after Feb. 15,1941 . Principal and interest payable at any
bank or trust company satisfactory to the purchaser. Interest payable bank or trust compan
annually on Feb. 15.
WIVIVIA, Texas-BONDS AUTHORZIED-The City Councll at a recent meeting passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 60,000$ water
PARIS, Texas-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on July 28
in order to vote on the proposed issuance of $\$ 100,000$ in street, abbatoir and sewer bonds, according to report.

## UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah-NOTE SALE-The City Commissioners are said to have authorized the sale of $\$ 650,000$ in tax anticipation notes to the
First National Bank, and the Walker Bank \& Trust Co., both of Salt Lake City. It is reported that the notes will bear interest at $11 / \% \%$, and were sold to finance general city expenses. This loan is in addition
term loan of $\$ 1,100,000$ obtained by the city on $D$ Dec. 10,1935 .

## \$19,000.00

RADFORD, Va., Impt. $51 / 2 \%$ bonds due July 1952-54 at $3.85 \%$ \& int.

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

 Richmond, Va. A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83
## VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, Va.-BOND ISSUANCE AUTHORIZED-The Oity


RICHMOND, Va.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on July 16, by W. C. Carpenter, purchase of a $\$ 375,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ coupon general improvement bonds. 1953, incl. Prin. and int. (J. \& \& J.) payable at the office of the City Comp-
troller or (at the option of the holder), unless the bonds be registered, at the Bankers Trust Company or other fiscal agent of the city, in New, Yo the
Bity. Bonds can be registered as to principal only, or as to both principal Oity Bonds can be registered as to principal only, or as to both principal
and interest. The successful bidders will be furnished with the approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of New York City. The bonds will be prepared under'the supervision of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, and the official seal. Bids should be addressed to Landon B. Edy officials
City Comptroller, Room 103, City Hall, and must be accompanied by a certified check for $11 / 2 \%$ of the face amount of the bonds bid for. These city as a whole.
SMYTH COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Va.-BOND ELECTION CONhave the voters pass on the issuance of $\$ 120,000$ in school bonds, according to report.

## NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS <br> Washington - Oregon - Idaho - Montana

Ferris \& Hardgrove
SPOKANE SEATTLE PORTLAND Teletype-SPO 176 Teletype-SEAT 191 Teletype-PTLD ORE 160

## WASHINGTON

EVERETT, Wash.-BONDS VOTED-We are informed by H. Arends, approved the issuance of the $\$ 1,300,000$ in water revenue bonds by a count of $3,002^{2}$ "for" to 172 "against." Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$ a count
and the
interest rate expected on the bids is about $4 \%$. These bonds will mature Interest rate expected on the bids is about $4 \%$. These bonds will mature
probably from 1947 to 1956 incl. It is not known at present when bids will
be received for the sale of these bonds. e received for the sale of these bonds.
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY' (P. O. Montesano), Wash.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Stephen Trask, County Treasurer, that he
will receive sealed bids until July 18 for the purchase of a $\$ 5,000$ issue of
$5 \%$ semi-ann. Oakville Union High School District bonds. Dated Aug. 18, 1936.

PROSSER, Wash.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the City Olerk that $\$ 4,000$ lighting system bonds have been purchased recently by the STEVENS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 80 (P. O. Colville), $\$ 8,500$ school bonds purchased by the State of Washington, as noted here

## WEST VIRGINIA

KENOVA, W. Va.-BONDS VOTED-By a vote of 602 to 102 the
esidents of Kenova recently approved a proposal to issue $\$ 29,000$ flood protection bonds.

## WISCONSIN

LA CROSSE, Wis.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-A resolution authorizing the issuance of ' $\$ 350,000$ sewage disposal plant bonds has been passed by F LODI, Wis.-BONDS VOTED-The voters of the village on May 26 gave their approval to a proposal to issue $\$ 45,000$ sewerage system con-
struction bonds. BOND OFFERING-The issuance of Milwaukee), Wis.-PROPOSED have been recommended to the County Board by Frank Bittner, County Auditor, on July 2. The Auditor is reported as stating that the county relief budget for 1936 was overdrawn $\$ 639,000$ and would be overdrawn
about $\$ 2,000,000$ by Sept. 1. The bond issue is proposed to take care of
this deficit, we understand.

POLK COUNTY (P. O. Balsam Lake) Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 58,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. highway improvement bonds offered for sale on June $30-V, 142$, p, 426 - was awarded to the Harris 1 rust \&
Savings Bank, of Chicago, paying a premium of $\$ 2,527$, equal to 104.35 , a in 1940 .
RACINE, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated"by Frank J. Becker, City Clerk, that he will sell at public auction on July 15 , at 2 p. m. (Central
Standard Time), the following not to exceed $3 \%$ semi-ann. bonds aggregating $\$ 89,000$ :
$\$ 35,000$ park improvement bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ from June 15, 1937 to 1943 54,000 bridge construction bonds. Due on June 15 as follows: $\$ 5,000$,
1937 to 1946 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1947 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 15, 1936. Successful bidder to furnish printed bonds. No bid shall be received for less than par and accrued interest, plus Chicago, will be furnished. Apertified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

STANLEY, Wis.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council has bonds.
VILLAGE OF ELMWOOD, TOWNS OF SPRING LAKE, ROCK ELM AND. WESTON, JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, Wis.as 3 s, paying a prewiup purchased by the Farmers Securities Co. of Chicago Due from April 1, 1937 to 1951 . bonds maturing after April 1,1946, to be redeemable at the option of the district, at par and accrued interest on and afer April 1, 1016.

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets

## BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO.

25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
1 CANADA
BELLEVILLE, Ont.-BOND OFFERING-H. B. Stock, Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 22,9004 \%$
bonds dua from 1937 to 1966 , incl., and $\$ 1,65141 / 2 \%$ bonds due on May 1 from 1937 to 1955 , incl.
BRANDON, Man.-ASKS FOR SUSPENSION OF FINANCES-Feeling that it is unable to maintain necessary services and also pay its debenture istrator. A minority of the Council was opposed to this and favored the appointment of a a upervisor. The appointment of an administrator will
take control of civc affairs entirely out of the hands of the C take control of civic affairs entirely out of the hands of the Council
CALGARY, Af fa.-BANK LOAN AVERTS DEFAULT-Possibility of default was swept wway on June 26 and Calgary faced a new financial year
clear of difficulties. A new line of credit, totaling $\$ 596,000$, including Clto. oon to meet month end bond interest payments at the contracted rate
of $5 \%$ was arrangid for with the Bank of Montreal. Agreement with the bank was made add approved at a a special council meeting it was also
agreed the bank will increase the city's carryover to $\$ 450,000$ if necessary Failure to reach agreement with the bank would have meant default of interest payments Junne 30 A token payment of $3 \%$ was made June 15 , when tond interest rates were reduced, has been increased to originally set 56 mills, and $\$ 82,000$ lap to increase the tax rate to meet all its obligations, including contracted interest rates. . Under the agreement with the bank, the city must make every administra-
tion economy possible and assure levies sufficient to meet its legal obligations. CANADA (Dominion of)- $\$ 25,000,000$ TREASURY BILLS SOLDAn issue of $\$ 25,000,000$ Treasury bills, maturing in three months; was sold
recently at an average cost to the Dominion of $.798 \%$, a new low rate for recently at an average
LAVAL DES RAPIDES, Que.-OUTSTANDING DEBT TO BE PAID Outstanding bond of the Town or Laval des Rapides and unpaid interest coupons , ,p untilluuly 1 . 1936 , will be purchased at par, the Quebec "Official
Gazette" announced June 22 . Payment will be made on presentation at the Banque Canadienne Nationale. Cartiersville Interest will not be paid
on the bonds after July 1 , even where the date of maturity is subsequent. MONTREAL, Que--SEEKSS CUT IN INTEREST CHARGES-A voluolvent municipalities under the control of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission is beeng strongly urged following the dissonutrion of the Quebebe
House which failed to take action on the City of Montreal bill which proHouse, which arced readjustment of interest charges. The matter has come
 Commission. The latter has decided to undertake an intensive study of
conversion schemes put through throughout the world, notably in Great conversion schemes put through throughout the world, notably in Great municipalitites to convert theirir costly debts.
The Metropolitan Commission recently. succeeded in effecting siccessful Voluntary conversions of the debt of the three bankrupt towns of Montreal
North, Pointe aux Trembles and St. Michel de Laval under its jurisdiction $\$ 1.113,000$ of their debt bearing interest at about $6 \%$ was converted;
$\$ 850,000$ of the bonds were exchanged for $\$ 850,000$ of Metropolitan Commission 10 -year bonds bearing interest at $4 \%$ and $\$ 263,000$ were exchanged fromits bankers at the usual rates of interest
The idea back of the present agitation for converting the debt of the City
of Montreal and the Metropolitan Commission on a lower basis is to have concrete proposal ready to put before the new Legislature which will meet concrete proposa, ready to put berore the new Legisiature
NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, Ont.- SEEKS MANAGEMENT OF AFFAIRS vision of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs as a result of the assistance. The situation is being studied by the Municipal Departm for The tax rate and financial situation in the township has been a matter of concern for some time. According to a statement issued by the Reeve, the
steadily increasing burdens of debt has reached a point beyond the ability of the taxpayers to bear. At the end of 1935 the township's debenture debt was $\$ 974,836$.
 This is said to be the best price ever paid for county bonds.
ROCKCLIFFE PARK, Ont.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 20,000$
$4 \%$ bonds has been sold to John Graham \& Oo. of Ottawa at a price $415 \%$ bond
of 103.07.
ST. LAMBERT, Que.-STUDY OF AFFAIRS PLANNED-A complete Commission before any action is taken on thucted by the Quebec Municipa the Commission to declare the muncicipalitity a bankrupt town. It is reported the Commission has hope to by both the bondholders and the Council and needing formal enactment of a special bill by the \&uebec Legislature to enforce, will solve all its probiems.
ST. PIERRE-AUKX-LIENS, Jacques County, Que--BOND OFFERfor the purchase of $\$ 20,0004 \%$ funding bonds. Dated June 1, 1936 for the purchase of $\$ 20,0004 \%$ funding bonds.
Due serially on June 1 from 1937 to 1965 inclusive.


[^0]:    United States Government SECURITIES
    State - Municipal Industrial
    Railroad - Public Utility BONDS
    R.W.Pressprich \& Co.

    Members New York Stock Exchange
    New York
    Chicago
    Sen Francisco

[^1]:    "Used in manufacture" and "change in consumers' stocks" figures are

[^2]:    $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.
    I These are certifloates 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
    100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of treasury
    difference, the difference itself having beensappropiriated as profit by the Tr e
    nder the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

[^3]:    * "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes. + Revised Higure. ${ }^{2}$

[^4]:    Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
    

[^5]:    Deb $51 / 2$ s series
    Deb $5 s$ series C.

[^6]:    bonds will cease.-V. 142 p. 2663.
    Clinchfield Co
    Calenar Years-
    Net oper. loss after taxes, bond int., $\quad \$ 67,754$ prof $\$ 20,921 \quad \$ 243,221$
    depreciation and depletion......

[^7]:    Du Pont Cellophane Co., Inc.-Dissolved-
    See (E. I.) du P
    Durbar Gold Mines, Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
    See list given on first page of this department.
    (E. I.) du Pont de Nemours \& Co.-Wins Tax CaseFederal Judge William Bondy has dismissed two actions directed at ine company or the collection Of internal revenue taxes attorneys general, consented to such action. Conboy, then United States
    The suits were begun in 1934 by Martin Con The suits were begun in 1934 by Martin Conboy, then United States Chemical Corp. sold large quantities of lacquer thinner for the unlawfui recovery of distilled spirits therein for diversion to beverage purposes.
    The alleged conspiray was not in effect on April 3,1930 , when the du Pont interests purchased all assets and property of the chemical corporation. The claim against this company, according to the complaint, was based quitsition.

[^8]:    
    
    
    x Represented by 300,000 no-par shares.-V. 142 , p. 472 .
    South American Gold \& Platinum Co.-10-Cent Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the
    capital stock, par $\$ 1$, payable July 29 to holders of record July 15 . Similar distributions were made on March 30 last, Nov. 27 , July 25 and April. 30 ,
    1935 , on Dec. 31 , Sept. 25 and May 29, 1934, and on Dec. 12; 1933. Years Ended Dec. $31-$
    Proceeds from sale of Proceeds from sale of metals...-.-.......................

    1935
    $\$ 1,698,720$
    649,346
    1934
    $\$ 2,049,165$
    $.847,091$
    
    
    Income taxes, exchange adjustments, \&c
    Deprecian
    Depletion.
    Minority
    
    Net profit $\qquad$
    Deficit_--.-.
    $\$ 336,183$
    528,000
    $\$ 503,738$
    528,000

    Earns. per sh. on $1,760,000$ shs. cap
    $\mathbf{x}$ After adjustment of inventories
    Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1936
    Net profit after depreciation, depletion, U. S. \& Colombian
    Earns. per sh. on $1,760,000$ shs. cap. stock (par $\$ 1$ )

[^9]:    $\times 25,000$ no par shares. y 85,000 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 4355

[^10]:    
    The the combined totals or 15 towns In Oklahoma

